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# Subnational Governments (SNGs)' Perspective on Localising SDGs in Asia and the Pacific



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# The Importance of SNG's Role on the SDGs Implementation



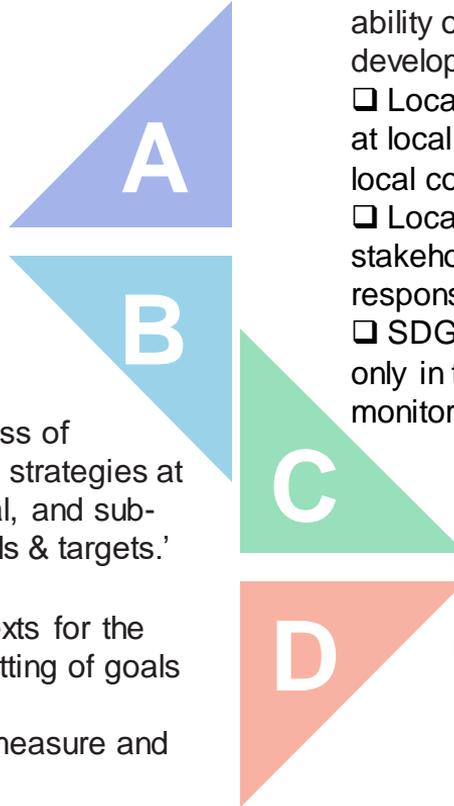
## Think Global, Act Local

**Effective local governance** was identified to ensure the inclusion of a diversity of local stakeholders, creating broad-based ownership, commitment and accountability at local level. An integrated multi-level & multi-stakeholder approach was mentioned as critical to promote transformative agendas at local level.

## Localising the SDGs

Localization is described as 'the process of defining, implementing and monitoring strategies at local level for achieving global, national, and sub-national sustainable development goals & targets.'

It takes into account subnational contexts for the achievement of 2030 Agenda, from setting of goals & targets to determining the means of implementation & using indicators to measure and monitor progress.



## Local Government is an Essential Actor

- ❑ The achievement of the SDGs depends, more than ever, on ability of SNGs to promote integrated, inclusive & sustainable development.
- ❑ Local governments are policy makers and catalysts of change at local level, and are best placed to link the global goals with local communities.
- ❑ Localising SDGs is then a process to empower all local stakeholders, aimed at making sustainable development more responsive, & therefore, relevant to local needs and aspirations.
- ❑ SDGs can be achieved only if local actors fully participate, not only in the implementation, but also in the agenda-setting and monitoring.

## Need an Enabling Environment at Local Level

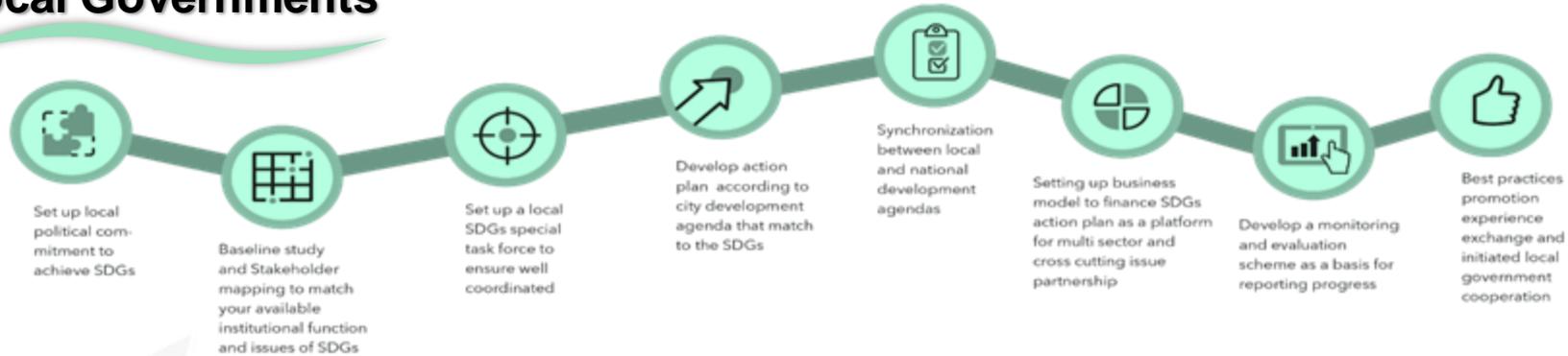
- ❑ Strategic implementation policies (Legal Aspect) (i.e. MOHA Indonesia No 7/2018)
- ❑ Strengthened local governance & a multi-level collaborative approach.
- ❑ SNGs resources (including financing)
- ❑ Capacity building and networking at the local level
- ❑ Integrated information system



# Roadmap for LGs and LGAs in Localising SDGs (General Guidance for the Asia-Pacific Region)



## Local Governments



## Local Governments Association





# Implementing the SDGs – Actors and Actions

		<i>Actions at the local level</i>		
		Governance – laws and regulations	Education and awareness raising	Technology systems and solutions
<i>Local stakeholders</i>	Local Governments and public agencies			
	Businesses and Industry Groups		<i>Specific actions for each city by specific actors</i>	
	Civil Society Entities			

The primary responsibilities at the local level become clear from this matrix:

- Local governments & public agencies are primarily responsible for laws & regulations & to develop local services & infrastructures.
- Businesses & industry groups are primarily responsible for economic development & designing & developing technology systems.
- Civil society entities, including NGOs, Universities & research institutions, are primarily responsible for education & awareness raising among citizens & communities.

**Table 2 : The SDGs Local Actors/Actions Matrix**

*A collaborative partnership between all stakeholders at local level will have to decide what actions need to be taken by which actor (in effect, filling in each of the cells in the above matrix). This will ensure that each stakeholder can bring to the table specific skills and knowledge to implement SDGs actions. The matrix will therefore help us understand the roles of different actors at the local level.*



# Short-term Development Focus to Attain the SDGs\*

- 1 Comprehensive social protection system
- 2 Basic services for the poor
- 3 Sustainable livelihood for the poor



- 1 Improve food production
- 2 Stabilise food price
- 3 Quality food and nutrition consumption
- 4 Risk mitigation towards food security
- 5 Welfare of food business holders



- 1 Diseases control
- 2 National health insurance



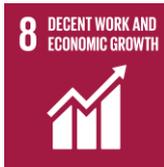
- 1 Quality education services
- 2 Education appraisal system



- 1 Management of clean water and sanitation
- 2 Multi-level and multi-stakeholder synergy for clean water and sanitation
- 3 Infrastructure financing
- 4 Water quality and quantity for households



- 1 Tourism promotion and marketing
- 2 Tourism industry
- 3 Institutional development
- 4 Human resources competency & climate
- 5 Micro-inclusive policy



- 1 Demographic data and information quality
- 2 Fixed/wireline broadband
- 3 Inclusive investment climate for domestic investor



- 1 e-government
- 2 Public service quality
- 3 Transparency of information and public comms
- 4 Public information access
- 5 Law enforcement quality



- 1 Maritime economy
- 2 Coastal citizens well-being



- 1 Disaster resilience



- 1 Sustainable production and consumption pattern



- 1 Inclusive growth
- 2 Social protection for informal workers
- 3 Basic services for the poor
- 4 Rural economy and agriculture
- 5 Price stability
- 6 Lower inflation



\*Example from Indonesia RKPd 2021, adopted from MOHA presentation at Webshare#10 UCLG ASPAC



# Fundamental Aspects to Support and Encourage SNGs in Achieving SDGs' Targets



**Establishing as many as possible a knowledge hub and coordination platform** to provide best practices alternatives and cooperation opportunities for SNGs.

**Strengthen localisation policies in national SDGs strategies & create an enabling institutional environment to mobilise LGs**

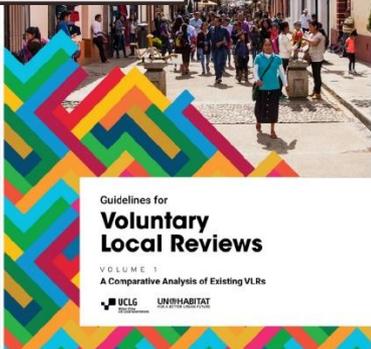
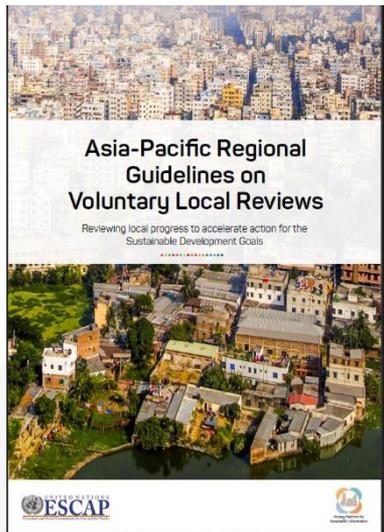
**Providing a wide range of training and capacity improvement** that match with the local context and SDG issues in each city or LG.



**Strengthen LGs partnerships with private sectors, philanthropic foundations, or global donors to provide a financial alternative** that will be sustaining the achieving SDGs targets effort.

**Development of VLR (Voluntarily Local Review) and soon VSR (Voluntarily Sub-National Review. Importantly facilitate the engagement of LGs in VNR (Voluntarily National Review) processes. Guidelines for VLR development are made available for SNGs.**

# Assist LGs to Build the VLRs and VSRs in Asia-Pacific Region



## Hamamatsu Voluntary Local Review Report

"Hamamatsu, a creative city built on civil collaboration, shining into the future"

2019

HAMAMATSU CITY

IGES  
Institute for Global Environmental Studies

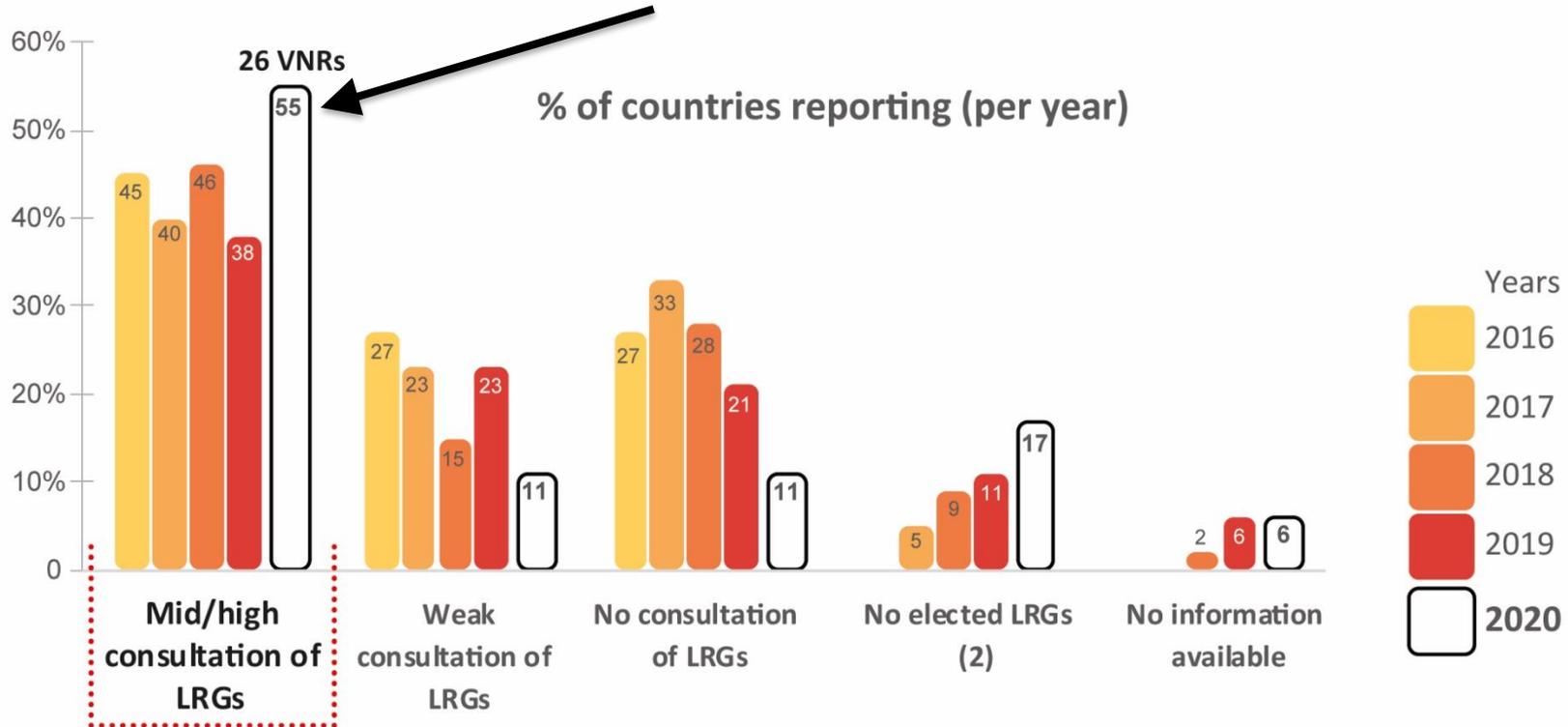
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- ❑ Voluntary Local Review (VLR)
- ❑ Voluntary Sub-National Review (VSR)
- ❑ The implementation of the SDGs from the perspective of sub-national governments (SNGs), the localisation of strategies to realise the SDGs & the role played by LGs is mentioned in a number of VNRs (Bhutan, China, Japan, South Korea, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste and Viet Nam; in India mainly at state level), while a few others make specific references to territorialisation strategies (Indonesia).



# LRG participation in the preparation of the VNRs (2016-2020)

In 2020, for the 1st time, 55% of countries consulted their LRGs



# Conclusion



1

Support greater participation of local and regional governments in reporting and follow-up mechanisms.

2

Make localisation of the SDGs an essential part of national strategies, with adequate coordination and collaborative mechanisms.

3

Back localisation efforts with adequate means of implementation, including access to finances.

4

Support bottom-up monitoring process, such as Voluntary Local Reviews and Voluntarily Sub-National Governments Reviews.

5

Boost international cooperation and multi-stakeholder partnerships for SDG localisation



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# Thank you

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