SDG Implementation at the Global Level and its Implications for Timor-Leste

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TLDPM
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Dr. Helder da Costa
General Secretary
g7+ Secretariat
1. Evolution of Sustainable Development
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3. The g7+ and its role
   - Approach to implement SDGs
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4. The Way Forward
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1. EVOLUTION OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

1972 • UN Conference on the Human Development

1987 • Concept of Sustainable Development coined - The Brundtland Report

1992 • UN Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro where the concept of SD was formally adopted

2000 • Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

2012 • Rio+20 Conference emphasized 3 dimensions of sustainable development; economic development, social inclusion, and environmental sustainability

2015 • SDGs (Agenda 2030) provides the framework for cooperation to address the 3 dimensions of sustainable development
Three Dimensions of Sustainable Development:

SD has been identified as *development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs*. 
The MDGs (2000-2015) were successful in terms of:

- Mobilized global effort to achieve set of common priorities.
- Packaged these priorities into set of 8 goals, with time-bound and measurable targets.
- Focused on vulnerable populations.
MDGS – A HISTORIC SUCCESS...

Results:
From 1990 to 2015: the likelihood of a child dying before age five has been nearly halved, and the global maternal mortality ratio dropped by 45%, nearly 3.3 million deaths from malaria were averted, and new HIV infections decreased by 1.4 million cases.
MDGs were:

- Unattainable by most g7+ (and other Fragile and Conflict-affected States).
- Excluding Peace and Statebuilding - which is pre-cursor for FCS.
- Appropriate for countries which already had basic peace and security.
- Focused on consequences rather than root causes of poverty in FCS.

Hence, many called for more universal agenda!
Recognition of Peace makes it more relevant to the g7+
5 Key Opportunities of the AGENDA 2030

- Inclusive Development
- Universal Development
- Technologically-driven Development
- Locally-focussed Development
- Integrated Development
The addition of Goal 16 and the focus on Peace was a significant success for the g7+ and Timor-Leste in particular!
MEASURING PROGRESS ON AGENDA 2030

17 Goals
169 Targets
230 Indicators
3. THE g7+ AND ITS ROLE

- A voluntary intergovernmental association of 20 countries providing a platform to:
  - Share lessons on peace-building and state-building
  - Promote manifestation of Country ownership
  - Promote cooperation among its member states (F2F)
  - Advocate for context-sensitive and country-led transitions towards peace and resilience
- Established in 2010 in Dili, Timor-Leste (host country of the g7+ Secretariat) since then.
- One of the Key Advocators and Champions of SDG 16 within Agenda 2030.
THE G7+ MEMBERS (20)
More than 45 Countries and International organizations have endorsed the New Deal since Busan in 2011.
Agenda 2030 is an opportunity to ensure "we are not left behind"

For g7+ countries in a fragile situation, the SDGs:
- Are more relevant than the MDGs as they contain Goal 16
- Should be implemented in line with the New Deal
- Should be tailored, focused and sequenced in line with national needs and priorities

However, most targets and indicators will still be hard to measure and hard to achieve:
- Can’t report using a **one-size-fits-all** approach
- Will require country sensitive support from partners to build institutional capacity
Relying on Joint global monitoring of 230 indicators will:
- Be difficult for countries with weak national capacity
- Cloud out common challenge FCS face to implement SDGs

Thus, we will prioritize and focus on few key indicators to report against jointly:
- Countries can select and measure national indicators
“We welcome the launch of the 2030 Agenda and commit to contextual implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in our member countries. In particular, we commit to prioritize and jointly report on progress against the agreed list of SDG indicators (to be confirmed by May) through the portal established in the g7+ Secretariat and using the New Deal principles to achieve the SDGs. We will continue sharing experiences through “Fragile-to-Fragile” cooperation in peacebuilding and statebuilding under the spirit of volunteerism and solidarity.”
Realization of Agenda 2030 in g7+ will depend on:

- National Governments as the ultimate duty-bearers of the SDG Agenda, including Timor-Leste using New Deal Principles.
- **Political commitment**
- Local planning to align it with national priorities and context
- Donors financial support and focus on SDG 16 (FfD)
- Community buy-in and local leadership (Local government, Academia, Civil Society, Private Sector, Development Partners)
- Institutional capacity to implement and measure it.
Global/Regional Level:

- Leaving No One Behind – we are at the forefront in partnership with other stakeholders; Implementing Goal 17 (Means of implementation).
- Sharing milestones and lessons learned at HLPF in New York.
- An online portal to be set up at the g7+ Secretariat to capture progress at the country level (19 indicators).

Country Level:

- Mapping priority SDG targets against existing national priorities.
- Raising awareness of the 2030 Agenda (conducting workshops).
- Collecting data, analysing and reporting on annual basis until 2030.
- Supporting stakeholders to take part in monitoring efforts.
5. IMPLICATIONS FOR TIMOR-LESTE

- Maintaining focus on peace-building and state-building.
- Aligning SDGs to national priorities and national political realities.
- Ensure all support builds government capacity and increasingly uses country systems.
- As a member of g7+, Timor-Leste will monitor the 19 indicators in addition to other localised indicators.
- Timor-Leste to host a High Level Forum in Dili in November 2016 to share lessons and milestones of the first year of Implementation of SDGs.