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The presentation will discuss:

- Asia-Pacific LG issues
- Are SDGs an opportunity to rethink local development?
- Presentation of the UNDP Asia-Pacific 'SDG Local Governance Diagnostic Tool'

ADB C DECENTRALISATION & LOCAL GOVERNANCE

Discussion on Localizing the SDGs at subnational level

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Manila, 27-29 Sep 2016



Empowered lives. Resilient nations.

"We need a new way of partnership and financing models to turn these ambitious SDG goals into reality". Mayor of Seoul

"We need tools to integrate the Mongolia's Sustainable Development Vision in our Regional plans."

Deputy Governor of Uvurkhangai, about the new Law on planning

Why a tool?

'Let's don't wait. Localization must happen NOW' "Our government wants to work with UNDP and is ready to allocate funds to help our 16 States localize the SDGs".

Minister of Finance, Republic of Palau

The context and problem (in Asia-Pacific)



This part of the city (where most of us live...) has:

- High GDP growth and massive FDIs
- High level of household revenues
- High quality of service and public infra
- A good social contract and social cohesion
- A solid Public-Private partnership

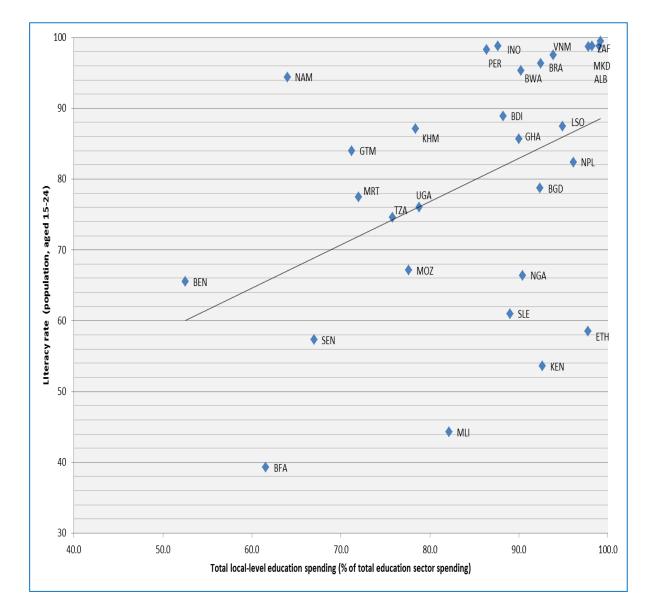
Problem 1: Inequalities

Here, People are poor and may not have a legal identity

- They don't access basic services
- They have little voice (and women even less)
- They don't pay tax and can't vote
- Social contract is fragile (patronage system)
- Inequalities are aggravated by rapid urbanization trends (56-64% of the AP pop will be urban by 2050)

The 2nd problem: Local governance reforms are 'unfinished'

- Political decentralization exist but administrative and fiscal decentralization are half-done.
- Most LGs don't have authority and resources to develop, fund and drive their local development agenda (+ lack of data)
- Influenced by central policies, local development plans and social services are often sector orientated and disconnected from community needs.
- On the other hand, community projects can be 'too local', externally driven (NGOs, influential groups), difficult to sustain and poorly aligned with local governments priorities.

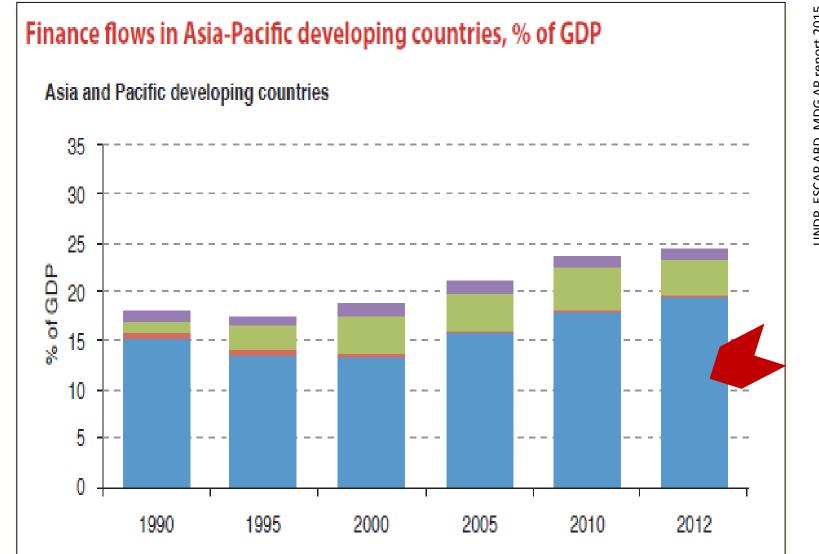


The SDGs are a unique opportunity to <u>rethink local</u> <u>development</u>

- "Leave no one behind": The SDGs are political and must be localized
- SDGs are not sector specific but interrelated and require a "whole of LG approach" (incl. to budget)
- Multi-stakeholder partnerships (incl. communities) are at the center of the SDGs
- New approaches are needed to finance the SDGs (i.e: multi-sector budgeting, private sector engagement, sharing economy, use of remittances, crowdfunding, etc.)

Goal	1			2			3 4		5		6			7								
	\$1.25 per day poverty	Underweight children	Primary enrolment	Reaching last grade	Primary completion	Gender primary	Genuer secondary	Gender tertiary	Under-5 mortality	Infant mortality	Maternal mortality	Skilled birth attendance	Antenatal care (≥ 1 visit)	HIV prevalence	TB incidence	TB prevalence	Forest cover	Protected area	CO2 emissions per GDP	Safe drinking water	Basic sanitation	
Asia-Pacific	•	•	►			•	Þ	•		•		•		•	٠	•	•	٠	•	•	•	_
Excluding China and India	•					•	þ							•			∢					_
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Excluding Papua New Guinea			•	•	•	•	þ	•		•		•			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
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Excluding Russia	•	•	•	•	•	•	þ	•				•	▶	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	
Asia-Pacific LDCs	•					•	þ							•	•	•	◀	•	•	•	•	
Asia-Pacific Low Income	•					•	þ							•	•	•	◀	•	•	•	•	
													4									

Financing the SDGs



UNDP, ESCAP ABD, MDG AP report 2015

A tool to help localize the SDGs at subnational level in Asia-Pacific

With a strong focus on communities

With support from:





UNDP Asia-Pacific

Bangkok Regional Hub

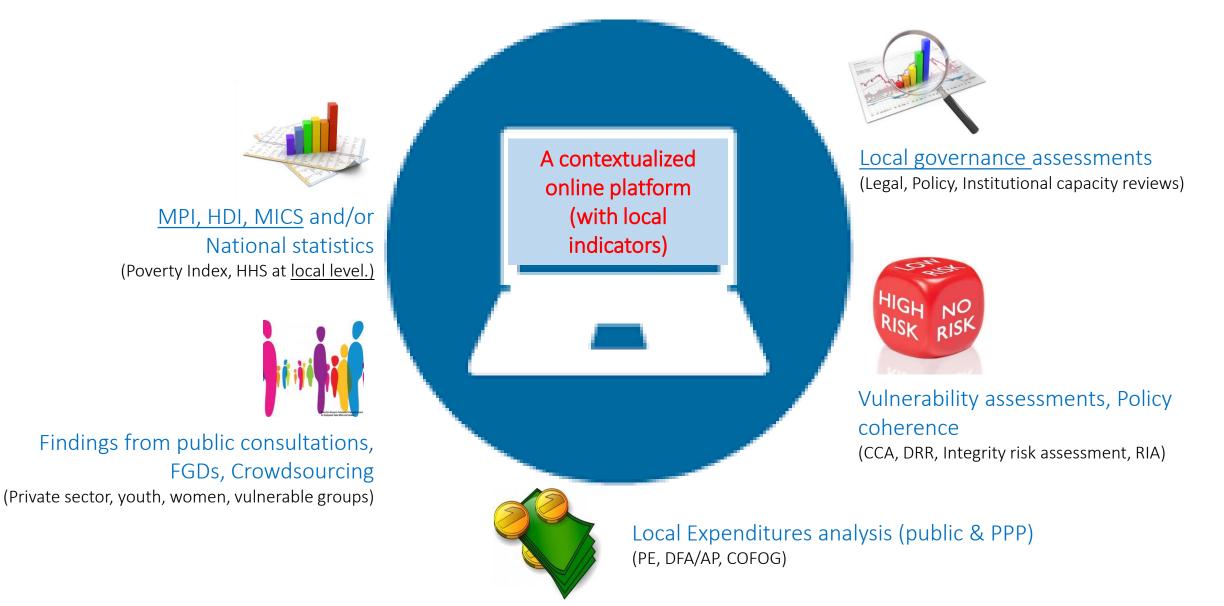
Local Governance Team

Ministry of Foreign Affairs Republic of Korea

Microsoft Innovation Center DIAGNOSTIC D A G L

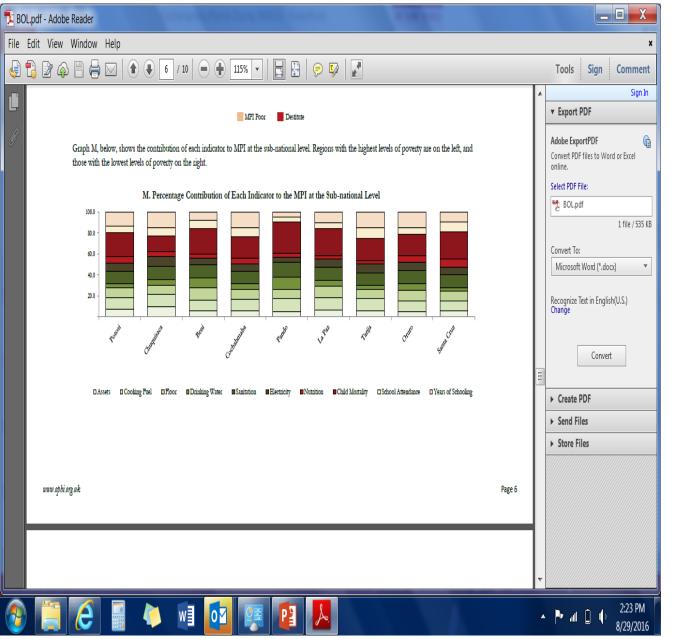
Empowered lives. Resilient nations.

An online platform that brings quantitative and qualitative data together for effective SDG plans (using local indicators)

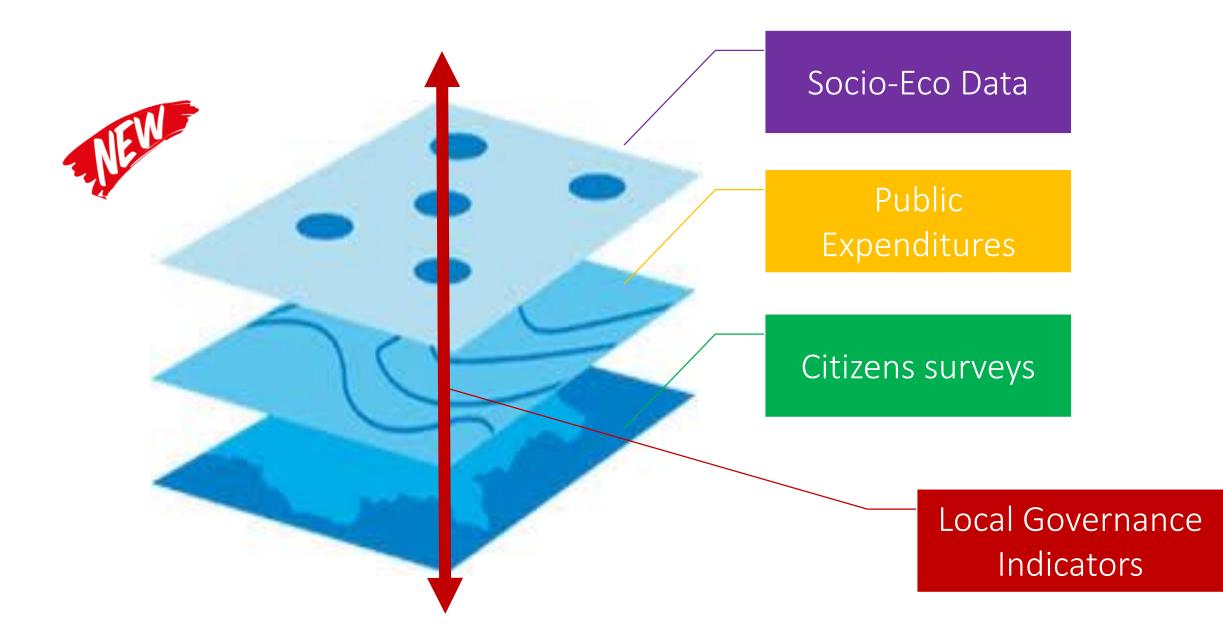


Why MPI as an entry-point?

- Multi Dimensional Poverty (MDP) doesn't consider poverty only from an income perspective but from 3 poverty depravation dimensions (education, health and standard of living).
- Indicators disaggregated at local level (incl. household) and helps target (location, pop group, poverty dimension).



3 layers of local data (moving away from data in silo)



Not just a Diagnostic tool but a local planning process



Start of project: Identify local needs, establish local/community committees, map data availability and start contextualize the tool.



Unpack what SDGs means for communities



Data collected and populated on the online platform.





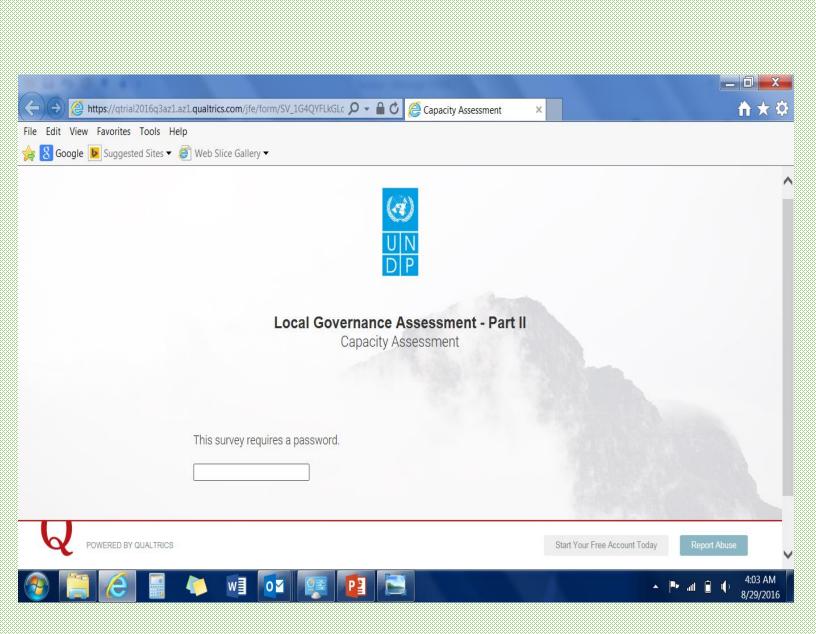
Implementation & local innovation lab Citizens-LGs-Private (incl. critical role for women and youth)



LG SDG Roadmap produced (Advocacy tool for subnational governments).



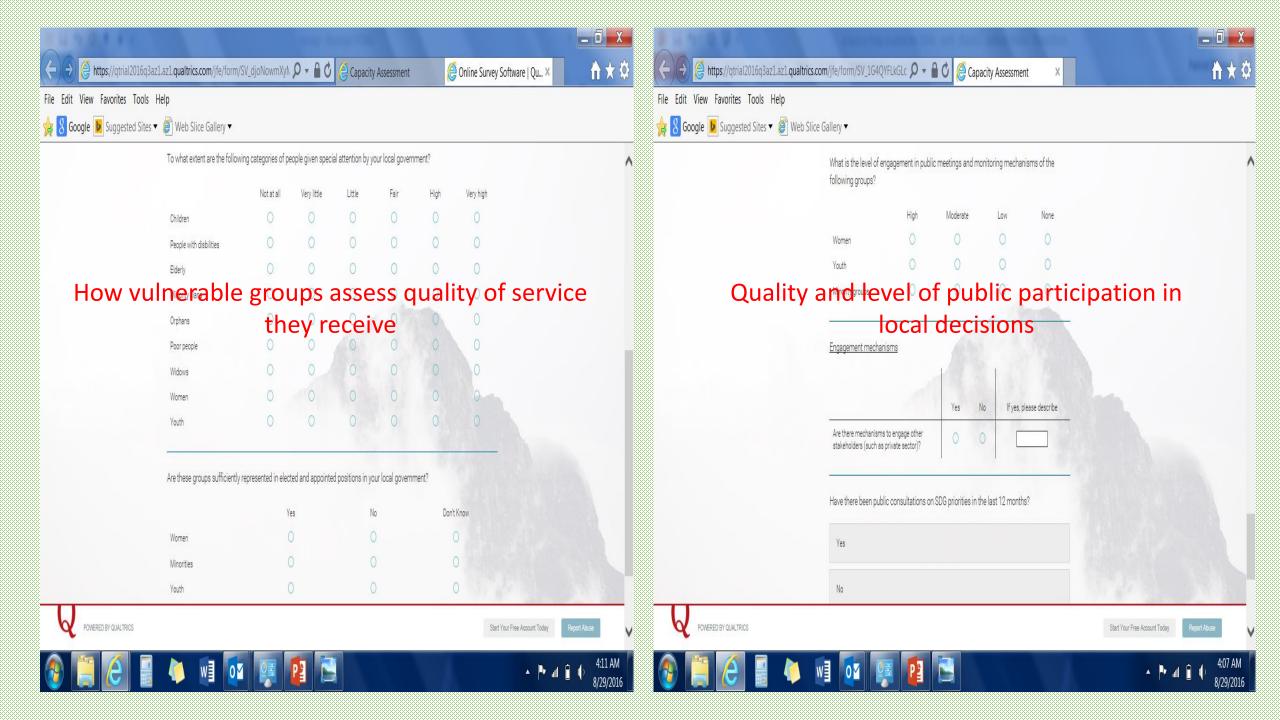
Results analyzed (Executive Snapshot produced) and local validation workshops conducted = SDG Prioritized + LG issues mapped



A user friendly online survey (also on mobiles and pads)

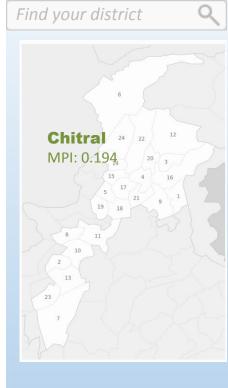
- 3 dimensions (DLG policy, Capacity, Perception: 100 indicators), incl. MPI and Budget analysis
- Data synchronized & protected
- Indicators aggregated and graphs/trends generated

Results are then utilized by UNDP-Asia-Pacific and the LGs for <u>in-</u> <u>depth analysis, reports, community</u> <u>consultations, implementation,</u> <u>public info and social auditing</u>



Local MPI and Public Expenditures

Pakistan - Khyber Pakhtunkhwa - CHITRAL District



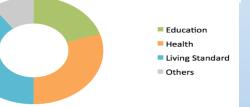




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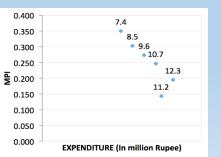




MPI to Expenditure

MPI Indicators





Local Governance mapping

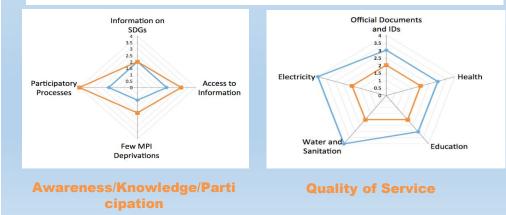
Pakistan - Khyber Pakhtunkhwa - CHITRAL District





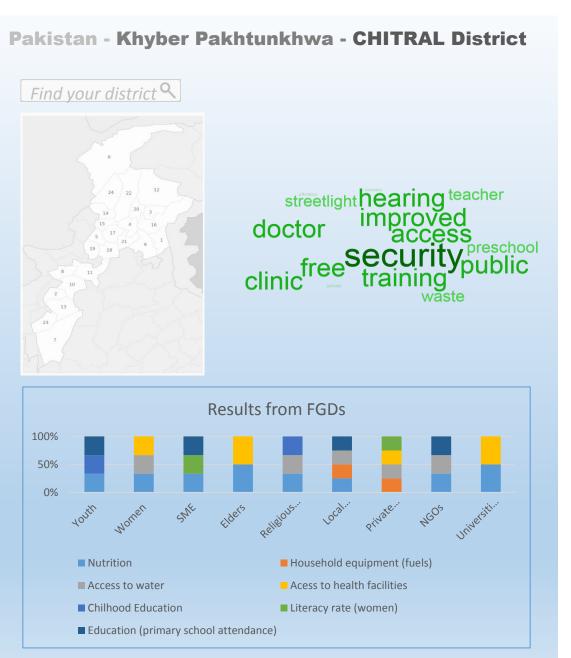


Local Governance: Assessment vs. Public



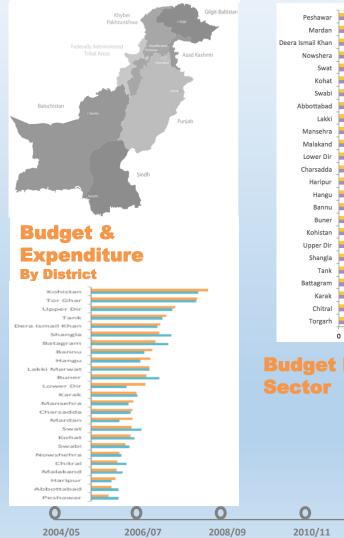
Perception survey & community consultation

Provincial overview

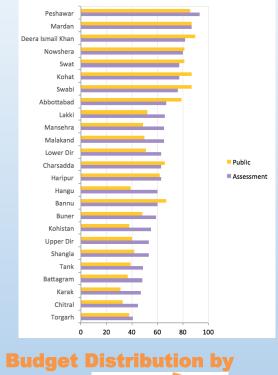


Pakistan - Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Find your province

Socioeconomics



Local Governance Assessment vs. Public



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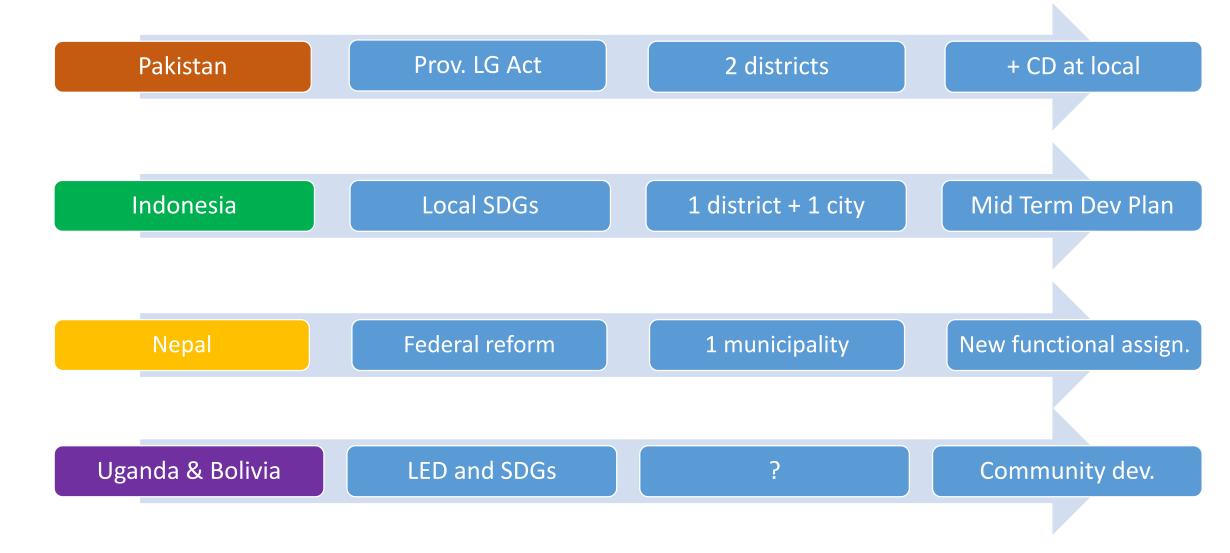
2014/15

Supporting Implementation...

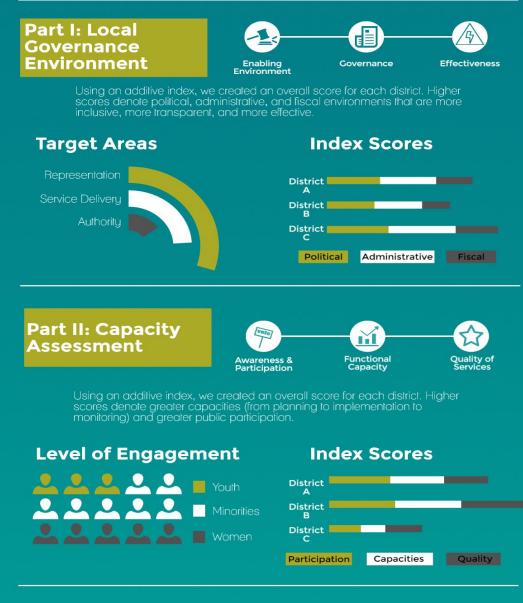




Pilots from 2016 (as of Sep)



Using the Dashboard Local Governance Assessment



Thank you.

The design has started. Let us know,

- How can we improve the tool (focus, content, methodology, etc.)?
- Are you ready to be part of the design, development and/or testing?

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