

TLDPM 4-5 July 2016
“Financing for Sustainable Development Goals in Timor-Leste”

TLDPM provides an opportunity to review development progress in Timor-Leste, identify remaining challenges, and identify opportunities and next steps for coordination between all stakeholders, including Government, Development Partners, Civil Society, and Private Sector. The Government of Timor-Leste is committed to implementing the SDGs in alignment with the SDP.

Day 1: 4 July 2016

Opening remarks:

H.E. Hernani Coelho, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation

- Timor-Leste recognizes the DPs role in advancing development in Timor-Leste.
- the VI Constitutional Government is committed to the SDGs.
- MoF and MNEC will work together to finalize the Aid Policy

H.E. Santana J.R.F. Cardoso, Minister of Finance

- Timor-Leste is entering a new phase in its development and is therefore embarking on a series of reforms.
- SDG implementation requires investment from all stakeholders.
- In line with the SDGs we must mobilize financial resources for SDG implementation in synergy with SDPs.

Knut, Ostby, UN Resident Coordinator

- Timor-Leste has made significant progress, maintained peace, developed social safety nets, and experienced economic growth in addition to achieving progress in health and education.
- Challenges remain, particularly in poverty, communicable diseases, water access, and nutrition.
- Private sector must be mobilized to help support development.

Keynote Address, H.E. Maria de Araujo, Prime Minister Republica Democratica de Timor-Leste

- The Government of Timor-Leste is committed to implementing the 2030 Agenda and has incorporated the SDGs in our nation’s long-term vision.
- The failure of conflict-affected states to achieve the MDGs shows how peace and stability are prerequisites for development.
- Timor-Leste has made remarkable progress, particularly in school enrollment, reduction of maternal mortality, Tuberculosis, and malaria.
- We recognize our remaining challenges and are taking steps to address them and we look forward to continued development partner support in this process.

Tony Jape, General Manager, the Jape Group:
“Private Sector’s Contribution to Development & Fostering Increased Investment”

- Private sector development creates jobs and brings economic development. So far, growth has been focused on property, retail and service sectors. In order to encourage continued investment, the government must address the lack of skilled human

resources, the shortage of material resources, incomplete infrastructure, and bureaucracy. Priority should be on developing tourism and human resources in hospitality.

**Dr. Helder da Costa, Secretary General of g7+:
“SDG implementation at the global level and its implications for Timor-Leste”**

- The SDG framework builds on the MDGs, including specific indicators to ensure that no one is left behind, especially countries in fragile situations. Timor-Leste is a member of g7+, which promotes country ownership and fragile-to-fragile cooperation, and advocates for peace and statebuilding as pre-conditions for successful development. At the national level, the government has established the SDG Working Group, identified priority SDGs, and is implementing a series of reforms.

**Mr. Alex Tilman, SDG Working Group, Office of the Prime Minister:
“Prioritization and Implementation of the SDGs in Timor-Leste”**

- **2017 PRIORITIES:** The government of Timor-Leste has identified Agriculture (hunger and malnutrition), Health, Education, Water and sanitation, Basic infrastructure, and Elections as national priorities for 2017.
- Stakeholders broke out into 4 sessions to discuss how government, development partners, civil society, and private sector can work together to successfully implement the SDGs in Timor-Leste.

Breakout Sessions:

- **SESSION 1, SDG 2:** The Government and Development Partners have committed to implementing the National Zero hunger Action Plan. There is a need for strengthening collaboration between all stakeholders to address SDG 2 and using clear and specific SDG targets. Women must be included throughout the process and policies should give private sector access to financial resources to contribute to SDG 2 activities.
- **SESSION 2, SDG 3 & 4:** The Government has prioritized health service and education delivery in the first phase of SDG implementation. However, challenges related to budget allocation, budgetary constraints, and coordination of stakeholders must be addressed.
- **SESSION 3, SDG 6 & 9:** The Government and Development Partners agree to improve the quality of services for water and sanitation. In order to facilitate cooperation of Development Partners and Private Sector, the government must streamline its systems. Fiscal space will be created through right sizing infrastructure and operations and maintenance are paramount.
- **SESSION 4, SDG 9:** A strong strategic framework exists and implementation of reforms and the Financial Sector Development Master Plan help improve the business environment. Challenges and opportunities include property rights, shortage of skilled labor, high costs, infrastructure, fiscal sustainability, entrepreneurship, and financial sector innovation.

Day 2: 5 July 2016

- **RECENT GOVERNMENT REFORMS:**
 - **Legislative and Judiciary Frameworks**
 - Legislative and Judicial reforms are made to Legislative and Judicial reforms are made to ensure the protection of the rights of citizens
 - Inputs and advice is heard and the draft law is expected to be finished by the end of August 2016
 - **Public Administration Reforms**
 - Objective of Public Administration Reform: To invest in human resources; and to ensure more effective public service through national diagnostic assessments
 - Revitalization of Public Administration will be carried in a number of areas including but not limited to clearly defining the role of public administration management, training and development, and increasing qualifications of Civil Servants.
 - Stakeholder support is needed in institutional reform, the national archive office, and the office of the Secretariat of Elections.
 - **Economic Reform**
 - Aim is to increase investment and diversify the economy.
 - Focus areas include but are not limited to land property, economic infrastructure, private investment law, and manufacturing and industrial policy.
 - **Fiscal Reform**
 - Aim is to increase non-oil revenue to 15% of GDP by 2020 and diversify the economy.
 - Key areas include tax administration, customs, tax reports, and fees and charges.
- **2017 ELECTIONS**
 - The Electoral Administration Technical Secretariat (STAE) is an autonomous administrative entity, a public institute under the tutelage of the Minister of Stat Administration.
 - Areas for donor support include, electoral and civic education, technical assistance, goods and equipment, training of electoral officials and observers
- **YOUTH POLICY:**
 - **The national Youth Policy recognizes young people as a resource for socio-economic transformation**
 - Government underlines its commitment to invest in your people.
 - 5 priority intervention areas: Education, Promotion of healthy lifestyles, employment and employability, civic participation, and violence and crime.
- **2ND FRAGILITY ASSESSMENT:** The 2nd Fragility Assessment was an inclusive, country-owned and country-led process. Because of the improved methodology, current results are not comparable to results from the 1st Fragility Assessment in 2012,

but provides a baseline to assess progress in the 3rd Fragility Assessment. Timor-Leste has successfully facilitated elections and seen peaceful transitions of government, but the government needs to prioritize political literacy. Security conditions have improved and people generally feel safe, however there is a need to strengthen security institutions and improve police performance, accountability and distribution. The justice system has become more accessible, but still must become accountable for its performance and financing. Doing business has become easier and physical infrastructure has improved, but vocational training and increased agricultural productivity are needed to strengthen economic foundations. Fiscal reforms are being implemented and the quantity of health and education providers has increased; however the quality of public services is still lacking.

- **Reading of Communiqué**

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