



UNITED CITIES
AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
ASIA PACIFIC

ROAD MAP

FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT
ASSOCIATIONS IN LOCALIZING
SDGs

THE ROAD MAP FOR LOCALIZING SDGs

WHAT IS A ROAD MAP?

This road map is a supplemental document to guide Local Government Associations (LGAs) to build and strengthen sub-national governments' capacity in Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It is the second series of the tool for localizing SDGs produced by UCLG ASPAC. This tool aims to optimize the functions of LGAs in facilitating the localization of the Goals at local level.

FOR WHOM IS THE ROAD MAP?

This roadmap targets LGAs as the main user. The members of LGAs and their secretariat staff responsible for capacity development, advocacy, program activities and communication, are the targeted groups to apply this tool and promote SDGs to their members, cities and local governments.



Raise local government awareness and commitment



Provide advocacy for an enabling environment for SDGs implementation and monitoring



Support local governments in the process of setting local priorities and the alignment of plans



SALIENT POINTS

- LGAs' functions of communication, capacity building, and advocacy will strengthen cities and local governments' capacities in achieving SDGs.
- LGAs assist cities and local governments in adapting and translating the SDGs into local setting and practices.
- LGAs could accelerate the achievements of SDGs by providing platform for networking among members and stakeholders.
- This roadmap is a general framework for LGAs to facilitate localizing SDGs. It does not reflect the staging process of each implementation.



Develop local government capacities for the improvement of human & technical resources



Create platform for networking and partnership among local governments and relevant stakeholders



Facilitate local governments to access funding resources



Strengthen the roles of local governments in SDGs monitoring, evaluation and reporting at national and sub-national level



Document, disseminate and promote local best practices

SELF-PERFORMANCE SURVEY & EVALUATION for LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION*

- 50% of Asian LGAs are recognized as an autonomous body from the central government and constituted as NGOs or foundations.
- Most of LGAs particularly in Southeast Asia sub-region are seen as the key actors in development based on their contributions towards decentralization.
- In Southwest Asia, service deliveries of LGAs are closely related to the associations' limited human and financial resources.
- Majority of LGAs in Southeast Asia still face challenges to provide a wide range of services to their members.

Advocacy Strategies for Localizing SDGs

- 86% of Asian LGAs have lobbying and advocacy strategies, although their effectiveness varied in the implementation (Platforma, 2015).
- The main agenda of LGAs advocacy is to ensure that the local needs and priorities are included in the national plan and strategy for SDGs implementation and evaluation.
- Powerful advocacy and lobbying is achieved through strong coalition among LGA's members and other stakeholders under perception that local government is at the heart of sustainable development.

Collaboration for Localizing SDGs

- More than 90% of Asian LGAs use networks to achieve their goals and objectives (Platforma, 2015).
- Collaboration platform offers a range of engagement initiatives from peer learning, crowdfunding, joint activities, international cooperation to global partnership for SDGs attainment.
- LGAs have a significant role to establish mechanisms of engaging local governments in dialogue, coordination and exchange with central government, citizen, CSOs, academia and business for localizing SDGs.

*Regional survey of UCLG ASPAC/PLATFORMA (2015) in South and South-West Asia region members.

SDGs AND THE GLOBAL GOALS



• 17 GOALS • 169 TARGETS • 232 GLOBAL INDICATORS



SDGs IN ASIA PACIFIC



Asia Pacific contributes to nearly **60%** of the world's population and **19%** are young people.



Approximately **330 MILLION** people in Asia Pacific still live in extreme poverty (ADB, 2017)



People across Asia-Pacific live longer (OECD/WHO, 2016).

AVERAGE LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH

71.4 YEARS

Global Population 2015

73.7 YEARS

Asia Pacific countries 2015



Children pursuing secondary education is slightly above world average.

64.1% ASIA PACIFIC > **62.5%** WORLD AVERAGE



Home to **17** of the world's **37** megacities. **TOKYO, DELHI** and **SHANGHAI** are the three largest in the world.



The **LARGEST PRODUCING REGION** for renewable power in 2016 (BP, 2017).



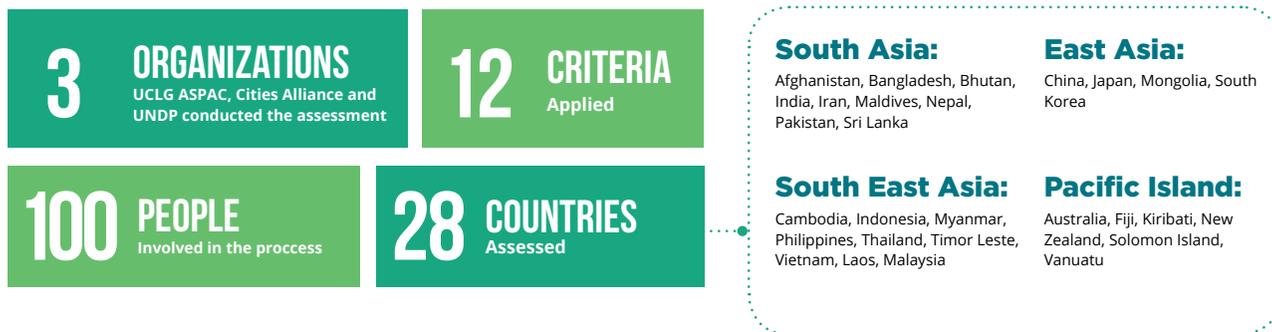
1.7 BILLION people lack access to clean water & basic sanitation



By 2030, developing Asia will account for **31%** of total worldwide transport sector CO2 emissions (IEA, 2008)

CITY ENABLING ENVIRONMENT FOR SDGs: STRENGTHENING DECENTRALIZATION IN ASIA PACIFIC*

Aims to provide a situational analysis, highlighting the progress and constraints of decentralization, and outline the potential ways to improve its implementation



*this is a preliminary result and might change

CONSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

82%

The role of municipal government is recognized by the constitution.

LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

22%

Of total countries need to strengthen their legislation supporting the municipal government.

LOCAL DEMOCRACY

46%

Local assemblies and executive bodies are elected

39%

Local assemblies are elected, but executive bodies are appointed

14%

Local assemblies and executive bodies are deployed by the central government

FINANCIAL TRANSFER

20

COUNTRIES

The municipal government received the financial transfer with clear and predictable distribution.

4

COUNTRIES

have no restrictions on the utilization of the resources.



LOCAL REVENUES

83%

The municipal government **DEPENDS** largely on defining and setting tax bases revenue.



CAPACITY BUILDING

63%

Have a national strategy for municipal government capacity building.

15% to several municipal governments

48% to all municipal governments

TRANSPARENCY

89%

Have rules and legal provisions requiring independent audit on regular basis.



CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

79%

Have national legislation on citizen participation.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE

86%

Have legislation on measuring local government performance.

URBAN STRATEGY

14%

Are more prepared to experience urbanization through the implementation of a well-planned national urban strategy.

ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE GOVERNANCE

100%
BUT ONLY 32%

Adopted international commitments for environmental protection and promotion

Provide full support to municipal governments on facing climate change.

WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN LOCAL GOVERNANCE*

15%

Has national provisions to empower women through the establishment of reserved seat quota.



* This is an additional criteria and not included in the overall result.

References:

- Asian Development Bank (2017), *Key Indicators For Asia and The Pacific 2017, 48th Edition. Philippines.*
- BP (2017), *BP Statistical Review of World Energy June 2017.*
- International Energy Agency (2008), *World Energy Outlook 2008. Paris.*
- OECD/WHO (2016), *Health At A Glance: Asia/Pacific 2016: Measuring Progress Towards Universal Health*
- Platforma (2015), *Local and Regional Government Associations in EU Partner Countries: State of Play.*
- United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2015), *World Population Prospect: The 2015 Revision, Key Findings and Advance Tables. Working Paper No. ESA/P/WP.241*
- UNESCO Institute For Statistics (UIS) (2017), *Literacy Rates Continue To Rise From One Generation To The Next.*



United Cities and Local Governments Asia Pacific

Jakarta's City Hall Building E, 4th Floor,
Jl. Medan Merdeka Selatan No 8-9, Jakarta, Indonesia
Tel: +62 21 389 01 801 • Fax: +62 21 389 01 802

www.uclg-aspac.org

[f uclgaspac](https://www.facebook.com/uclgaspac) [@uclgaspac](https://twitter.com/uclgaspac) [i uclgaspac](https://www.instagram.com/uclgaspac)

DIDUKUNG

