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.

UNDP conducted the assessment. Applied by the constitution. The role of municipal governments on facing climate change. Provide full support to the utilization of the financial transfer.

LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

89% of the countries have legislative frameworks supporting municipal governments. The municipal government is recognized by the constitution. The role of municipal governments is defined. Financial transfer is predictable. The utilization of the local revenue depends largely on defining the tax bases revenue. The role of the central government is limited to setting tax bases revenue. Local assemblies are appointed by the executive bodies. Local assemblies are elected, but executive bodies are deployed by the central government. Village elections are appointed by the executive bodies. Village elections are elected. The executive bodies are elected. Municipal legislations are adopted by the executive bodies. Municipal legislations are adopted by the local assemblies. Municipal legislations are adopted by the central government. Municipal legislations are adopted by the executive bodies.

FINANCIAL TRANSFER

The municipal government receives financial transfers from the central government. The financial transfer is transparent. The financial transfer has no restrictions on the use of the funds. The importance of the financial transfer is underlined. The importance of the financial transfer is underlined.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE

86% of the countries have legislation on citizen participation. Have legislation on local government performance. Have legislation on local revenues. Have legislation on local democracy. Have a national strategy for municipal governments. Municipal governments are more prepared to face major reform efforts. The municipal government receives financial transfers from the central government. The municipal government receives financial transfers from the central government. The financial transfer is transparent. The financial transfer has no restrictions on the use of the funds. The importance of the financial transfer is underlined. The importance of the financial transfer.

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References:

• Platforma (2015), Local and Regional Government Associations in EU Partner Countries: State of Play.

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

DIDUKUNG

DEPENDS

largely on defining the tax bases revenue.
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.

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.

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

GLOBAL POPULATION 2015
Asia Pacific countries 2015
73.7 YEARS
71.4 YEARS
60%  330 million
62.5% 19% 64.1% 31% 71% 1.7 Billion
17 of the world's people lack access to clean water & basic sanitation.
SDGs AND THE GLOBAL GOALS The Road Map

- 17 GOALS
- 169 Targets
- 232 global indicators

Average Life Expectancy at birth
- 64.1%
- Slightly above world average.

Children pursuing secondary education is
(WHO, 2016).

People across Asia-Pacific live longer
(OECD/Asia Pacific still live in extreme poverty
Asia Pacific contributes to nearly
the world's population and
World
Asia Pacific countries 2015

Pacific

ASIA

71.4 YEARS
73.7 YEARS

62.5%
19%

19% of people in
Average are young
60%
of

Tokyo
Home to
By 2030, developing Asia will account for
water & basic sanitation
The
largest in the world.

emissions (IEA, 2008)

largest producing region

of total worldwide transport sector CO2,

megacities.

are the three
17
of the world's

and

Shanghai
37

are

(ADB,
31%

17

102)

17

Delhi

17

megacities.

are the three

(ADB,

102)

17

megacities.

are the three

(ADB,

102)

17

megacities.

are the three

(ADB,

102)

17

megacities.
SDGs AND THE GLOBAL GOALS

- 17 GOALS  
- 169 TARGETS  
- 232 GLOBAL INDICATORS

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)


SDGs IN ASIA PACIFIC

AVERAGE LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Global Population 2015</th>
<th>Asia Pacific countries 2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>71.4 YEARS</td>
<td>73.7 YEARS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

**3 ORGANIZATIONS**
UCLG ASPAC, Cities Alliance and UNDP conducted the assessment

**12 CRITERIA**
Applied

**100 PEOPLE**
Involved in the process

**28 COUNTRIES**
Assessed

**South Asia:**
Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Iran, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka

**East Asia:**
China, Japan, Mongolia, South Korea

**South East Asia:**
Cambodia, Indonesia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, Timor Leste, Vietnam, Laos, Malaysia

**Pacific Island:**
Australia, Fiji, Kiribati, New Zealand, Solomon Island, Vanuatu

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**OVERALL RESULT**

- Most favorable environment: 43%
- Low enabling environment for decentralization: 7%
- Require major reform efforts: 7%
- Rather favorable but needs improvement: 43%

**TOP 3 COUNTRIES WITH THE MOST FAVORABLE ENVIRONMENT**
1. CHINA
2. JAPAN
3. BHUTAN

*This is a preliminary result and might change*
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.

**CONSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK**
- 82% of total countries need to strengthen their legislation supporting the municipal government.

**LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK**
- Of total countries, 22% have legislation on measuring local government performance.
- 14% of total countries have a national strategy for municipal government capacity building.

**FINANCIAL TRANSFER**
- 20 countries received the financial transfer with clear and predictable distribution.
- 4 countries have no restrictions on the utilization of the resources.

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE**
- 86% have legislation on measuring local government performance.

**LOCAL REVENUES**
- 83% of total countries are elected, but executive bodies are appointed.

**LOCAL DEMOCRACY**
- 46% of total countries elected local assemblies and executive bodies.
- 39% elected local assemblies and executive bodies are deployed by the central government.

**CITIZEN PARTICIPATION**
- 79% of total countries have national legislation on citizen participation.

**WOMEN’S PARTICIPATION IN LOCAL GOVERNANCE**
- 15% of total countries have national provisions to empower women through the establishment of reserved seat quota.

**URBAN STRATEGY**
- 14% of total countries are more prepared to experience urbanization through the implementation of a well-planned national urban strategy.

**TRANSPARENCY**
- 89% of total countries have rules and legal provisions requiring independent audit on regular basis.

**ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE GOVERNANCE**
- 100% adopted international commitments for environmental protection and promotion.
- But only 32% provide full support to municipal governments on facing climate change.

**CAPACITY BUILDING**
- 63% of total countries have a national strategy for municipal government capacity building.
- 48% to all municipal governments.

**CRITERIA**
- The role of municipal government is recognized by the constitution.
- Local assemblies and executive bodies are deployed by the central government.

**TOP 3 COUNTRIES**
- CHINA
- JAPAN
- BHUTAN

**UCLG ASPAC, Cities Alliance and UNDP**
- Conducted the assessment

**COUNTRIES**
- Assessed
- People involved in the process

**PEOPLE**
- South Asia:
  - Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Iran, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka
- South East Asia:
  - Cambodia, Indonesia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, Timor Leste, Vietnam, Laos, Malaysia
- East Asia:
  - China, Japan, Mongolia, South Korea
- Pacific Island:
  - Australia, Fiji, Kiribati, New Zealand, Solomon Island, Vanuatu

**References:**
- 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.
- UNESCO Institute For Statistics (UIS) (2017), Literacy Rates Continue To Rise From One Generation To The Next.