Thank you, Chair.

Indonesia would like to thank the Secretariat for the report.

We appreciate the WHO works during the pandemic, such as issuing technical guidance and accelerating the development and ensuring access of vaccines, therapeutics and diagnostic.

We reiterate our support to the work of Acces to COVID-19 Tools Accelerator (ACT-A) to ensure the equitable access of COVID-19 tools.

Indeed we are now at a critical juncture in the COVID-19 Response, where the early COVID-19 vaccines are being rollout globally.

The scarcity of vaccines supply and limited country readiness have prevented many countries, especially developing and Least Developed Countries’ (LDC’s) from starting their vaccination program.

Moreover, the lack of trust of the general public on the safety and efficacy of the vaccines also proves to be challenging.

In line with the Emergency Committee observation last week, my delegation would like to reiterate that Member States, WHO and other stakeholders should:

- ensure equitable access through the COVAX Facility and technology transfer to increase global production capacities,
- encouraged vaccine manufacturers to rapidly provide safety and efficacy data to WHO for emergency use listing, and
- treat COVID-19 vaccines as public goods.

Mr Chair,

Indonesia has started to roll out its first of the four stages of the COVID-19 vaccination program. The first stage targets health workers and other front liners, before gradually vaccinating other population groups.

This approach has been formulated based on the recommendation by both Strategic Advisory Groups of Expert (SAGE) on Immunization and the Indonesian Technical Advisory Group on Immunization to determine the phasing and prioritization approach.
Given the increasing spread of COVID-19 infection that is being compounded with the growing spread of the mutating virus, we continue to implement a comprehensive approach to the COVID-19 response.

This includes, through intensifying testing-tracing-and-treatment effort, public advocacy, enforcing health protocols, and ensuring the availability of resources for self-isolation and treatment.

Although there are still challenges to control the transmission, the approach has shown good results such as in terms of cure rate.

Chair, human history has shown that inequality is not only unjust, but inequalities will ensure that someone will be left behind, against our ultimate SDGs principle.

Therefore, we should collectively address one of the current biggest challenges, which is ensuring that vaccines are distributed equitably to all countries.

I thank you.