



MINUTES OF THE MEETING

WORLD PARLIAMENTARY FORUM ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



Achieving the 2030 Agenda through Inclusive Development

INTRODUCTION

1. The World Parliamentary Forum on Sustainable Development (WPFSD) held from 5 to 8 September 2017 at Bali Nusa Dua Convention Centre (BNDCC) in Denpasar – Bali, Republic of Indonesia.
2. The main agenda of the WPFSD were:
 - (i) First Plenary – SDGs and Climate Action;
 - (ii) Second Plenary – Ending Violence, Sustaining Peace;
 - (iii) Third Plenary – Leave No One Behind: Promoting Inclusive and Equitable Development;
 - (iv) Panel Discussion on Local Wisdom and SDGs;
 - (v) Partner Session on Women Political Leaders: *Climate Change, Women Land Rights and Sustainable Development*;
 - (vi) Partner Session on International NGO Forum on Indonesia Development (INFID) & United Nations Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN): *The Role and Contribution of CSOs in SDGs implementation*;
 - (vii) Partner Session on Global Parliamentarians Against Corruption (GOPAC) & Partners: *Post Legislative Scrutiny on SDGs Issues*;
 - (viii) Partner Session on European Union – ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Assembly (AIPA) Dialogue: *Regional to Regional Cooperation on SDGs*;
 - (ix) Open-Ended Consultation on Draft Bali Declaration.

(The provisional programme is attached as Annex ...)

LIST OF DELEGATES

3. The WPFSD was attended by 274 participants from 49 countries, consisting of 7 Speakers of Parliaments, 7 Vice Speakers of Parliaments, 115 Members of Parliaments, 45 parliamentary staffs and advisors; also 40 representatives from Embassies; and 44 observers from international, regional and local organizations.

OPENING CEREMONY

4. The opening ceremony of the WPFSD commenced at 09:00 on Wednesday, 6 September 2017 at the Pecatu 1 and 2, BNDCC 2, Bali.
5. National Anthem of Republic of Indonesia “*Indonesia Raya*”.
6. **Hon. Dr. Nurhayati Ali Assegaf**, the Chairperson of the Committee for Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia delivered a Report of the Indonesian House Steering Committee. In her report, she highlighted that the WPFSD aimed to bring global parliamentarians at the heart of sustainable development discussion and serves as the centre for fostering international diplomacy, networking and cooperation on SDGs issues while raising the theme on “Achieving the 2030 Agenda through Inclusive Development.” She stressed that the involvement of all stakeholders at all levels, nation-wide and internationally, is critical to achieve the SDGs and to ensure the realization of inclusiveness. She further highlighted the critical role of parliaments in policy formulation to attain the SDGs. She called for a moment of silence for the atrocities occurred in Rakhine State, Myanmar, where innocent Rohingya women and children were brutally killed and attacked by the Military forces of Myanmar recently. She referred the incident as a crime against humanity and encouraged the forum to seek a common solution in this issue. She further explained the agenda of the WPFSD meeting and the upcoming speakers. The WPFSD is a sustainable effort to bring the global knowledge of sustainable development. She also explained that the forum envisioned for a strong parliament with appropriate knowledge and effective in their roles. She encouraged the participants to take part in an open-ended consultation on Bali Declaration.
7. **H.E. Mr. Setya Novanto**, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia, delivered his welcome remarks. In his remarks, he highlighted that the world is still facing numerous challenges for sustainable development including poverty eradication, conflicts and violence, climate change, natural disasters, health equity, quality education, gender equality, and inclusive and sustainable economic growth. He called for Myanmar administration to maintain its domestic stability and to ensure the safety and the rights of the Rohingyas. He called Myanmar to stop and prevent further escalation of violence in the country. He stressed that all countries and all stakeholders, including Parliaments, should take actions in a collaborative partnership to implement the 2030 Development Agenda action plan. While the Government is responsible in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Agenda, Parliaments can ensure that the entire implementation of Sustainable Development Agenda is in line with national development targets and priorities. He expected for the WPFSD to produce concrete and meaningful outcome as a landmark in advancing the role of world

Parliamentarians in improving the global welfare, peace and stability. He further encouraged all delegates to actively contribute in the discussions and to support the proposed outcome document.

8. **Hon. Mr. Jazuli Juwaini**, Member of the House of the Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia led a prayer.

FIRST PLENARY SESSION

SDGs and Climate Action

9. The first plenary session of the WPFSD was held at 10:45 on Wednesday, 6 September 2017 at Pecatu 1 and 2, BNDCC 2 Bali. The meeting was chaired by **H.E. Dr. Fahri Hamzah**, Vice Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia.
10. **Mr. Jamil Ahmad**, Head of Intergovernmental Affairs and Deputy Director of UNEP Office New York delivered his presentation. In his speech, he underlines how economics development and social interaction have impacted our planet. In the last decade, researchers have warned that we are living in the era of shortages. Mankind have consumed natural resources with such an accelerated rate that surpass the supply capacity rate of earth. Such consumption pattern has put global ecosystem in danger. Global ecosystem, such as mammals, fisheries, birds has declined more than half since past decades. He then reiterates the Role of Parliamentarians in achieving Sustainable Development Goals.

For example, Ozone layer restoration that have happened largely due to the Montreal Protocol. It is expected that by 2050, earth ozone layer will be fully restored. He hopes that Parliamentarians will put their best efforts in policy making and developing universal framework that integrates economic, social and environmental concern, business case and technology in healing and restoring ozone layer in our plant.

The effort to support the implementation of Montreal Protocol is in line with Agenda Protocol 2030, the universality, the integration and the spirit of partnership. Parliament can guide executives on national and local to address the challenges inclusive development of Agenda Protocol 2030 implementation. The most unique role of parliamentarians lies in their representativeness. Parliamentarians are the most democratic and inclusive entities that represents all, children, women, youth, elder, indigenous and other social segments like academia and businessmen.

He also highlights the role of parliamentarians in mobilizing financial resources, from business and innovation, and linking investment from private sectors to social and environmental development. However, more efforts are required in creating new funding scheme. One of the major transformations that have been implemented is moving national economy towards green economy. Green economy can motivate industry entities to emit lower carbon and support inclusive green sector. He expects that parliamentarians can develop policies that give incentives in transforming institution and transforming individual consumption behavior.

Lastly, he underlines the role of parliament in achieving Free Pollution in our planet. He highlights the danger of plastics as the largest polluter agent in ocean and marine ecosystem. Therefore, the parliamentarians should work with Ministry of environment and related entities to reduce plastics pollution. Swift decision in combating climate change, reducing pollution and achieving Agenda Protocol 2030 is instrumental for the future of our planet and viability of humankind.

11. **Mr. Satya Widya Yudha**, Chair of Indonesian House's Green Economy Caucus/Vice Chair of Commission for Energy, Mineral Resources, Research & Technology and Environment delivered his presentation. In his speech, he expressed the importance of parliamentary support for climate action. He emphasized on how to integrate SDG 13 into policy and action especially for countries that ratified the Paris Agreement. He shares Indonesia's experience of handling national disaster crisis where the House Commission VII oversees the Indonesian National Board of Disaster Relief (BNPB). He presented the Indonesian Laws that are formulated based on SDG 13 as Indonesia aims to reduce emissions by 2030. In his opinion, it is imperative for countries to have laws that are in lines with the SDG 13 and to ensure that the laws are well practiced by government bodies in charge of environment and climate issues. Indonesia has been quite successful in raising awareness on climate and environment through educations. He further shares on how Indonesia is working to optimized funding from International Donors for the preservation of environment and climate change issues as the Indonesian Parliament currently focus on pushing enterprises to comply with laws with regards to actions that need to be taken related to climate action. He emphasizes that currently in the Indonesian House of Representatives there is Green Economy Caucus which focuses on how to achieve bigger national contribution to the commitment of Paris Agreement. Lastly he reinstated on further commitment of the Indonesian House of Representatives to climate action.

12. Delegates were invited to deliver their comments on *SDGs and Climate Action*. The comments from the floor are highlighted hereunder:

Hon. Riti Pathak – India

She stated that India is fully committed to achieve sustainable prosperity. The Indian Government has adopted several governmental programs to advocate for climate actions. India has continuously taken a constructive role in the global actions against climate change, including in the UNFCCC. India's strategies have been reflected in many government programs, including through the identification of vulnerabilities of the coastal area to take adaptation measures. She reiterated India's commitment to participate in clean development mechanism. She further explained that the Indian Government has coordinated national action plan for mitigation and adaptation of climate change, including in assessing the vulnerability and impact of climate change to enable the country in dealing with climate change-related issues. India is currently campaigning for energy efficiency, targeting to reduce 10% of current energy consumption by 2019. As part of its commitment towards achieving the global agenda, India has held several international conferences on climate change. She emphasized that parliaments can effectively contribute to tackle climate change through building awareness among their respective constituencies.

Hon. Mr. Thilanga Sumathipala – Sri Lanka

He mentioned that Sri Lanka experienced climate change impact, such as severe drought, flood, landslides and coastal erosion. Sri Lanka parliament has started to combat climate change by accepting SDGs Paris agreement ratification. Sri Lanka has concerted national policy to mitigate adverse impact of climate change. For example, National Climate Change strategy has been adopted and established Climate Change secretariat in 2008. Sri Lanka has also implemented green and blue economic development. This landmark campaign is started in 2016, as the national initiative that integrates state and private sectors in risk mitigation and policy adoption policy to combat climate change. Lastly, Sri Lanka parliament has formulated SDGs special committee in parliament to make sure that parliament take the leads and initiatives in guiding the ministries to achieve SDGs in 2030.

Hon. Mr. Bara Hasibuan – Indonesia

We have reached a consensus that climate change presents a threat to humanity today. So in accordance to the Paris Agreement, the Indonesian Parliament stands ready beyond ratifying the agreement. And this has been done by exercising and ensuring that laws related to climate and environment are effectively and properly implemented by the Government. The Indonesian Parliament has worked on formulating an energy policy to focus on carbon and emissions reduction. The Indonesian parliament also committed on developing

the sources of renewable energy such as the geothermal energy development. To achieve the 2030 agenda under the Paris Agreement, the Indonesian parliament will continue to urge developed countries to further assist the developing countries in terms of funding to handle the climate and environmental issues under the UN framework. We all need to work together to save the future of our planet and humankind.

Hon. Mr. Nouraldin Abdelrazak Abdelmagid – Egypt

He referred to the MDGs declared in 2000 which raised the theme “*leave no one behind*” and emphasized that this plan should include all communities, both local and international, not only the beneficiaries but all stakeholders. The adaptation of SDGs as a continuation of the global development agenda is a very important initiative which showed that the people are already aware of the climate change issues and that we are facing serious problems, including poverty. He stressed that without poverty eradication, we will never achieve sustainable development. Everyone should participate in the process, all nations, all communities, including those in remote areas, the needy, and particularly the youth, women, and the minorities. In the WPFSD, parliamentarians gather to consult and discuss the roles of parliamentarians in this respect, which is to voice the interest of the people, to stand for the people, and to follow up the progress of development. Egypt has been playing a leading role in international and regional forums. The country has been fully committed to come up with a national development plan 2015-2020, one of the most advanced in the African region. Egypt has prepared a lot of project aimed at developing African nations and to enable them to better exploit their natural resources. The national plan includes strategies on education, transparency, good governance, urban development, national security, and foreign policy. Egypt is expected to be among the top 30 countries in achieving the highest happiness index of its people and to become among the strongest and biggest economy. He reiterated that the Government and the people of Egypt are ready to face the challenges of sustainable development and it is time to expedite and speedup the process.

Hon. Mr. Ahmet Aydin – Turkey

Since the Paris agreement ratification, Turkey has implemented new policies and actions to combat climate change. For example, Turkey has developed National Roadmap in combating climate change and reducing the greenhouse effects. However, as developing country, Turkey needs additional financial support to implement such strategy. Currently, Turkey only has limited access to funding institutions. Turkey expects that they can benefit from the Green Fund. By accessing financial support, Turkey wishes to have solution for this to combat climate change and implement the SDGs agenda.

Hon. Mr. Jamal Mohd Al Hai – United Arab Emirates

UAE has paid a great concern to issue of climate change due to its increased impact to their economic activities. Therefore, a lot of policies to decrease carbon footprints and combat climate change have been adopted. UAE has set some targets and standards to fight climate change and reduce carbon emission, and achieve the objectives in 2021. For example, UAE has pushed the development of Information Technology sector to increase job creation and mitigate the risks of environmental challenges. UAE also established an organisation that focus on the development of renewal energy, as an action to implement Paris agreement. UAE wishes to learn many environmental industry project studies from other countries. UAE has started initiatives to replace many of fuel resource to renewable energy resources. Since managing climate change in developing countries is very important, UAE wishes that they could receive financial supports to fund their environmental economic development projects.

Hon. Mr. Boudqoud Abdelyamine – Algeria

He extended his appreciation to the Parliament of Indonesia for hosting the event on sustainable development. He wished to learn best practices from countries attending this event. The government of Algeria is committed to the 2030 agenda and is working to formulate budget setting laws, encouraging women participation and preserving national resources as well as developing the economic and education sector. By 2030, they expected to have legislation on women participation in Parliament, and the priority to saving the environment and they also committed to many accords that they have signed. He expected to be able to learn from the experiences of other countries in implementing the SDGs and how parliamentarians can do more efforts to implement best practices to achieve SDGs in the future.

Hon. Mr. Malik Muhammad Uzair Khan – Pakistan

He informed that the Senate of Pakistan has formed a special committee on climate change with special reference to SDGs. Pakistan is among the few countries that have passed climate change law. Pakistan is currently planning to increase its forest area. In Pakistan, climate change has caused lower rain fall and higher sea level. Pakistan campaigns for a global initiative to plant 100 billion trees. This is expected to be achieved in 3 years. As many as 1 billion trees have been planted in an area of hundreds of thousands of hectares in Pakistan while the country actively rehabs land and water sources. Forest area in Pakistan has increased from 5% to 20%. Wood Mafia has been eliminated due to the role of both government and the people. He underlined the need to develop renewable source of energy and to gradually shift from conventional energy. To achieve SDGs, wood logging must be stopped.

Hon. Mr. Makhdoom Syed Mustafa Mehmood – Pakistan

He informed that the Parliament of Pakistan has established the SDGs Task Force and SDGs Secretariat at the parliament to gather knowledge on SDGs. The Parliament of Pakistan has adopted a resolution to adopt SDGs agenda. Environmental issues are integrated to Pakistan's national development plan. He stressed that it is time for us to realize that climate change is not only a threat for sustainable development, but also a security threat. Pakistan is among the 10 countries which are the most vulnerable to climate change. He called for stronger international cooperation, North-South cooperation in particular, in the form of aid assistance and transfer technology to address the issue of climate change.

H.E. Dr. Sonam Kinga – Bhutan

He expressed his intention to raise a question to the panellist by firstly emphasized the background of Bhutan as a small kingdom in Himalaya which also has the obligation to contribute to the world in terms of addressing the issues of environment and climate change. As a small country, they realize that they also have an international contribution, and to give such contribution, they need to make sacrifices in terms of efforts and funding. He informed that following the ratification of Paris Agreement, Bhutan government has committed to laws that will ensure Bhutan to remain carbon neutral. But now, the government of Bhutan has determined Bhutan as a carbon negative country, not only carbon neutral. Bhutan is not the one that causes climate change as they don't cut their trees to gain benefit from it. However, they understand that they have international contribution to make. As they contribute, they have an important question: Are our sacrifices gain the benefit for us? They have heard some success stories from other nations. But in the opinion of the Speakers, how can success stories strengthen the commitment for this environment and climate issues?

Hon. Mr. Hans P. Sandjon – Suriname

Suriname has adopted Law on Biological Diversities in 1996 that provide legal bases for sustainable development and climate challenge policies. On the National Developmental plan, Suriname parliament has supported the development of a new environmental law. Sustainable development and Climate Change Committee has been established to work together with ministry of environment other stakeholders. Suriname has also developed strategies that embrace SDGs and address threat and opportunities of climate challenges. However, Suriname currently faces the environmental challenges in the form of sea level raise and erosion. Suriname wishes that they could receive technical and financial supports to address this issue. Suriname also wishes for international assistance to sustain their tropical forests.

Hon. Mr. Kitti Wasinondh – Thailand

Each country has its own experiences. But parliament in general has three functions. In this regard, the Parliament of Thailand has passed 5 laws on environmental and climate change. Thai Parliament has also completed the 2018 budget plan which accommodates environmental preservation and continuously oversees the policy implementations. He extended his appreciation to the WPFSD for involving civil societies. The Thai Parliament seeks to cooperate with CSO and NGOs because public awareness is crucial. He later called for an anti-plastic campaign and supported an end of plastic production. Business practitioners may not be keen on efforts to mitigate the impact of climate change, but Parliaments have to continuously accommodate this issue in policy formulation.

Hon. Ms. Maria Antonia de Almeida Santos – Portugal

She expressed her gratitude on the invitation to share the parliamentary action for sustainable development. Portugal is one of EU member country that will be most affected by global warming, as it would also affect their economy as well. Portugal has been working on how to implement sustainable development into policy. They have established a committee that works to monitor and ensures the reduction of green house effect. But they also realize that there is still much to be done and more steps need to be taken in order to achieve the 2030 vision. This is why WPFSD becomes an important forum.

Hon. Mr. Le Anh Tuan – Vietnam

Vietnam has adopted many policies on industrial management, technologies, policies to reduce carbon emission and enhance capacity development of their nature and social resources. Vietnam has been active in many International commissions on climate change. Vietnam has issued National strategy on climate change, develop legal policy on climate change, and integrate climate change into their development of natural resources, agricultural, health, and manufacturing industries. Vietnam expects international committee to engage practical action in climate change implementation. Vietnam expects that countries with great power and large carbon emission show their strong commitments to assists developing and under developed country in addressing climate change challenges. Vietnam also encourages the role of parliamentarians to enforce climate change and SDGs to their respective countries' development plan. Lastly, effective solutions from international communities are required as their commitment to implement concrete practical action that will bring positive changes in minimizing climate change effects on sustainable development of many countries in the world.

The Speakers responded:

Mr. Jamil Ahmad

UNEP appreciate the positive remarks from the participants. He responded that not all SDGs is important to anybody, because each country has different priorities. However, climate change should be our priority, because its effects will multiply into many dimensions of development. Paris agreement signed and ratified speaks of the awareness of international community to tackle the issue. However, the Paris Agreement implementation would still lag behind in reducing temperature of our earth temperature. Facing the challenge of climate change, Paris agreement needs to be evaluated periodically. He encourages parliamentarians to take actions on sustainable consumption and production, and transform economy to green and resource efficient economy. This forum shows many good signs that will help us fight climate change.

Mr. Satya Widya Yudha

He would like to respond to Bhutan as he believed that lessons learned from one country to another are important. We have learned much from India and china on how they developing renewable energy sources. As to respond Thailand's question, the idea of plastic bag removal has been implemented in Indonesia as local government are trying to implement concept to reduce plastic use by enforcing people to pay a certain amount of money whenever they choose to use plastic bag. This is a sample of how we implement SDGs into Indonesian laws. Responding to the comments made by Pakistan, the idea to establish an SDGs secretariat will be discussed further later on with the chairperson.

SECOND PLENARY SESSION

Ending Violence, Sustaining Peace

13. The second plenary session of the WPFSD was held at 14:00 on Wednesday, 6 September 2017 at Pecatu 1 and 2, BNDCC Bali. The meeting was chaired by **H.E. Fadli Zon**, Vice Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia.
14. **H.E. Ms. Jiko Luveni**, Speaker of the Parliament of Fiji delivered her presentation. In her speech, she stressed that violence, unfortunately is a never ending problem. Conflicts and wars have not stopped. They caused by differences in ethnicities, religious, or values. The ongoing global conflict may lead to nuclear war. She reminded the participants to reflect on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. War will only cause severe damages and losses for the world's citizens. She reiterated that there is no end for the future. But, the safety and prosperity of the future generation are being threatened due to the current challenges, be it caused by conflicts or other nonconventional threats such as climate change. Fiji has experienced a dire impact of violent conflict. Religious sites were burned, political instability rose significantly. She reminded further that bloodshed may never be changed and undone. With regard to domestic

violence which number continued to increase, women and child mortality in Fiji is also among the world's highest. She believed however, that with the support of both parliament and government, world peace may be sustained. Fiji has now passed several new laws to encourage sustainable development. As the Speaker of the Parliament of Fiji, she called for the elimination of violence against women and children. The committee on gender equality has been established in the Parliament of Fiji, which supported by the Secretary General. Fiji is currently implementing gender mainstreaming policy to ensure that the rights of women are being acknowledged.

(The presentation is attached as Annex ...)

15. **Ms. Lakshmi Puri**, Deputy Executive Director of UN Women delivered her presentation. In her speech, she appreciated the Indonesian Parliament for the realization of this event. UN Resolution on Peace Building Architecture and SDGs protocol Agenda 2030 provides empowerment for women and equality of women and men. Further, ending violence against women, maintaining peace and achieving SDGs are closely related. UN has committed to prevent sexual gender based violence in conflict areas and multi-sectoral services as part of the violence prevention agenda. As a way to sustaining SDGs, goal number 5 in achieving gender equality and empowering women should be considered as a critical enabler of SDGs. She emphasized that women equal participation in leadership and decision making in government, parliament, public, economical, technological sectors should be promoted at all level.

Women leadership is critical for sustaining peace because women can lead dialogue process and build better consensus for peace. Many examples show that women can easily invest to development of economy in their community. Many women have contributed to peace agreements and sustainability of those agreements. They also involved in economic recovery after conflict and further help counter terrorism.

Women show their commitment through parliaments. In countries where women parliamentarians strongly presented, the development plan puts more focus on education, health, violence elimination and conflict prevention. For example 7 of 10 peace agreements in 2015 include gender specific resolutions. Conflict resolutions in Columbia and Mindanao showed that there have been more women engagement in sustaining peace.

Sustainable peace requires transforming attitude that promote discrimination into attitude that supports equal participation of all citizens. This effort demands social justice and cohesion. In this context, women empowerment and gender equality are building blocks in sustaining peace. Therefore, women participation is an integral part of conflict prevention, peace builder and peace keeper.

UN Women works together with Indonesian government in ensuring women and girls involve in preventing violence extremism and terrorism, through National Action Plan on Women peace and security and funding in acceleration of required instruments on women peace and security.

The role of parliamentarian is critical to promote those initiatives. Parliamentarians need to ensure the allocation of financial support to promote women participation in peace processes and involvement in larger society. Parliamentarians should pass laws that focus on gender equality, including gender based budgeting, promote zero tolerance against women in political, and listen to female constituency. She also highlights that parliamentarians need to authorize special measures to ensure women participation. She quoted R. A. Kartini's statement "A girl whose mind and knowledge have been expanded will no longer able to live in the world of her ancestors".

- 16. H.E. Mr. Ahmet Aydin**, Deputy Speaker of Turkey Grand National Assembly delivered his presentation. In his speech, he sent a greetings from President Erdogan to the Indonesian people as recently the Indonesian President visited Turkey for a strategic bilateral cooperation between the two states in the fields of economy and defence.

He emphasized that based on the framework of SDGs, it is our duty to help solve famine and humanitarian crisis. Based on Turkey's experience in dealing with refugee crisis along its borders with Syria, he expressed the importance of reaching understanding and acceptable framework amongst stakeholders. He gave example of a successful cooperation between Turkey and the European Union with regards to the Syrian refugee crisis. However as the conflict in Syria escalates and has interrupted Turkey's national interest in terms of keeping its border safe makes it harder to respond to the refugee crisis and to cooperate with other stake holders.

According to H.E. Mr. Ahmet Aydin, terrorist organizations that are threatening Turkey's border are the main reason on why the Syrian refugee crisis still exists. He condemned the persecution of Rohingya Muslim community in Myanmar as this kind of atrocities shall not happen again in the future. The international communities must work together to solve this kind of issues. It is a priority that the issues of security and peace should be a priority in all UN coordinating bodies.

Moreover, we cannot talk about equality and rights to live, as in every corners of the world, violence still occurs in various forms. We also have problems related to supply of food and water. So in order to maintain peace, all nations have important roles and responsibility.

International organizations must be reformed in order to be able to answer to issues more swiftly. He also stressed the importance of educating the people of peace not hatred. This is where parliamentarians should hold a strategic role to formulate best solutions to peace.

He closed the presentation by expressing that although parliament and government plays a different role, we share the same obligations in making the world a more peaceful and secure place.

17. **Prof. Sean Farren, PhD**, Former MP of Northern Ireland/Professor of University of Ulster delivered his presentation. In his speech, he stressed the important role of parliament in eliminating violence. To explain further, he referred to the conflict in the Northern Ireland. While violent conflicts were mostly stemmed from religious differences, in Northern Ireland, the issue was whether to stay as part of the Great Britain or to separate and to join other Northern Ireland region. The foremost objective for the Northern Ireland administration is to maintain peace and stability. The second is to ensure that Northern Ireland is led by a prominent person who can be accepted by the two groups. Conflicts usually began when the marginalized demand their rights to be fulfilled by the government. The case of the Northern Ireland signifies an example of how not to run a dissimilar society. To prevent conflict, the first step is to recognize, acknowledge and accommodate differences among the people. The Parliament should reflect the balance between different political groups and interests and should be able to find a win-win solution that will be accepted by all parties. Parliament can ensure the creation of peace and stable society that have respect in the governance system, which will in turn creating a more tolerant, inclusive, and peace community. Traditional values should be accommodated and not being regarded as threats. This is critical in achieving the 2030 global agenda.
18. **Ms. Gunila Olsson**, UNICEF Indonesia Representatives delivered her presentation. In her speech, she acknowledged that the Indonesian Government has launched SDGs baseline report on children. Indonesia is the first country in the world to present the base line to prevent violence on children at school, home and communities. She highlighted that ending violence on children is a priority because it has destructive impacts on children in many levels and across generations.

In fact, many percentages on SDGs spending are lost because of violence on children which add more burdens on funding of health and education. Children who experience violence since early years will have brain damage that manifested into their adolescents in lack of self regulation, discipline and other abnormalities. This will deteriorate their learning, social and behavior

capabilities, affect their mental health and expose more risky behavior. UNICEF Indonesia has supported legislation as SDGs implementation in Indonesia. National survey child violence will be conducted next year.

She emphasized that the power to eliminate violence on children lies in our hands. Therefore, parliamentarians should promote these initiatives in their law and regulation. Laws and regulations that support children where violence occurs, to promote professional supports and deliver the message of zero tolerance on violence. It is Parliamentarian's role of responsibility to ensure the sustainability of these initiatives.

19. Delegates were invited to deliver their comments on *Ending Violence, Sustaining Peace*. The comments from the floor are highlighted hereunder:

Hon. Mr. Mohammad Javad Jamali Nobandegani – Iran

He delivered his comments by firstly thanking the House of Representative of the Republic of Indonesia for hosting such important event and for the unique hospitality from the Government of Indonesia and local Government of Bali.

The Iranian Delegation is very pleased to share experience to fellow parliamentarians attending the convention. He emphasized that it is the role of parliament to promote democracy and peace process in dealing with various issues especially peace and security. He explained further that is impossible to handle such issues without having a democratic parliament that was elected through a democratic process. In his opinion, the Iranian Parliament is one of the most democratic institutions within the Islamic Republic of Iran as all groups are well represented in its parliament including the minorities.

He further stated that Iran is an experienced country in dealing with external threats such as aggression from Saddam to unjust US Sanctions. Furthermore, he reiterated that Parliamentarians hold the most important role in advocating peace and ending violence everywhere in the world.

Hon. Mr. Rakesh Singh – Lok Sabha, India

The world is experiencing violence in many forms. Thus, any forms of violence should be condemned as it cause the people to have submissive perspective and more vulnerable. When conflict occurs, it indicates that public justice system is not functioning properly. Peace and stability are prerequisite for development and economic growth. Development setbacks will slowdown economic progress. It is important to build accountable institutions at all levels. Peaceful and inclusive community is the key to achieve sustainable development, eliminate violence, and fulfil the rights of women. Institutional building has the potential to ensure good governance and affect our approach in peace building. Peace should be promoted among the society. In the process, he emphasized

that collaboration among stakeholders, including between the government and the community, will be fundamental.

H.E. Mr. Khamis Atieh – Jordan

He highlighted that currently, there are 1.3 millions Syrian refugees in Jordan, putting a lot of pressures in politic, economy, security and bring negative effects on their water and infrastructure resources. Jordan calls international community to provide financial supports to meet Syrian refugees needs on health and education. He also asked all parliamentarians to support Jordan in their calls to world to share responsibilities of providing basic needs for the Syrian refugees. He also calls for enhancement on peace sustainability and public partnership. He calls international community to focus on Israel's occupation on Palestine. He expects that parliamentarians can work together to enforce Israel to leave from Palestine, support Palestine freedom declaration, and acknowledge Jerusalem as capital of the Palestine. He proposes to include condemnation of Israel occupation in forthcoming declaration. Lastly, he appreciates Indonesia government position and diplomacy involvement on Israel-Palestine conflicts.

Ms. Chandrani Bandara – Sri Lanka

The topic 'ending violence, sustaining peace' underpinned the important role of the parliaments in efforts to end violence and sustain security. Sri Lanka has a long experience in dealing with conflicts and violence as it has successfully overcome conflicts with the Tamil rebel not only through enforcing security the hard way but also through mediation and dialogue. During the past two years, they are focused on formulating laws and regulations and implementing it to empower women and to protect them from violence as well as promoting democracy and human rights.

Hon. Mr. Sadegh M.O. Bensadegh – Libya

He explained that Libya has been suffering from terrorism for the last 3 years. The majority or 96% of terrorists came from outside of Libya. Many of the younger generation including children have been killed for having different beliefs with the terrorists. Terrorist groups have demolished many schools and buildings. Fortunately, the Libyan government has been able to form a military force that accept youth's volunteer in cooperation with the neighbouring countries to countering terrorism. He suggested that if parliament can form conciliation in Libya, the people can hope for a better future, including in the implementation of the 2030 agenda. Libya seeks to take the leading role in combating terrorism because they do not want other countries to suffer from what they have been suffering from. He called for international help and support to fight terrorist groups and to maintain domestic stability in Libya. Referring to what happened in Myanmar, the Libyan Parliament condemned

the tragedy. He called to put an end to the catastrophe in Myanmar and expressed his commitment to support the people of Myanmar.

Hon. Mr. Kitti Wasinondh – Thailand

He commented that ASEAN as the major organization in Southeast Asian region has always been trying to maintain peace and prevent violence in the region. ASEAN has many agreements and forums to discuss peace prevention, peace discussion and conflict resolution. He noted that conflict resolution is difficult to conduct. However, when it comes to conflict, ASEAN always tries to be flexible and able to involve in a constructive engagement where countries can talk and discuss to solve conflict peacefully.

Hon. Dato' Kamarudin Bin Jaffar – Malaysia

The Malaysian delegation congratulated the House of Representative of the Republic of Indonesia for planning and organizing important event in such critical times where the world is now facing uncertainty everywhere. He also congratulated Indonesia's leadership in taking the initiatives to gather all parliamentarians from all over the world to discuss issues such as SDGs. Malaysia will continue to support Indonesia's leadership in implementing SDGs.

Malaysia supported SDGS 16 which is in line with the UN 2030 agenda which aimed to reduce violence in all parts of the world. Moreover, it is important for Malaysia to initiate laws to prevent violence to political opposition. With regards to the issue of persecution of Rohingya in Myanmar, the Malaysian Government have summoned the Myanmar's ambassador to give an explanation on what happen in Rakhine and asked them to urgently stop the violence.

According to the Malaysian delegation, further actions should be taken immediately to address the situations in Myanmar and urge parliamentarians in Myanmar to immediately enforce peace and stop the atrocities.

Hon. Mr. Mohsin Aziz – Pakistan

The world is shadowed by numerous incidents of terrorism and violence, which considered as among the major challenges that the world is facing today. To ensure smooth reconciliation process, the world needs to come together. Pakistan condemns violence in any forms as they have caused innumerable fatalities over the last 20 years. Pakistan had to handle some of the world's major case of Internally Displaced Persons. The Parliament of Pakistan has taken an important role in cutting down funding of terrorist groups and creating a safer Pakistan through the adoption of several laws. The Parliament of Pakistan had a major role in the formulation of National Counter Terrorism Act and Pakistan Protection Act. To eradicate this menace completely, we need

to implement more efforts to ensure the fair distribution of prosperity through employment opportunities and poverty eradication. He later called for more market access in the developed countries and further expressed his concerns over the recent humanitarian incident in Myanmar.

Hon. Mr. Makhdoom Syed Mustafa Mehmood – Pakistan

A child knows no racism. It is the community that shapes the perspective of a child. Therefore, it is critical to shape the thoughts of the community. The advancement of ICT should be taken positively as a tool to promote peace and stability.

Hon. Mr. Ghulam Mahudin Mansif – Afghanistan

[Speaking in Pashto]

Hon. Mr. Jazuli Juwaini – Indonesia

He stressed that violence should be stopped, as it has no longer relevant and the world is now focusing on development. And yet, violence still happens. He expressed that we have witnessed many kinds of violence that were driven by many motives from political to business. We have witnessed the violence in Myanmar as well as Palestine as millions of people are being homeless and have nowhere to ask for protection. To answer these issues, he delivered his ideas of solution. *First*, to ensure that the justice system is just anywhere in the world. *Second*, advocating democratic principle in politics, where we must respect and recognize human rights. *Third*, strong countries need to objectively solve the problem and not taking advantage from the problem.

Hon. Ms. Monica Mutsvangwa – Zimbabwe

She reiterated that Parliament has a major role to prevent the outbreak of violence. Zimbabwe has adopted law to eliminate violence against women and children, also against men and women at work and in public office. Zimbabwe is a state party to key international human rights instruments such as CEDAW. Sadeq model law adopted by the Zimbabwe administration exerts efforts to prevent child marriage. Women Parliamentary Caucus has been established to promote the rights of women and girls through workshops. Violence comes in many forms, including social, psychological, internal and external violence. Parliamentarians in Zimbabwe are working very hard so that the people, particularly women and children are empowered. Children subjected to human trafficking should be assisted to be able to return to their families and communities. Multi-stakeholder approach is taken to address the issue of violence against women. Zimbabwe implements capacity building efforts to review and amend its national laws which impacting gender equality as necessary. Better protection for women and children is a major achievement for Zimbabwe. The people have becoming more aware of their rights. The Parliament of Zimbabwe actively encourages women, children, and the

marginalized to take active public participation. Zimbabwe promotes a solidarity campaign titled “*he for she*” which involved men in women empowerment and gender equality efforts. They want more men to be involved in the process and to promote the importance of gender equality among their peers.

PANEL DISCUSSION ON LOCAL WISDOM AND SDGs

20. The Panel Discussion on Local Wisdom and SDGs was held at 15:45 on Wednesday, 6 September 2017 at Pecatu 1 and 2, BNDCC 2 Bali. The meeting was moderated by **Hon. Dr. Evita Nursanty**, Member of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia.

21. **Mr. Made Mangku Pastika**, Governor of Bali delivered his presentation on *Tri Hita Karana* Philosophy in Protecting Nature: Experiences of Balinese People with SUBAK. In his speech, he promotes Bali as Island of God that is famous for its beauty and hospitality that attracts many tourists. He introduced SUBAK and *Tri Hita Karana* Philosophy. The philosophy of *Tri Hita Karana* includes the relation between people and people, people and God, and people with the environment. These three components that must be harmonized in the island development which reflected in 5 pillars of Bali development plan, pro growth, pro job, pro environment, pro culture and pro poor. The relationship between people and God is reflected in the ceremony when the farmers prepare their fields and before the harvest time. Harmony between people occurs seamlessly because people obey and believe in the SUBAK irrigation system that provides and manages water allocation for their rice fields. However, threats for SUBAK occur due to blooming tourism industry in the area as farmers are often obstructed by these visitors and fields rice are getting scarce due to increasing hotel/tourism areas development. In order to address this issue, government promotes organic agriculture system that will keep the available land fertile and keep the food safe and healthy.

Mr. Koen Metsu, Mayor of Edegem, Member of Belgium Parliament delivered his presentation. The Mayor of Edegem expressed his gratitude for being invited to the WPFSD and also thanked the local government of Bali for the warm welcome. He felt honored to have given the opportunity to speak on this occasion.

The Mayor of Edegem informed that his administration has successfully implemented 17 goals of the SDGs. He suggested that climate change should also be the main agenda in any world forum, in addition to the fight on terror. He further explained that Edegem is a healthy community where its people

strive to balance between innovation and environment. The Mayor also said that in order to keep the balance between innovation and environment by building more public parks and controlling the use of vehicle in the city. According to the Mayor, it is also important to educate the children on the importance of preserving the environment. He also highlighted the importance of implementing SDGs at the local level.

22. Delegates were invited to deliver their comments on *Local Wisdom and SDGs*. The comments from the floor are highlighted hereunder:

Hon. Mr. Kitti Wasinondh – Thailand

He reiterated that local knowledge and local wisdom are important in achieving SDGs and sustainability. He is proud that the late King Bhumibol Adulyadej has initiated 4000 development agenda. He further explained that the local people should be aware on the problem that they are facing and later on, success will come from within. In addition to socio-economic aspects, Thailand continues to consider socio-cultural aspects in formulating and implementing its development targets. If we can support and respect local wisdom, we can maintain sustainable development for a long term.

Hon. Ms. Irine Yusiana Roba Putri – Indonesia

She mentioned that there are numerous Indonesian local wisdoms, such as *Sasi* in Maluku, *Pamali Mamancing Ikan* in North Maluku, *Koko* and *Tatakem* in Sulawesi. The goal of these local wisdoms is mainly to keep the sustainability of their land, sea and forests resources. President Jokowi has been starting to distribute land certificates to the indigenous people as a concrete action of wealth distribution and agriculture reform in Indonesia. She emphasized that parliamentarians should listen to the local community to achieve sustainability. She then asked the panellist to elaborate on the problem of persisting local wisdom while at the same time preserving the growth of tourism industry in Bali.

Hon. Mr. Thilanga Sumathipala – Sri Lanka

Local wisdom related to policy and planning and how we monitor the implementation. We have achieved some points of the SDGs and still working to achieve more. Our experience is there should be permanent efforts in the parliament to monitor the planning and the implementation of the SDGs related to local wisdom at the ground level.

Hon. Mtshane Lucas Khumalo – Zimbabwe

Responding to the topic on local wisdom, which has been previously discussed by the two presenters, he informed that many African countries left their traditional norms and values once they gained their independence. But in Zimbabwe, the people are willing to maintain their historical and traditional

values. In Zimbabwe, traditional institution is officially acknowledged. All citizens are free to follow their traditions according to where they live in and in other region in Zimbabwe. The structure of the traditional institution is embedded at both national and local level. In this regard, they represented the interests of the traditional elders. The national constitution of Zimbabwe acknowledges the role of traditional institution which also regulates land ownership/utilization in local region. This what makes Zimbabwe unique.

The Speakers responded:

H.E. Governor Made Mangku Pastika acknowledged that all comments from the participants are very useful for the Sustainable Development efforts. He appreciated the wisdom of King of Thailand in maintaining and protection of their traditional agriculture in the country. He also acknowledged Sri Lanka which gives inspiration in protecting local wisdom in Bali region.

Mr. Koen Metsu responded that should people are aware of the importance of keeping the local values, it would be easier to implement (the SDGs). He also agreed to the Governor of Bali that local wisdom is our heritage that we need to preserve. However, he added that the work of maintaining balance between local wisdom and innovation is actually the work aimed for the future of our children and our children's children.

As the Moderator, **Hon. Dr. Evita Nursanty** concluded from the discussion that understanding local wisdom minimizes the potential of conflict. Local wisdom and traditional values must be protected by national regulation.

THIRD PLENARY SESSION

Leave No One Behind: Promoting Inclusive and Equitable Development

23. The third plenary session of the WPFSD was held at 09:00 on Thursday, 7 September 2017 at Pecatu 1 and 2, BNDCC 2 Bali. The meeting was chaired by **Hon. Nurhayati Ali Assegaf**, Chairperson of the Committee for Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia.
24. **Prof. Dr. Bambang Brodjonegoro**, Minister for National Development Planning of the Republic of Indonesia delivered his presentation. In his speech, Minister Bambang deliberated the role of parliament in achieving the 2030 agenda especially in eradicating extreme poverty in Indonesia. According to the Minister, SDGs has already mainstreamed in Indonesia's development planning and agenda. Indonesia has successfully achieved 49 indicators of the

SDGs and this is seen as an extraordinary achievement compares to other Asian countries.

According to the Minister, the principle in the implementation of SDGs should be comprehensive, emphasizing on human rights, inclusive and involving all stakeholders. The readiness of Indonesia to implement SDGs has gained attention from the international society and Indonesia has been considered as a champion in terms of its readiness to implement SDGs. The Minister further explained that the President of Indonesia in his Presidential Decree No. 59 year 2017 has assigned a National Coordination Team and assigned the office of the minister as a coordinating party in implementing SDGs in Indonesia. The team will conduct all preparation and implementation as Indonesia is really committed to the SDGs and it will continue to mainstream the SDGs into national development plan.

In implementing the SDGs, Indonesia has clustered the SDGs into 4 pillars, including: social development, economic development, environmental development, and justice & governance pillars. As for the implementation steps, the Minister explained the importance of trust building, equal partnership, participation, accountability and mutual benefits. Furthermore, the role of the government is to develop strategic planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluating the SDGs mainstreaming into national development plan. Whilst the main role of parliament should be: laws and policy regulation, budget allocation and oversight, also monitoring the implementation.

Regular consultation between government and parliament is needed to ensure smooth implementation as the parliament is the representative of the people, which is the main target of SDGs implementation. The Minister closed his presentation by emphasizing on the importance of assisting local government by ways of educating local governments and advocating them with research and data gathering, and establishing SDGs centres so that the implementation can be done immediately.

25. **H.E. Mr. Fidel Espinoza Sandoval**, Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies of Chile delivered his presentation. In his speech, he acknowledged the significant contribution of this event to SDGs implementation. He underlined that SDGs implementation is closely related to the provision of basic public services and should put social justice, economy and environment matters into consideration. However, there are many challenges, disadvantages, economically and politically. He emphasized that a new paradigm in economic, social and environmental development should be established in a global architecture. Our world should be integrated into new global human development. Economic development should become common responsibilities. This principle is very

important for the social development. Because, a new vision of equitable wealth and development supports the transformation of world economy.

Economic wealth does not automatically transform into people's welfare if there is no environmental awareness. Energy consumption should consider social and environmental justice. For example, Chile has experienced a decline of energy prices that bring negative impact to their development plan. He underlined that government and other stakeholders should cooperate to research and study a new form of technology to mitigate this issue.

Chile also put the fight against poverty at the top of their development agenda. Chile's "growth with equity" development strategy was based on an explicit pro-growth strategy balanced by aggressive social policies and pro-growth strategy including conservative fiscal policy, pursuing simultaneously a budget surplus and reduction of public debt, expanding the domestic capital market, and reform of labour and tax policies

Lastly, he underlined the issue of migration. He stated that the Chilean parliament and government have been preparing draft of new immigration law that allows all people to live in Chile based on their capacity. Chile expects that the new law will make all people work together and build stronger capacity to eradicate poverty from the country.

- 26. Mr. Anouar Gharbi**, Director of Geneva Council for international affairs and development delivered his presentation. In his speech, he firstly emphasized his concerns to the Rohingyas people. Next, he delivered his ideas on the challenges and the role of parliament in the achievement of SDGs. The SDGs is a global action plan to achieve all 17 goals and 169 development targets by 2030. SDGs is not a dream, it's a strategy, an action plan. It is critical for all countries to increase coherence in policy formulation. We need to see how other people in any country can benefit from sustainable development, including for the young generation in the future. Each country can implement its respective approach to achieve SDGs according to its national targets. He mentioned several steps that need to be taken in general, including: formulating the necessary national regulation, applying an integrated approach to ensure policy continuation, analyzing the impacts of certain policy for human welfare, upholding peaceful conflict resolution, ensuring the involvement of the community for inclusive change, encouraging all stakeholders to take part to ensure that the people benefit from SDGs, and exercising appropriate monitoring and reporting mechanism. He stressed that there is no "*one size fits all*" approach in achieving the SDGs. To reach its ultimate objective of poverty alleviation, we need to consider many other aspects, such as food security and nutritional needs. Currently, more than 800 million people have no access towards food security. Most of global food supply is produced with

unsustainable approach. Other aspect of development is related to health, which also depend on other area such as education and environment. Infrastructure, decentralization and innovation are the major aspects in sustainable development. He highlighted the major roles of parliament in achieving the SDGs: As governments agreed to maintain the increase of global temperature below 2 degree Celsius, parliament should ratify this regulation and translate it into national legislation. Parliament should support the development of renewable energy. Parliament should support budget allocation for research and development in technological innovation. We also need to encourage private and local government to take part in the process. Sustainable development should be pursued through public-private partnership which will enable message distribution to the community. He suggested Parliaments to establish permanent dialogue with CSOs to ensure their involvement and support in efforts to achieve SDGs. He stressed his idea by stating that “*no success (can be achieved) without the support of CSOs*”. Their involvement is a must. He reiterated that climate change is a significant issue that should be addressed in our efforts to achieve SDGs. Regulation should be translated into action. This is the main challenge.

27. Delegates were invited to deliver their comments on *Leave No One Behind: Promoting Inclusive and Equitable Development*. The comments from the floor are highlighted hereunder:

Hon. Mr. Rakesh Singh – India

He opened his statement by thanking the Indonesian House of Representatives for inviting them to the important event. He further stated that inclusivity should be the main principle in formulating policy related to SDGs agenda. He also added that it is the duty of parliamentarians to take a universal approach in formulating policy related to the SDGs agenda. He also mentioned that India has also established a body tasked with empowerment of women and the poor in the grass roots level. This is one of the steps that India has taken, which is expected to be successful in the effort to implement the SDGs and to ensure that no one is left behind.

Hon. Mr. Park Jae Ho – Korea

Korea successfully transformed from receiver to donor country as Korea now provides development funding to developing countries as one of the OECD members. However, there are significant challenges in the form of social polarization and inequality that make shared prosperity less probable to achieve. In Korea, many efforts have been established including inclusive growth development and job creation committee. He suggested that parliamentarians should contribute to SDGs implementation through practical measure and best case examples. He expects that this event can be formalized into an annual international event. He emphasized a solution on social

discourse by making use of FDG (focus group discussion), seminars and conferences. He also underlined the role of parliamentarians to strengthen the accountability of government to monitor SDGs implementation. Lastly, he asked the forum participants to support and assist South Korea to stop North Korea's nuclear tests that would have negative impact for their country and to the global stability.

Honourable Delegate from Sri Lanka

The topic “*leave no one behind: promoting inclusive and equitable development*” is a strong reminder on the important role of parliament in promoting public policy to eradicate poverty. Each person, regardless of their condition, has the same human rights and this must be fulfilled. This related to the achievement of SDGs: the creation of sustainable development with social justice among the communities. Sri Lanka has successfully decreased 50% of national poverty before 2015. Efforts to achieve SDGs are supported by Parliament. Both Government and Parliament of Sri Lanka have declared 2017 as a year of poverty eradication. The bill on sustainable development has been adopted to provide the necessary legal framework. Sri Lanka has a separate ministry dedicated to achieve SDGs. The parliamentary budget office has also been established to apply gender-based budgeting.

Honourable Delegate from Bangladesh

Bangladesh has been facing internal as well as external challenges in implementing the SDGs goal. The government has also declared a national policy of achieving the SDGs by year 2030 in accordance to the 2030 agenda. The delegation of Bangladesh also explained the difficulties of achieving SDGs agenda whilst at the same time also dealing with political turmoil. The Bangladesh delegation also stated that the government has been sheltering Rohingya refugees and assisting their needs. The delegate also explained that the violence in Myanmar should be stopped despite their good relationship with the country.

H.E. Mr. Ahmet Aydin – Turkey

Peace and an end of violence are very important in achieving equity in welfare and justice. Parliaments should carry out activities to support equitable development. Turkey has been attending many organizations and put their best efforts to implement SDGs. He underlined that diplomacy is an important issue to support national development. In this regard, national security and defence system of a country should be considered as a means to ensure global peace and stability. Therefore, he invited all forum participants to attend the IDEF 2017 – the 13th International Defence Industry Fair that will be held in Turkey later this year.

Honourable Delegate from Bhutan

SDGs are not just goals, they are a means to build a just and harmonious community. Bhutan has accomplished the implementation of MDGs in 2013, 2 years before the deadline. Long before the formulation of SDGs, Bhutan has applied a measure on 'gross national happiness', which is more inclusive and sustainable. The rich and diverse natural resources should not just be seen as the sources of raw material, but as the sources for an inclusive economic growth. Economic development should not only target economic wellbeing, but also for the people's psychological and spiritual wellbeing. 'Gross national happiness' has been accommodated into Bhutan's national development agenda. This step will bring an effective social change and enable us to leave no one behind.

Honourable Delegate from the United Arab Emirates

The delegation of UAE felt that with the current economic situation in developing countries and other challenges in implementing the SDGs, he believed that it is imperative to link different sectors as stakeholders, and also to uphold transparency in planning and implementing the SDGs agenda. We have been successful in this field and able to put indicators in measuring the achievement. The delegation of UAE briefly shared their experience in successfully improving the quality of infrastructure and air quality in terms of implementing the SDGs.

Hon. Mr. Kitti Wasinond - Thailand

He underlined that SDGs is in Thailand's top development agenda. Thailand implements Sufficiency Economy development plan that emphasizes on inclusive growth. Three cores of Thailand development plan is Stability, Prosperity and Sustainability for all. Thailand has encouraged its Foreign Affairs Ministry to support SDGs implementation in ASEAN framework. Thailand leads SDGs committee in ASEAN that study the SDGs and AEC Complimentarily of SDGs with AEC. Currently, the committee is working on listing and prioritizing the targets to be achieved.

Honourable Delegate from Lebanon

Lebanon is a small country but has been victorious in fighting the terrorist group a few days ago. Lebanon has taken the necessary steps in sustainable development. Its constitution already focused at sustainable and inclusive development. This has been accommodated in the 2015 constitution. Lebanon has many ministerial regulations on sustainable development. The 2015 constitution included a strategic plan on water/land management, the use of electric power, reform on economic and social condition, SMEs strategy (2014), and rural and urban tourism. He believed that partnership is also important and it has also written in the 2009 Lebanese Declaration. A special committee composed of experts has been formed. Lebanon will organize a seminar on 12-

13 October 2017 as an initiative to spread awareness among the Lebanese stakeholders on sustainable development and SDGs. Lebanon has passed many regulations regarding renewable resources and public-private partnership. They have revised regulations which discriminate men and women.

Hon. Mr. Kaseem Hachem - Lebanon

He added that if we are serious in our efforts to achieve SDGs, we need to reach humanity, the humans itself. We need to pave the way. Firstly, by ensuring political stability and social justice, which require us to look all the problems and conflicts in this world. We need to solve them in an inclusive and equitable way. Without it, we will never reach the ultimate objective of sustainable development to eradicate poverty. Parliament should push government to take the necessary steps on the right track and to push international organizations and international community. We need to push aside any biases and to pay attention to all conflicts in every part of the world, especially what is happening in Palestine.

Hon. Mr. Makhdoom Syed Mustafa Mehmood - Pakistan

He underlined that economic growth must be pursuit with equity. Pakistan has experienced decline in poverty. Current challenge in Pakistan includes unemployment and lack of education. In 2017, parliament has passed Resolution to guide government steps up in achieving SDGs targets. This legal base acts as catalyst to promote shared prosperity and eradicate poverty. He emphasized that even though poverty rate has been declined, there is still significant challenge in eradicating poverty in rural area.

Honourable Delegate from Indonesia

The Indonesian delegation reminds the floor that in terms of providing healthcare as part of the SDGs goals, it is important to ensure that no women and girls are left behind. For Indonesia, it is the objective of the Indonesian parliamentarians to reduce forced early marriage and female genital mutilation that are still practiced in some areas in Indonesia. Furthermore, the delegation emphasizes on the importance of advocating and ensuring healthcare in all rural areas especially to women and girls who live in poverty. The delegation encourages the forum to eliminate current challenges to raise awareness and implementing the SDGs goals into policy and that SDGs should be socialized in every community including the grass root level.

H.E. Mr. Jacob Francis Mudenda – Zimbabwe

He stated that Zimbabwe's national development plan is supported by UN framework in development to attain SDGs. The institution has been advocating domestic resources mobilization in SDGs implementation budget. He emphasized that ease of doing business is important to encourage investments.

He also underlined the role of women and youth as demographic dividends. Zimbabwe believes that women and youth development as well as human capital development is important to anchor industrialization program. Lastly, strong political will is needed to actualize SDGs and fight primitive world economy paradigm.

Honourable Delegate from Iran

Poverty continues to be the greatest challenge of our time. Since the victory of Islamic revolution, a strong legal legislative framework has been created for sustainable development, including on poverty eradication. Significant development has been made despite external disruptions such as Saddam Hussein's aggression and US sanctions. Poverty reduction is a main goal and priority which seriously addressed. Multiple bills have been adopted and monitored by the parliament. All relevant stakeholders, including rural community and the marginalized groups are involved in the process. Special rules have been formulated to allow MPs to frequently visit their constituencies or other marginalized groups to voice their interests. In this respect, government and parliament are hand in hand to ensure appropriate budget allocation to empower the most vulnerable, including women, youth, and children. This includes education and assistance for low income households. He reiterated the important role of parliament to fight against global injustice. Parliament should reject such discriminatory acts (US sanctions) in order to leave no one behind.

A delegate from Egypt responded by stating his objection to the statement made by the Iranian delegation on Saddam Hussein's regime.

H.E. Ms. Jiko Luveni - Fiji

She stated that the Parliament of Fiji has analyzed public issues regarding SDGs implementation. In order to resolve the challenges, the Parliament of Fiji has selected SDGs champions in Parliament to ensure that SDGs issues are included in every parliamentary process. The Parliament of Fiji always supports larger budget allocation in SDGs and has established a periodic event to debate/discuss SDGs issues where many stakeholders are invited to question the SDGs progress implementation by the Government of Fiji. Various programs have been launched by the Government of Fiji that support SDGs implementation, including inclusive economic growth, budget allocation on kindergarten establishment that attached in school, the provision of fresh milk for students in every morning, the establishment of national employment service, better social welfare for pensioners as well as development grant for SMEs.

Honourable Delegate from Ecuador

The delegation of Ecuador expressed that the country is very committed to achieving SDGs, especially eliminating poverty in rural areas. In our perspective, implementing SDGs is not only about economic issues but also political issues. The development in Ecuador involves all stakeholders from government to business owners. Lastly, the delegate stated that they are trying to establish a communication with all delegates to share success in achieving the SDGs.

PARTNER SESSION 1

Women Political Leaders: Climate Change, Women Land Rights and Sustainable Development

28. The Partner Session on *Women Political Leaders: Climate Change, Women Land Rights and Sustainable Development* was held at 11:15 on Thursday, 7 September 2017 at Legian 1 and 2, Mezzanine Floor, BNDCC 2 Bali. The meeting was moderated by **Ms. Zita Gurmai**, Special Gender Adviser, European Commission.
29. **Hon. Dr. Nurhayati Ali Assegaf** delivered her opening remarks. She highlighted WPL as the largest community of parliamentarians that work directly with women parliamentarians and political leaders in advocating the implementation of SDGs. She also elaborated the fact that women are the most vulnerable to the climate change compare to men. Therefore, she encouraged parliamentarians to hold more dialogue in international level that should involve women and also empower them. She concluded her remarks hoping that the discussion will raise more awareness with regard to women parliamentarians' participations and women leaders in the issue of climate change and land rights.
30. **Dr. Suhariyanto**, Chief of Indonesia Central Bureau of Statistics delivered his presentation. He shared Indonesia's experience in obtaining disaggregated data to promote equal property rights and in monitoring the implementation of SDGs especially to know more about land rights for women. He explained that in Indonesia, BPS is a government body tasked with statistics including gender empowerment index, and that there are so many collected indicators for SDGs in Indonesia that are based by gender.

The current effort of the Indonesian Government to ensure the land rights for the people is to conduct the acceleration program on land certification as well as the program of "*Hutan Sosial*" (Forest management for community welfare especially for those living in around forest area).

According to Dr. Suhariyanto, Parliamentarians should support NSO to strengthening sectoral statistics which are produced by Ministries/Institutions/Local Governments. NSO has a role as coordinator of National Statistical System, which its expertise in developing statistics would be beneficial to develop disaggregated data needed by the government.

Parliamentarians plays important role on budgeting, law enforcement and supporting government to conduct mitigation of climate change impact including gender perspective. For example, promoting social community (PKK)'s role on socialization for women economic empowerment and health. Therefore, women would become less vulnerable and stronger to face natural disasters; and to have more access to work, land, loan/banking. He encourage parliaments to support the government in formulating 'post disaster programs', establishing more mitigation programs in the near future, and support women empowerment and encourage them to achieve higher education.

He concluded his presentation by stating that in order to be able to do more for women, a comprehensive data is needed as a basis to determine the policy or laws that should be formulated.

31. **Dr. Zipporah Kittony**, Kenyan Senator delivered her presentation. She shared the success made the Parliament of Kenya in formulating laws which cover women's interests in terms of property rights. Kenya has also formulated a legal framework which allows women to gain benefit from land use where as in the past, it was difficult for women as the culture and behavior of Kenyan men were different back then. However, it is in the Kenyan government's interests to implement the SDGs with women participation. However, despite all that, they still have barriers and hindrance as it is not an easy solution to change the culture, and the prices of properties are also expensive.
32. **Hon. Mdm. Romina Guadalupe Ramos**, Member of Parliament from Bolivia delivered her presentation. She shared her opinion on women's access to land as a collective effort to re-owning the land during and after the Spanish occupation. Today, women have gained better access to land rights under President Morales' land rights reform. Access to women are important as in the past, they have experienced conflicts which caused many casualties among men while women, especially the indigenous women, experienced difficulties in accessing lands.

She further elaborated that land owners especially women have increased into 46% after the reform and this gave women more access into owning and cultivating these lands. In Bolivia, there are many indigenous groups and vast social diversity. Therefore, a very comprehensive solution is needed. The

government has also provided more access to women to be able to cultivate lands as it is a part of the SDGs agenda.

The Bolivian Parliament has issued a new law that allows the involvement of women in mitigating climate change. Women are being empowered in utilizing lands and areas around them. In implementing the SDGs agenda, it is important to ensure that women are not left behind.

The Bolivian Parliament has also formulated laws regarding ownership of natural resources, as in the past, men have dominated these ownership. This is a major achievement in Bolivia as the paradigm about women rights of land and empowerment have been one of the focus of SDGs goals.

33. **H.E. Mdm. Sumitra Mahajan**, Speaker of Parliament of India delivered her remarks. She stated that on behalf of the Indian delegation, she would like to thank the House of Representatives for organizing this important event as well as the generous hospitality. It is time for women to have more roles with regards to implementing SDGs especially in terms of land ownerships and empowerment. H.E. Mdm. Mahajan said that women land rights and sustainable development as well as the climate changes are all related. This is because women are the most vulnerable to climate change and poverty anywhere in the world.

Women should have more roles in implementing SDGs as women can offer valuable insights in managing the mitigation of climate change and implementing SDGs. She elaborated more on women land rights are critical in the issue of implementing the SDGs. In the past, most women in India who are working in agriculture would never have the rights to own a land. The Indian government are working on giving more opportunities for women to be able to own a land.

The Parliament of India has made a consistent effort in empowering women and granting women the rights of politics. To address important issues on women at the legislative level, we need higher involvement of women. This is due to the central role of Parliamentarians in development agenda to ensure the successful implementation of SDGs and that women are equal partners in achieving SDGs.

34. Delegates were invited to deliver their comments on *Women Political Leaders: Climate Change, Women Land Rights and Sustainable Development*. The comments from the floor are highlighted hereunder:

Hon. Mrs. Siti Hediati Soeharto – Indonesia

She stated that the heart of SDGs is to eradicate poverty and empower small farmers so that they can have access to land rights as well as the needs to improve productivities of women as small farmers and provide them a better access to commercialize their products.

Hon. Ms. Maria Antonia de Almeida Santos – Portugal

She emphasized on the need to empower women more. There is one thing that is also important that hasn't been mentioned much during the session, namely women's health as a form of realization of their basic rights. She stressed that implementing SDGs would also means improving the welfare of women including their healthcare. She concluded her statement by saying that whenever women are healthy, their families and society are healthy as well.

Hon. Mr. Mohammed Dean – Fiji

He stated that it is important for men to be a part of the women forum in terms of advocacy works. He further explained on the commitment of the parliament of Fiji in supporting, empowering and encouraging women to become political leaders, political party leaders or to be further involved in the political process that would determine women's future.

Hon. Ms. Amelia Anggraini – Indonesia

She acknowledged that women's access to land rights is still low. In order to address this issue, she expected parliamentarians to promote women empowerment and better education for rural women. By conducting this effort, rural women's understanding on land rights will be improved. She highlighted that addressing farmers' rights in economy is a main component of land rights reform. In Indonesia, the government has redistributed land certificates to farmers of the bottom 40, including women. Lastly, she called for parliamentarians to put more efforts to resolve this issue.

Hon. Ms. Cecilia Ngetich Ke – Kenya

In mitigating the risk, she underlined that we need to have better understanding on women issues as well as providing alternative ways of cultivation. She highlighted that the Parliament of Kenya has passed many laws and regulations on education for rural women to increase their understanding on land rights. Lastly, she emphasized that information is power and therefore better data provision and analysis of land rights are necessary.

PARTNER SESSION 2

International NGO Forum on Indonesia Development (INFID) & United Nations Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN): *The Role and Contribution of CSOs in SDGs implementation*

35. The Partner Session on International NGO Forum on Indonesia Development (INFID) & United Nations Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN): *The Role and Contribution of CSOs in SDGs implementation* was held at 11:15 on Thursday, 7 September 2017 at Legian 3 and 4, Mezzanine Floor, BNDCC 2 Bali. The meeting was moderated by **Mr. Bara K. Hasibuan**.

36. **Dr. Budi Haryanto**, Representatives UN SDSN Indonesia delivered his presentation. In his speech, he stated that UN SDSN was mandated in 2012 to provide an independent global, open, and inclusive process to support and scale-up problem solving at local, national and global levels and mobilize scientific and technical expertise from academia, civil society, and the private sector for solutions-oriented problem solving. The objective is to support the high level panels Support the High-Level Panel and other post-2015 processes, Thematic Groups to identify long-term pathways to sustainable development, Promote testing, demonstration, development of promising new “solutions”, Build a global Knowledge Center Network for local and regional problem solving. UN SDSN acknowledged the urgency of activating prioritises SDGs because Indonesia is a big country where every region has its own specific challenges. Therefore, local governments are expected to support SDGs.

There are 7 priorities in Indonesia, and he highlighted that the development at the local level until village level is very important. Therefore, UN SDSN needs to harmonize SDGs issues of “traditional” development issues and emerging development Issues. In this regard, partnership and multi-sector collaboration is the key to achieve SDGs targets.

One of the activities of UN SDSN in Indonesia is the establishment of local universities as SDGs Center of Excellence. UN SDSN also acknowledged important actors of SDGs implementation in Indonesia via SDSN Award exhibited since 2013. In 2015, UN SDSN conducted National workshop and award of keeping the sustainability as well international conferences related to SDGs implementation issues and challenges.

Lastly, he acknowledged that there are 3 drivers of Indonesian growth, increase in GDP, electrification rate and poverty reduction. However, he stressed out that air pollution in Indonesia is still high. This one of the most concerning issue of SDGs implementation in Indonesia.

37. **Mr. Sugeng Bahagijo**, INFID Executive Director delivered his presentation. In his speech, he acknowledged the achievement of government and parliament of Indonesia. He mentioned that there are deficit of MDGs that is Indonesia Mortality Rate in Indonesia as well as new challenge in SDGs such as low Carbon reduction, data analysis and financial support. Therefore, private sector is expected to put more investment in achieving SDGs implementation. INFID contribution SDGs in 5 ways: 1) Move to local to cities and districts.; 2) National Coordination with Government agencies; 3) Focal point and working group for all involved CSOs; 4) SDGs campaign to youth via well-known persons; and 5) Technical tools that easier for local government and CSOs.

Three roles of INFID: 1) Promotion to public, private and local government; 2) Participation, push SDGs method of participation of women, disabled groups and SDGs committee; and 3) Accountability via transparency, indicator and commitment. He underlined that INFID CSO has important roles in: 1) Indonesia establish SDGs committee under BAPENAS; 2) SDGs action plan, goal target and priorities; and 3) SDGs Action plan at local governments.

He highlighted that all stakeholders should play a role in SDGs implementation because it can provide excellent opportunity for their business. Combination of parliament power and business entities is required to develop better business to better world via participatory method of work and engagement. Therefore, Parliamentarians should push their government to allocate suffice allocation budget to achieve SDGs targets and finding a way to finance the rest of the programs.

38. Delegates were invited to deliver their comments on *The Role and Contribution of CSOs in SDGs implementation*. The comments from the floor are highlighted hereunder:

Selina, Yayasan Save Children

She underlined that grass roots CSOs should provide data to help government in achieving SDGs targets, for example in Indonesia, Yayasan can help the government with the data of mortality rate and child birth death rate. She acknowledged that funding gap is a main challenge to reach SDGs targets. Currently, Yayasan has been developing a map for children protection. She asked Parliamentarians to form a children-focused caucus in parliament to raise children-focused programmes and issues. She also highlighted that Indonesia has the highest rate of stunting case in the world. She expected that Indonesia parliament can work together with government to develop the necessary programs to overcome the issue.

Hon. Mr. Thilanga Sumathipala – Sri Lanka

He suggested the need to provide report on SDGs implementation in national development plan and budget allocation to support the assistance of UNDP. Challenges come from the data provision. In Sri Lanka, clusters are established to obtain data of development gap. With this data, Sri Lanka can develop roadmap for every SDGs target, as well as assessing current situation or position of SDGs implementation.

Hon. Mr. Satya Yudha – Indonesia

Parliamentarians should involve all SDGs in every committee. Indonesian House has established Green Economy caucus to encourage and monitor with the Ministry of Environment as the focal point. BAPPENAS should be pro active to drive all the ministries to support SDGs implementation. Budgeting is the most important thing. Currently, the percentage of budget allocation for SDGs implementation is quite small. The donors are quite selective to fund and expect government to show their good progress. In fact, climate change fund is small. Therefore, we need to convince donors to invest in this area as well.

Honourable Delegate from Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe classifies SDGs into 4 clusters integrated into their national development plant. However, Zimbabwe is facing the problem of lack of resources to achieve SDGs targets especially in providing food and managing sustainable energy.

The Speakers responded:

Mr. Sugeng Bahagijo responded that the establishment of SDGs secretariat is a good sign. Collaboration between government and CSOs will provide a strong evidence to support the justification of SDGs implementation. He proposed the establishment of Parliamentary caucus on SDGs that will work with SDGs CSO to address data and financial problems in SDGs implementation. He also proposed the development and application of SDGs progress dashboard that can be used to identify every target of SDGs implementation.

Regarding Zimbabwe issue, he responded that support of international community is required to help Zimbabwe. He underlined that Zimbabwe is eligible to access funding as Zimbabwe can be considered as low income country.

Dr. Budi Haryanto appreciated the provision of SDGs implementation document from Sri Lanka. He explained that his institution has implemented method of vulnerability and system dynamic to see the situation of SDGs targets. However, again the challenge lies on the lack of funding. He currently

worked on fostering communication among universities to conduct action of capacity building, promoting the role of SDSN, advocating local government, as well as researching on SDGs problems. He still needs to work on transferring the findings in common terminology that can be easily understood by the policy makers.

OPEN-ENDED CONSULTATION ON DRAFT BALI DECLARATION

39. The Open-Ended Consultation on DRAFT BALI DECLARATION: Achieving the 2030 through Inclusive Development was held at 11:30 on Thursday, 7 September 2017 at Pecatu 1 and 2, BNDCC 2 Bali. The meeting was chaired by **Dr. Nurhayati Ali Assegaf**.
40. Following further discussion, particularly on the issue of Rohingya, the Meeting agreed to adopt the BALI DECLARATION, while the Indian Delegation disassociated itself from the Drafting Committee.

PARTNER SESSION 3

Global Parliamentarians Against Corruption (GOPAC) & Partners: *Post Legislative Scrutiny on SDGs Issues*

41. The Partner Session on Global Parliamentarians Against Corruption (GOPAC) & Partners: *Post Legislative Scrutiny on SDGs Issues* was held at 14:00 on Thursday, 7 September 2017 at Legian 1 and 2, Mezzanine Floor, BNDCC 2 Bali. The meeting was moderated by **Mr. John Hyde**, GOPAC Secretary/ Chair of GOPAC Oceania Region.

(The full report of this meeting is presented in separate document)

PARTNER SESSION 4

European Union – ASEAN Inter Parliamentary Assembly (AIPA) Dialogue: *Regional to Regional Cooperation on SDGs*

42. The Partner Session on European Union – ASEAN Inter Parliamentary Assembly (AIPA) Dialogue: *Regional to Regional Cooperation on SDGs* was held at 14:00 on Thursday, 7 September 2017 at Legian 3 and 4, Mezzanine Floor, BNDCC 2 Bali. The meeting was moderated by **Mr. Bara K. Hasibuan**.
43. **H.E. Mr. Francisco Fontan Pardo**, EU Ambassador for ASEAN delivered his presentation. In his speech, he started with an explanation on EU's mission in Asia, especially in Southeast Asia. There are 10 dialogue partners, Thailand and Philippines are the focal point. He emphasized EU's diplomatic mission

and cooperation with ASEAN. EU is the third largest trade partner, first investor in ASEAN. EU is involved in political cooperation with ASEAN, including in EU-ASEAN summit, people-people cooperation and environmental and social development.

He perceived EU as the main donor for development in ASEAN. Aid assistance from the EU mostly allocated for bilateral supports. A lot of money has been invested to show EU's commitment to implement SDGs targets in reducing poverty.

The development concept of the EU is 5P: planet, people, prosperity, peace, and partnership. EU parliament as the executive branch pushes the government to develop plan and asses domestic and foreign policies. EU Parliament has exerted efforts to study how SDGs have been implemented, develop benchmark, to report and monitor the progress. He expected that EU-ASEAN cooperation can pull the agenda together and make it happened.

EU has established cooperation agenda with partners around the world. Thailand is the lead country of EU partners. EU and Thailand preparing high level dialogue on SDGs.

One of the objectives of EU-ASEAN parliamentary cooperation is to have inter-parliamentary dialogue more structured and formalized rather than in an ad-hoc form. He expected that the forum participants can support programs that will foster the initiative in order to tackle many different issues, especially in SDGs implementation.

44. Delegates were invited to deliver their comments on European Union – ASEAN InterParliamentary Assembly (AIPA) Dialogue: *Regional to Regional Cooperation on SDGs*. The comments from the floor are highlighted hereunder:

Hon. Irene Roba Putri – Indonesia

She emphasized that the world needs to scrutinize their carbon system and research as well as implement potential resources of renewable energy. She then stated that palm oil producers in ASEAN have followed mandatory palm oil sustainability standards set by RSPO. However, she expected that the RSPO standards implementation does not mean that business entities in EU can significantly inhibit palm oil products from our region. Lastly, she acknowledged the EU government's strong will to maintain financial support in SDGs implementation in ASEAN member countries.

Honourable Delegate from Hungary

She expected that best case examples of partnership such as Private-Public Partnership can be explained in the EU-ASEAN parliamentary forum. She

highlighted the potential and benefits of investment in women economical capabilities in the region. She also emphasized the importance of EU-ASEAN women cooperation and gender action plan that has been prioritised to ensure gender mainstreaming in many important sectors. Lastly, youth and unemployment problems in Hungary have been reduced by introducing a 4 months scholarship for fresh graduates to take internship in selected companies in EU. In EU-African forum, there is also an initiative of Youth forum to foster opportunities of youth development program planning. Under this program, youth from Africa can experience various job positions in EU countries.

Ms. Selena from NGO

She highlighted that the level of youth unemployment and skills affects the competitiveness of the youth. Indonesia is expected to experience the windfall of productive population, when the population will far exceed the non-productive. However, currently the lack of education has put this objective off track. She expected that the EU–ASEAN parliamentary forum will discuss some programs to tackle the issues.

Honourable Delegate from Indonesia

He asked the speaker to elaborate more on formalizing EU-ASEAN inter-parliamentary cooperation.

The Speaker responded:

H.E. Pardo agreed that there is only a little cooperation on renewable energy research and implementation. He promised to bring the issues to legislative and executive areas in EU.

He acknowledged that there are very different issues of social concern on palm oil production. EU parliament has put forward this sustainability issue and social effects of palm oil production. He emphasized the importance of regular exchanges between Malaysia and Indonesia with EU to have agreement standards on sustainability and social concern of palm oil production. He underlined that currently there is no stopping of purchasing palm oil from these two countries.

EU still have a strong will to provide aid assistance to ASEAN countries to implement SDGs. EU needs to ensure that the amount of money invested is allocated to the right country, especially country with lower economic growth. Implementation is about know-how and EU should give examples to ASEAN. Indeed, it is important to working on program linking women and migration between EU and ASEAN. He also stated that EU has developed EU–ASEAN

roadmap on CSOs dialogue. In this dialogue, he expected to see more structured inter-parliamentary cooperation between EU parliament and AIPA. He expected that such forum will provide better opportunities to learn about ASEAN political process and semantic issues of both organisations and their members.

Regarding youth development, he explained that EUDA funds many primary and secondary education institutions in ASEAN countries. However, most funding are used to support university education because higher education cooperation is needed to increase economic, cultural, and political capabilities of students from each country.

CLOSING SESSION

45. The Closing Session of the WPFSD was held at 16:20 on Thursday, 7 September 2017 at Pecatu 1 and 2, BNDCC 2 Bali and was chaired by **H.E. Dr. Fadli Zon**.
46. **Dr. Nurhayati Ali Assegaf** delivered a Report of the Drafting Committee on Bali Declaration. Members of Drafting Committee have been involved in an open ended consultation to discuss Bali Declaration. After a long and tough discussion, exchanges of views and understanding, Hon. Assegaf had the pleasure to report that the committee has agreed to support the Draft Bali Declaration. A number of representatives from 49 parliaments and 2 NGOs have contributed to the formulation of Bali Declaration. In general, the committee agreed that parliamentarians have significant roles in the full implementation of SDGs. She further emphasized the crucial and importance factor of ending violence to support the successful implementation of SDGs. She reminded that to achieve this objective, inclusive and equitable development should be included in national development plan. She wished the forum to continue and to serve as a forum for parliamentarians in discussing and sharing knowledge on SDGs implementation. She also informed that the Indian Delegation disassociated itself from the Drafting Committee. She affirmed that the Committee respect the decision made by the Indian Delegation.
47. The meeting considered and adopted the BALI DECLARATION. **H.E. Dr. Fadli Zon** explained that the Declaration is not a legally binding instrument which formulated to guide the participants in their efforts to attain the SDGs. The meeting also acknowledged the reservation from the Indian Delegation.
48. **H.E. Dr. Fadli Zon**, Vice Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia, delivered his closing remarks. He thanked all participants of WPFSD for ensuring the success of the meeting agenda. He appreciated the contribution made by all partner organizations, NGOs, and

CSOs. The topics in the meetings resolved around 3 important issues, namely: SDGs and Climate Action; Ending Violence, Sustaining Peace; and Leave No One Behind: Promoting Inclusive and Equitable Development all of which have been discussed in the plenary and partner sessions. The WPFSD was attended by MPs from all over the world, also representatives from international and local NGOs. He encouraged the participants to step up collaboration efforts at all levels and to strengthen partnership among stakeholders to ensure the attainment of SDGs. He also called on all Parliamentarians to promote the achievement of SDGs and support an inclusive development which will create an enabling environment for the attainment of SDGs. These principles have been accommodated as an integral part of the Bali Declaration. He reiterated that governments have important roles in the implementation of the global development agenda, but parliaments also have an important role in SDGs. Therefore, he encouraged parliamentarians to take an active role in the process. He expected that the outcome of this forum will further strengthen the commitment of Parliamentarians to promote and support the achievement of SDGs in their respective countries.

49. With the conclusion of his remarks, **H.E. Fadli Zon** officially adjourned the WPFSD Meeting.