

Country approaches on implementing the SDGs through multi-stakeholder partnerships

1. Introduction

- One of the globe ambition agenda for 2030 is Eradicate Extreme Poverty and empirical evidence shows that extreme poverty more concentrated in country affected by fragility and conflict;
- Different countries with different initial conditions of development, which means part taken by each country bound to be different;
- In the new international development agenda (SDGs), specific condition of fragile countries has been recognized, this is specifically regarding the provision of SDG goal 16 which aim to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective and accountable and inclusive institution at all level;
- From our point of views: there is an interlink between peace, stability, economic development, job creation and poverty reduction

2. Policy Implication

- Political commitment of the Government is a key for implementing the SDG in the local context which mean an alignment with National Strategic Development Plan, is needed to be consider;
- Timor Leste Council of Ministers passed Resolution no. 34/2015 recognizing the importance of the SDGs, an affirming the Government's commitment to the SDG – This resolution led to the establishment of an SDG Working Group, led by the Prime Minister office – The working group was setup within sectors in the Government and there is a unit that coordinate with CSO and Development partners so called DPMU (under MoF);
- On November 4, 2015, the National Parliament passed a resolution recognizing and committing to the 17 Sustainable Development Goals;
- By those resolutions: We have identified the alignment of the SDP and SDG within 3 phase of development: short, medium and long term;
- The working group identified all priorities and aligned to the local context (SDG WG: identified the priority for 2017 focus which is on SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), 4 (Quality of Education) and 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) and focus as well goals 3 (health), 5 (gender equality) and 6 (Water and sanitation) and this reflected to the 2017 budget priorities (Agriculture, Health, Education, Water and Sanitation Basic Infrastructure and Election);
- In terms of monitoring the progress TL with support from Development partners has undertaken series of data collection and analysis activities that will fully support the process of monitoring and reporting in achieving the SDG – The 2015 Population and

Housing Census, the 2016 Demographic Health Survey and 2014 living standard survey (LSS);

- The preparation of 'sucos (village)' specific data referred to as "census fo fila fali" is a good example of providing baseline data on local units of administration, referred to as 'sucos' in TL. The census profile for each of the 420 sucos will provide population figures disaggregated by sex, age etc, statistics on level of literacy, employment data, agriculture statistics, water and sanitation, health related data, poverty rates etc. This will be good baseline data to cover for reporting on the SDGs at the sucos level
- In addition to this, Statistic department has developed an SDG monitoring framework which include all SDG indicators;
- As a part of our commitment, Timor-Leste will be hosting a "Global Conference on the 2030 Agenda: A Roadmap for SDGs in Fragile and Conflict-Affected States" on 22-23 May 2017 in Dili

3. Key lesson learnt

- Lessons learnt on MDGs and SDGs implementation in the context of TL
 - i. Future priorities should include greater focus on economic development to enable more people to move out of poverty;
 - ii. There are guidelines on use of data sources and in most cases it is recommended that data are used from official sources. Importantly, for time series, data should be used from the same surveys. Using data from different surveys can make it difficult to accurately measure the progress.
 - iii. Long-term stability, progress in economic growth, political will and commitment is paying off at the start of the implementation of the SDGs.
 - iv. The ongoing process of introducing the systematic planning and budgeting for results in a coherent manner which will work well for fragile states (In my country: currently we are reviewing the SDP – to see where we are now in the first stage because we have passed the period of 1 stage and now enter to second period so we need to know the necessary of the second phase from the this review and the relevance to the achievement and next priority to be implement

4. Challenge

- Sustainable financing the SDG objective in the long run
- Briefing the new Government on the SDGs to ensure smooth continuity – Time consume if there is any change in term of restructuring the local context of development
- Strengthening coordination is needed with all relevant stakeholders, including CSO and donors
- Data collection involves methodological challenges and is resource-demanding;
- How we engage the private sector to aware and support to accelerate the SDG objective

Last but not least: again from our own views that if there is no peace and stability there is no economic development and if there is no economic development, there is no job creation and if there is no job

creation than quit pessimistic to say there is poverty reduction and very hard also to say there is sustainable development in the long run