



# LAPORAN KUNJUNGAN

## 2022 ANNUAL PARLIAMENTARY HEARING AT THE UNITED NATIONS

NEW YORK – AMERIKA SERIKAT  
17 – 18 FEBRUARI 2022



**BADAN KERJA SAMA ANTAR PARLEMEN  
DEWAN PERWAKILAN RAKYAT REPUBLIK INDONESIA**



**LAPORAN KUNJUNGAN**  
**BADAN KERJA SAMA ANTAR PARLEMEN**  
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***2022 ANNUAL PARLIAMENTARY HEARING AT THE UNITED NATIONS***

***New York – Amerika Serikat***

**(17 – 18 Februari 2022)**

**I. PENDAHULUAN**

**A. DASAR PENGIRIMAN DELEGASI**

Partisipasi Delegasi DPR RI menghadiri 2022 Annual Parliamentary at The United Nations pada tanggal 17-18 Februari 2022 di New York, Amerika Serikat berdasarkan Surat Keputusan Pimpinan DPR RI No. 05/ST/KSI.BKSAP/DRP RI/II/2022 tanggal 08 Februari 2022.

**B. SUSUNAN DELEGASI**

<b>NO.</b>	<b>NAMA</b>	<b>JABATAN</b>	<b>POSISI</b>
1.	Dr. Fadli Zon	Ketua BKSAP DPR RI F-Gerindra (A-86)	Ketua Delegasi
2.	Putu Supadma Rudana, M.BA	Wakil Ketua BKSAP DPR RI F-PD (A-563)	Anggota Delegasi
3.	Dr. Mardani Ali Sera	Wakil Ketua BKSAP DPR RI F-PKS (A-422)	Anggota Delegasi
4.	Achmad Hafisz Tohir	Wakil Ketua BKSAP DPR RI F-PAN (A-487)	Anggota Delegasi
5.	Dr. Sihar Sitorus	Anggota BKSAP DPR RI F-PDIP (A-139)	Anggota Delegasi

### **C. MAKSUD DAN TUJUAN PENGIRIMAN DELEGASI**

Maksud dan tujuan pengiriman Delegasi DPR RI ke *2022 Annual Parliamentary at The United Nations* pada tanggal 17-18 Februari 2022 di New York, Amerika Serikat yaitu:

- a. Memanfaatkan *2022 Annual Parliamentary at The United Nations* pada tanggal 17-18 Februari 2022 di New York, Amerika Serikat untuk membina dan mengembangkan hubungan persahabatan dengan negara-negara anggota IPU.
- b. Melakukan peran diplomasi parlemen sebagai salah satu unsur penting *total diplomacy*, dalam rangka memfasilitasi dan mendukung kebijakan politik luar negeri RI terkait capaian Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan (TPB) dalam kaitannya dengan upaya pemulihan pascapandemi.

### **D. MISI DELEGASI**

Adapun misi Delegasi DPR RI mengikuti sidang tersebut, antara lain adalah:

- a. Memperdalam pengetahuan terkini mengenai TPB khususnya terkait topik ketimpangan ekonomi, peran pemuda dalam membangun masa depan yang lebih tangguh, komitmen *Leave no one behind*, kesetaraan gender, multilateralisme, dan komitmen parlemen dalam perubahan iklim.
- b. Menyampaikan pandangan parlemen Indonesia mengenai topik-topik tersebut di atas dan memastikan bahwa prinsip inklusi dan kesetaraan selalu menjadi prioritas dalam mencapai menyelenggarakan upaya pemulihan pascapandemi
- c. Memanfaatkan event tahunan IPU yang diselenggarakan di PBB ini untuk memperkuat dialog multilateral DPR RI dengan berbagai lembaga internasional dan negara.

### **E. PERSIAPAN PELAKSANAAN TUGAS**

Sebagai persiapan substansi Delegasi DPR RI ke pertemuan dimaksud, TA BKSAP telah menyiapkan bahan-bahan masukan untuk masing-masing pertemuan terkait isu-isu yang terkait dengan TPB. Adapun untuk persiapan teknis, Sekretariat BKSAP DPR RI telah melakukan koordinasi dengan pihak Perutusan Tetap Republik Indonesia untuk Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa di New York.

## II. ISI LAPORAN

### A. AGENDA ACARA

1. *Opening session: The 2022 Parliamentary Hearing and the 75th UN Anniversary.*
2. Sesi pertama bertajuk *“Growing economic inequalities as a threat to sustainable development: drivers and possible solutions.”*
3. Sesi kedua bertajuk *“Building on the past to improve the future: Youth inclusion and the need for inter-generational justice”*
4. Sesi ketiga bertajuk *“Leaving no one behind: The rights of indigenous peoples, migrants, people with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups”*
5. Sesi keempat bertajuk *“Gender equality in decision-making as a key to sustainable recovery: The litmus test of inclusive politics”*
6. Sesi kelima bertajuk *“Special briefing: Parliaments at the UN, for a more effective multilateralism to address global challenges”*
7. Sesi keenam bertajuk *“Making good on climate change commitments: the people vs. organized interests”*

### B. JALANNYA PERSIDANGAN

*2022 Annual Parliamentary at The United Nations* dihadiri 65 negara anggota IPU yang terdiri dari 200 anggota parlemen, *observer*, dan berbagai badan PBB. Tahun ini, *2022 Annual Parliamentary at The United Nations* mengambil tema *“Building political support and inclusive responses to sustainable recovery”*. Adapun fokus evaluasi *2022 Annual Parliamentary at The United Nations 2020* adalah terkait dengan upaya yang dilakukan negara-negara seluruh dunia guna mewujudkan pencapaian Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan (TPB) yang terdampak pandemi. Pertemuan ini juga membahas tentang pentingnya *political will* dan kerjasama negara-negara seluruh dunia untuk memastikan pemulihan berkelanjutan.

Pidato pembukaan disampaikan oleh **Mr. Abdulla Sahid, *President of the 76th session of the General Assembly*** yang membahas mengenai pentingnya keterlibatan parlemen dalam pembahasan terkait keputusan global, sebagaimana dilakukan dalam organisasi Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa (PBB). Dalam hal ini, perspektif parlemen dibutuhkan untuk dapat mewakili suara masyarakat global. Berbagai isu yang menjadi prioritas pembahasan di PBB tahun 2021 dan selanjutnya 2022 adalah terkait kesetaraan gender, perubahan iklim, keberagaman, energi terbarukan, distribusi vaksin yang merata, dan TPB.

Selanjutnya, **Presiden IPU Duarte Pacheco** juga menyampaikan sambutannya dan menyampaikan bahwa semua pihak memiliki peran yang sama dalam merepresentasikan suara atau pendapat dari masyarakat global. IPU dan PBB adalah

sebuah tim yang solid dalam memastikan terwujudnya TPB, utamanya di tengah upaya pemulihan pascapandemi. Ia menyatakan bahwa keterlibatan parlemen sangatlah diperlukan dalam menghadapi berbagai tantangan global, maka pelaksanaan *Parliamentary Hearing* seperti yang dilakukan hari ini sangatlah penting untuk mendengar perspektif parlemen dalam berbagai tantangan global yang ada baik itu karena perubahan iklim, pandemi, dan berbagai tantangan lainnya.



**Markas Besar Perserikatan Bangsa Bangsa, New York  
tempat pertemuan diselenggarakan**

Dalam **sesi pertama** bertajuk *“Growing economic inequalities as a threat to sustainable development: drivers and possible solutions”* diisi diskusi panel yang disampaikan oleh **Senator Olga Maria del Carmen Sanchez Cordero (*Speaker of the Senate, Mexico*)**, **H.E. Ambassador Collen Vixen Kelapile (*President of the Economic and Social Council, Permanent Representative of Botswana to the United Nations*)**, **Mr. Pedro Conceicao (*Director of the Human Development Report Office, UN Development Programme*)**, dan **Prof. Ms. Jayati Ghosh (*University of Massachusetts at Amherst, UN Advisory Board on Economic and Social Affairs*)**. Dalam sesi ini, dibahas berbagai tantangan ekonomi yang dihadapi baik negara maju maupun negara berkembang di masa pandemi. Salah satu hal yang paling menonjol adalah kemiskinan struktural yang disebabkan karena ketahanan ekonomi masyarakat yang sangat lemah. Dalam merespon berbagai hal ini, diperlukan pendekatan ekonomi dan sosial yang menitikberatkan pada pemulihan inklusif yang melibatkan seluruh elemen masyarakat. Negara-negara yang berada dalam garis kemiskinan terdampak pandemi secara lebih berat, maka dibutuhkan

kerjasama yang baik dari seluruh aktor internasional dalam memastikan terwujudnya ekonomi yang inklusif bagi seluruh pihak.

Selanjutnya, pembicara dalam **sesi kedua** bertajuk *“Building on the past to improve the future: Youth inclusion and the need for inter-generational justice”* adalah **H.E. Ambassador Julio Cesar Freire de Morais (Permanent Representative of the Republic of Cabo Verde to the United Nations)**, **Dr. Natalia Kanem (Executive Director, United Nations Population Fund UNFPA)**, dan **Ms. Jayatma Wickramanayake (Secretary General’s Envoy on Youth via video message)**. Dalam sesi ini, dibahas mengenai peran pemuda dalam membangun masa depan yang lebih tangguh dan berkelanjutan. Dalam menghadapi pandemi COVID-19, peran pemuda diperlukan dalam membangun ketahanan sosial yang baik, utamanya dengan berbagai pola kerjasama di tingkat masyarakat. Selain itu, sesi ini juga membahas pentingnya keterlibatan parlemen muda untuk dapat menyuarakan kepentingan pemuda, dengan perspektif pemuda, sehingga dapat merespon berbagai tantangan yang dihadapi pemuda itu sendiri. Sesi ini juga menitikberatkan pada pentingnya aksi afirmatif, kolaborasi, dan transformasi dalam meningkatkan keterlibatan perempuan serta pemuda dalam merwujudkan pembangunan berkelanjutan. Diperlukan upaya yang melibatkan seluruh pihak, baik pria maupun wanita, dalam mendobrak berbagai stereotype bagi perempuan dan pemuda yang selama ini menjadi hambatan tersendiri dalam mewujudkan struktur sosial yang tangguh dan inklusif.

Sementara itu dalam **sesi ketiga** *“Leaving no one behind: The rights of indigenous peoples, migrants, people with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups”*, diisi oleh pembicara sebagai berikut: **Mr. Alfred Luis Fratti (Speaker, House of Representatives of Uruguay)**, **H.E. Amb. Vanessa Frazier (Permanent Representative of the Republic of Malta to the United Nations, Chair, Economic and Financial Committee of the 76th General Assembly)**, **Ms. Ilze Brands Kehris (Assistant Secretary General for Human Rights, Head of the United Nations Human Rights Office, New York)**, dan **Ms. Beate Andrees (ILO Representative at the United Nations in New York)**. Dalam sesi ketiga ini, para pembicara menyampaikan bahwa dalam situasi pandemi COVID-19, seluruh lapisan masyarakat terdampak secara serius, utamanya migran, masyarakat disabilitas, dan kelompok rentan lainnya. Sehingga, dibutuhkan keterlibatan seluruh lapisan masyarakat tersebut, dengan peran parlemen dan pemerintah di dalamnya, guna memastikan upaya pemulihan dilaksanakan secara inklusif dan berkelanjutan. Kerjasama, kolaborasi, dan sinergi sangat dibutuhkan untuk mendorong pembangunan yang inklusif.



Sedangkan dalam **sesi keempat** “*Gender equality in decision-making as a key to sustainable recovery: The litmus test of inclusive politics*”, pembicara yang hadir adalah **H.E. Ambassador Jukka Salovaara (Permanent Representative of Finland to the United Nations), Ms. Asa Regner (Deputy Executive Director, UN Women), dan Mr. Gary Barker (President and CEO Promundo)**. Saat ini, perempuan masih mengalami berbagai tantangan akibat ketidaksetaraan gender yang dampaknya terasa tidak hanya di bidang politik, namun ekonomi, sosial, dan sektor bisnis. Sehingga, keterlibatan perempuan bukanlah hanya semata-mata mengenai keterwakilan secara jumlah, namun lebih jauh tentang bagaimana kaum perempuan dapat menyuarakan kepentingannya dan terlibat dalam berbagai proses kebijakan yang berbasis gender. Advokasi mengenai kesetaraan gender sebaiknya tidak hanya disuarakan oleh kaum perempuan, namun kaum pria diharapkan dapat terlibat aktif. Di masa pandemi, perempuan sebagai salah satu lapisan masyarakat yang terdampak, perlu mendapatkan perhatian lebih. Berbagai upaya penanganan dan pemulihan pascapandemi sebaiknya tetap mempertimbangkan perspektif gender di dalamnya sehingga terwujud pemulihan yang inklusif.

Pada **sesi kelima** yang bertajuk “*Special briefing: Parliaments at the UN, for a more effective multilateralism to address global challenges*”, para pembicara yang hadir adalah: **Mr. Martin Chungong (Secretary General of the IPU), Ms. Cecilia Widegren, MP (Parliament of Sweden, Member of the Executive Committee of the IPU), H.E. Ambassador Francisco Duarte Lopers (Permanent Representative of Portugal to the UN, Chair of the Group of Friends of the IPU), dan Mr. Miroslav Jenca (Assistant Secretary General for Europe, Central Asia and the Americas, Department of Political and Peacekeeping Affairs, UN)**. Pembahasan pada sesi ini menitikberatkan pada pentingnya kerjasama antara PBB dan IPU sebagai dua organisasi besar yang terdiri dari berbagai negara di dunia. Keterlibatan parlemen melalui IPU ke dalam sistem di dalam PBB dirasa sangat efektif guna memberikan perspektif parlemen ke dalam proses pembuatan keputusan di dalam PBB. Di masa mendatang, diharapkan parlemen dapat terlibat secara lebih aktif dalam memastikan berbagai proses pembuatan kebijakan di PBB dihasilkan dengan mekanisme yang inklusif sehingga tidak ada suara satu pun yang tertinggal.

Sedangkan dalam **sesi terakhir** yang berjudul “*Making good on climate change commitments: the people vs. organized interests*”, pembicara yang hadir adalah: **Senator Andries Gryffroy (Senate of Belgium, Member of the IPU Committee on UN Affairs), H.E. Amb. Peter Thomson (Special Envoy of the Secretary General on Oceans via video message), Ms. Anne-Sophie Cerisola (Climate Action Team, Executive Office of the Secretary-General, United Nations), dan Ms. Elizabeth Bast (Executive Director, Oil Change International)**. Dalam sesi ini, para pembicara

menitikberatkan pada dampak perubahan iklim bagi masyarakat secara global yang di mana dampaknya tidak hanya di bidang sosial, namun juga ekonomi, bisnis, dan berbagai sektor penting lainnya. Dalam pertemuan COP 26 di Glasgow, negara-negara seluruh dunia telah menegaskan kembali komitmen iklim yang di dalamnya melibatkan peran pemerintah, parlemen, masyarakat sipil, dan sektor swasta. Dalam rangka mendorong upaya penanggulangan perubahan iklim yang inklusif, seluruh pihak diharapkan dapat mengambil peran secara aktif.

### C. PARTISIPASI DELEGASI DPR-RI



*Delegasi DPR RI yang menghadiri persidangan 2022 Annual Parliamentary at The United Nations*

Delegasi DPR RI telah berpartisipasi secara aktif dalam setiap sesi persidangan dan agenda lain pada *2022 Annual Parliamentary at The United Nations*. Dalam sesi pertama yang bertajuk “*Growing economic inequalities as a threat to sustainable development: Drivers and possible solutions*”, **Ketua BKSAP DPR RI Dr. Fadli Zon** menyampaikan pandangannya bahwa COVID-19 telah berdampak hebat pada upaya pencapaian 17 tujuan dalam TPB/SDGs, khususnya karena pandemi ini telah mempertegas adanya ketimpangan ekonomi yang terjadi di seluruh negara, terlebih di negara-negara yang sedang dalam situasi konflik maupun perang. Selanjutnya ia menambahkan bahwa tanpa adanya aksi kolaboratif dan tanggungjawab bersama yang dipikul oleh seluruh komunitas global, mustahil kita mampu mewujudkan kondisi



ekonomi yang lebih tangguh. Untuk itu, Ketua BKSAP DPR RI menegaskan komitmen DPR RI dalam berkontribusi kepada upaya pemulihan global melalui berbagai forum multilateral. Selain itu, untuk memastikan pencapaian TPB/SDGs, diperlukan upaya menyeluruh yang melibatkan seluruh lapisan masyarakat sehingga nantinya tidak ada satu masyarakatpun yang tertinggal (*no one left behind*) dalam upaya pemulihan berkelanjutan.

Selanjutnya, dalam sesi kedua yang bertajuk “*Building on the Past to Improve the Future: Youth inclusion and the need for inter-generational justice*”, **Wakil Ketua BKSAP DPR RI Putu Supadma Rudana, MBA** menegaskan bahwa pelibatan generasi muda dalam proses politik adalah suatu hal yang patut diprioritaskan guna menjamin prinsip *representative* atau keterwakilan yang inklusif bagi seluruh lapisan masyarakat. Di tengah abad digital seperti saat ini, banyak generasi muda yang menggunakan sosial media sebagai sarana komunikasi. Hal ini bisa menjadi suatu peluang upaya edukasi politik bagi pemuda dan di sisi lain juga konektivitas digital ini juga menjadi tantangan bagi para anggota parlemen untuk mampu menjadi *role model* dalam proses demokrasi yang sehat bagi para pemuda.



***Putu Supadma Rudana, Wakil Ketua BKSAP menyampaikan intervensi pada sesi ke-2***

Dalam kesempatan ini, **Putu Supadma Rudana, MBA** juga menambahkan bahwa DPR RI sejauh ini telah melakukan upaya edukasi politik bagi para pemuda di Indonesia, antara lain melalui pelaksanaan Parlemen Remaja dan program Kampus

Merdeka di mana para mahasiswa dapat merasakan pengalaman terlibat dalam kerja parlemen secara langsung. Selain itu, Putu juga mengundang seluruh delegasi yang hadir untuk menghadiri pertemuan Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) ke-144 di Nusa Dua, Bali pada 20-24 Maret 2022 mendatang.

Sementara itu, di sesi ketiga berjudul *“Leaving no one behind: the rights of indigenous peoples, migrants, people with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups”*, **Wakil Ketua BKSAP DPR RI Ir. Achmad Hafisz Tohir** menyampaikan bahwa di tengah situasi pandemi, kaum disabilitas, migran, kaum adat, dan pihak rentan lainnya mengalami dampak yang sangat berat. Dalam hal ini, negara harus hadir dalam memastikan perlindungan bagi seluruh lapisan masyarakat. Dalam kesempatan ini, **Ir. Achmad Hafisz Tohir** juga menyatakan komitmen Indonesia melalui ratifikasi berbagai dokumen dan perjanjian internasional terkait pemenuhan HAM, sementara di tingkat nasional telah mendorong terwujudnya demokrasi yang inklusif melalui UU Perlindungan Pekerja Migran, UU Disabilitas, dan UU Pemajuan Kebudayaan. Selain itu, ia juga menyampaikan bahwa Indonesia menjunjung tinggi prinsip persatuan yang menitikberatkan pada penghormatan terhadap berbagai kebudayaan dan keberagaman. Pancasila juga mengajarkan tentang pentingnya prinsip kemanusiaan dan keadilan sosial yang menjadi pedoman bangsa Indonesia dalam melaksanakan upaya pembangunan nasional.



**Achmad Hafisz Tohir, Wakil Ketua BKSAP menyampaikan intervensi pada sesi ke-3**

Di samping itu, di sela-sela pertemuan ini, delegasi BKSAP DPR RI juga melakukan pertemuan bilateral dengan **Sekretaris Jenderal IPU Martin Chungong** dan **Presiden IPU Duarte Pacheco** membahas kesiapan DPR RI untuk menjadi tuan rumah pelaksanaan IPU General Assembly ke-144 yang akan dilaksanakan pada 20-24 Maret 2022 di Bali. Delegasi juga melakukan pertemuan bilateral dengan **anggota parlemen Belgia Andries Gryffroy** membahas tentang keinginan pihak Belgia untuk menjalin kerjasama di bidang UMKM dengan Indonesia. Delegasi DPR RI menyambut baik hal ini dan berharap inisiasi ini dapat segera ditindaklanjuti.



*Pertemuan Delegasi DPR RI dengan Mr. Duarte Pacheco  
President Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU)*

Dalam sesi ke-4 yang bertajuk *“Gender equality in decision-making as a key to sustainable recovery: the litmus test of inclusive politics”*, **Wakil Ketua BKSAP DPR RI Dr. Mardani Ali Sera** menyampaikan bahwa kesetaraan gender bukanlah sesuatu yang patut diperdebatkan, terlebih karena saat ini hampir seluruh negara di dunia telah menerapkan kebijakan kuota gender dalam proses politik. Sebagaimana yang diterapkan Indonesia dengan kuota 30 persen perempuan dalam partai politik, pencalonan kandidat dalam pemilihan umum, institusi pemilihan umum, dan parlemen. Ia juga menambahkan bahwa untuk memastikan efektifitas kesetaraan gender, diperlukan kerjasama antara pria dan wanita utamanya dalam mendorong pembagian peran yang sama-sama saling menghargai dan menjunjung tinggi nilai-nilai sosial.



***Dr. Mardani Ali Sera, Wakil Ketua BKSAP menyampaikan intervensi pada sesi ke-4***

Sementara itu, **anggota BKSAP DPR RI Dr. Sihar Sitorus** menyampaikan intervensinya pada sesi ke-5 bertajuk *“Parliaments at the UN, for a more effective multilateralism to address global challenges”* dengan menegaskan komitmen DPR RI dalam mendorong terwujudnya solidaritas dan kerjasama global, khususnya dalam melakukan upaya pemulihan pascapandemi yang berkelanjutan. Dr. Sihar menekankan bahwa pandemi COVID-19 telah mempertegas adanya gap kemampuan antara negara maju dan negara berkembang dalam menanggulangi berbagai tantangan akibat COVID-19, baik di bidang kesehatan maupun bidang krusial lainnya. Dalam hal ini, parlemen diharapkan mampu merespon situasi ini dengan memastikan tidak ada satu orangpun yang tertinggal dalam upaya pemulihan berkelanjutan.





**Dr. Sihar Sitorus, anggota BKSAP menyampaikan intervensi pada sesi-5**

### **III. KESIMPULAN DAN REKOMENDASI**

#### **A. KESIMPULAN**

1. Kehadiran Indonesia dalam menghadiri *2022 Annual Parliamentary at The United Nations* memiliki nilai strategis baik dalam penguatan diplomasi parlemen yang dilakukan DPR RI dengan negara-negara anggota IPU maupun dalam kerangka kerja sama multilateral antar parlemen IPU dan antara Indonesia dengan PBB;
2. Peran serta DPR RI diharapkan dapat mendorong kebijakan nasional Indonesia yang mendukung pencapaian TPB, utamanya melakukan fungsi legislasi, penganggaran, dan pengawasan yang efektif dalam memastikan pencapaian TPB yang inklusif di tengah upaya pemulihan pascapandemi.
3. Sesuai dengan salah satu tujuan yang tertera dalam TPB yakni *Partnership for the Goal*, maka dalam pertemuan ini banyak pembahasan yang menitikberatkan pentingnya keterlibatan parlemen dalam segala upaya penerapan TPB di tingkat nasional. Dalam pertemuan ini juga dibahas peran penting dan sinergi yang perlu dilakukan antara pemerintah, parlemen, dan juga dunia usaha dalam memastikan terwujudnya pemulihan yang inklusif dan berkelanjutan.



## B. REKOMENDASI

1. BKSAP DPR RI agar dapat menyampaikan poin-poin yang dibahas dalam *2022 Annual Parliamentary at The United Nations* kepada seluruh Komisi serta Alat Kelengkapan Dewan DPR RI guna memastikan tindak lanjut sesuai bidang yang ditangani dan sesuai mekanisme yang berlaku di DPR RI terkait pentingnya sinergi dan kerjasama dalam rangka mencapai 17 tujuan yang tertera di dalam TPB.
2. Seyogyanya agar pengalaman keterlibatan aktif yang dilakukan DPR RI dalam *2022 Annual Parliamentary at The United Nations* didiseminasikan kepada masyarakat luas, melalui berbagai kegiatan yang dilakukan BKSAP, antara lain BKSAP SDGs Day maupun pertemuan-pertemuan lainnya.

## IV. PENUTUP

### A. ANGGARAN

Biaya yang digunakan melakukan perjalanan 5 (lima) Anggota, 1 (satu) Pejabat Sekretariat BKSAP, dan 1 (satu) Tenaga Ahli BKSAP adalah Rp. 972.794.750 (Sembilan Ratus Juta Tujuh Ratus Sembilan Puluh Empat Ribu Tujuh Ratus Lima Puluh Rupiah)

### B. KETERANGAN LAMPIRAN

Laporan ini dilengkapi oleh lampiran sebagai berikut:

1. Butir Wicara
2. Dokumentasi Foto
3. Berita Media Cetak dan Elektronik

### C. KATA PENUTUP

Demikian pokok-pokok laporan Delegasi DPR RI ke *2022 Annual Parliamentary at The United Nations* pada tanggal 17-18 Februari 2022 di New York – Amerika Serikat. Semoga bermanfaat bagi kita semua.

Jakarta, 25 Februari 2022  
Ketua Delegasi,



Dr. Fadli Zon  
A-86

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# LAMPIRAN

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Inter-Parliamentary Union  
For democracy. For everyone.

## Parliamentary Hearing at the United Nations

17 and 18 February 2022  
New York



Geneva/New York, 20 December 2021

Dear Madam President,  
Dear Mr. President,

We are happy to invite you and your colleagues to participate in the 2022 Parliamentary Hearing at the United Nations, ***Building political support and inclusive responses to sustainable recovery***, which will take place in-person, at the UN New York headquarters, on 17 and 18 February 2022.

As we have seen during this global pandemic, “business as usual” is not an option for decision-makers such as members of parliament intent on finding solutions to the multiple challenges and crises all around us. Urgently needed to drive recovery efforts on all fronts, social, economic and environmental, is a critical perspective on the policies of exclusion against women, youth, and other groups, of abject self-interest at the expense of the common good, and of the subjugation of nature to economic imperatives that have taken on a life of their own. Humanity as a whole needs to come together based on a renewed sense of purpose and of solidarity.

We need to challenge the underlying assumption in the minds of so many, that we all live in a zero-sum game in which one’s win is another person’s loss. As this pandemic reminds us, nobody is safe until everyone is safe. To this we add: nobody can prosper until we all prosper; nobody is free until we are all free; nobody can lead a healthy life until the entire environment and the people around us are healthy too.

Our joint hearing will aim to drive home to governments, parliaments and the United Nations community a critical perspective on key actions to build economies that work for all, societies that bring people together, and environments that are sustainable for generations to come. The issue of gender equality will provide a thread trying the two days together. The hearing will also serve as a reflection on the UN Secretary General’s report on *Our Common Agenda*.

To participate in the Parliamentary Hearing, IPU Member Parliaments are requested to register their delegations by completing the online form at <https://www.jotform.com/build/213474874963166> for *each member* of the delegation. Participants will need to abide by US entry Covid protocol as well as UN rules. For updates on the attached programme and information note please consult the website at [www.ipu.org/events](http://www.ipu.org/events).

We look forward to your Parliament’s strong participation in this important event.

Yours sincerely,

Duarte Pacheco  
President of the IPU

Abdulla Shahid  
President of the 76th UN General Assembly



Inter-Parliamentary Union  
For democracy. For everyone.

Parliamentary Hearing at the United Nations

***Building political support and inclusive responses to sustainable recovery***



General Assembly Hall

17 and 18 February 2022, New York

**Programme**

Moderator: Anne Marie Goetz, New York University, Center for Global Affairs

Thursday, 17 February	
10:00–10:20	<b>Welcome remarks</b>
	<b>Mr. Abdulla Shahid</b> , President of the 76th session of the General Assembly <b>Mr. Duarte Pacheco</b> , President of the Inter-Parliamentary Union
10:20–13:00	<b><i>Growing economic inequalities as a threat to sustainable development: Drivers and possible solutions</i></b>
1	<p>The divide between rich and poor, further highlighted by the COVID-19 pandemic, is one key impediment to reconstituting the social contract between people and between them and their institutions of government. All too often, self-interest prevails over the common good. A competitive ethos pervades all spheres of economic and social life. In public discourse, people are often characterized in economic terms such as “human capital” or “consumers” instead of human beings entitled to economic, social, cultural and political rights. While more wealth is concentrated in a small group of people, the vast majority must contend with stagnant wages, precarious working conditions and declining social protections. Women, who account for 70 per cent of the world’s poor, bear the heaviest brunt. Despite the economic stimulus in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, in many countries, austerity politics that punish the most vulnerable while favouring the well-off are making a return.</p> <p>Guiding questions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• What is driving economic inequalities and what steps can be taken to change course?</li><li>• What role should government play in restoring a level playing field for all?</li></ul> <p>Presenters</p> <p><b>Senator Olga Maria del Carmen Sanchez Cordero</b>, Speaker of the Senate, Mexico</p> <p><b>H.E. Ambassador Collen Vixen Kelapile</b>, President of the Economic and Social Council, Permanent Representative of Botswana to the United Nations</p> <p><b>Mr. Pedro Conceicao</b>, Director of the Human Development Report Office, UN Development Programme.</p> <p><b>Prof. Ms. Jayati Ghosh</b>, University of Massachusetts at Amherst, UN Advisory Board on Economic and Social Affairs</p>

13:00–15:00	<b>Lunch break</b>
15:00–16:30	<b><i>Building on the past to improve the future: Youth inclusion and the need for inter-generational justice</i></b>
2	<p>Young people are a building block of every society as they hold the key to the future. They often lead the way in national movements for economic justice, environmental preservation, and democratic reforms. Yet, despite their high numbers, particularly in developing countries, young people tend to be excluded from decision-making in many spheres, beginning with politics, where they are severely underrepresented and isolated. Young people continue to struggle for basic rights such as the right to education as a key determinant of human well-being. Girls remain particularly vulnerable to sexual violence and exploitation that may forever stunt their emotional, social and economic development. Recent studies also show that women politicians, especially women parliamentarians, are prone to sexism and sexual violence.</p> <p>Guiding questions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How can young people gain their rightful place in society?</li> <li>• How can structural impediments to opportunities for youth, especially young women, be removed?</li> </ul> <p>Presenters</p> <p><b>H.E. Ambassador Julio Cesar Freire de Morais</b>, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Cabo Verde to the United Nations</p> <p><b>Dr. Natalia Kanem</b>, Executive Director, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)</p> <p><b>Ms. Jayatma Wickramanayake</b>, Secretary-General’s Envoy on Youth (video message)</p>
16:30–18:00	<b><i>Leaving no one behind: The rights of indigenous peoples, migrants, people with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups</i></b>
3	<p>Leaving no one behind entails ensuring individuals and groups of individuals are treated fairly, in the same way and no less favourably than others irrespective of race, gender, disability, religion, belief, wealth, political persuasion with the ultimate aim of eliminating discrimination and injustice.</p> <p>While women and youth are seen as legitimate interlocutors of most countries’ political and economic establishment, the same cannot be said of minorities such as indigenous people, migrants, people with disabilities, other vulnerable groups, and others who, in far too many contexts and to varying degrees, must struggle to be recognized as part of the community. Too often, these groups are seen as the “other” whose rights can be denied simply by virtue of their differences from the mainstream. A human rights-based approach to recovery will strengthen the social contract by ensuring that all voices are heard.</p> <p>Guiding questions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How can engagement of minorities be enhanced, and what strategic partnerships can be developed?</li> <li>• How can a human rights-based approach be woven into recovery efforts at national and international levels?</li> </ul> <p>Presenters</p>



	<p><b>Mr. Alfred Luis Fratti</b>, Speaker, House of Representatives of Uruguay</p> <p><b>H.E. Ambassador Vanessa Frazier</b>, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Malta to the United Nations, Chair, Economic and Financial Committee of the 76<sup>th</sup> General Assembly</p> <p><b>Ms. Ilze Brands Kehris</b>, Assistant Secretary General for Human Rights, Head of the United Nations Human Rights Office, New York</p> <p><b>Ms. Beate Andrees</b>, ILO Representative at the United Nations in New York</p>
<b>Friday, 18 February</b>	
10:00–12:00	<b><i>Gender equality in decision-making as a key to sustainable recovery: The litmus test of inclusive politics</i></b>
<b>4</b>	<p>Women, who account for half of the world’s population, remain disadvantaged in most decision-making processes in politics, business and society at large. Marginal improvements in women’s representation in decision-making worldwide are too slow and setbacks at the national or local level all too frequent. The glass ceiling remains as strong as ever and is often compounded by different forms of discrimination based on race, income and other factors. Yet, ending discrimination against women and dramatically increasing their numbers in parliaments, executive boards, and other leadership positions could unleash a more inclusive recovery for all people, not just for women. It would also provide a litmus test of whether other policies for social inclusion are likely to succeed.</p> <p>Guiding questions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What stands in the way of women’s representation and equal opportunity?</li> <li>• How can a stronger partnership between men and women in politics and in society be built?</li> <li>• In what ways can UN General Assembly processes and outcomes be made more gender-sensitive?</li> </ul> <p>Presenters</p> <p><b>Ms. Lesia Vasylenko</b>, MP, Parliament of Ukraine, President of the Bureau of Women Parliamentarians, IPU</p> <p><b>H.E. Ambassador Jukka Salovaara</b>, Permanent Representative of Finland to the United Nations</p> <p><b>Ms. Asa Regner</b>, Deputy Executive Director, UN Women</p> <p><b>Mr. Gary Barker</b>, President and CEO, Promundo</p>
12:00–13:00	<b>SPECIAL BRIEFING: Parliaments at the UN, for a more effective multilateralism to address global challenges</b>
<b>5</b>	<p>Beginning in the year 2000, at the dawn of the second millennium, a new awareness took hold that “governments alone cannot solve the world’s many problems” and that a more inclusive global governance system needed to be built to make the voices of the “peoples” better heard at the United Nations and other multilateral organizations such as the World Trade Organization (WTO). Consistent with this vision, the IPU began to claim a stronger</p>

	<p>role for parliaments in international relations and to convey a parliamentary perspective into major United Nations processes.</p> <p>Following consultations with parliaments and other stakeholders, in September 2021 the UN Secretary-General issued a major report with recommendations <i>Our Common Agenda</i> where he notes, among other things, "I will also explore options to enhance parliamentary inputs at the United Nations, working with our existing partners."</p> <p>This briefing will illustrate the ways and means by which parliaments and the IPU have sought to influence UN decision-making processes and generally support the implementation of UN agreements.</p> <p>Presenters</p> <p><b>Mr. Martin Chungong</b>, Secretary General of the IPU</p> <p><b>Ms. Cecilia Widegren</b>, MP, Parliament of Sweden, Member of the Executive Committee of the IPU</p> <p><b>H.E. Ambassador Francisco Duarte Lopes</b>, Permanent Representative of Portugal to the United Nations, Chair of the Group of Friends of the IPU</p> <p><b>Mr. Miroslav Jenča</b>, Assistant Secretary-General for Europe, Central Asia and the Americas, Department of Political and Peacekeeping Affairs, United Nations</p>
<b>13:00–15:00</b>	<b>Lunch break</b>
<b>15:00– 17:15</b>	<b><i>Making good on climate change commitments: The people vs. organized interests</i></b>
<b>6</b>	<p>The consequences of the climate crisis on sustainable development and human well-being are becoming ever more dramatic, with the poor and most vulnerable in our society disproportionately affected. Public support for strong measures to combat the climate crisis is growing with each passing year. Civil society groups, often led by young people and women, and a broad alliance of environmental and social justice organizations are making their voices heard in capitals around the world and at COP meetings such as the latest one (COP26) in Glasgow. Despite this, policy measures taken so far have fallen far short of the mark. Underlying many arguments for this slow progress is the tension between the will of the vast majority and the entrenched interests of industrial conglomerates opposed to drastic measures to curb greenhouse gases because of the high cost of disinvesting from fossil fuels, energy intensive production and consumption patterns.</p> <p>Guiding questions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• What institutional reforms are needed to ensure strong action on climate change?</li><li>• How can policy capture by special interests be resolved?</li><li>• In what ways can more women be brought into climate change negotiations?</li><li>• How can gender-specific policies be taken into account in efforts to address the climate crisis?</li></ul> <p>Presenters</p> <p><b>Senator Andries Gryffroy</b>, Senate of Belgium, Member of the IPU Committee on UN Affairs</p> <p><b>H. E. Ambassador Peter Thomson</b>, Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on Oceans (video message)</p>

	<p><b>Ms. Anne-Sophie Cerisola</b>, Director, Climate Action Team, Executive Office of the Secretary-General, United Nations</p> <p><b>Ms. Ligia Noronha</b>, Assistant Secretary General, Head of the New York Office, UNEP</p> <p><b>Ms. Elizabeth Bast</b>, Executive Director, Oil Change International</p>
<b>17:15–17:30</b>	<b>Closing session</b>
	<p><b>Mr. Duarte Pacheco</b>, President of the Inter-Parliamentary Union</p> <p><b>Mr. Abdulla Shahid</b>, President of the 76th session of the General Assembly</p>

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# BUTIR WICARA

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## **BUTIR WICARA PERTEMUAN DENGAN PTRI NEW YORK**

- **Yang Mulia Bapak Armanatha Christiawan Nasir, Duta Besar Luar Biasa dan Berkuasa Penuh/ Wakil Tetap RI untuk Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa (PBB) dan Otoritas Dasar Laut Internasional,**
- **Yang Terhormat .....**
- **Yang Terhormat .....**
- **Yang Terhormat Rekan-rekan Pimpinan Badan Kerja Sama Antar Parlemen (BKSAP) DPR RI,**
- **Dan yang Terhormat Para Pejabat dan Staf PTRI New York**
- **Serta hadirin sekalian**

***Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.***

***Selamat Pagi/Siang,***

**Salam sejahtera untuk kita semua. Syalom. Om Swastiastu.**

**Semoga kita semua senantiasa dalam keadaan sehat wal 'afiat dan berada dalam lindungan Allah Yang Maha Kuasa.**

- Kami mengucapkan terima kasih kepada PTRI New York, terutama Yang Mulia Bapak Dubes Armanatha Nasir, atas seluruh dukungan dan bantuan Yang Mulia beserta segenap staf kepada kami Pimpinan dan Sekretariat Badan Kerja Sama Antar Parlemen (BKSAP) DPR RI sehingga kunjungan kami ke New York dalam rangka menghadiri pertemuan *Parliamentary Hearing at the United Nations 2022* ini dapat terlaksana, insyaAllah, dengan lancar, selamat, dan sukses hingga kembali ke Jakarta nantinya.
- Sebelum menyampaikan beberapa pandangan, izinkanlah saya memperkenalkan Delegasi BKSAP DPR RI yang hadir dalam kesempatan ini, Saya Fadli Zon dari Fraksi Partai Gerindra. Saat ini saya mendapat amanah selaku Ketua BKSAP dan juga anggota Komisi I membidangi Pertahanan, Luar Negeri, Komunikasi dan Informatika. Selanjutnya saya persilakan Bapak-bapak Pimpinan BKSAP untuk memperkenalkan diri.
  1. Bapak Dr. Sihar Sitorus, MBA. – F-PDIP (Wakil Ketua BKSAP – Anggota Komisi XI membidangi Keuangan dan Perbankan),
  2. Bapak Dr. H. Mardani Ali Sera, M. Eng. – F-PKS (Wakil Ketua BKSAP – Anggota Komisi II membidangi Pemerintah Dalam Negeri dan Otonomi Daerah, Aparatur Negara dan Reformasi Birokrasi, Kepemiluan, dan Pertanahan dan Reforma Agraria),



3. Bapak Putu Supadma Rudana, MBA. – F-PDemokrat (Wakil Ketua BKSAP – Anggota Komisi VI membidangi Industri, Investasi, dan Persaingan Usaha),
  4. Bapak Ir. H. Achmad Hafisz Tohir – F-PAN (Wakil Ketua BKSAP – Anggota Komisi XI membidangi Keuangan dan Perbankan.
- Pertama-tama, atas nama Pimpinan dan Anggota BKSAP DPR RI, saya ingin mengucapkan selamat kepada Yang Mulia Bapak Dubes Armanatha Nasir yang pada Oktober 2021 lalu telah dilantik sebagai Wakil Tetap Republik Indonesia untuk PBB sekaligus mengemban amanah sebagai perwakilan tetap RI di Otoritas Dasar Laut Internasional.<sup>1</sup> Tentu saja kami berharap kepemimpinan Yang Mulia dapat mendorong terwujudnya ketertiban dunia yang berdasarkan kemerdekaan, perdamaian abadi, dan keadilan sosial, sebagaimana diamanatkan konstitusi. Kami juga berharap agar diplomasi Indonesia di PBB mampu mendukung tercapainya kepentingan nasional, utamanya di tengah upaya pemulihan pascapandemi.

***Yang Mulia,***

- Dua tahun terakhir ini seluruh dunia sibuk dengan berbagai upaya percepatan penanganan pandemi COVID-19. Di tengah situasi krisis akibat pandemi COVID-19, diplomasi tetap harus terus berjalan. Bahkan peran diplomasi menjadi semakin krusial karena tidak ada satu negara pun di dunia ini yang kebal dari pandemi COVID-19.  
→ Dalam hal ini, saya memandang bahwa **multilateralisme menjadi semakin penting, khususnya melalui kerjasama, kolaborasi, dan koordinasi antar aktor internasional** dan berbagai pihak terkait, guna menanggulangi berbagai dampak dari pandemi COVID-19 baik di bidang kesehatan, sosial, lingkungan, politik, maupun ekonomi.
- Sebagai ujung tombak diplomasi parlemen Indonesia, BKSAP DPR RI berkomitmen untuk mendorong terwujudnya kepentingan nasional Indonesia melalui berbagai upaya diplomasi baik dalam konteks multilateral maupun bilateral.

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<sup>1</sup> Otoritas Dasar Laut Internasional merupakan sebuah organisasi internasional yang dibentuk berdasarkan Konvensi Hukum Laut 1982 sebagai wadah bagi Negara Pihak Konvensi untuk mengelola dan mengawasi aktivitas terkait sumber daya mineral yang terkandung di Kawasan Dasar Laut Internasional sesuai dengan prinsip Warisan Bersama bagi Umat Manusia. Otoritas Dasar Laut Internasional bermarkas di Kingston, Jamaika.

- ➔ Dalam berbagai kegiatan diplomasi parlemen yang dilakukan DPR RI, kami juga selalu menyuarakan pentingnya kesetaraan akses vaksin bagi seluruh masyarakat di berbagai belahan dunia.
- ➔ Melalui fungsi diplomasi parlemen yang dilakukan DPR RI selama ini, kami juga mendorong terwujudnya pemulihan dan pembangunan yang inklusif dengan berfokus pada keseimbangan ekonomi, sosial, dan lingkungan atau pemulihan hijau.

***Yang Mulia,***

- Dalam kesempatan ini, atas nama Pimpinan dan Anggota BKSAP, saya mengapresiasi berbagai upaya dan peran aktif yang telah dilakukan Kementerian Luar Negeri di tengah situasi krisis akibat pandemi ini, khususnya dalam rangka memastikan perlindungan WNI di berbagai dunia. Selain itu, kami juga mendukung penuh upaya diplomasi agar Indonesia dapat menjadi bagian dari kepemimpinan kolektif global guna mewujudkan dunia yang lebih baik.
  - ➔ BKSAP DPR RI senantiasa siap untuk bersinergi dengan Kementerian Luar Negeri guna mewujudkan kepentingan nasional Indonesia melalui upaya diplomasi total.
- Beberapa waktu lalu kami juga berkesempatan melakukan pertemuan dengan Bapak Wakil Menteri Luar Negeri Mahendra Siregar dan bertukar gagasan serta ide terkait prioritas diplomasi Indonesia pada tahun 2022. Dalam hal ini, DPR RI mengapresiasi dan mendukung penuh prioritas tersebut karena semua hal tersebut sejalan dengan visi dan misi Diplomasi Parlemen yang diusung DPR RI yakni:
  - ➔ Visi: terwujudnya postur diplomasi yang disegani dan berlandaskan kepentingan rakyat
  - ➔ Misi:
    - 1.) Mendukung dan memastikan pelaksanaan politik luar negeri sejalan dengan Amanah UUD 1945
    - 2.) Meningkatkan peran dan kontribusi kepemimpinan DPR RI dalam berbagai fora internasional dengan mengedepankan kepentingan nasional
    - 3.) Mewujudkan parlemen yang modern, terbuka, inovatif, dan efektif

***Yang Mulia,***

- Tahun 2022 merupakan tahun yang memberikan peluang dan tantangan besar dalam memperkuat postur diplomasi Indonesia. Sebagai negara berkembang pertama yang menduduki jabatan strategis yakni pada G-20,

Presidensi Indonesia diharapkan mampu menjawab berbagai tantangan global, utamanya untuk mewujudkan pemulihan ekonomi yang inklusif, berdaya-tahan, dan berkesinambungan. DPR RI tentunya mendukung tema “*Recover Together, Recover Stronger*” yang diusung oleh pemerintah dalam presidensi ini.

- Dengan presidensi ini, maka DPR RI selanjutnya akan memegang peran selaku tuan rumah bagi penyelenggaraan *Parliament of G-20 Countries* atau *P20* tahun 2022 mendatang, yang sebagaimana telah disampaikan oleh Ibu Ketua DPR RI Dr (HC) Puan Maharani dalam pidatonya di *P20 Roma* Oktober 2021, akan mengusung tema “**Peran Parlemen dalam Mendorong Pertumbuhan yang Lebih Tinggi dan Masyarakat yang Sehat**”.
- Dapat saya sampaikan pula bahwa pada Maret 2022 mendatang, DPR RI bekerja sama dengan *Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU)* akan menjadi tuan rumah bagi penyelenggaraan *IPU General Assembly* ke-144 yang berlangsung di Bali pada 20-24 Maret 2022. Sidang IPU tahun ini mengusung tema “**Getting to Zero: Mobilizing Parliaments to Act on Climate Change**”.
  - ➔ Terkait isu perubahan iklim, parlemen diharapkan dapat menjadi katalis dalam mencapai tujuan mitigasi dan adaptasi perubahan iklim.
  - ➔ Dalam hal ini, parlemen memiliki peran untuk menjembatani kerangka kebijakan di dalam negeri dan kesepakatan-kesepakatan yang telah dicapai di tataran internasional, antara lain yang terbaru adalah kesepakatan-kesepakatan yang dicapai dalam perundingan *COP26* dan antara lain dituangkan dalam *Glasgow Climate Pact*.
  - ➔ Kami berharap dukungan Yang Mulia untuk dapat membantu menyuarakan peran serta kepemimpinan DPR RI dalam forum IPU ini pada tataran multilateral, khususnya dalam konteks PBB.
- Berbagai pertemuan besar ini tentu saja dapat menjadi momentum untuk mendorong terwujudnya upaya pemulihan global yang inklusif dan berkelanjutan jika kita persiapkan dengan sebaik dan sematang mungkin. Secara lebih khusus, momen ini juga menjadi peluang untuk memperjuangkan berbagai kepentingan nasional, tapi di sisi lain ini juga menjadi tantangan bagi Pemerintah dan DPR RI undapat menunjukkan kapasitas *leadership* di tingkat regional dan global.
- Akhir kata, saya berharap pada pertemuan hari ini, kita dapat saling bertukar informasi dan hal lain terkait upaya untuk mewujudkan cita-cita bersama yaitu terwujudnya postur diplomasi Indonesia yang tangguh, disegani, dan tentu

saja berlandaskan kepentingan rakyat, khususnya melalui keterlibatan aktif Indonesia dalam berbagai forum multilateral.

- Sekali lagi kami mengucapkan terima kasih atas segala dukungan PTRI New York bagi delegasi BKSAP DPR RI dalam kesempatan ini.

**Terima kasih**

## SARAN BUTIR WICARA

### Intervention Sesi 1

Thursday, 17 February 2022 (10:40 – 13:00)

#### **GROWING ECONOMIC INEQUALITIES AS A THREAT TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: DRIVERS AND POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS**

The divide between rich and poor, further highlighted by the COVID-19 pandemic, is one key impediment to reconstituting the social contract between people and between them and their institutions of government. All too often, self-interest prevails over the common good. A competitive ethos pervades all spheres of economic and social life. In public discourse, people are often characterized in economic terms such as “human capital” or “consumers” instead of human beings entitled to economic, social, cultural and political rights. While more wealth is concentrated in a small group of people, the vast majority must contend with stagnant wages, precarious working conditions and declining social protections. Women, who account for 70 per cent of the world’s poor, bear the heaviest brunt. Despite the economic stimulus in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, in many countries, austerity politics that punish the most vulnerable while favouring the well-off are making a return.

#### **Guiding questions:**

- *What is driving economic inequalities and what steps can be taken to change course?*
- *What role should government play in restoring a level playing field for all?*

#### Suggested Talking Points

Thank you, Mr / Madam Chair.

My name is ..... Speaking on behalf of Indonesian House of Representatives, allow me to deliver my point of interventions:

- First thing first, I think we all have agreed that COVID-19 has been a major setback to achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), thus intensifying the existing inequalities, more specifically economic inequality, within and among countries that has been wide even before the pandemic.
  - ➔ The pandemic has pushed about 110-150 million additional people are living in poverty, in which more than 40 percent of the global poor live in economies affected by fragility, conflict, and violence – and this means that the pandemic



and global recession may push over 1.4% of the world's population into extreme poverty<sup>2</sup>.

- In Asia-Pacific themselves, the pandemic has pushed 75-80 million more people into extreme poverty<sup>3</sup> and stalled the progress on SDGs. All of these puzzles have therefore brought us to the questions like: “*can we reduce the growing economic inequalities while boosting economic growth at the same time as we recover from the pandemic?*” or “*is it possible to pursue the SDGs in a world reshaped by COVID-19?*”.

→ To answer these questions, I believe we must begin by the understanding that **collaborative actions and shared responsibilities of global communities are the keys**. A whole-of-society approach is needed since everyone needs to play their part in the response. More importantly, this will also need the **multilateral effort emphasizing on a multidimensional, coordinated, swift, and decisive actions**. In this regard, Indonesian Parliament is ready to play our part in strengthening multilateralism to achieve the 2030 Global Goals through an enhanced collaboration and cooperation with all IPU Member Parliaments.

- According to World Bank's latest *Global Economic Prospects* report, global growth is expected to decelerate markedly from 5.5 percent in 2021 to 4.1 percent in 2022 and 3.2 percent in 2023 as pent-up demand dissipates and as fiscal and monetary support is unwound across the world.<sup>4</sup>

→ To response to this scenario, and given Indonesia's presidency at the G20, **we are committed to encourage policy reforms that support stronger, sustainable, balanced, and inclusive economic growth post-pandemic for all, under the theme of “Recover Together, Recover Stronger”**. To this end, we will push ahead several legacy issues, including: strengthening the global financial safety net, enhancing financial sector regulatory reform, strengthening debt management and transparency, and optimizing financing support from multilateral development banks, through which we expect to balance global agenda with domestic priorities and concerns as well as to align the interests of various parties, including advanced and emerging economies.

- To elaborate more, I believe that in order to achieve the sustainable and inclusive economic development, we need the participation of everyone, in this regard, Indonesian Parliament considers that **the participation and empowerment of**

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<sup>2</sup> <https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/poverty/overview#1>

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.adb.org/news/covid-19-threatens-asia-and-pacific-progress-sdg-adb-data-show>

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2022/01/11/global-recovery-economics-debt-commodity-inequality>

**Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), supported by the digital economy, is critical.**

- ➔ At the national level, Indonesian Parliament has enacted Law on Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises which aimed at engendering and developing the capability of MSMEs to become strong and independent businesses. MSMEs indeed provide a significant contribution to national economy through gross domestic product formation and labour absorption, especially in the context of COVID-19 pandemic where MSMEs can be an economic backbone. In Indonesia, MSMEs play an important role by contributing to 99% of business establishments, 60,51% of GDP, and 96,92% employment opportunities.<sup>5</sup>
- However, pandemic has brought both challenges and opportunities for MSMEs; some of them suffered from a drop in sales while other are gaining their momentum through the digitization of MSMEs – as at the end of 2020, Indonesia has more than 10 million small businesses using online business platforms.
  - ➔ While for supporting the MSMEs get back on their feet, Indonesian House has also enacted Law on State Financial Policy and Financial System Stability for Handling COVID-19, through which government increases the budget ceiling of National Economic Recovery (PEN) program twice as much compared to that established in the Law on State Budget, exceeding 699.4 trillion Rupiahs.
  - ➔ This program actually focuses not only on the supports for MSMEs and business incentive, but also on health, social protection, and other priority programs. But, once again I want to emphasize that we can not get things done alone. **Public-private-community partnership is what we urgently need to recover and build a more resilient world.** Within this framework of partnerships, we will better turn challenges into opportunities for achieving an inclusive and sustainable development.
- As for the steps that can be taken to change the course and drive economic equalities, Indonesian Parliament believes that,
  - ➔ **First, we need to strengthen multilateral action with parliamentary leadership on its core.** Against this backdrop, parliaments are expected to protect our core values of peace, development, democracy, human rights, and respect for the rule of law which can lay the foundation for a more prosperous world for all through an enhanced cooperation and solidarity.
  - ➔ **Second, a whole-of-society approach must be prioritized.** This entails the engagement of all stakeholders in the recovery actions, not only to ensure the inclusive participation of all, but also as one of the strategies to prepare our resilience ecosystem for future crises – as common challenges can only be overcome through collective responses.

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<sup>5</sup> <https://www.asiapacific.ca/publication/new-normal-digitalization-msmes-indonesia>

- **Third**, and I think this would be the most significant part, ***is by using all goals in SDGs as a guideline for achieving an equal, inclusive, and sustainable economy for all.*** Despite all challenges, I believe that COVID-19 is a momentum for us to shift and move towards a green economy that balances the economic, social, and environment aspects. To this end, Indonesian House has launched White Paper on Green Economy in Indonesia as the framework for parliamentarians to strengthen efforts in fostering green economy progress through legislative functions. We believe that green economy will help achieving poverty reduction, social inclusion, environmental sustainability, and resource efficiency.
- While in order to restore a level playing field for all, Indonesian Parliament would like to recommend that governments should uphold the principle of rights-based economy which put people and planet first.
    - There is no need to make a dichotomy of “people vs the economy” as **there is no healthy economy without a healthy population where everyone can enjoy their socio-economic rights**, such as housing, food, education, and decent work. Through this rights-based economy, we hope that a more sustainable economy can be rebuilt in a way that guarantees the material, social, and environmental conditions necessary for all people to live with dignity.
    - We must work towards a green recovery and rethink our national and global economic models to operate within finite planetary boundaries and achieve human well-being understood as more than just material consumption.

## Intervention Sesi 2

Thursday, 17 February 2022 (15:00 – 16:30)

### **BUILDING ON THE PAST TO IMPROVE THE FUTURE: YOUTH INCLUSION AND THE NEED FOR INTER-GENERATIONAL JUSTICE**

Young people are a building block of every society as they hold the key to the future. They often lead the way in national movements for economic justice, environmental preservation, and democratic reforms. Yet, despite their high numbers, particularly in developing countries, young people tend to be excluded from decision-making in many spheres, beginning with politics, where they are severely underrepresented and isolated. Young people continue to struggle for basic rights such as the right to education as a key determinant of human well-being. Girls remain particularly vulnerable to sexual violence and exploitation that may forever stunt their emotional, social and economic development. Recent studies also show that women politicians, especially women parliamentarians, are prone to sexism and sexual violence.

#### **Guiding questions:**

- How can young people gain their rightful place in society?
- How can structural impediments to opportunities for youth, especially young women, be removed?

#### Suggested Talking Points

Thank you, Mr / Madam Chair.

My name is ..... Speaking on behalf of Indonesian House of Representatives, allow me to deliver my point of interventions:

- The participation of young people in decision-making processes – be they political, civic, civil society or other – fosters their active citizenship, enhances their inclusion, and strengthens their contribution to the advancement of democracy.
  - ➔ Indonesian Parliament is of the view that **for political systems to be representative, all parts of society must be included**. In this regard, it is essential that young people are engaged in formal political processes and have a say in formulating today's and tomorrow's politics as inclusive political participation is not only a fundamental political and democratic right but also is crucial to building stable and peaceful societies and developing policies that respond to the specific needs of younger generations.
- We support Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), who has been playing its significant role, in advancing youth participation in parliaments, especially after the

adoption of 2010's Resolution on Youth Participation in the Democratic Process which led to the creation of the Forum of Young Parliamentarians, and Indonesian Parliament is proud to serve as one of the Board Members of Young Parliamentarians<sup>6</sup>.

- ➔ Despite the 2021 IPU report on Youth Participation in National Parliaments which found that young people under 30 make up just over 2.6 per cent of the world's MP, while around 25 per cent of the world's single and lower houses of parliament have no MPs aged under 30, and seventy-three per cent of the world's upper houses of parliament have no MPs aged under 30<sup>7</sup>, I believe **we must strive for a more equal representation of youth in parliament, and a wider political process through whatever efforts we can do.**
- In order to answer the question on how young people could gain their rightful place in society, I would start by this following narrative. Youth is often perceived to have lower faith in democratic politics than any other age group, as it was written in a report published by the Centre for the Future Democracy at the University of Cambridge which found that in almost every global region it is among 18–34-year-olds that satisfaction with democracy is in steepest decline.<sup>8</sup>
  - ➔ Therefore, **first, it is our responsibility as parliaments and parliamentarians, to ensure the enabling legal environment, one that includes social and political freedoms of youth guaranteed in democracies.** In addition to that, I believe that young people must be informed and know their rights, and be given the necessary knowledge and capacity to participate in a meaningful way at all levels.
  - ➔ **Second,** considering today's trend in where youth, and also young voters are more engaged through digital social media which are full of "truth bubbles" and "reinforcement bias", I believe **it is critical to strengthen youth engagement as the prominent and versatile actors on the promotion of human rights, especially on the dissemination of human rights values and norms within their own society.** This could be done in a more effective and efficient way through the use of social media. In this regard, youth as the main user of social media, could participate and strengthen their role on the dissemination of human rights norms and values.
- Allow me to share Indonesian Parliament experience in this point. In 2019-2024 period, the percentage of young parliamentarians (below 40 years old) in Indonesian Parliament is 10 per cent. We understand that this number is still relatively small, yet we hope that there will be more young generations, especially

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<sup>6</sup> Represented by Ms. Irina Yusiana Roba Putri (F-PDIP).

<sup>7</sup> Youth Participation in National Parliaments, Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), 2021

<sup>8</sup> "Youth and Satisfaction with Democracy", Bennett Institute for Public Policy Cambridge – Centre for the Future of Democracy, University of Cambridge, 2020

young women, to contribute to the decision-making process as we improve strategies to engage young people in parliaments. Among our strategies are enabling online tools to help citizens, including youth generations, to understand and monitor the work of parliaments, and are also boosting accessibility and transparency. More importantly, Indonesian House has enacted Law on Youth and Law on Mass Organization which enable civil society, specifically youth, to take an active and leading part in the national development efforts.

- Besides, Indonesian House also regularly holds an annual event of “*Parlemen Remaja*” or Youth Parliament which targeted approximately 130-150 students (young generations) across Indonesia to be able to engage with the work of parliaments and parliamentarians. Before COVID-19 pandemic, the students from all provinces in Indonesia are invited to come to Jakarta and experienced how parliaments and parliamentarians work through such simulations as if they were the Member of Parliaments. Yet due to COVID-19 pandemic, in 2020 we hold this program through such online platform, and we hope through Youth Parliament program, our youth generation will not only be interested in politics, but also have a strong passion to involve in the decision-making process in parliaments in the future.
  - In addition to that, Indonesian also implements “*Kampus Merdeka*” or Independent Campus program aiming at improving the competence of graduates, both soft and hard skills, to be more prepared as future leaders, in which one of the programs allows the students to do internship at the House.
  - As parliamentarians and the direct representatives of the people, **we are not only expected to gain youth’s interests in politics, but also to be the role models of our society, especially for the youth**, in order for them to have strong passion and commitment to be an active part of the policymaking.
- Youth involvement in politics leads to better civic engagement overall. It improves the influence and access of young people, and supports governments becoming more inclusive and responsive to the plurality of voices they are representing – and Indonesian Parliament is ready to play our part on the discussion, collaboration, and cooperation on enhancing youth, and girls’ participation in the whole political processes, especially in parliament.

## Intervention Sesi 3

Thursday, 17 February 2022 (16:30 – 18:00)

### **LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND: THE RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES, MIGRANTS, PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES, AND OTHER VULNERABLE GROUPS**

The new IPU 2022-2026 strategy calls for “ensuring individuals and groups of individuals are treated fairly, in the same way and no less favourably than others irrespective of race, gender, disability, religion, belief, wealth, political persuasion with the ultimate aim of eliminating discrimination and injustice.”

While women and youth are seen as legitimate interlocutors of most countries’ political and economic establishment, the same cannot be said of minorities such as indigenous people, migrants, people with disabilities, other vulnerable groups, and others who, in far too many contexts and to varying degrees, must struggle to be recognized as part of the community. Too often, these groups are seen as the “other” whose rights can be denied simply by virtue of their differences from the mainstream. A human rights-based approach to recovery will strengthen the social contract by ensuring that all voices are heard.

#### **Guiding questions:**

- How can engagement of minorities be enhanced, and what strategic partnerships can be developed?
- How can a human rights-based approach be woven into recovery efforts at national and international levels?

#### Suggested Talking Points

Thank you, Mr / Madam Chair.

My name is ..... Speaking on behalf of Indonesian House of Representatives, I have few points of interventions:

- COVID-19 pandemic has worsened the existing inequalities and widening both social and economy gaps in our society, in which it extremely affects ethnic minorities, migrants, indigenous people, disabled people, and other vulnerable groups who are already closest to the poverty line and whose voices are often heard given the limited access to communications and other shortcomings that they face.
  - ➔ In this regard, I believe that states bear the primary responsibility to respect, protect, and fulfil the basic human rights of everyone, and ensure them to be treated equally and inclusively. More importantly, it is our duty as representative of all groups of society to promote and ensure the inclusive decision-making process and more broadly, a democratic political process that leave no one behind.

- To this end, Indonesian Parliament welcomes the new IPU 2022-2026 strategy as the guideline for parliaments and parliamentarians to “*work for democracy, work for everyone*” in a manner that is inclusive, collective, forward-looking, resilient, and responsive to any evolving dynamics- and we are ready to play our part in contributing to the succeed of this strategy.
  - ➔ At the national level, Indonesian Parliament has enacted a number of laws as part of our commitments to ensure the inclusive democracy in accordance with the principle of human rights for all parts of society; (1) Law on Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers, (2) Law on Disabilities, and (3) Law on Advancement of Culture.
  - ➔ Meanwhile, at the international context, Indonesia has ratified the international human rights instruments and agreements such as: Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD), Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (BPfA), Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, and SDGs targets.
  
- Indonesia stresses the importance on the fulfillment and protection of human rights for vulnerable groups, particularly for persons with disabilities, as mandated by the Constitution.
  - ➔ The recently adopted the fifth generation of National Action Plan on Human Rights has also included persons with disabilities as one of the priority targets groups, along with women, children, and customary law/*Adat* community.
  - ➔ The National Medium Term Development Plan 2020 – 2024 has also integrated disabilities issues and focus toward inclusive development in Indonesia.
  
- Another point of concern that I want to deliver is about how could we enhance the engagement of all groups of society, including those called “minority”. Actually, I am not going to emphasize on purely “minority” discussion, but more on **the idea of inclusivity which guaranteed the involvement of everyone, which is indeed in line with the principle of SDGs, no one left behind.**
  - ➔ To answer this question, I will begin by sharing about Indonesian experience. Social justice and respect to diversity have been at the heart of Indonesia national ideology, ***Pancasila***, which reflect to the way we interact with each other. Pancasila also introduces the concept of nationhood in Indonesia – as we consist of more than 1,300 recognized ethnic groups in which every ethnic is speaking their own local languages



and perform their own cultures – and this lays the foundation of “**unity without uniformity and diversity without fragmentation**”.

→ Pancasila is a consensus that we, Indonesian, agreed, as a spirit to unite the diverse society based on the principles of: human being as individual and social being; human being as physical and spiritual being; and human being as universal and particular being. All of them become the foundation for us to establish the principles of mutual help, respect, sympathy, and caring; or we usually call it *gotong royong* (mutual cooperation). During COVID-19 pandemic, this spirit of mutual cooperation helps us to recover from the pandemic through the kind of cooperation that we have in every part of the society. And we hope to amplify this spirit of cooperation at the international level, and all multilateral efforts that we do in the recovery process to build a more resilient world.

- In addition, I would like to emphasize that Indonesia remains committed to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and is determined to be a role model in promoting gender equality and women empowerment. We also urge global endeavours to address significant challenges of inequalities, by ensuring the implementation of ‘Leave no one Behind’ principle. We also recognize the important role of women in COVID-19 response, including as the frontline of health and social workers, as well as the main caregivers at home or care for sick family member.
- Last but not least, I will briefly touch upon our commitment as the current President of the G20 Countries. Indonesia is proud to represent the developing world, emerging economies, and island countries in this economic cooperation forum. We deeply understand that our presidency is marked by a fragile and uneven recovery – however we strive to bridge the views of developed and developing countries in order to build a stronger, and more resilient world for all. **Thus, Indonesian Parliament welcomes any discussions, collaboration, and cooperation in an effort to achieve inclusive world, and build a healthier as well as an equitable world governance in this regard.**

## Intervention Sesi 4

Friday, 18 February 2022 (10:00 – 12:00)

### **GENDER EQUALITY IN DECISION-MAKING AS A KEY TO SUSTAINABLE RECOVERY: THE LITMUS TEST OF INCLUSIVE POLITICS**

Women, who account for half of the world's population, remain disadvantaged in most decision-making processes in politics, business and society at large. Marginal improvements in women's representation in decision-making worldwide are too slow and setbacks at the national or local level all too frequent. The glass ceiling remains as strong as ever and is often compounded by different forms of discrimination based on race, income and other factors. Yet, ending discrimination against women and dramatically increasing their numbers in parliaments, executive boards, and other leadership positions could unleash a more inclusive recovery for all people, not just for women. It would also provide a litmus test of whether other policies for social inclusion are likely to succeed.

#### **Guiding questions:**

- What stands in the way of women's representation and equal opportunity?
- How can a stronger partnership between men and women in politics and in society be built?
- In what ways can UN General Assembly processes and outcomes be made more gender-sensitive?

#### Suggested Talking Points:

- I believe that **gender equality is not only a fundamental human right, but a necessary foundation for a peaceful, prosperous, and sustainable world.** In order to breaking barriers and removing obstacles, women representation in politics is critical. It is to ensure the formulation of gender responsive policies, including in development process.
  - ➔ In line with our national vision to promote the role and representation of women parliament and other decision-making process, we have strengthened our legal framework by issuing Law on General Election and formulating Grand Design for Women's Representation in 2019 Election. Under such basis, the Indonesian House of Representatives adopts a 30 percent quota of women to be applied in the election nomination seats, membership in political party, and membership in the election institutions. As a result, there is an increasing trend of women being elected in the legislative election. In 2019 election, out of 575 Member of Parliaments, 118 of them are women. This is a significant increase

in percentage from 17.32 percent in the previous parliamentary term to 21 percent.

- We have spent decades talking about the importance of gender equality. Yet, various forms of discriminations against women remain exist around the world—and it is getting more serious during COVID-19 pandemic. According to the *UN Women report in 2021, globally 245 million women and girls aged 15 years or over have been subjected to sexual and/or physical violence in which most of them are reported living in households – and more than 2 in 5 women said that COVID-19 has worsened their overall mental and emotional health*<sup>9</sup>, given the hard consequences of the pandemic onto their economic, social, and environment.
  - ➔ In response to these situations, I believe that we need everyone, including our men fellows, to work side by side in combating all types of gender stereotypes, discriminations, and sexism which hinder women to advance. Promotion of shared responsibilities between women and men in all aspects of life must therefore be of our priority.
  
- In addition to that, Indonesian Parliament recognizes the important role of women in COVID-19 response, including as the frontline of health and social workers, as well as the main caregivers at home or care for sick family member.
  - ➔ On behalf of Indonesian Parliament, we would like to convey our sincere appreciation to all women in all over the world, for the works, struggle, and love you have all shared during the critical moment due to COVID-19 pandemic.
  - ➔ Meanwhile, given our role as the representatives of the people, I believe it is critical for us to (1) Ensure women’s equal representation in all COVID-19 response planning and decision making, and (2) Target women and girls in all efforts to address the socio-economic impact of COVID-19, through our law making, budgeting, and overseeing roles.
  
- As the third largest democracy countries in the world, Indonesia is committed to ensure women and girls’ voices are heard and their leaderships are welcomed in our efforts to build back better, most importantly in the decision-making process at all levels.
  - ➔ Against this backdrop, we also support women’s leadership at rural communities. In Indonesia, we have the Family Empowerment and Welfare (*Pemberdayaan Kesejahteraan Keluarga/PKK*) organization as one of the

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<sup>9</sup> Measuring the Shadow Pandemic: Violence against Women during COVID-19, UN Women, 2021

biggest mass organizations led by women and they have been contributing to our national development through various engagements with the society and programs which target rural communities. Among their programs are covering health, economic empowerment for women through entrepreneurships and Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs).

- Indonesia also adopts a holistic approach in gender-mainstreaming, in which all governmental Ministries/Institutions are encouraged to support and promote gender equality in their respective sector.
  - ➔ Work closely with the National Human Rights Institutions (the National Commission on Violence against Women (Komnas Perempuan) and the National Commission on Child Protection (KPAI)), as well as, civil society.
  - ➔ Our national development planning for women focusses on 5 goals: **improving women entrepreneurships; ending violence against women and children; eliminating child workers; ending child marriage; and improving the roles of mother and family in parenting.**
- At the legislative context, Indonesian Parliament has established Women's Parliamentary Caucus for the 2020-2024 period as an effort to increase women's political capability, strengthen national regulation to promote the role of Indonesian women, and establish cooperation with various organizations and countries to create a woman-friendly environment. This caucus also focuses on enhancing collaboration amongst Indonesian women parliamentarians to strengthen their active roles in the decision-making processes.
- Moving forward, Indonesia will continue to:
  - ➔ Ensure gender responsive approach as a important part of our policy, and women have to be included in all response and recovery decision making to the impact of COVID-19 at the national, regional and global level.
  - ➔ Intensify global solidarity, cooperation and response in ensuring the provision of health measures and adequate financing to minimize the economic and social impacts, as well as safeguarding international trade and global economy, including by exchanging information, scientific knowledge and best practices.
  - ➔ Promote gender equality and the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women in order to create an enabling environment for women to unleash their potentials
- In order to foster a stronger partnership between men and women in politics and in society, I believe that both men and women need trust – the kind of trust built under the foundation of respect to each other.

- Strong partnership for promoting gender balance can only be achieved if men work side by side with women to share the responsibility in breaking harmful culture norms and practices, as well as the institutional, structural, and legal barriers that hinder women's equal and influential political participation.
- Men can be powerful advocates in their community to promote women's role in political life, speaking out about the importance of women's role in political life, advocating for women to run for office, supporting registration of female voters, or canvassing for female candidates.
- Male leaders can also utilize media appearances to make targeted statements advocating for change, raising awareness on the lack of women's representation and leadership in their communities, or supporting the realization of women's right to participate in elections.

## Intervention Sesi 5

Friday, 18 February 2022 (12:00 – 13:00)

### **SPECIAL BRIEFING: PARLIAMENTS AT THE UN, FOR A MORE EFFECTIVE MULTILATERALISM TO ADDRESS GLOBAL CHALLENGES**

Beginning in the year 2000, at the dawn of the second millennium, a new awareness took hold that “governments alone cannot solve the world’s many problems” and that a more inclusive global governance system needed to be built to make the voices of the “peoples” better heard at the United Nations and other multilateral organizations such as the World Trade Organization (WTO). Consistent with this vision, the IPU began to claim a stronger role for parliaments in international relations and to convey a parliamentary perspective into major United Nations processes. Following consultations with parliaments and other stakeholders, in September 2021 the UN Secretary-General issued a major report with recommendations Our Common Agenda where he notes, among other things, "I will also explore options to enhance parliamentary inputs at the United Nations, working with our existing partners." This briefing will illustrate the ways and means by which parliaments and the IPU have sought to influence UN decision-making processes and generally support the implementation of UN agreements.

#### Suggested Talking Points

Thank you, Mr / Madam Chair.

My name is ..... Speaking on behalf of Indonesian House of Representatives, I have few points of interventions:

- I believe that COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated our geopolitical trends while at the same time has demonstrated the need for a more effective multilateral cooperation to address the overarching impacts of the pandemic in our society. However, even before the COVID-19 pandemic, we see that multilateralism and rules-based order had been challenged by the growing unilateralism, competition in terms of trade, economy, and technology, and others.
  - ➔ In such circumstances, Indonesian Parliament believes that the United Nations (UN) has been and must remain the ultimate global organization that harnesses the diversity and wisdom of all Member States, to ensure that development, peace and security, and human rights are preserved.
- Indonesia believes in multilateralism because for centuries we believe on the principle of '**Gotong Royong**', loosely translated as 'working together, shoulder to shoulder for the greater good'. Multilateralism is working together for the greater good, to face global challenges together, including to curb the pandemic and recover a stronger and more resilient world – and today, we need multilateralism more than ever.

- Besides, I also believe that COVID-19 has forced a collective lucidity on the depth of global interdependence; on the fact that the world is only as resilient as the least resilient country and person; and that in a context of widespread vulnerability, we are reaching tipping points in different dimensions—social, economic and environmental.
  - ➔ To this end, **parliaments and parliamentarians must take an active role in the development towards the people-centric, inclusive, rights-based, participatory development envisioned in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.** While at the national level, I believe that the COVID-19 crisis gives governments a unique opportunity to set the terms of public-private interaction, making the SDGs the missions to achieve and adopt innovative approaches to policy, regulation and partnerships.
- Last September 2021, our Speakers of Parliaments have agreed upon the Declaration on ***“Parliamentary leadership for more effective multilateralism that delivers peace and sustainable development for the people and the planet”*** in the 5<sup>th</sup> World Conference of Speakers of Parliament, through which it emphasizes on the commitments of parliaments to strengthen the parliamentary dimension of global governance founded on our shared endeavour to build back – and build forward – better.
  - ➔ In that meeting, Indonesian Speaker of the House Dr (HC) Puan Maharani also underscored on the importance of integrating human well-being, environmental protection, and economic growth for building a more resilient world.
  - ➔ And today, I would like to re-emphasize that Indonesian Parliament stands ready to play our parts on contributing to the effective multilateralism through inter-parliamentary cooperation, and parliamentary engagement with the UN system.
- In facing today's global challenges and multidimensional crisis, Indonesia G20 Presidency is themed, ***“Recover Together, Recover Stronger”*** with the three priority sectors: (1) Strengthening the global health architecture; (2) Digital transformation; and (3) Energy transitions achievable for all:
  - ➔ We believe that action to ensure global post-pandemic recovery is critical. To this end, **multilateralism, collaboration and inclusiveness** are more important than ever,

- Indonesia G20 Presidency will ensure an **open, equitable and mutually beneficial** outcome, focusing on areas that will garner greater collaboration and unity of purpose.
  - Thus, we welcome any collaboration and cooperation which ai to strengthen global partnership with concrete, tangible, and impactful deliverables.
- While Indonesia G20 Presidency will hold **The 8th G20 Parliamentary Speaker’s Summit (P20) in Jakarta**, with the theme ‘**The Role of Parliament in Promoting Higher Growth and Healthy Society**’. Against this background, we hope to contribute to build a more resilient world that is rooted on the higher growth and healthy society.
  - To recover from this crisis, Indonesian Parliament beieves that we need to **enhance global partnership and strengthen multilateralism**. More importantly, we need political will and leadership from all stakeholders, including from the Parliaments. Therefore, parliaments has important role to support pandemic preparedness and response, through:
    - Translating international agreements so that they can be accepted by constituents in the regions.
    - Influencing international position that a country holds and encourage government to foster global solidarity and mutual trust instead of resorting to unilateral actions. Only with global solidarity that we can together end the pandemic, and resolve the crisis.



## Intervention Sesi 6

Friday, 18 February 2022 (15:00 – 17:15)

### MAKING GOOD ON CLIMATE CHANGE COMMITMENTS: THE PEOPLE VS. ORGANIZED INTERESTS

The consequences of the climate crisis on sustainable development and human well-being are becoming ever more dramatic, with the poor and most vulnerable in our society disproportionately affected. Public support for strong measures to combat the climate crisis is growing with each passing year. Civil society groups, often led by young people and women, and a broad alliance of environmental and social justice organizations are making their voices heard in capitals around the world and at COP meetings such as the latest one (COP26) in Glasgow. Despite this, policy measures taken so far have fallen far short of the mark. Underlying many arguments for this slow progress is the tension between the will of the vast majority and the entrenched interests of industrial conglomerates opposed to drastic measures to curb greenhouse gases because of the high cost of disinvesting from fossil fuels, energy intensive production and consumption patterns.

#### Guiding questions:

- What institutional reforms are needed to ensure strong action on climate change?
- How can policy capture by special interests be resolved?
- In what ways can more women be brought into climate change negotiations?
- How can gender-specific policies be taken into account in efforts to address the climate crisis?

#### Suggested Talking Points

Thank you, Mr / Madam Chair.

My name is ..... Speaking on behalf of Indonesian House of Representatives, I have few points of interventions:

- Indonesian Parliament are deeply concerned about the urgent need to make robust and implemented fully, net-zero targets, which surely needs an adaptive capacity and political will.
  - ➔ COP 26 has underlined the urgency of **support commitment from developed countries to developing countries** to ensure **accelerated progress**. I believe that there is a need to **change our paradigm** – from climate change as a battle and as a debate of who is right or wrong, into an **opportunity**.
- *To response to this situation, I believe that parliaments can drive climate action forward by:*

- 1.) *Promoting legislation that **synergizes the operationalization of the Paris Rulebook**, including innovative climate financing and carbon trade.*
- 2.) ***Monitor actively** the implementation of NDC and Net Zero Commitments.*
- 3.) ***Promote a multistakeholder approach** to climate mitigation and adaptation, particularly enhancing role of women and youth.*

- Therefore, the task before us is clear. The world must act, not only pledge and promise. I am of the view that tackling this global planetary crisis requires a whole-of-economy and a whole-of-society approach, one that reforms or recalibrates entire systems. It requires collaboration and solidarity across all sectors of society and across all nations.
  - ➔ In this regard, **a multistakeholder approach** is key. Cooperation and collaboration between all stakeholders are a must to turn challenges into opportunities.
  - ➔ In addition to that, a **holistic approach to climate action** is needed, not just limited to challenges of deforestation but also the importance of addressing other issues, such biodiversity, among others, that is fundamental to achieving **comprehensive sustainability**.
  
- **Rural community**, in this regard, has a strong role to play. Let me share one of Indonesian experiences on the **engagement of rural community in the climate action**. In Bali, we have a number of examples on how tradition can go hand in hand with sustainable development principles.
  - ➔ Penglipuran Village in Bangli Regency, Bali, has been awarded as the cleanest village in the world. This village implements the management of the bamboo forest conservation, the comitment from both rural citizens and visitors to not smoking and manage the village waste, as well as maintaining the cleanliness of the environment.
  - ➔ In addition to that, Bali also has a cooperative water management systems of canals and weirs used for agriculture and irrigation called *Subak*. This system is the manifestation of the *Tri Hita Karana* philosophy which brings together the realms of spirit, human world, and nature. The *subak* system of democratic and egalitarian farming practices has enabled the Balinese to become the most prolific rice growers in the archipelago despite the challenge of supporting a dense population.
  - ➔ Other than that, Bali, has been implementing earth hour during Balinese Hindus “Day of Silence” or we call it *Nyepi*, in where we give a little breath for the earth through switching lights and all electricity off. In this Nyepi day, we actually also do no absolute activities in any form, including no fire, no physical work (except for emergency situation like going to hospital etc), no travel, and

no entertainment. All of these have proven that actually culture and tradition can be the greatest engine for driving sustainable development.

- Against this backdrop, Indonesian Parliament, will host the upcoming 144<sup>th</sup> IPU General Assembly in Bali under the theme of “*Getting to Zero: Mobilizing Parliaments to Act on Climate Change*”.
  - We believe that **strong political leadership is essential for overcoming this climate crisis, including net-zero emissions**. Parliaments can, and are positioned in a critical role, to use the budgetary and legislative powers to ensure strong laws are put in place and that there is adequate funding to support climate change.
  - We hope that through this meeting, we can strengthen our inter-parliamentary cooperation to build solidarity and find joint solutions for a more sustainable world. We are concerned about how parliaments can better ensure the needs of the most risk members of population, including women, youth, and underrepresented groups in society in the midst of climate change challenges. Therefore, we look forward to seeing you in Bali next month.
- Besides, I will also touch upon the issue how women and girls are the key actors in building climate resilience at both national and international levels. Of course, we cannot deny the fact that women are seemed to be more vulnerable to the impact of climate changes stems from a number of factors – social, economic, and cultural.
  - Seventy per cent of the 1.3 billion people living in conditions of poverty are women. In urban areas, 40 per cent of the poorest households are headed by women. Women predominate in the world's food production (50-80 per cent), but they own less than 10 per cent of the land.<sup>10</sup>
  - Nevertheless, I also see that women can also be seen as an active and effective agents and promoters of adaptation and mitigation to climate action. At the Indonesian context, we have enacted Law on Village since 2014 aiming at developing Indonesia rural and remote areas. Under this law, involvement of women in the decision making and design of their village and community development is also mandated.
- On how to bring women into climate change negotiations, I believe that **women's priorities and needs must be reflected in the development planning and funding**.
  - Women should be part of the decision making at national and local levels regarding allocation of resources for climate change initiatives.
  - It is also important to ensure gender-sensitive investments in programmes for adaptation, mitigation, technology transfer and capacity building.

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<sup>10</sup> <https://www.un.org/en/chronicle/article/womenin-shadow-climate-change>

- ➔ In this regard, Indonesia continues to promote the participation of women in decision-making process both from the highest level to the community level.
- ➔ The UNFCCC Gender Action Plan has become the foundation to advance knowledge and understanding of gender-responsive climate action and its coherent mainstreaming in the work of climate action implementation. We must support its implementation through its priority areas: capacity building, gender balance (women's participation and leadership), coherence, gender-responsive implementation and means of implementation, and monitoring and reporting.
- **To sum up, Indonesian Parliament would like to emphasize that: we believe women have the capability to lead the way towards more equitable and sustainable solutions to climate change.** Therefore, they need to be supported and empowered to realize their potential to be agents of change. The participation of women in climate action should also be across all communities, including the women in local and indigenous communities. To this end, governments should incorporate gender perspectives into their national policies, action plans and other measures on climate change, through, inter alia:
  - carrying out gender analysis;
  - collecting and utilizing gender-disaggregated data;
  - establishing gender-sensitive indicators; and
  - developing tools to support increased attention to gender perspectives.

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# LAPORAN MEDIA

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# ‘No One Left Behind’, Fadli Zon Suarakan Solidaritas Global Demi Tekan Ketimpangan Struktural Ekonomi Dunia di Forum PBB

22-02-2022 / B.K.S.A.P.



Ketua

*Badan Kerja Sama Antar Parlemen (BKSAP) DPR RI Fadli Zon didampingi sejumlah Pimpinan BKSAP menghadiri Sidang Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) Parliamentary Hearing at the United Nations di Markas Besar PBB New York, AS. Foto: Dok.BKSAP/jk*



Ketua Badan Kerja Sama Antar Parlemen (BKSAP) DPR RI Fadli Zon menyuarakan solidaritas global demi menekan ketimpangan struktural ekonomi akibat pandemi Covid-19. Menurutnya, tidak ada satu pun negara di dunia yang kebal oleh Covid-19. Sehingga, solidaritas global dianggap mampu menguatkan setiap negara di dunia untuk bekerja sama agar segera pulih di segala aspek pasca-pandemi.

“Jika ketimpangan ini tidak ditangani serius, maka akan makin tajam ketimpangan negara maju dan negara berkembang, orang kaya dan orang miskin. Tentu akan semakin menghambat pencapaian Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan (SDGs),” tutur Fadli Zon dalam Sidang *Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) Parliamentary Hearing at the United Nations* di Markas Besar Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa (PBB) New York, AS, Jumat (18/2/2022).

Dihadiri lebih dari 200 anggota parlemen dari 70 negara dunia, Fadli menekankan kerja sama dan kolaborasi sebagai prinsip solidaritas global. Pasalnya, ia menilai dampak Covid-19 dirasakan tidak hanya pada aspek kesehatan saja, namun juga lingkungan, ekonomi, sosial, dan politik. Lebih lanjut ia menjelaskan, Covid-19 telah mempersulit upaya pencapaian 17 tujuan dalam SDGs, karena pandemi mempertegas ketimpangan ekonomi di seluruh negara, terutama di negara-negara yang berada dalam situasi konflik maupun perang.

Oleh karena itu, ia menegaskan komitmen DPR RI untuk berkontribusi dalam upaya pemulihan global melalui berbagai forum multilateral. “Terlepas adanya kesulitan, kami tetap berupaya memastikan pencapaian SDGs. Kami pun berharap dukungan menyeluruh yang melibatkan seluruh lapisan masyarakat sehingga nantinya tidak ada satu masyarakat pun yang tertinggal dalam upaya pemulihan berkelanjutan. *No one left behind.*” pungkas politisi Partai Gerindra itu.

Sebagai informasi, Sidang IPU *Parliamentary Hearing* di PBB merupakan forum bagi parlemen seluruh dunia untuk menyampaikan pandangan dan perspektif masing-masing negara terkait menghadapi tantangan global, serta menggali upaya bersama yang dapat didorong untuk mewujudkan pemulihan berkelanjutan. Setiap pandangan yang disampaikan, nantinya, akan menjadi rekomendasi pemerintah dunia yang tergabung dalam organisasi PBB, khususnya pada pembahasan Sidang Umum PBB pada September 2022 ini.

Dalam forum yang mengusung tema “Building Political Support and Inclusive Responses to Sustainable Recovery”, delegasi Parlemen Indonesia dalam forum tersebut dipimpin oleh Ketua BKSAP DPR RI Fadli Zon (F-Gerindra) bersama para Pimpinan BKSAP DPR RI, mulai dari Sihar Sitorus (F-PDIP), Mardani Ali Sera (F-PKS), Putu Supadma Rudana (F-Demokrat), dan Achmad Hafisz Tohir (F-PAN). (ts/sf)



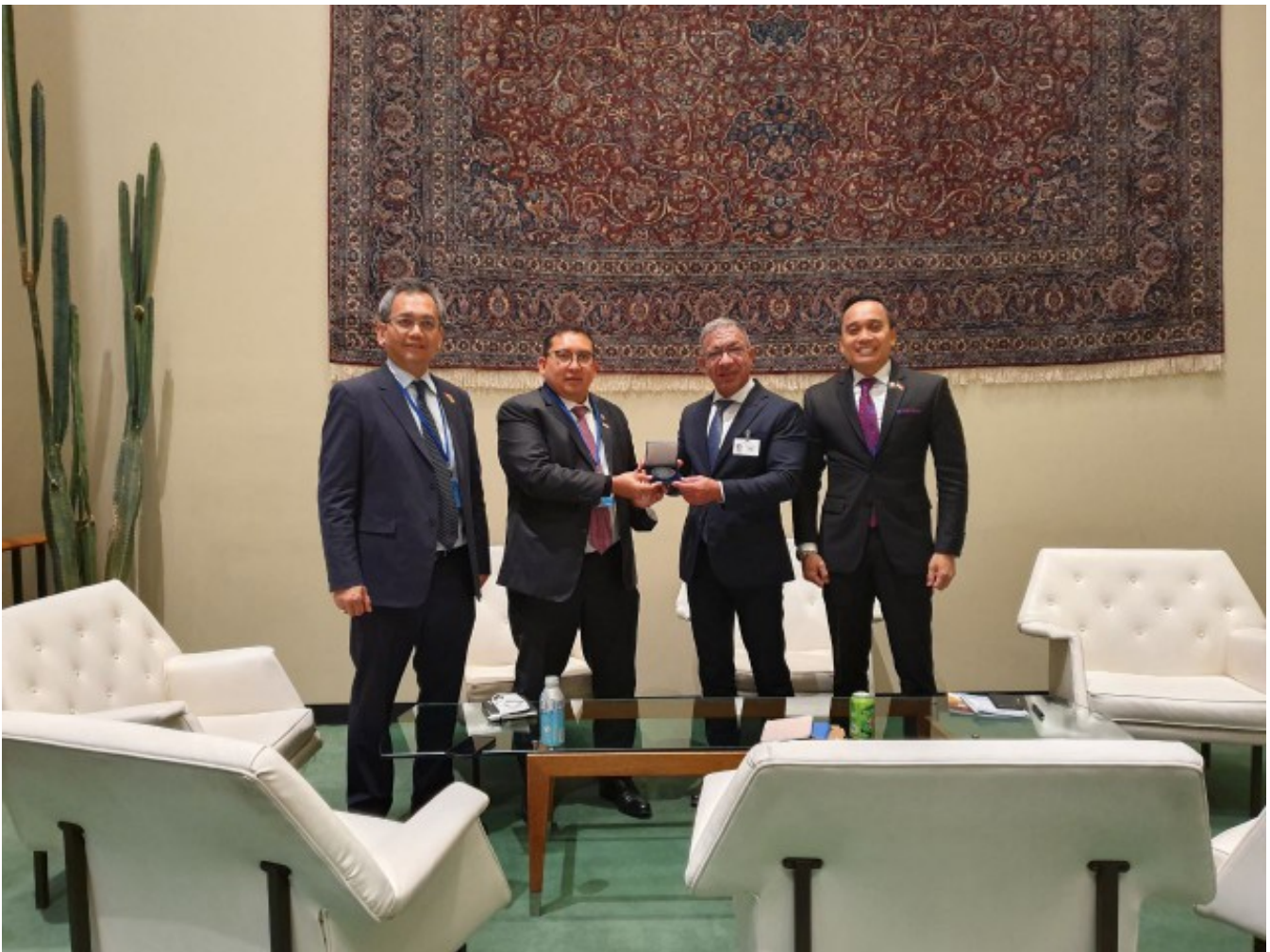






# Hadiri 'Parliamentary Hearing', BKSAP DPR Bahas IPU ke-144 di Markas PBB

22-02-2022 / B.K.S.A.P.



*Ketua BKSAP DPR RI Fadli Zon saat bertukar cinderamata usai pertemuan dengan Sekretaris Jenderal IPU Martin Chungong dan Presiden IPU Duarte Pacheco di Markas Besar Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa (PBB) New York. Foto: Dok BKSAP/invl*

Memperoleh kepercayaan untuk menyelenggarakan *Inter-Parliamentary Union* (IPU) ke-144, Badan Kerja Sama Antar Parlemen (BKSAP) DPR RI melaksanakan pertemuan dengan Sekretaris Jenderal IPU Martin Chungong dan Presiden IPU Duarte Pacheco di Markas Besar Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa (PBB) New York, Amerika<sup>^</sup> Light<sup>†</sup>, Jumat, (18/02/2022).

Bersama dengan Ketua BKSAP DPR RI Fadli Zon dan para Pimpinan BKSAP DPR RI Sihar Sitorus, Mardani Ali Sera, dan Achmad Hafisz Tohir, Wakil Ketua BKSAP DPR RI Putu Supadma Rudana, menjelaskan persiapan DPR RI untuk Sidang IPU ke-144 di Bali pada 20-24 Maret 2022 mendatang.

Selain membahas sekaligus mengundang para anggota parlemen IPU, politisi Fraksi Partai Demokrat itu menyampaikan generasi muda harus terlibat secara aktif dalam proses politik. Baginya hal ini harus menjadi prioritas setiap negara guna menjamin representasi yang inklusif bagi seluruh lapisan masyarakat.

“Di tengah abad digital seperti saat ini, banyak generasi muda menggunakan sosial media sebagai sarana komunikasi. Ini menjadi peluang upaya edukasi politik serta membangun konektivitas digital ini juga menjadi tantangan bagi para anggota parlemen untuk mampu menjadi *role model* dalam proses demokrasi yang sehat bagi para pemuda,” tutur Putu.

Terakhir, dirinya pun menambahkan upaya DPR RI untuk melaksanakan edukasi politik bagi para pemuda di Indonesia. Di antaranya, melaksanakan Parlemen Remaja dan program Kampus Merdeka di mana para mahasiswa dapat merasakan pengalaman terlibat dalam kerja parlemen secara langsung. **(ts/sf)**





# Di Markas PBB, Hafisz Tohir Sampaikan Pancasila Mampu Satukan Masyarakat

19-02-2022 / B.K.S.A.P.



*Wakil Ketua Badan Kerja Sama Antar Parlemen (BKSAP) DPR RI Achmad Hafisz Tohir. Foto: Ist/rni*

Wakil Ketua Badan Kerja Sama Antar Parlemen (BKSAP) DPR RI Achmad Hafisz Tohir mengatakan, Pancasila terbukti mampu menyatukan beragam etnis dan kultur masyarakat di Indonesia. Inti ajaran Pancasila adalah berkeadilan sosial dan saling menghormati perbedaan. Ideologi ini bisa digunakan pula untuk menyatukan bangsa-bangsa di dunia.

"Keadilan sosial dan menghormati perbedaan telah menjadi inti dari ideologi nasional Indonesia, Pancasila, yang mencerminkan bagaimana cara berinteraksi dengan sesame," kata Hafisz pada Sidang Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU), di markas Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa (PBB), New York, Amerika Serikat, Jumat (18/2/2022).

Pancasila, lanjut Hafisz, juga memperkenalkan konsep kebangsaan di Indonesia. Ada lebih dari 1.300 etnis yang diakui dengan bahasa dan kebudayaannya sendiri. "Inilah persatuan tanpa keseragaman dan perbedaan tanpa perpecahan," tandas politisi PAN itu lagi. Pancasila, sekali lagi, mampu menyatukan masyarakat yang berbeda dengan berdasar pada prinsip-prinsip, manusia sebagai pribadi, makhluk sosial, makhluk fisik, dan spiritual.

Hafisz menambahkan, dalam konteks kerja sama internasional, Pancasila juga bisa jadi ideologi bersama untuk menyatukan masyarakat dunia dengan menjunjung tinggi prinsip kemanusiaan dan keadilan sosial. "Kami berharap dapat mewujudkan semangat kerja sama ini pada level internasional. Dan semua upaya multilateral yang kami lakukan dalam proses perbaikan adalah untuk membangun dunia yang lebih tangguh," pandang legislator dapil Sumatera Selatan I ini. (mh/sf)

**#IPU144**

**#ZeroEmission**

**#StopClimateChange**







# Pimpin G20, Indonesia Siap Jembatani Negara Berkembang dan Maju

19-02-2022 / B.K.S.A.P.



*Wakil Ketua Badan Kerja Sama Antar Parlemen (BKSAP) DPR RI Achmad Hafisz Tohir di markas Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa (PBB), New York. Foto: Ist/rni*

Indonesia sekali lagi, mampu menjembatani bahkan menyatukan negara-negara berkembang dan maju dalam kepemimpinan G20. Ini penting, kembali disampaikan agar dunia tahu bahwa Indonesia punya komitmen kuat membangun dunia yang lebih adil dan inklusif.

Penegasan ini disampaikan Wakil Ketua Badan Kerja Sama Antar Parlemen (BKSAP) DPR RI Achmad Hafisz Tohir di markas Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa (PBB), New York, Jumat (18/2/2022). Hafisz bersama delegasi BKSAP yang dipimpin Ketua BKSAP DPR RI Fadli Zon menghadiri Sidang Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU).

"Komitmen kami sebagai Presiden G20, Indonesia bangga dapat merepresentasikan dunia berkembang, ekonomi yang berkembang, dan sebagai negara kepulauan dalam forum kerja sama ekonomi ini. Melalui kepemimpinan kami, kami akan terus menjembatani pandangan negara maju dan negara berkembang dengan tujuan membangun dunia yang lebih kuat dan lebih tangguh untuk semuanya," tandas Hafisz dalam sidang tersebut.

Selanjutnya, masih kata politisi Partai Amanat Nasional (PAN) tersebut, Indonesia sangat terbuka untuk diskusi, kolaborasi, dan kerja sama dengan bangsa lain dalam upaya mencapai dunia yang inklusif. Indonesia juga ingin membangun pemerintahan dunia yang lebih sehat dan lebih seimbang atau adil. (mh/sf)

**#IPU144**

**#ZeroEmission**

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