



# LAPORAN KEGIATAN

**International Forum on Inter-Parliamentary  
Global Cooperation in the Implementation of  
the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**

**Bukhara – Uzbekistan (Virtual)  
23 – 24 Juni 2021**



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



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

***International Forum on Inter-Parliamentary Global Cooperation in the  
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**I. PENDAHULUAN**

Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan / Parlemen Uzbekistan bekerja sama dengan Perserikatan Bangsa – Bangsa (PBB) menyelenggarakan forum Internasional secara *hybrid* di Bukhara, Uzbekistan. Forum ini mengangkat tema *“Inter-Parliamentary Global Cooperation in the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)”*

Forum ini dimaksudkan untuk mendiskusikan berbagai isu terkait penguatan kerja sama antar-parlemen dalam mewujudkan tercapainya tujuan -tujuan SDGs, sesuai dengan fungsi parlemen, yaitu legislasi, anggaran, dan pengawasan. Forum ini akan menjadi wadah yang mempertemukan para anggota parlemen, perwakilan pemerintah, organisasi internasional, lembaga swadaya masyarakat, dan akademisi.

Pada kesempatan ini Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Republik Indonesia akan diwakili oleh Dr. Rachmat Gobel, Wakil Ketua DPR RI Bidang Industri dan Pembangunan. Beliau akan menjadi salah satu pembicara utama dengan tema *“End hunger, achieve increased food security and nutrition, promote sustainable agriculture”*.

Endah T.D. Retnoastuti, Kepala Biro Kerja Sama Antar-Parlemen juga hadir dan memberikan pandangannya mengenai berbagai hal yang telah dilakukan oleh BKSAP dalam mendorong tercapainya Agenda 2030. Pengalaman Biro KSAP dalam mendukung anggota parlemen menyuarkan pencapaian SDGs, merupakan hal yang menarik untuk dibagi di dalam forum Internasional ini.

## A. SUSUNAN DELEGASI

No	NAMA	FRAKSI	JABATAN
1	Dr. Rachmat Gobel (A-401)	F-NASDEM	Wakil Ketua DPR RI Bidang Industri dan Pembangunan

## B. VISI DAN MISI DELEGASI

- Mewakili Indonesia dalam persidangan internasional yang membahas mengenai *Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)*
- Memberikan pandangan/ide Indonesia terkait pencapaian SDGs, terutama dalam konteks lokal di Indonesia.
- Bertukar pengalaman dengan para anggota parlemen yang hadir, terutama dalam konteks regional terkait pencapaian SDGs.

## C. PERSIAPAN PELAKSANAAN TUGAS

Materi yang dijadikan referensi bagi Wakil Ketua DPR RI yang hadir pada persidangan ini dipersiapkan dan diolah oleh Tenaga Ahli dan Sekretariat KSI BKSAP yang berupa Saran Butir Wicara.

## II. ISI LAPORAN

### A. AGENDA ACARA

Day 1 <i>June 23, 2021</i>	
08.30-09.00	Registration
<i>Sodyq Sadoev, First Deputy Chairman of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan</i>	
09.00-10.00	<b>Welcome speeches:</b> <b>Akram Munir</b> , Chairman of the UN Economic and Social Council (video message) <b>Tanzila Narbaeva</b> , Chairperson of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan <b>Nurdinjon Ismoilov</b> , Speaker of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan <b>Peter Lord Bowness</b> , President of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly

	<p><b>Martin Chungong</b>, Secretary General of the Inter-Parliamentary Union</p> <p><b>Park Byeong-seug</b>, Speaker of the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea</p> <p><b>Altynbek Mamayusupov</b>, Secretary General of the Parliamentary Assembly of Turkic-Speaking Countries</p> <p><b>Helena Fraser</b>, UN Resident Coordinator in the Republic of Uzbekistan</p>
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<p><b>SESSION 1</b></p> <p><b>Role of Parliament in Ensuring Effective Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals</b></p> <p><b>MODERATORS</b></p> <p><i>Sodyq Safoev, First Deputy Chairman of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan</i></p> <p><i>Helena Fraser, UN Resident Coordinator in the Republic of Uzbekistan</i></p> <p><b>Time: 10.00-11.00</b></p>	
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<b>10.00-10.10</b>	<p><b>"Coordination and control over the implementation of national goals and targets in the field of sustainable development of the Republic of Uzbekistan"</b></p> <p><i>Boriy Alikhanov, Chairman of the Committee on Development of the Aral Sea Region of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan</i></p>
<b>10.10-10.20</b>	<p><b>"Parliamentary diplomacy, regional cooperation and common interests of the Asian countries"</b></p> <p><i>Mohammad Reza Majidi, Secretary General of the Asian Parliamentary Assembly (video feed)</i></p>
<b>10.20-10.30</b>	<p><b>"End hunger, achieve increased food security and nutrition, promote sustainable agriculture"</b></p> <p><i>Rachmat Gobel, Vice Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (video feed)</i></p>
<b>10.30-10.40</b>	<p><b>"The Role of China's National People's Congress in Promoting the Achievement of Sustainable Development Goals"</b></p> <p><i>Zhang Yesui, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National People's Congress of China (video feed)</i></p>
<b>10.40-10.50</b>	<p><b>"TBC"</b></p> <p><i>Anatoly Isachenko, Deputy Chairman of the Council of the Republic of the National Assembly of the Republic of Belarus</i></p>
<b>10.50-11.00</b>	<p><b>Questions and answers</b></p>

<b>11.00-11.30</b>	<b>Group photo. Coffee break</b>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>SESSION 2</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Implementation of the SDGs in the context of the country's national development strategies</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>MODERATORS:</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Akmal Saidov, First Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Matilda Dimovska, UNDP Resident Representative in Uzbekistan (video feed)</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Time: 11.30-13.00</b></p>	
<b>11.30-11.40</b>	<p><b>"Action strategy on five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021 and SDGs: reflection of SDG objectives in the provisions of the State Program"</b></p> <p><i>Jamshid Kuchkarov, Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan for Financial and Economic Affairs and Poverty Reduction - Minister of Economic Development and Poverty Reduction, Head of the Coordination Council for the implementation of national SDGs</i></p>
<b>11.40-11.55</b>	<p><b>"Implementing the SDGs: the Malaysian Experience"</b></p> <p><i>Mohd Rashid bin Hasnon, Deputy Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Parliament of Malaysia (video feed)</i></p>
<b>11.55-12:10</b>	<p><b>"Peace, Justice and Inclusive Institutions. Work of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly"</b></p> <p><i>Reinhold Lopatka, Special Representative of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly for Central Asia, Chairman of the European Affairs Committee, National Adviser to Austria</i></p>
<b>12.10-12.25</b>	<p><b>"Inter-parliamentary relations and cooperation of the Turkic-speaking countries"</b></p> <p><i>Arzu Naghiyev, MP of the Milli Majlis of the Azerbaijan Republic</i></p>
<b>12.25-12.40</b>	<p><b>"EU strategy for implementation of the SDGs"</b></p> <p><i>Fulvio Martusciello, Member of the European Parliament, Chairman of the European Parliament Delegation for Central Asia and Mongolia</i></p>
<b>12.40-13.00</b>	<b>Questions and answers</b>
<b>13.00-14.00</b>	<b>Lunch</b>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>SESSION 3</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Key issues of financing activities of the SDGs</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>MODERATORS:</b></p>	

<p><b>Erkin Gadoev</b>, Chairman of the Committee on Budget and Economic Reforms of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan  <b>Marco Mantovanelli</b>, World Bank Country Manager for Uzbekistan  <b>Time: 14.00-15.30</b></p>	
14.00-14.10	<p><b>"Ensuring consideration and reflection of national SDGs in preparation and review of draft State Budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan"</b>  <i>Timur Ishmetov</i>, Minister of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan</p>
14.10-14.25	<p><b>"Consideration the SDGs in the budget process and adoption. Experience of Latvia"</b>  <i>Romans Naudins</i>, Member of the Saeima of Latvia, Head of the Latvia-Uzbekistan Friendship Group (video feed)</p>
14.25-14.40	<p><b>"Methods for assessing and monitoring expenditures and budget revenues in the implementation of the SDGs"</b>  <i>Richard Czarnecki</i>, Member of the European Parliament from Poland (video feed)</p>
14.40-14.55	<p><b>"Innovative budget monitoring tools to track expenditures and the impact of measures to implement the SDGs"</b>  <i>Ziad Aboultaif</i>, MP of the House of Commons of the Parliament of Canada, Chairman of the Canada-Uzbekistan Friendship Group</p>
14.55-15.10	<p><b>"Integrating SDGs into the budgeting process. Experience of the countries of the region"</b>  <i>Suren Poghosyan</i>, SDG Finance Advisor, Istanbul Regional Hub, UNDP (video feed)</p>
15.10-15.30	Questions and answers
15.30-16.00	Coffee break
<p><b>SESSION 4</b>  <b>Generating statistical indicators: disaggregating data on the SDGs</b></p> <p><b>MODERATORS:</b>  _____, representative of the Oliy Majlis  Republic of Uzbekistan  <b>Zeynal Hajiye</b>v, Subregional Coordinator of the International Organization for Migration for Central Asia  <b>Time: 16.00-18.00</b></p>	
16.00-16.10	<b>"Collection, processing and publication of key statistics on national SDGs"</b>

	<i>Ziyadullayev Makhmudjon, Deputy Chairman of the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics</i>
<b>16.10-16.25</b>	<b>"Population census of Uzbekistan: information basis for monitoring the SDGs"</b> <i>Vladimir Sokolin, Chairman of the Interstate Statistical Committee of the CIS, member of the Council of Heads of Statistical Services of the CIS Member States</i>
<b>16.25-16:40</b>	<b>"Development of the SDGs statistics: the experience of the Kyrgyz Republic"</b> <i>Aida Kasymalieva, Vice Speaker of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic (video feed)</i>
<b>16.40-16:55</b>	<b>"Selection criteria and disaggregation of statistics for the SDGs"</b> <i>Byun Jaeill, Member of the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea, President of the Asian National Assembly Water Consultative Board (video feed)</i>
<b>16:55-17.10</b>	<b>"MICS and data disaggregation for SDGs"</b> <i>Siraj Mahmudlu, Planning and Monitoring Specialist, UNICEF ECARO (video feed)</i>
<b>17.10-18.00</b>	<b>Questions and answers</b>  <b>END OF THE FIRST DAY</b>
<b>18.00-20.00</b>	<b>Official dinner at the Lyabi-Hauz Ensemble</b>
<b>DAY 2</b> <i>June 24, 2021</i>	
<b>08.30-09.00</b>	<b>Registration</b>
<b>SESSION 5</b> <b>Parliamentary oversight, monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the SDGs</b>  <b>MODERATORS:</b> <i>Mavludakhon Khodjaeva, Chairman of the Committee on Labor and Social Issues of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan</i> <i>Charlotte Adrian, Ambassador, Head of the European Union Delegation to Uzbekistan</i> <b>Time: 09.00-11:00</b>	

09.00-09.10	<p><b>"National practice of exercising parliamentary control over the implementation of the SDGs"</b>  <i>Shukhrat Chulliev, Deputy Chairman of the Committee on Judicial and Legal Issues and Anti-Corruption of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan</i></p>
09.10-09.25	<p><b>"Tools for monitoring and evaluating the effective implementation of the SDGs"</b>  <i>Hervé Morey, Member of the Senate of the French Parliament, Chairman of the France-Central Asia Interparliamentary Group (video feed)</i></p>
09.25-09.40	<p><b>"Developing parliamentary oversight mechanisms for SDG implementation"</b>  <i>Bair Zhamsuev, Deputy Chairman of the Federation Council Committee on Foreign Affairs of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation</i></p>
09.40-09.55	<p><b>"Parliamentary self-assessment techniques for achieving the SDGs: the Indonesian Experience"</b>  <i>Endah Tjahjani Dvirini Retnoastuti, Head of the Bureau of Interparliamentary Cooperation of the House of Representatives of the Indonesian Parliament, Executive Director of the Secretariat Office of the Global Organization Against Corruption (video feed)</i></p>
09.55-10.10	<p><b>"The role of parliament in achieving SDGs – Practice worldwide"</b>  <i>Jonas Čekuolis, International Adviser for Parliamentary Oversight of the SDGs, UNDP (video feed)</i></p>
10.10-10.30	<p><b>Questions and answers</b></p>

10.30-11.00	<b>Coffee break</b>
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**SESSION 6**  
**Participation of civil society institutions and the public in the implementation of the SDGs**

**MODERATORS:**  
*Shukhrat Bafayev, Chairman of the Committee on Democratic Institutions, Non-Governmental Organizations and Self-Government Bodies of Citizens of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan*  
*Susan Fine, Acting Director of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) in Uzbekistan*  
**Time: 11.00-12.00**

11.00-11.10	<p><b>"Parliamentary interaction with civil society in the effective implementation of national SDGs"</b></p>
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	<p><b>Bobur Bekmurodov</b>, MP of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis, Chairman of the National Movement "Yuksalish" of the Republic of Uzbekistan</p>
<p><b>11.10-11.20</b></p>	<p><b>"Inclusive participation of civil society at the national level in the implementation of the SDGs"</b>  <b>Baroness Alison Suttie</b>, Member of the House of Lords of the British Parliament (video feed)</p>
<p><b>11.20-11.30</b></p>	<p><b>"Voluntary National Reviews: lessons learnt and best practices"</b>  <b>Alexander Trepelkov</b>, Officer-in-charge, Division for Sustainable Development Goals, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (video feed)</p>
<p><b>11.30-11.40</b></p>	<p><b>"Spain's legislative and European civil initiatives: Two paths of direct democracy complementing parliamentary democracy"</b>  <b>Carlos Uriarte</b>, Secretary General of the Paneuropean Union</p>
<p><b>11.40-11.50</b></p>	<p><b>"TBC"</b>  <b>Till Mansmann</b>, Member of the German Bundestag, Member of the Committee for Economic Cooperation and Development (video feed)</p>
<p><b>11.50-12.00</b></p>	<p><b>Questions and answers</b></p>

**SESSION 7**  
**Fostering international dialogue and global cooperation among the world's parliaments for sustainable development**

**MODERATORS:**  
**Dilorom Fayzieva**, Chairperson of the Committee on International Affairs and Interparliamentary Relations of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan  
**Mathieu Lemoine**, Acting OSCE Project Coordinator in Uzbekistan  
**Time: 12.00-13.00**

<p><b>12.00-12.10</b></p>	<p><b>"The need to establish a dialogue among the world's parliaments to achieve the 2030 Agenda"</b>  <b>Ravshanbek Alimov</b>, Chairman of the Committee on International Relations, Foreign Economic Relations, Foreign Investments and Tourism of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan</p>
<p><b>12.10-12.30</b></p>	<p><b>"A way to maximize impact and minimize costs for solving global problems"</b>  <b>Keisuke Suzuki</b>, Member of the House of Representatives of the National Diet of Japan, Head of the Executive Committee of the</p>

<p>12.30-12.50</p> <p>12.50-13.00</p>	<p><i>Japanese Parliamentary League of Friendship with Uzbekistan (video feed)</i></p> <p><b>"Empowering Women in the 2030 Agenda: Women as key roles in institutions of international dialogue"</b>  <i>Simona Suriana, Member of the Senate of the Republic of the Italian Parliament, Chairperson of the Italy-Central Asia Parliamentary Group (video feed)</i></p> <p><b>Questions and answers</b></p>
<p>13.00-14.00</p>	<p><b>Lunch</b></p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>SESSION 8</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Gender-oriented policies and development of youth parliamentarism for sustainable development</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>MODERATORS:</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">_____, <i>representative of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan</i>  <i>Jamalittin Tuney, Head of the Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency in Uzbekistan</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Time: 14.00-16.00</b></p>	
<p>14.00-14.10</p> <p>14.10-14.25</p> <p>14.25-14.40</p> <p>14.40-14.55</p>	<p><b>"Gender policy of the new Uzbekistan in the context of international trends in parliamentarism"</b>  <i>Malika Kadir Khanova, Chairperson of the Committee on Women and Gender Equality of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan</i></p> <p><b>"Ensuring international dialogue and global partnership with the parliaments of the Asia-Pacific region to achieve gender equality"</b>  <i>Jetn Siratranont, Secretary General of the Asian Parliamentary Forum on Population Development, Chairman of the Health Committee of the National Assembly of the Senate of the Kingdom of Thailand (video feed)</i></p> <p><b>"On the participation of Afghan women in public life and their social activities"</b>  <i>Gulalai Akbari, Chairperson of the Commission on Women and Civil Society of Meshrano Jirga of the National Assembly of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan</i></p> <p><b>"Gender analysis of legislation and the importance of data"</b></p>

14.55-15.05	<p><i><b>Maria Musmuti</b>, Executive Director of the European Center for Constitutional Law, Lecturer of Law at the University of London (video feed)</i></p>
15.05-15.20	<p><b>"Youth parliamentarism: Platform for strategic action"</b>  <i><b>Bakhtiyor Sayfullaev</b>, Chairman of the Committee on Youth, Culture and Sports of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan</i></p>
15.20-15.35	<p><b>"Youth Parliament. Experience of Turkey"</b>  <i><b>Osman Mesten</b>, Member of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey, Chairman of the Inter-parliamentary group "Turkey-Uzbekistan"</i></p>
15.35-15.45	<p><b>"Development of youth parliaments in the countries of the European Union"</b>  <i><b>Ilhan Kyuchyuk</b>, Member of the European Parliament from Bulgaria, Rapporteur of the European Parliament on Uzbekistan (video feed)</i></p>
15.45-16.00	<p><b>TBC</b>  <i><b>Egor Makarevich</b>, Chairman of the Youth Council (Parliament) at the National Assembly of the Republic of Belarus</i></p> <p><b>Questions and answers</b></p>
16.00-16.30	Coffee break
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>FINAL SESSION</b>  <b>Determination of proposals and recommendations for global interaction of the world's parliaments</b>  <b>Time: 16.30-17:00</b></p>	
16.30-17.00	<p><b><u>Closing speeches:</u></b>  <b>Tanzila Narbaeva</b>, Chairperson of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan  <b>Nurdinjon Ismoilov</b>, Speaker of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan  <b>Helena Fraser</b>, UN Resident Coordinator in the Republic of Uzbekistan</p>
17.00-20.00	Dinner

## B. JALANNYA SIDANG

### 1. **Opening Remarks oleh H.E. Sodik Sadoev, First Deputy Chairman of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan.**

Mr. Sadoev menyambut seluruh hadirin, baik yang hadir secara langsung maupun virtual pada persidangan kali ini. Parlemen Uzbekistan sangat mengapresiasi kehadiran seluruh delegasi, baik yang mewakili parlemen, maupun organisasi internasional yang peduli kepada pencapaian tujuan-tujuan pembangunan berkelanjutan. Ia juga menyampaikan pesan dari Presiden Uzbekistan, H.E. Shavkat Mirziyoyev. Presiden menyampaikan pesan bahwa pertemuan internasional seperti ini sangat penting dalam memperkuat kerja sama multilateral terutama di tengah pandemi Covid-19.

### 2. **H.E. Tanzila Narbaeva, Chairperson of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan**



**H.E. Tanzila Narbaeva, Chairperson of the Senate  
of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan**

Ms. Narbaeva menyatakan bahwa parlemen memiliki peran penting dalam mendorong pencapaian Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan melalui fungsi yang dimilikinya. Parlemen dapat menghasilkan produk legislasi yang sesuai dengan pencapaian Agenda 2030, di samping juga mendorong tersedianya anggaran yang memadai demi tujuan tersebut. Fungsi pengawasan juga sangat penting mengingat

ke daruratan yang didorong oleh pandemi, berpotensi mendorong korupsi. Tanpa pengawasan, dana yang telah dikucurkan rawan untuk disalahgunakan.

Pertemuan kali ini merupakan inisiatif parlemen Uzbekistan bersama dengan Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) yang diselenggarakan untuk pertama kalinya. Diharapkan pertemuan kali ini akan memaksimalkan upaya pencapaian Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan.

Ia menyatakan bahwa konsensus terkait Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan dibutuhkan untuk mempercepat pencapaian Agenda 2030. Uzbekistan telah melakukan berbagai upaya terkait pencapaian SDGs, terutama dalam pengarusutamaan peran perempuan dan perlindungan Hak Asasi Manusia (HAM). Peran perempuan telah mengalami peningkatan yang signifikan, terutama dalam hal pengambilan keputusan di berbagai level pemerintahan. Uzbekistan juga tercatat telah berhasil mengurangi jumlah pekerja anak.

Uzbekistan telah membentuk suatu komite untuk memastikan penyusunan anggaran belanja negara sesuai dengan upaya pencapaian tujuan-tujuan SDGs. Parlemen telah bekerja sama dengan berbagai Lembaga swadaya masyarakat (LSM) sebagai bentuk kolaborasi untuk selalu mengingatkan bahwa Agenda 2030 mustahil tercapai tanpa adanya kerja sama oleh berbagai pemangku kepentingan.

Pertemuan kali ini diharapkan akan menjadi forum bagi anggota parlemen yang hadir untuk berbagi pengalaman dan praktek cerdas terkait apa yang dilakukan selama ini. Ia juga menyatakan dukungannya agar diadopsinya Bukhara Declaration sebagai *outcome document* yang bertujuan mendorong pencapaian Agenda 2030 pada level yang lebih tinggi.

3. **Nurdinjon Ismoilov**, Speaker of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Mr. Nurdinjon menyatakan rasa terima kasih atas dukungan dan respon dari seluruh peserta atas undangan parlemen Uzbekistan terkait SDGs ini. Konferensi ini bertujuan untuk mengingatkan kembali akan pentingnya pencapaian Agenda 2030. Pertemuan ini juga bertujuan untuk mendorong peningkatan kerja sama dan kolaborasi dalam upaya pencapaian tujuan pembangunan berkelanjutan. Pencapaian tersebut tidak hanya melibatkan negara, tetapi seluruh pemangku kepentingan, termasuk peran swasta dan Lembaga swadaya masyarakat. Presiden Uzbekistan telah memimpin dan membentuk kebijakan yang bertujuan mencari cara yang efektif untuk mencapai tujuan-tujuan SDGs.

Kebijakan dalam menanggulangi kemiskinan merupakan fokus pemerintah Uzbekistan, termasuk juga menciptakan lapangan pekerjaan yang berkualitas. Pemerintah juga massif fokus untuk mengurangi dampak yang ditimbulkan akibat pandemic Covid-19. Parlemen harus bekerja sama dengan lembaga negara lainnya untuk mendorong kolaborasi dan berharap forum yang diselenggarakan di Bukhara ini berjalan baik dan efektif.



Suasana ruang persidangan di Bukhara - Uzbekistan

4. **Martin Chungong**, *Secretary-General of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU)*

Mr. Chungong mengucapkan terima kasih kepada Parlemen Uzbekistan yang telah menginisiasi pertemuan ini dan menjadi tuan rumah. Seminar yang diselenggarakan kali ini penting karena mengingatkan kembali tentang pertemuan yang pernah dilakukan bersama dengan parlemen Uzbekistan. Ia juga mengucapkan terima kasih kepada pemerintahan lokal di Bukhara yang telah bekerja keras dalam mempersiapkan pertemuan ini.

Sekali lagi ia menyampaikan bahwa pertemuan ini penting sebagai upaya untuk meningkatkan kerja sama di antara para anggota parlemen dalam rangka pencapaian tujuan pembangunan berkelanjutan.

Uzbekistan merupakan salah satu negara yang telah secara penuh menerjemahkan buku panduan yang diterbitkan oleh Inter-Parliamentary Union bersama United Nation Development Programme terkait SDGs ke dalam Bahasa Uzbek. Uzbekistan juga telah menjadi tuan rumah penyelenggaraan seminar dengan tema “Green Economic”, yang mana selaras dengan upaya pencapaian tujuan pembangunan berkelanjutan. Forum yang diselenggarakan tersebut merupakan bukti kongkrit kerja sama regional terkait Agenda 2030.



**Mr. Martin Chungong, Sekretaris-Jenderal IPU hadir pada persidangan tersebut**

Oleh karena itu pertemuan hari ini penting komunikasi dan kerja sama di antara anggota parlemen penting di tengah pandemi yang telah menciptakan krisis multidimensi. Hal ini terutama berdampak paling besar kepada kelompok marginal di dalam masyarakat. Peran parlemen penting untuk memastikan produk legislasi yang dihasilkan, anggaran yang disetujui, maupun pengawasan atas anggaran tersebut dapat menyentuh akar masalah yang terjadi dan semoga diskusi hari ini akan cukup mendalam dalam membahas hal tersebut.

5. **Altynbek Mamayusupov**, *Secretary General of the Parliamentary Assembly of Turkic Speaking Countries*.

Mr. Mamayusupov mengucapkan terima kasih kepada Uzbekistan yang telah menggaris bawahi pentingnya pencapaian Agenda 2030 menegaskan komitmen bahwa tidak akan seorang pun ditinggalkan (no one left behind). Pencapaian tiga pilar SDGs, yaitu social, ekonomi, dan lingkungan merupakan hal yang sangat penting terutama dalam konteks negara-negara penutur Bahasa rumpun Turki, dimana Uzbekistan merupakan anggotanya.

Uzbekistan telah membuktikan bahwa keterbukaan ekonomi akan mendorong pertumbuhan yang akan mempercepat pencapaian tujuan-tujuan SDGs. Uzbekistan juga telah menunjukkan komitmen kepada peningkatan partisipasi perempuan di dalam pengambilan keputusan. Semua ini tentu saja tidak terlepas dari peran parlemen yang selalu berupaya untuk mendorong hal tersebut sesuai dengan fungsi dan kewenangan yang mereka miliki, dan ini tentu saja juga dapat dicapai dalam skala global.

6. **Dr. Rachmat Gobel**, Wakil Ketua DPR RI bidang Industri dan Pembangunan

Wakil Ketua DPR RI mengucapkan rasa terima kasihnya telah diundang menjadi salah satu pembicara kunci pada seminar ini. Ia menyatakan keyakinannya bahwa pencapaian tujuan pembangunan berkelanjutan merupakan tugas bagi seluruh umat manusia, dimana setiap orang dituntut bertanggung jawab untuk menciptakan masyarakat yang adil dan sejahtera, menciptakan tata kelola yang mampu menjaga kualitas hidup dan keberlanjutan planet bagi generasi yang akan datang.

Usaha untuk mewujudkan tujuan pembangunan berkelanjutan bukanlah upaya yang mudah, yang semakin dipersulit dengan adanya pandemic Covid-19. Pandemi telah memaksa hampir seluruh negara di dunia untuk memikirkan kembali kebijakan pembangunan mereka, karena banyak rencana kebijakan di masa lalu menjadi tidak relevan.





**Dr. Rachmat Gobel, Wakil Ketua DPR RI Bidang Industri dan Pembangunan memberikan intervensi**

Ia menyatakan bahwa Indonesia telah mengucurkan lebih dari US\$ 100 Miliar terkait upaya pemulihan, termasuk mitigasi kontraksi ekonomi dan hilang pendapatan banyak rumah tangga. Di tengah semua tantangan tersebut, Indonesia tetap berkomitmen untuk mencapai agenda tujuan pembangunan berkelanjutan pada tahun 2030, yang terlihat dari dimasukkannya 17 tujuan pembangunan berkelanjutan dalam Rancangan Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional.

Parlemen merupakan elemen penting dalam pencapaian tujuan pembangunan berkelanjutan. Melalui fungsi legislasi, pengawasan, dan anggarannya, parlemen memiliki peran strategis untuk mendorong harmoni di antara kebijakan yang dihasilkan pemerintah dan berbagai kelompok kepentingan lainnya, termasuk di dalamnya masyarakat, dunia bisnis, LSM, maupun akademisi.

Lebih lanjut beliau menyatakan bahwa, 60 persen perekonomian Indonesia bergantung kepada usaha mikro, kecil, dan menengah atau UMKM. Sebagian besar merupakan usaha yang bergerak di bidang agrikultur, perdagangan, makanan, dan manufaktur. Data menunjukkan bahwa sektor agrikultur memainkan peran penting terutama terkait dengan pencapaian tujuan pembangunan berkelanjutan. Banyak hasil positif yang dicapai atas sumbangan sektor tersebut, terutama terkait dengan pengurangan angka kemiskinan, dan penguatan ketahanan pangan nasional.

Parlemen akan terus mendorong dan memastikan dukungan terkait subsidi, pengembangan teknologi, pembangunan kapasitas, maupun pembiayaan untuk memastikan tujuan pembangunan berkelanjutan dapat tercapai sesuai dengan target yang dicanangkan.

7. **Endah T.D. Retnoastuti**, Kepala Biro Kerja Sama Antar Parlemen (KSAP)

Kepala Biro KSAP menjelaskan bahwa, walaupun Pemerintah yang memiliki mandat untuk mengimplementasikan program-program tujuan pembangunan berkelanjutan, namun Parlemen-lah yang memiliki kewenangan untuk membuat legislasi dan memastikan bahwa program tersebut berjalan. Parlemen juga berperan menjadi jembatan antara masyarakat dan Pemerintah dalam mengadopsi peraturan perundangan yang mewakili kepentingan nyata masyarakat.



**Endah T.D. Retnoastuti, Kepala Biro Kerja Sama Antar Parlemen memberikan intervensi**

Badan Kerja Sama Antar Parlemen (BKSAP) merupakan focal point SDGs di Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Republik Indonesia. BKSAP telah menjalankan peran penting dalam membangun awareness para anggota parlemen dalam memastikan seluruh target tujuan pembangunan berkelanjutan menjadi pertimbangan di dalam seluruh proses legislasi, dan mendorong diplomasi parlemen dalam mewujudkan Agenda 2030.

DPR RI telah membentuk Panitia Kerja terkait implementasi SDGs. Beberapa yang telah dilakukan adalah: 1). BKSAP, sebagai focal point SDGs, telah mengadopsi berbagai program dan agenda, baik dalam skala nasional maupun global. 2). Mempromosikan partisipasi yang inklusif dan melibatkan berbagai pemangku kepentingan, seperti LSM, pemerintah, maupun akademisi. Panitia Kerja tersebut juga berupaya untuk memperkuat pengawasan dan monitoring terhadap berbagai kebijakan terkait SDGs.

DPR RI melalui BKSAP juga terlibat untuk mempromosikan SDGs dalam skala global. BKSAP telah menyelenggarakan the World Parliamentary Forum on SDGs sebanyak tiga kali, yaitu pada tahun 2017, 2018, dan 2019. Forum tersebut berupaya untuk memfasilitasi para anggota parlemen untuk menyatakan tujuan pembangunan berkelanjutan dalam forum global sekaligus melakukan dialog terkait praktik cerdas maupun tantangan. BKSAP juga telah menyelenggarakan dua kali penilaian mandiri (self-assessment) terkait SDGs kepada para anggota parlemen dan staf pendukung mereka, bekerja sama dengan Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) dan United Nation Development Programme (UNDP).

Sebagai kesimpulan, Ms. Endah merangkum beberapa hal terkait hal ini:

- a. Mengakui pentingnya meningkatkan awareness para anggota parlemen dan staf pendukung mereka.
  - b. Pentingnya untuk membentuk badan khusus terkait SDGs di Parlemen.
  - c. Mendukung upaya untuk membentuk kerangka hukum yang komprehensif bagi parlemen terkait SDGs.
  - d. Meyakini penting konsultasi dengan anggota parlemen terkait kebijakan pemerintah mengenai SDGs.
  - e. Mendorong partisipasi inklusif dari berbagai pemangku kepentingan, serta institusionalisasi SDGs dalam kerja – kerja parlemen.
8. Penutupan oleh **H.E. Tanzila Narbaeva**, *Chairperson of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan*

Ms. Narbaeva menyatakan pentingnya partisipasi delegasi di persidangan SDGs kali ini. Ia juga menyatakan harapannya agar Bukhara Declaration dapat menjadi katalisator pencapaian Agenda 2030. Semoga pertemuan seperti ini tetap dapat dilakukan di masa depan.

### III. KESIMPULAN

1. Forum internasional untuk menggalang kerja sama antar-negara dalam pencapaian Sustainable Development Goals merupakan hal yang penting, dan parlemen merupakan salah satu aktor utama dalam upaya ini.
2. Kesepakatan universal yang disepakati menjadi target-target di dalam SDGs tersebut harus dapat diterjemahkan sesuai dengan relevansi masing-masing negara. Oleh karena itulah forum-forum regional terkait SDGs seperti yang diselenggarakan di Bukhara kali ini penting untuk dijadikan contoh oleh negara-negara di kawasan lainnya.

### IV. PENUTUP

#### A. KETERANGAN LAMPIRAN

Laporan ini dilengkapi oleh lampiran sebagai berikut:

- *Paparan narasumber*
- *Dokumentasi*
- *Liputan media elektronik*

#### B. KATA PENUTUP

Demikianlah pokok-pokok Laporan Kegiatan dalam rangka mengikuti sidang virtual *International Forum on Inter-Parliamentary Global Cooperation in the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)*, di Bukhara – Uzbekistan (Virtual), pada tanggal 23 - 24 Juni 2021. Dokumen mengenai sidang akan dijadikan lampiran. Semoga bermanfaat bagi kita semua.

Jakarta, Juni 2021

a.n. Ketua Delegasi,  
Kepala Biro KSAP & OI



Endah T.D. Retnoastuti  
NIP. 196804021993022001

# LAMPIRAN



**The House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia**

**INTERVENTION**

**Dr. Rachmat Gobel**

**Vice-Chair of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia**

**“The Role of Indonesian Parliament in the Attainment of SDGs”**

*Assalamualaikum Warahmatullahi Wabaraktuh*

*Your Excellency Tanzila Narbaeva, Chairperson of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of Republic of Uzbekistan, ladies and gentlemen.*

*Distinguished delegates, panelists, ladies and gentlemen*

I thank Her Excellency Tanzila Narbaeva and the organizing committee of the “Inter-Parliamentary Global Cooperation in the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)” for the generous invitation to take part in this strategic forum.

I believe that attaining the SDGs is a noble mandate of all people as humankind, where every individual is asked to share the responsibility of creating a prosperous and just global society, and of creating a governance that is able to preserve the quality of life and the sustainability of the planet from one generation to the next. Because is it not

the purpose of human creation and existence to preserve the planet and the life it contains?

The road towards realizing SDGs is not an easy slope down, instead it is a strenuous ascend. It has been made even more difficult amid the COVID-19 pandemic. The pandemic has forced nearly all countries to re-think its economic development policies and actions because all the other policy designs and scenarios that had been prepared now suddenly become irrelevant.

Indonesia has spent over US\$ 100 (one hundred) billion to pay for our recovery efforts, which include mitigating economic contraction and the loss of income of our households. Nevertheless, this challenge will not hold us back from our commitment to attain the SDGs by 2030. Indonesia has consistently made the commitment to deliver all 17 goals as part of its Medium-Term Development Plan.

Ladies and gentlemen,

The attainment of SDGs should be the shared responsibility of all countries, and this speak to the importance of international collaboration and cooperation. Experience sharing through forums such as today is strategic and valuable.

In Indonesia, we realize that the parliament is a key element to the attainment of SDGs. Through the legislative, oversight, and budgeting functions, the parliament carries a strategic role as the conductor that pushes for the harmony between the policies of our executive body and the needs and aspiration of the stakeholders, which are the people, business players, NGOs, the academia and think tanks.

In fulfilling this function, in my opinion, parliamentary members cannot rely on secondary data from the government or the executive body alone. Every MP should

obtain primary data or see for themselves the facts and situation on the ground. The Indonesian parliament has provided ample room to that end, namely within 5 recess periods in which MPs can learn of the situation in the society real time, learning of the people's new aspiration, and bring that knowledge back to initiate alternative solutions.

Ladies and gentlemen,

In 2020, the Indonesian Parliament passed the Job Creation Law, also known as the Omnibus Law. The law to, among others, aims to accelerate the development and contribute to the attainment of SDGs.

The law reflects our efforts to build a more inclusive economy in Indonesia. SDGs will not be met by only stimulating economic growth. Meeting the SDGs also require the economy to create productive, equitable, and decent job opportunities for all. That is the core principle of an inclusive economy.

Through the mechanism of working meetings with the government, the parliament consistently emphasizes and reminds the government to ensure that their programs contribute to SDGs.

Ladies and gentlemen,

Indonesia is the largest archipelagic nation that consists of 17,499 (seventeen thousand and four hundred ninety-nine) islands. We span across 7.81 (seven point eighty-one) million square KM, comprising 2.01 (two point zero one) million square KM of land, 3.25 (three point twenty-five) million square KM of water, and 2.55 (two point fifty-five) million square KM of Exclusive Economic Zone.



Our people is rich in diversity, with 1,340 (one thousand three hundred and forty) ethnicities and, according to our last census, 270.20 (two hundred seventy point twenty) million population. Most of them, or 70.72 (seventy point seventy-two) per cent are in the productive age group, which places Indonesia at the cusp of the demographic dividend. Indonesia is also blessed with bountiful natural resources, including our extensive and the world's second-richest biodiversity.

With these potentials, various international and multilateral institutions project that by 2030 (twenty thirty) Indonesia could become one of the world's five largest economies. The OECD projects that Indonesia's GDP by 2030 (twenty thirty) may reach US\$ 5.1 (five point one) trillion.

For Indonesia, those potentials are our main capital to attain SDGs and to contribute to regional and global targets. To that end, the Indonesian parliament will continue to encourage international cooperation so that we can help each other and deliver the SDGs.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

With regards to our economic structure, over 60 per cent of Indonesian GDP is contributed by the Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises, or MSMEs. There are currently around 64 (sixty-four) million of these enterprises, primarily in the agriculture, trade, food, and manufacturing sectors.

In terms of jobs, overall, the agriculture sector employs 29.76 (twenty-nine point seventy-six) per cent of our workers, followed by 19.23 (nineteen point twenty-three) per cent in the trade sector in 13.61 (thirteen point sixty-one) per cent in the manufacturing sector.

The data show how the agriculture sector and MSMEs play pivotal roles as Indonesia's leading sectors that support SDGs. There are many positive outcomes to achieve from the development of these sectors, especially in terms of poverty reduction and the strengthening of our food security.

Indonesia's target by 2030 (twenty thirty) is to reduce the poverty rate to between 4 (four) and 4.5 (four point five) per cent, with 0 (zero) per cent of extreme poverty rate. According to our Central Statistics Agency report, the Covid-19 pandemic has caused an increase in poverty rate to 10.19 (ten point nineteen) per cent based on poverty line calculation that is determined at Rp 458,947 (four hundred fifty-eight thousand nine hundred forty-seven) of per capita consumption per month, or an equivalent of per capita consumption of 2,112 (two thousand one hundred and twelve) calorie per day.

In food security, Indonesia's main target is to decrease our Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) from currently 5.79 (five point seventy-nine) to 3.30 (three point thirty).

We are optimistic that by increasing the productivity of our agriculture and MSME sectors, we can achieve our targets. I say this based on my personal experience as a member of the parliament. Through a demonstration plot initiative that I developed with communities in several locations, we were able to raise the production level of food and horticulture crops by around 50 (fifty) to 80 (eighty) per cent.

In the demonstration plot, we improved crop management, including fertilizing technology by using only high-quality fertilizer. The price was indeed higher than the government-subsidized fertilizer, but the yield level was also significantly higher. Overall, the use of high-quality fertilizer is notably more profitable.

Through the parliament, I am encouraging our farming communities to be self-reliant whilst pushing for the government to re-allocate agriculture subsidy, which is primarily focused on fertilizer products, to more productive areas such as production technology, seeding technology, food management, institutional capacity strengthening, and financing.

I am confident that by building its agriculture and MSME sectors, Indonesia will be able to deliver the SDGs and contribute to the global needs of creating strong food security and sustainable agriculture practices.

Thank you, *Wassalamualaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.*

**Rachmat Gobel**

Vice Speaker of the Indonesian House of Representatives / Coordinator for Industry and Development Affairs



## **International Forum on Interparliamentary Global Cooperation in the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals**

Session 5: Parliamentary Oversight, Monitoring and Evaluation of the Implementation of the SDGs  
24 June 2021, 09.00-10.30 (GMT+5)

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### **Suggested Remarks**

#### ***“Parliamentary Self-Assessment Techniques for Achieving the SDGs: the Indonesian Experience”***

*Prepared for the Head of Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation Bureau,  
Secretariat General of The House of Representatives, the Republic of Indonesia*

***Your Excellency Amb. Charlotte Adrian,  
Honorable Mr. Mavludakhon Khodjaeva,  
Distinguished speakers,  
Ladies and gentlemen,***

On behalf of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia, allow me to thank the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Cabinet Ministers, the Ministry of Economic Development and Poverty Reduction, and the UN Entities in Uzbekistan for convening this important panel; and inviting me to share our experiences in parliament for assessing the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Indonesia.

***Honorable Chairs,  
Distinguished delegates,***

After it was unanimously adopted by 193 countries on 25 September 2015, Indonesia has shown strong support and ownership in implementing the SDGs. In July 2017, the SDGs were cemented through the Presidential Regulation No. 59 of 2017 on Achieving Sustainable Development Goals. Through said regulations, SDGs have become the basis of our National Medium and Long-Term Development Plan onward to 2030.

Although the Executive has a mandate to implement respective measures to achieve these global goals, the Parliaments are then entrusted with passing related legislation and overseeing its implementation. Parliaments have played a major role in the enactment of legislation, adoption of budgets and overseeing the implementation of SDGs. Parliaments are also uniquely positioned as a bridge between the people and government in adopting legislations that represents the needs of the people, ensuring that no one will be left behind.

The Committee for Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation (BKSAP) as the focal point of SDGs in the Indonesian House of Representatives, has been very active in playing a leading role for the SDGs awareness-raising to our MPs, ensuring that all goals and targets of SDGs are considered during all legislation process, and enhancing parliamentary diplomacy for the realization of SDGs.

### *Distinguished delegates,*

To provide comprehensive perspectives for the parliament in SDGs implementation, the Indonesian House—through initiatives within our Committee—has swiftly taken several actions by establishing a Parliamentary Working Group on SDGs. This working group consists of MPs from various Commissions, Political Factions, and distinctive backgrounds.

The group is uniquely tailored to act in twofold:

- *First*, as the parliamentary focal point on SDGs and a catalyst of SDGs in all aspects of parliamentary works. In doing so, the group has adopted its programs and agendas with national and global scopes such as field visits, conferences, FGDs and public forums on SDGs.
- The *Second* is to promote an inclusive participation process by engaging with all stakeholders including civil society organizations, government, and academics. It also works to strengthen oversight and monitoring mechanism through assessment on SDGs-related programs and policies.

Besides supporting the works of SDGs Working Group, our Committee has also actively engaged parliamentarians beyond their core constitutional mandates, by organizing the World Parliamentary Forum on SDGs. The House organized this forum in 3 consecutive years, from 2017 to 2019 in Bali, Indonesia. This forum had facilitated parliamentarians in channeling people's voice at the global forums through inter-parliamentary network and dialogues on sustainable development issues.

Further efforts have also been taken recently to reinforce parliamentary role in the national multi-stakeholder partnership of SDGs. Prior to the submission of 2021 Indonesia's Voluntary National Review (VNR), the Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation Committee has been consulted by the government, led by the Ministry of National Development Planning. This consultative process is not only important to ensure an inclusive reporting mechanism, but also to hold the government accountable in the implementation of SDGs action plans.

### *Ladies and gentlemen,*

Ensuring the effective implementation of SDGs requires a strong institutional framework. We need to assure that parliaments are fit for purpose to exercise their full role in realizing the 2030 Agenda. It is thus important to assess their preparedness to fully engage with the SDGs, identify additional strategies, mechanisms, and partnerships to support that objective. In this regard, the House have taken **two assessment techniques** as a mechanism to measure parliamentary engagement in the achievement of SDGs.

The **First assessment** we have is based upon the Parliamentary Self-Assessment Toolkits, developed by the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) and UNDP in 2016. The toolkit is designed to enable parliaments identifying good practices, gaps, and opportunities to effectively institutionalize the SDGs and mainstream its various goals into the legislative process. We voluntarily adopt this toolkit to obtain a full picture on the current situation, start our further process of internal benchmarking, determine priorities for future action, and provide recommendations on how best to move forward.

As parts of the self-assessment process, the House has conducted two exercises to raise awareness and garner stronger political commitments among MPs, as well as accommodate our institutional priorities:

- The **first assessment exercise** was held in November 2020 through an Informational Webinar on the SDGs and roles of parliament in its implementation in Indonesia. In this webinar, which was also a launching occasion to the self-assessment exercise, MPs reaffirmed their roles in achieving SDGs and discussed ways to accelerate efforts for the implementation of SDGs targets. The IPU and UNDP also provided advisory support and expertise on the panel by sharing concepts and collecting participant's expectation, as well as ensuring that there is a common understanding of the self-assessment exercise. In addition, this exercise also aimed to collect and analyze the main facts related to the work of parliament on the SDGs, and identify to what extent the MPs can conceive existing issues on SDGs.
- The **second assessment exercise** was conducted in April 2021 in a form of Focus Group Discussion. The deliberations included Indonesia's VNR process, as we believe that the IPU-UNDP self-assessment toolkits and VNR could mutually reinforce each other. It also discussed sustainable economic goals and its relation to the COVID-19 recovery framework. The results we got from this exercise was important in determining our current level of engagement with SDGs and to explore areas in which improvement are needed.

Besides utilizing the IPU-UNDP toolkit, the **Second assessment technique** that we are currently undertaking is the SDGs Progress Tracker and individual questionnaires for parliamentary expert staffs and other internal supporting system of the House. This activity is a part of our recent efforts in mainstreaming and institutionalizing the SDGs within parliamentary mechanisms.

We believe that parliamentary expert staffs are key internal stakeholders in serving essential supports—both in substantive and technical matters—to provide SDGs-related data, expertise, research, and policy advice for the MPs. Their roles are very crucial in bridging cross-cutting issues and facilitating cross-sectoral policies on SDGs, to provide appropriate support on the effectiveness of its implementation. Hence, this program aims to reach out to the supporting system of the MPs and all complementary organs within the House, to update their technical knowledge, as well as strengthen their capacity and response to the SDGs.

Just last week, we had the Knowledge Sharing Session on SDGs for the House's expert staffs, followed by the SDGs Progress Tracker and exercises on how they could amplify their roles in internalizing SDGs. The tracking process was done through group discussions of cross-committee experts in the three pivotal areas: Legislation, Budgeting, and Oversight. They then systematically review the existing mechanisms, and recent legislative measures within their respective commissions, committees and factions, based on the 17 goals and 169 targets of SDGs. The session also identified gaps and examined challenges in mainstreaming SDGs actions within the House, as well as identified follow-up actions and initiatives which could be taken in their respective scopes of work. Further to maintain institutional memory beyond the electoral term, this capacity building and SDGs tracking mechanism will also engage wider supporting system, secretariat staffs and clerks of the House.

### ***Distinguished delegates,***

The House believes that all those measures and self-assessment techniques are crucial for the parliament to help achieve the SDGs. We hope that upon the conclusions of our self-assessment exercises and capacity building series, we would be able to identify a tailored strategy to effectively support the implementation of the SDGs. The assessment will also help us in mapping out further priorities to institutionalize the SDGs framework, as well as engage in the development of concrete Parliamentary SDGs Action Plan across the entire House's organs and mechanisms.

In successfully doing so, we highlight the need to sufficiently enhance parliaments' capacity through technical assistance from international development institutions and key stakeholders, as well as exchange of information and good practices within a robust inter-parliamentary cooperation framework.

This could be done, for instance by increasing policy and budget literacy on SDGs. We call upon international development agencies, such as the UNDP through its network of Country Offices and Regional Service Hubs, to provide technical assistance in facilitating discussion and presenting possible models of SDGs legislation for parliamentarians worldwide. The OECD, which has developed a green-budgeting technique, could also facilitate parliaments in implementing approach to SDGs budgeting process and public financial management oversight. In this regard, the House is eager to collaborate further in potential assistance programs, information exchanges, and reciprocal learning across regions.

### ***Ladies and gentlemen,***

We might still have a long road ahead in developing a strong system that could substantially ensure an effective, accountable, and inclusive sustainable development agenda within the entirety of parliament's process. However, we believe that undertaking self-assessment exercises will help us in achieving that goal.

To conclude, let me summarize and reiterate some standpoints of the House on this issue:

- *First*, we acknowledge the urgency to strengthen awareness of the SDGs among MPs and their supporting systems.
- *Second*, we recognize the urgent need to formalize a specific body on the SDGs within the Parliament with a stronger legal basis.
- *Third*, we support the efforts to set a comprehensive parliamentary legal framework that enables parliamentarians to exercise all aspects of the SDGs.
- *Fourth*, we believe that parliament and parliamentarians need to be regularly and formally consulted about the national development planning, including on how it incorporates and reflects the SDGs agenda.
- *Fifth*, we call for an inclusive multi-stakeholder participation and expert assistance to support the institutionalization of SDGs within the work of parliaments.

We hope that our experiences and lessons shared in this session will bring benefits and relevant insights for other parliaments in utilizing the self-assessment mechanism to achieve their own targets in SDGs.

**Thank you.**

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**Endah T.D. Retnoastuti**

*Head, Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation Bureau, The House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia  
Executive Director, SEAPAC (Southeast Asian Parliamentarians Against Corruption) Secretariat*





# PARLIAMENTARY SELF-ASSESSMENT TECHNIQUES FOR ACHIEVING THE SDGS

THE INDONESIAN EXPERIENCE

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

International Forum on Interparliamentary Global Cooperation in the  
Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals  
Session 5 - 24 June 2021 - Bukhara

Part 1:

# Background

Indonesian HoR and the **SDGs**





# PARLIAMENT & THE SDGs



SDGs in Indonesia:  
**Presidential Regulation No. 59/2017** on Achieving Sustainable Development Goals. SDGs have become the basis of **National Medium and Long-Term Development Plan** onward to 2030.



Parliaments have a **major role** through core functions: Legislation, Budgeting, and Oversight. In Indonesia, along with the government, Parliament is a part of **key stakeholder platforms** on SDGs.



The **Committee for Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation (BKSAP)** as the SDGs focal point in Indonesian House of Reps. Raising awareness to MPs, engaging with stakeholders, enhancing parliamentary diplomacy on SDGs.



# RECENT EFFORTS

## Establishing Parliamentary Working Group on SDGs

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Cross-party committee, tailored as the HoR **focal point on SDGs**. Conducts field visits, conferences, FGDs and forums on SDGs.

Promotes inclusive participation process, engages key stakeholders, strengthens oversight mechanism.

## Initiating Global Parliamentary Forum on SDGs

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Organized the **World Parliamentary Forum on SDGs** for 3 consecutive years (2017-2019) in Bali.

Facilitated MPs in channeling people's voice at the global level through inter-parliamentary dialogues on development issues.

## Engaging Key National Stakeholders on SDGs

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Consulted by the government (BAPPENAS) prior to **2021 Indonesia's VNR** submission.

Works closely and actively coordinates with national SDGs stakeholders. Conducts informational sessions with CSOs, government, and academia.



Part 2:

# Self-Assessment

Two techniques of self-assessment used  
by the Indonesian HoR

# 1<sup>st</sup> ASSESSMENT

## IPU-UNDP Parliamentary **Self-Assessment Toolkits**



Enable parliaments identifying **good practices, gaps, and opportunities** to effectively institutionalize and **mainstream SDGs** into the legislative process.

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Adopted the toolkit to capture **current status and situation**, start process of **internal benchmarking**, determine **priorities** for future action, and provide **recommendations**.

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**November 2020** — Webinar for MPs to kickstart the self-assessment exercise. IPU and UNDP shared concepts, ensured common understanding. Identified **works of parliament on SDGs**, gauged MPs **level of understanding**.

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**April 2021** — FGD on Indonesia's VNR process. Discussed sustainable economic goals and its relation to the COVID-19 recovery framework. Determining current **level of engagement** with SDGs and exploring **areas of improvement**.

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**Adoption** of the toolkit into national context



**Assessment exercises** conducted by the Indonesian HoR

# 2<sup>nd</sup> ASSESSMENT

## SDGs Progress Tracker and questionnaires



### Targeting Parliamentary Expert Staffs and Supporting System

Key internal stakeholders in serving **essential supports** (SDGs-related data, expertise, research, policy advice).

Crucial roles in bridging **cross-cutting issues** and facilitating **cross-sectoral policies** on SDGs.

Update their **technical knowledge**, **strengthen capacity** and response to the SDGs, maintain **institutional memory** beyond the electoral term.

### Knowledge Sharing Session on SDGs

**SDGs tracking process** through group discussions of **cross-committee experts** in 3 areas: Legislation, Budgeting, and Oversight.

Reviewed **existing mechanisms** and recent **legislative measures** based on SDGs 17 goals and 169 targets.

Identified **gaps**, examined **challenges** in mainstreaming SDGs within the House, identified **follow-up actions** and initiatives.



Part 3:

# Ways Forward

Further **plans**, **technical assistance** and inter-parliamentary cooperation framework





## NEXT STEPS

### Further plans upon completion of self-assessment exercises and capacity building series

Produce a **tailored strategy**, mapping out further priorities to **institutionalize** SDGs framework.

Development of **Indonesian HoR Action Plan** to accelerate SDGs achievement in 2030.

### Supports and technical assistance needed from key international development institutions

**UNDP** — knowledge management, facilitating discussion and presenting possible models of **SDGs legislation**.

**OECD** — facilitate **green-budgeting technique** and public financial management oversight on SDGs.

### Strengthen inter-parliamentary action and cooperation in the international level

Reaffirm **global commitment** and engage in legislative networks on SDGs.

Exchange of **information** and **good practices** on increasing policy and budget literacy on SDGs. Collaborate in **reciprocal learning** across regions.

# STANDPOINTS



1

The urgency to **strengthen awareness** of the SDGs among MPs and their supporting systems



2

Urgent need to formalize a **specific body on the SDGs** within the Parliament with a stronger legal basis



3

Support the efforts to set a comprehensive **parliamentary legal framework** (e.g. action plans) on SDGs



4

Parliament and parliamentarians need to be **regularly and formally consulted** about the SDGs progress, including the VNR mechanism



5

Inclusive multi-stakeholder participation and **expert assistance** to support the **institutionalization of SDGs** within the work of parliaments



# THANK YOU

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