



**STATEMENT BY  
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FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS  
AT  
INTERACTIVE DIALOGUE ON “DELIVERING ON A REVITALISED GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP”**

**New York, 26 September 2015**

Mr. Co-Chairs,  
Excellencies,  
Distinguished Participants,

In year 2000 (two thousand), Millennium Development Goals were set to free people from poverty.

Some goals and targets have been achieved. Millions of lives have been saved, while million others' have been lifted from unfortunate conditions.

Globally, the number of people living in extreme poverty has declined from 1.9 (one point nine) billion in 1990 (nineteen ninety) to 836 (eight hundred thirty six) million in 2015 (two thousand fifteen).

Boys and girls have gained access to a higher education, the number of undernourished people has declined, and access to safe drinking water has increased.

Despite this achievement, more than 800 (eight hundred) million people are still living in extreme poverty. An estimated one of eight people worldwide remains living in hunger and one in six children under age five is underweight.

These conditions are exacerbated by the slowing global economic growth and other challenges such as climate change, food and energy security.

Thus, efforts need to be intensified to achieve the agenda.

Mr. Co-Chairs,

With the MDGs target date fast approaching, we have developed the Sustainable Development Goals as a successor framework to come into effect after 2015 (two thousand fifteen).

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The new global agenda puts poverty eradication as its overriding objective. It is also more ambitious and has a broader scope of global goals and targets.

While each country has primary responsibility for its own economic and social development, international cooperation is still required to help developing countries, and this should be based upon the principles of social justice and humanity.

In this regard, allow me to highlight several points for the successful implementation of the new global development agenda.

First, we need to create conducive international environment for development.

This can be done through preventing recurrence of economic and financial crisis, as well as curbing commodity prices volatility.

Second, international assistance needs to be realized and scaled up.

The new development agenda has a more ambitious and broader goals and targets. In order for developing countries to accelerate the achievement of the development goals and targets, it is crucial to conduct international cooperation that is based on equal collaboration. In Indonesian language, it is called "gotong royong".

Third, market access should be enhanced for developing countries.

Developed partners should provide developing countries with greater market access.

In addition, there should be opportunities for developing countries to scale-up their industries, as well as to produce value-added products.

Fourth, multi-stakeholder partnership is imperative.

Private sectors and civil society play tremendous role in job creation and community empowerment. Working hand-in-hand with the governments, they can create bigger impact to improve the lives of those in need.

To conclude, allow me to reiterate the call for global cooperation to realize the 2030 development agenda for a better future of all.

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