



**Joint Workshop on ‘Enhancing the Capacity of Local Governments
in Localising the Sustainable Development Goals’
8 – 9 April 2019
Siem Reap, Cambodia**

Introduction

On April 8-9, the joint workshop, co-organised by UCLG-ASPAC; the National League of Local Councils of the Kingdom of Cambodia; the Asian Development Bank (ADB); United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG); LOGIN Asia; DeLoG (Development Partners Network on Decentralisation and Local Governance); and FCM (Federation of Canadian Municipalities), gathered more than 30 representatives of 10 local and regional governments associations, networks, development networks and partners and representatives of Cambodian ministries as well as UN-Habitat Cambodia.

Key trends:

1. Most of local governments are in the process of getting acquainted with the SDGs framework. Beyond project-based targets, there are limited efforts to align the SDGs with the planning, financing and monitoring frameworks. All countries share the challenge of inadequate whole-of-government performance measurement or even at each level of government, and there is a generally low level of local capacity to collect data.
2. Most action plans highlight that national governments are not sufficiently involving local governments and that local government associations should prioritise improving coordination with national and provincial SDG units/focal points. VNR (Voluntary National Reviews) are therefore not representatives of the challenges and progress made but also, national action plans are not a follow-through. Contract-based (Memoranda of understanding) agreements are pointed out as a solution for bidding national and sub-national governments to agree on targets, coordinate in planning and measuring performance, collaborate in the implementation and deliver the agenda.
3. The Asian context is a very diverse one. Yet, most countries are exposed to similar challenges such as the lack of clear regulatory frameworks conducive of local government performance in service delivery or exposure to lack of financing and political instabilities (pre-electoral shift of focus or constituency-based allocation of resources; post-electoral power shifting and lack of buy-in by new elected bodies; national/constitutional reforms; lack of clear intergovernmental power sharing framework).

Objectives of the meeting

- Raise awareness on the SDGs and the role of local governments in national strategies
- Discuss challenges and opportunities of Localising the 2030 Agenda and its targets.
- Build a dialogue between different actors and different countries to learn from each other what can be done in the processes of implementing the SDGs and of preparing Voluntary National Reviews (VNR)
- Map best practices and experiments in aligning with and integrating the SDG principles in the strategies
- Build and agree on a roadmap and action plans

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Day 1

Introduction to the process of localising the SDGs including the Voluntary National Reviews. The participants unpacked the role of Local and Regional Governments (LRGs), introducing the landscape of actions and building dialogues between national and local government. Awareness raising on the SDGs is key to monitor local traction and beyond it, to have aligned and coherent planning and reporting frameworks for sustainable development.

Quote: *“We should learn from our neighbours in the world. The world is a global village, it is time that we sensitise each other, share our knowledge and learn from each other.” (Fozia Khalil)*

Opening session

Welcome remarks by Siem Reap Provincial Administration

The representative of the Siem Reap Provincial Administration welcomed the participants coming from the region as well as the representatives of the different networks and development partners. His remarks shed on a light on the context of the workshop, presenting the province Siem Reap, where over 1 million inhabitants are coexisting with more than 2 million tourists per year. The provincial area (10,299 km²) is organised under a city government of Siem Reap, 11 districts and 85 communes. The representative emphasised the role of natural and cultural heritage and tourism in the Siem Reap Province, as an opportunity for development but also as a counter-effective challenge, when it comes to the pressure on public services, such as waste collection and pollution. As per the SDGs, there is a strong commitment to improve public service delivery, but also the need for partnerships and awareness raising.

Key note remarks by UCLG ASPAC, Marcel Pandin

“The 2030 Agenda is not a single actor’s agenda for its own interest”. The *Localising the SDGs* agenda is underpinned by three main pillars: a governance reform, first, a financing reform secondly, and, thirdly, a public management reform. The trick with the rationale of reforms, however, is that they imply resistance, push-and-pull, by the stakeholders. Hence, the SDG narrative and the localising-strategy are among the most important parts of achieving common goals through integrated and coherent policies that affect the decision making processes at all levels and at different stages (planning, budgeting, implementing). Therefore, putting the local level/local governments at the centre and having a better understanding of their role is essential.

Some recommendations can be set before-hand, based on what has already been achieved:

- Reform/structure a bureaucratic system in capacity to deliver sustainable change.
- Intensify communication within administrations, between all levels of government, across stakeholders and with citizens.
- Build on political leadership and push for positive attitude of governments towards the transformation agenda of the SDGs.
- Improve diagnostics and capacity to mobilise sufficient financial and human resources.

Opening remarks by the President of the National League of Local Councils of the Kingdom of Cambodia

The SDGs call for dialogue between the representatives of the national and local governments as well as between local governments and civil society organisations at their level. Peer-to-peer exchanges between local government associations of different countries are equally fundamental to learn and do better.

“This is the aim of this workshop, use this opportunity to learn from other countries: please bring your experience and opinion to the table.”

In Cambodia, a new process was launched in November 2018 when the national government volunteered to present a VNR to the United Nations. As per the guidelines, the implementation plan of the SDGs seeks cooperation of line ministries and local administrations. Cambodia has set an 18th goal on demining: “End the negative impact of Mine/Explosive remnants of war (ERW) and promote victim assistance”.

Throughout the process, the government acknowledged local governments’ important role as implementers. It also calls on their responsibility to design action plans and define priority activities. Accordingly, the National League of Local Councils has made the localisation of the SDGs a priority and aims at enhancing its capacities through good opportunities such as this international workshop.

Session 1: Introduction

Tour de table of the expectations of the participants

- Learn about the role of local governments and about the relationship between different key institutions in the implementation of the SDGs and directions to carry on.
- As organisations, learn how to support members and also how to include the civil society in the process.
- Learn from practice about the problem-solving in developing integrated action plans and aligning plans with the SDGs.
- Learn and share how to improve participation and visibility of local governments in VNRs.
- Sharing information on data and experience to better monitor the process of SDG implementation.

Framing Presentations¹

For framing the workshop and bringing on board all the participants, Pytrik Oosterhof, Sustainable Development Consultant – O-Land Consulting, and Luc Aldon, UCLG World Secretariat, gave inputs on ‘Introduction to the 2030 Agenda’ and ‘Localising SDGs – Current efforts, achievements, challenges’. Moderated by Claudia Buentjen, Asian Development Bank (ADB).

One of the main outcomes of adopting the SDGs is the acknowledgment of the relevance of the local level: SDG achievement depends strongly on progress made on local level, by cooperating with local governments and local stakeholders.

Presentation by Pytrik Oosterhof, Sustainable Development Consultant – O-Land Consulting: ‘Introduction to the 2030 Agenda’

Pytrik Oosterhof explained the context of the SDGs, VNRs and the High Level Political Forum (HLPF). The UN have set a corpus of principles to hold national government accountable of involving all stakeholders, particularly local governments. Each government created its specific coordination mechanism and some volunteered to present VNRs to showcase results. In 2018, the Local and Regional Governments Forum was a first intent to focus on the context-specific challenges and solutions at this level of government, and the ‘territorial/integrated approach’ to achieving the SDGs. The main focus to achieve long-term changes is *policy coherence*. When unpacked, it implies building on

¹ All presentations can be found in the annex of this report.

synergies based on vertical and horizontal (out-of-the-siloes) integration of the common targets and, steered by a participatory process to 'leave no one behind (LNOB)'.

Presentation by Luc Aldon, UCLG World Secretariat: 'Localising SDGs – Current efforts, achievements, challenges'

Luc Aldon presented the annual assessment of local government involvement in the VNR process and current engagement in coordinating mechanisms. Between 2016 and 2018, out of 19 ASPAC (Asia-Pacific) countries that have volunteered to report, 9 mentioned 'local governments' and 'decentralisation'. In the last decade, important institutional reforms were conducted in the region. A local government system is now enshrined in 25 out of the 44 national constitutions, most recently Bhutan (2008), Fiji and Vietnam (2013), Nepal (2015), Thailand (2017), Philippines and Malaysia (draft 2018). As a rule of thumb, subnational governments lack clarity in power-sharing, actual financing capacities to deliver on the devolved responsibilities and sufficient autonomy to make the necessary investments in the framework of the SDGs. Japan, Bhutan and China, followed by Indonesia, New Zealand, Vanuatu and the Philippines, present the overall most conducive environments for local action. Yet, in Asia-Pacific, policy coherence in urban strategy, climate-responsive policies and decentralisation are not performing well and vertical (top-down) alignment remains a major trend resulting in major difficulties to ensure territorial cohesion. In particular, the Small Pacific Island States face unique difficulties and are heavily reliant on international development programmes. Lastly, there are front-runner cities leading the way for others to get inspired.

Comment by FCM, Vietnam: the issue of datasets, methodologies and capacity to consistently collect and consolidate data at national level has not been adequately tackled. Monitoring the progress made in localising the SDGs, specifically the LNOB process, cannot be achieved without overcoming this barrier. Are their experiences to involve stakeholders in collecting and consolidating data?

Follow-up by ADB: In Indonesia, the ADB implemented a programme to end teenage marriage and early pregnancies. Diagnostic and monitoring followed an open data approach. Several actors had disparate data and it was difficult to compare. To solve this, stakeholders had to reach an agreement that took into account the multi-level nature of public action (provincial level, districts, national level). The programme developed a dashboard that is sensitive to the lack of quantitative data and the possibility to translate qualitative information into programmatic monitoring.

Session 2: Building dialogue and consultation between national and subnational governments in the process of localising the SDGs and VNR reporting

Presentations were given by two participants from Indonesia and Sri Lanka. Later, the VNR process in Cambodia was presented by the Deputy Director General of Planning, Ministry of Planning.

Presentation by Andi Nur Fitri Balasong, Asosiasi Pemerintahan Kota Seluruh Indonesia (APEKSI), UCLG ASPAC, Programme Localise SDGs in Indonesia

Andi Nur Fitri Balasong showed how local governments align their plan with national strategies and the SDG framework, reforming the overall financing system and participating in the reporting process. The specific country context is that consultations are established by law in Indonesia. Both the alignment and the participatory methodology are, thereby, a matter of rule of law and integrating the SDGs into the conversation. The consultations and workshops allowed national and local governments to connect and identify financial partners. The National Bureau of Statistics worked with the support of both the Finance and Home Affairs Ministries, they have sought to partner with cities to engage with media, collaborate and identify multiple local stakeholders. At this stage, the SDGs are reflected in

intergovernmental transfers (grants and subsidies) and therefore, local governments have strong incentives to transform their operating frameworks. Philanthropic initiatives exist, but are not significant enough.

Localise workshops in 2017 had a specific theme: raising maximum awareness in the region. As a result, 52% of provincial governments in Indonesia compiled a local action plan. In 2018, the objective was to assess the performance of the plans and follow-up in the roll-out of the action plans. The methodology is based on a SWOT analysis of the annual local action plan/strategy to engage more actors, success stories and transferring best practices and scale up the role model, scale up partnerships to achieve the SDGs and the local targets. The remaining question, in 2019, is the follow-up with/by the national association of local governments.

Quote: “SDGs as an opportunity for local governments to improve public services delivery and investments” (see annex)

Presentation by Uchita De Zoysa, Executive Director of the Centre for Environment & Development (CED) Sri Lanka

Uchita De Zoysa emphasised the complexity of the 2030 Agenda when it comes to institutional frameworks. The first key conclusion is that it is about clarifying the mandates (assignment of responsibilities and power-sharing) and regulatory frameworks. The second key message is that planning the transition/integrating the political turnovers. This is crucial to the process and no country is talking about it. This is how financing is secured and mechanisms can seamlessly support the SDG implementation process. The third message is that there are other paths, *SDGs transformation Labs*, are about three key principles: Demonstration, Knowledge Sharing, Sponsoring Innovation.

The example of Sri Lanka, the once called ‘shining star’ of the Asia-Pacific Region (2017 HLPF), is a compelling example to understand institutional challenges. Sri Lanka had put the focus on localising the SDGs as a truly participatory process and unpacking the Goals to identify targets that are both achievable and measurable. First of all, the team in charge of national coordination of SDG localisation tackled the extremely fragmented institutional framework to mainstreaming cooperation and alignment. Taking the example of targets 1.5 and 13.1 (which are similar), there were respectively 45 agencies and 31 agencies in charge of each sectors and potentially aiming at achieving it. In terms of implementation, there are respectively 21 agencies and 14 ministries making sectoral plans/activities without working together. The team created platforms at national and provincial level to share experiences and knowledge on the localisation of the SDGs. A National SDG Action Plan was developed as well as provincial sustainable plans: the key step was to build technical capacity and political will at each level to have the lower level (e.g. district) joining the conversation. Bureaucratic process is not politically led and is not multi-stakeholder engaging. In fact, after all of these first steps were taken, none were followed through with the change in administration. As a result, in a third moment, in 2019, a new process was designed: the peoples’ voluntary review; the people’s’ response to VNR. It was facilitated by local authorities and enables them to push for transformation and co-creation processes. The SDGs transformation labs are about three key principles: Demonstration; Knowledge Sharing; Sponsoring Innovation.

“VNRs are not a beauty contest. It is a critically important stocktaking process and understanding the madness.”

(see annex)

Presentation by Poch Sovandy, Ministry of Planning, Kingdom of Cambodia – The national adaptation of the SDGs led to creating an 18th goal

Poch Sovandy presented process of '*Localising the SDGs*' into the Cambodian national context since 2015. In the early stages, the stakeholders reviewed and discussed the preliminary list of SDGs, targets and indicators. As per other national governments, the national government assessed the existing institutional capacities in Cambodia to measure performance of the ongoing initiatives clustered under the 5Ps². In a second stage, inter-ministerial meetings were conducted between May 31 and September 29, 2017 as well as consultations with line ministries and local authorities. The outcome of those meetings is a roadmap document and a Cambodian SDG framework starting in 2018. The objective was to adopt a matching budget, which will be incorporated into the national planning system. Cambodia selected targets based on criteria of an agency responsible for achieving the indicator and collecting the available data. Similar to the process in Indonesia, it is also a matter of finding the interconnections between what are the global goals, the national targets and what are the ongoing activities that could impede the achievement of these targets. The Cambodian SDG framework was finally approved in October 2018 by the ministry and the national government. In November 2018, the draft was approved by the national government, particularly the 18th goal: 'End the negative impact of Mine/Explosive remnants of war (ERW) and promote victim assistance'. Since then, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is in charge of drafting the VNR. An official visit was organised in Thailand to share knowledge.

“The country has learned from others, is on track to send first draft to UN by mid-May 2019 and will continue working to localising the 18 Cambodian SDGs.” (see annex)

Session 3: Unpacking the role of subnational governments in local, national and global processes

5 Working groups

1. Mandate and expected role of subnational governments for SDGs implementation: How do they actually contribute at the three levels? Is there a clear role of subnational governments in the national strategies? What are their key priorities of actions?
2. How are the systems institutionalised (What is the national mechanism for coordination, follow-up and reporting in each country? Are local governments involved in these mechanisms?)?
3. What resources do they have at their disposal?
4. What is working? Are the local governments and/or their associations involved in VNR? Are there any reports produced by local governments in the form of a Voluntary Local Report?
5. What are the challenges?
6. What improvements can be made?

² 5 Ps": People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace, Partnership.

Group 1: Cambodia:

1. The Ministry of Planning is in charge of the coordination and the line ministry at local level supports the monitoring and reporting effort.
2. In Cambodia, the 'Localisation of the SDGs' meant the adaptation of the SDG targets to the national context: 18 goals and their relevant targets were defined. The Ministry of Interior (Mol) is in charge of collecting data and implementation efforts by local governments in all 25 provinces. The reports are prepared/ consolidated by the Mol department of local governments at provincial level.
3. The group considers that LRGs inputs are integrated via the line ministries (department). The vertical line is respected in all 25 provinces and the Ministry of Planning also requests input from districts (*deconcentrated*) but there is no formal vertical line there. These departments are including as per their mandate in the national coordination mechanism.
4. Technical assistance from UN agencies, NGOs and other international partners working closely with the Ministry of Planning. But, since there are different interests and projects, there is no 'one fund' and integrated financing support to local government to implement and report on the SDGs.
5. The current national strategy on localisation (identifying targets and planning) does not involve, yet, local governments. It is based on a close collaboration of the Ministry of Planning with the different stakeholders and line ministries. There is a technical working group in each thematic area and the Ministry of Planning communicates with them at national level.
6. The next urgent step would be for the national association and the Ministry of Planning to seat together and see how they can work together. This is starting to happen.
7. Find solution to seat more together and see how to better work in complementarity. In particular, to improve access to resources (human and financial).
8. The workshop has already shown that the local government's review doesn't need to be the same as that one from the national government. But it needs to be aligned and complementary. Especially when implementation will start (Inspired by Sri Lanka and Indonesia).

**Group 2: Cambodia
(in Khmer)**

1. The national strategy builds on an inter-ministerial working group to collect data/inputs/information for the planning of SDGs. But local governments are not included in this adaption of the SDGs to the Cambodian national context.
2. The Ministry of Planning provides technical assistance for the deliverance of local governments' mandate. It therefore can follow up in an institutional manner on the implementation of the SDGS. (Implementation hasn't started yet.)
3. PPP models are a way of finding more resources in Cambodia. It needs to be explored further.
4. Local governments have not been fully involved in the VNR process. This is mainly due to the timeline since November to May.
5. Lack of technical/human resources (and time constraints) for preparation // lack on inclusion in dialogue and consultation.
6. The national government must improve in the way it includes state-owned enterprises (SOEs) and local governments in the process.

Group 3: Pakistan

1. National planning commission is responsible for all kind of reporting. It has established a national unit within the parliament (supported by all four planning and development provincial departments and international agencies) and within of each province there is a SDG focal point in charge. But there is no representation of district/local governments in these Coordination Units.
2. There is a mandate for local governments. The key functions of local governments are linked to the SDGs, but the current functions of local governments in Pakistan are unclear. There was sudden institutional instability, and more than ever, there is a lack of predictable financing and capacity to plan the existence of a local government system in the near future.
3. Policy and laws are not supportive of partnerships at the local level so resources/means of implementation are blocked.
4. There is no involvement of local governments as stakeholders of the reporting process. In Pakistan, a UK NGO is in charge of carrying the process. There is no work on strategic awareness raising of the SDGs.
5. The main improvement is the recent acknowledgement of the national association as a stakeholder. The five presidents of the national association are present, and they seek to build up their capacity to report themselves what they are doing. Improve our own awareness and creation of the enabling environment at national level.
6. In the next three months we should be getting the conversation starting and have some conferences on the SDGs (national and international) invitees. The main priority is on SDG 16.

Group 4: Sri Lanka

1. The process has recently changed. The ministry in charge no longer exists. There is now a SDG Council which reflects the political instability. There is no clear sight on who is representing and who is represented. Portfolio is slim and the ministerial oversight is unstable, relying on political coalitions.
Local governments are not involved at all. This is sure.
2. As local governments associations we represent 331 local governments. Our role is to get those governments connected and support them in implementing their devolved functions. We have conducted small pilot projects to create awareness in two provinces. Processes have started but financial constraints are a risk and we have had to stop.
3. Awareness resulted in understanding that this is not something new and that planning cycles can be more responsive to SDG priorities.
4. LRGs have not been involved, and therefore there is no local traction. No clear vision of what LRGs need to do and having a roadmap is not sufficient if there is no mean for action/implementation. Otherwise pile of documents.
5. Financing is a problem, but important to acknowledge ambassadors/champions, the human resources in the country and the knowledge in the region. People are trying to push forward. They were not able to implement a continued process due to the siloed processes and the instability of political coalitions.

Group 5: South Korea

1. The country volunteered to present a National Review in 2016. Afterwards, there was an important political change in the country resulting in a new institutional context.
2. In 2018, a new roadmap was designed to implement the SDGs but it was criticised because of low level of consultations at local and civil society levels.
3. The City of Seoul did participate partially to the VNR process, but local governments in general have not been included or have clear opportunities.
4. This is a challenge perhaps as important as building reliable data.

Group 6: Philippines:

1. The National Development Agency (NEDA) and the Department of Local Government and Public Statistic Authority signed a memorandum circular to activate the localisation of the SDGs in November 2018. The three agencies presented guidelines to be followed, down to local government level, as well as the performance monitoring matrix. The process is top-down.
2. Local government units have the mandate, but are little aware of the SDGs in the last period. They are left on their own to device the methodology to answer to the next matrix. The

<p>5. Training tools to have visible analysis of the outcome of policy implementation.</p>	<p>challenge is that they have to report their performance with having started the implementation or having clearly defined indicators.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Both associations consider the members (local governments) as resources since they are the ones implementing the SDGs and finding way to scale up solutions. Events have been successful in making sure LGUs connect with higher spheres of government, gather and disseminate knowledge. 4. The associations have been developing a City Database programme to support LGUs to adapt to the new matrix and support them in preparing development projects. 5. There are local initiatives but they need coherence. The conducive national framework is as much important as local political will. (<i>local buy-in</i>). 6. The challenge is that the current constitutional reform is resulting in high risk of political instability.
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Challenges

- The complexity of the process and lack of decentralised structures;
- Local governments are not involved and multi-level governance framework is not build-up yet;
- Limitation of capacity: human and financing resources;
- Data collection and availability of data at the local level;
- Awareness raising and political commitment;
- Political instability and election cycles interfering with the SDG implementation;
- Linking/aligning the national and local planning.

Day 2

After a short recap of the key points of day 1, the participants requested a short presentation of the key milestones at global level and some additional information on where to find inspiring practices, solution-oriented case studies and to continue gathering knowledge. In the afternoon, the participants worked together to map out ongoing actions and stakeholders to get in contact with. The final session was the opportunity to prepare an early draft of an action plan for each institution.

Key Points Day 1

- Lack of institutional coordination and policy coherence issues: there is an issue of vertical and horizontal collaboration that results from the challenge for one institution to understand what the others are doing. The SDGs call for collaboration, from the policy-making to the implementation and monitoring. An integrated approach to all 17 goals, with local priorities, is important to overcome sectoral/fragmented efforts of public/civil actors.
- Integrating local governments in national strategies to achieving SDGs and mainstreaming this multi-level, multi-stakeholder approach to make sure that all subnational actors, at all levels, are integrated in developing action plans. There is a need to clearly define assignment of responsibilities and where there are problems in power-sharing. The main reason is that local governments are the closest to the people, crucial to get the buy-in from communities and walk the talk. Second, properly addressing the financing gap behind sustainable (social, economic, cultural and climate-responsive) development.
- Political hindrance in progressing on SDGs due to instability in electoral turn-overs and institutional frameworks. Leadership, ownership and capacity are crucial for the 2030 Agenda: local implementation and empowerment of stakeholders.
- The current process of preparing VNR is not representative of a 'whole of society' and are not addressing the full extent of the challenges of the 2030 Agenda (particularly, the subnational level is not included).
- Exchange of experience of different countries in how to receive a common goal: implementing the 2030 Agenda. Learn from good practices in how to adapt SDGs and how to implement the 2030 Agenda.
- There are innovative methods of collecting data from every sectors' sources. These are a key to set-up in comparison to the MDGs and in reaching a locally agreeable/objective indicator/baseline for M&E.
- Localisation must take into consideration the actual context on the ground: key element of localisation:
 - Engagement of LGUs in national coordination mechanism;
 - Development of partnership towards building capacities, including scaling up and renewing of PPP models.

Summary of Marcel Pandin, UCLG ASPAC:

The presentations showed that there is a different path to localise the SDGs. Each country has its specific challenges and calendar, particularly, its specific planning and budget cycle. These imply two greater challenges: First, the financing framework and the capacity to mobilise revenue was often touched upon as a crucial challenge, but there is limited visibility on 'what is being done' to overcome it. UCLG-ASPAC suggests that a follow-up workshop could be organised on revenue mobilisation at the subnational level focusing on the implementation of SDGs (aligning fiscal transfer from national to subnational level; renewed PPP; strengthening tax administration at all levels). Second, Monitoring and Evaluation frameworks and the matter of collecting meaningful data. VNRs are part of a process to

achieve participatory and integrated policy-making/implementing/monitoring/adapting processes. Timely and disaggregated data is crucial to have a better understanding of what is happening inter and intra cities/regions of different sizes. The end goal is to achieve a territorial approach that is coherent, responsive and respectful of the different geographies and contexts.

Questions / comments:

- The *principle of subsidiarity* should be a guiding principle in setting up/transforming institutions in countries of the region.
- The matter of rule of law and compliance to a voluntary commitment to the 2030 Agenda is a challenge since there is no institution to appeal to if national/provincial/local governments do not comply to the national commitment of achieving the SDGs. The question stakeholders face is “how serious are they taking it?” The more serious this commitment is taken, the more stakeholders understand that localising means ‘local’ buy-in, implementation and leadership: SDGs can’t be reached without the subnational level, the 2030 Agenda can’t be reached without the local level. The VNR process can be a positive instrument to foster emulation but it needs to be critically assessed.

Session1: Presentation of some important events at the world level³:

- **20-22 May 2019: 2 conferences – Tokyo Metropolitan Government** is set to concurrently host two international conferences for world-leading city representatives:
 - **The Urban 20 (U20) Mayors Summit:** event that brings together leaders of the world’s major cities. Towards the realisation of a sustainable and inclusive world, the participants will discuss issues common to global cities, and craft messages to be delivered to the **G20**.
 - **Urban Resilience Forum Tokyo (URF):** in the lead-up to the Olympic and Paralympic Games Tokyo 2020, and in the face of increasingly frequent and intensified urban disasters worldwide, representatives will meet at this forum to share knowledge and policies on disaster preparedness to increase intercity solidarity and common assets. The forum will make an appeal to the world regarding the importance of disaster preparedness in urban areas.
- **High Level Political Forum (HLPF) 9-15 July, Local and Regional Governments Forum**
- **SDG Summit 24-25 September, General Assembly and Climate Summit, NY HQ, New York**
- **February 2020: World Urban Forum – Abu Dhabi** is the world’s premier conference on urban issues dealing with rapid urbanisation and its impact on communities, cities, economies, climate change and policies. Organised by UN-Habitat, with the following objectives.
 - **raise awareness** of sustainable urbanisation among stakeholders and constituencies, including the general public;
 - **improve the collective knowledge of sustainable urban development** through inclusive open debates, sharing of lessons learned and the exchange of best practices and good policies; and
 - **increase coordination and cooperation between different stakeholders** and constituencies for the advancement and implementation of sustainable urbanisation.
- **Spring 2020: UN ESCAP Regional Development Forum** to prepare the HLPF at the regional level
 - Foster the sharing and learning from the variety of experiences
 - To help build an understanding of sustainable development as a comprehensive whole with strong inter-linkages across its various dimensions and components;
 - Dialogue on the structure and content on the annual theme
 - Agree on joint actions and follow up to civil society positions

³ This is only a list of selected events and it cannot be claimed as exhaustive at this time.

Presentation on some available material to get inspired, Luc Aldon, UCLG:

First of all, the SDGs build on previous commitments such as the 674 Local Agenda 21 plans that were developed and implemented in 17 countries, following the Earth Summit 1992. Also, the Asia-Pacific Covenant of Mayors includes over 147 cities committed with climate action plans under implementation which are now connecting with the SDGs action framework. In general, there has been valuable progress in the region, particularly Australia, South Korea, Indonesia, Japan and, partly, New Zealand; great efforts in local strategic alignment in Bhutan, People's Republic of China, Indonesia, Japan, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Vietnam; India more progress at the federated state level than at municipal level. The process is incipient in Pakistan and Sri Lanka. There are limited information about Bangladesh, Cambodia, Laos, Malaysia and Myanmar.

There are user-friendly exchange platforms to get more knowledge from local actors and connect with local leaders and practitioners.

- [Urban SDG Knowledge Platform](#)
- [Localizing the SDGs platform](#)
- [Good Practices](#) (UCLG Commission on Culture 21)
- [Urban Sustainability Exchange](#) platform (Metropolis)

To continue exploring how local governments and local governments associations can contribute to VNRs or develop their own monitoring and reporting process, participants are invited to discover [the webinars proposed by UCLG with examples from Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Indonesia, Netherlands](#).

If you want to get regular information on new publications, courses and events in the field of localising the 2030 Agenda, you can have a look at the [DeLoG website](#) and subscribe to the [DeLoG newsletter](#).

Session 2: Mapping key events in each participant's country to follow-up and capitalise

1. Cambodia

- July 2019: national workshop, with support of FCM, on regional consultations;
- September 2019: National Urban Forum, co-organised by UN-Habitat and the national government;
- Other events on: Data collection with National working team (ministry of planning);
- Also, Cambodia just signed the agreement with Japanese government to develop three smart cities pilot (Phnom Penh, Siem Reap and Battambang);
- Lastly, several events for Cambodia SDGs Dissemination at subnational level.

2. Pakistan

- May-June: National Consultations during 2 months inviting Local Governments' Associations;
- July: Regional Conference – National Government (unit on SDGs – inviting 10 countries);
- After September: second National Conference of Local Government Associations on the SDGs.

3. Sri Lanka

- August (6-9) Bi-annual Commonwealth Local Government Forum

4. Philippines

- Electoral process until June;
- Ongoing process of performance review.

5. Indonesia

- Refocussing SDG-Agenda and incorporating SDGs into the new 5-year National Development Planning at the National Development Meeting;
- Accelerating 'Localising the SDGs': include it in all planning sessions at the local governments level;
- July 2019: National training on 'Localising the SDGs-programme'.

6. Korea

- 28 October – 1 November, 2019: Asian Capacity Building Training on SDGs 4, 8, 10, 13, 16, 17. It will be linked to social economic development.

Session 3 Developing Country Action Plans

Action Plan for Calendar Year/s (2019-2021)

Sri Lanka

City/ Local Government / Institution	<i>Federation of Sri Lankan Local Government Authorities (FSLGA)</i>
Country Name	Sri Lanka
Focal Point Details	Hemanthi Goonasekera
Title of Existing Localising SDGs Action Strategy and Plan	
Time frame of Existing Strategy or Plan	2019-2021

Breakdown of Objectives, Activities and Indicators for Each of Countries and Thematic Issues in Localising the SDGs

#	OBJECTIVE(S)	What do you need to do for each of the priorities?	Who do you need to collaborate with or need with you for this?	What are the challenges and risks you foresee?	What technical assistance and/or knowledge support
1	Critically analyse the LGs actions to assess the entry points and obstacles towards mainstreaming and integrating SDGs.	Foster R&D to build capacities and mutualise solutions. Increase activities to foster to mainstream and integrate the SDGs.	Work with all levels of government, starting with improved collaboration between provincial and local governments. Other communities and Stakeholder	Need technical/financial resources. Risk of political instability due to shifting coalitions. Risk of varying levels of commitment at both national and local level.	Can share the experience of the SDG transformation lab (module) and would like to learn more about other experience to get the collaborative spirit of the SDGs flowing and develop platforms for partner to connect.
2	Formulation of a prototype for provincial sustainability plans towards the localisation of the SDGs				
3	Develop innovative financial strategies				

Philippines

City/ Local Government / Institution	<i>League of Cities of the Philippines (LCP) Union of local authorities of the Philippines (ULAP)</i>
Country Name	Philippines
Focal Point Details	Fidel Pamintuan (LCP) and Bernardino Sayo (ULAP)
Title of Existing Localising SDGs Action Strategy and Plan	
Time frame of Existing Strategy or Plan	2019-2021

Breakdown of Objectives, Activities and Indicators for Each of Countries and Thematic Issues in Localising the SDGs

#	OBJECTIVE(S)	What do you need to do for each of the priorities?	Who do you need to collaborate with or need with you for this?	What are the challenges and risks you foresee?	What technical assistance and/or knowledge support
1	Advocacy and SDG roadshow with DILG and NEDA	<p>Establish a Memorandum of Understanding with NGA and LCE;</p> <p>Identify resource/focal person;</p> <p>Mobilise members to take part of the roadshow</p>	<p>Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG);</p> <p>National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA)</p> <p>Local governments and local communities</p>	<p>Funding and logistics;</p> <p>Follow-up on the commitments</p>	<p>Communication plans;</p> <p>Knowledge product (method and dissemination);</p> <p>Drafting of the joint memorandum between LGAs and Leagues.</p>
2	Infographic and dissemination of data	<p>Formalise the involvement in the VNR and Scanning compilation of LGUs best practices</p>	<p>Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG);</p> <p>Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)</p>	<p>Data gathering;</p> <p>Production of knowledge products;</p> <p>Dissemination/distribution of printed copies of the outputs</p>	<p>Funding;</p> <p>Data gathering;</p> <p>Support for publication/ dissemination</p>

			<p>National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA)</p> <p>Local governments and local communities</p> <p>Development partners</p>		
3	<p>Capacity Development – “how to develop financially-viable project proposals and develop social responsibility of sectorial actors”</p>	<p>Design workshop/seminar;</p> <p>Conduct of activity;</p> <p>Identify and invite resource person</p>	<p>Same with focus on Local government units and association’s</p>	<p>Logistics</p> <p>Invitation of participants</p> <p>Respect the timeline</p> <p>Formation of multi sectorial groups to design integrated actions plans (mainstream this new methodology)</p>	<p>Need to identify resource person to develop knowledge products</p>

Indonesia

City/ Local Government / Institution	UCLG-ASPAC; Asosiasi Pemerintahan Kota Seluruh Indonesia (APEKSI)
Country Name	Indonesia
Focal Point Details	Andi Nur Fitri Balasong
Title of Existing Localising SDGs Action Strategy and Plan	
Time frame of Existing Strategy or Plan	2019-2021

Breakdown of Objectives, Activities and Indicators for Each of Countries and Thematic Issues in Localising the SDGs

#	OBJECTIVE(S)	What do you need to do for each of the priorities?	Who do you need to collaborate with or need with you for this?	What are the challenges and risks you foresee?	What technical assistance and/or knowledge support
1	Empowerment / SDG Ownership by the youth	improve/develop innovative model of blended finance and/or crowdfunding with social entrepreneurs on SDGs	Ministry of Finance; State own-enterprises and TAFE	Fluctuation and discontinuity in local government leadership local government institutional framework.	Can offer and look for good practice and knowledge on innovative development project related to mainstreaming SDGs in local government plans. (alignment in particular)
2	Enhance whole-of-government cooperation				
3	Strengthen local government action in mainstreaming SDGs	<p>Increase international cooperation (mainstreaming SDGs). develop vocational training for SDG development</p> <p>Create/foster fiscal incentives/awards for Local government that are the most active in VLRs/local monitoring (in parallel to VNRs)</p>			

Republic of Korea

City/ Local Government / Institution	<i>Globla Social Economy Forum (GSEF)</i>
Country Name	Republic of Korea
Focal Point Details	
Title of Existing Localising SDGs Action Strategy and Plan	
Time frame of Existing Strategy or Plan	2019-2021

Breakdown of Objectives, Activities and Indicators for Each of Countries and Thematic Issues in Localising the SDGs

#	OBJECTIVE(S)	What do you need to do for each of the priorities?	Who do you need to collaborate with or need with you for this?	What are the challenges and risks you foresee?	What technical assistance and/or knowledge support
1	Develop an Asian Local Government platform of the GSEF	<p>Gather information on SSE-related policies and practices</p> <p>Develop training and policy dialogues</p> <p>Activate youth Social Entrepreneurs network at SE Summit in Taiwan</p> <p>Connect social impact investors with Youth and SDGs</p>	<p>All city governments and Local Government associations in the region</p>	<p>Challenge of language in knowledge dissemination</p> <p>Lack of reliable data at local level</p> <p>Political changes in the region/ frameworks</p> <p>No follow-up after events/summits</p>	<p>Looking for best practices and frontrunner/ambassador cities in Asia.</p> <p>Can offer knowledge products and peer-to-peer exchange</p>
2	Foster youth involvement				
3	Increase support to collaborative projects in Asia				

Cambodia

City/ Local Government / Institution	<i>National League of Communes</i>
Country Name	Cambodia
Focal Point Details	Ministry of Planning (MoP)/ Ministry of Interior (Mol)
Title of Existing Localising SDGs Action Strategy and Plan	
Time frame of Existing Strategy or Plan	2019-2021

Breakdown of Objectives, Activities and Indicators for Each of Countries and Thematic Issues in Localising the SDGs

#	OBJECTIVE(S)	What do you need to do for each of the priorities?	Who do you need to collaborate with or need with you for this?	What are the challenges and risks you foresee?	What technical assistance and/or knowledge support
1	National Urban Forum	<p>Project proposal of the National Urban Forum to be sent to stakeholders.</p> <p>It should take into consideration the proposals and policy priorities of the Smart City Forum to be held by the end of the year 2019</p> <p>Planning for thematic priorities, multi-level engagement</p>	<p>Work with Relevant ministries, subnational administrations</p> <p>Academia CSOs Private sector</p>	<p>The budget constraints will limit the number of participants to forums</p> <p>Limited technical capacities</p>	<p>Need financing and technical assistance to support the organisation and the dissemination of the knowledge products afterwards.</p> <p>Need for research and experiences from other countries</p> <p>Need for capacity building support for the implementation process</p>
2	Smart City Forum				
3	Enhance City Branding initiatives				
	Cambodia SDGs Dissemination Workshop (supported by FCM)				

Pakistan

City/ Local Government / Institution	<i>Local Councils Associations of the Punjab; of Balochistan; of Sindh; of KP</i>
Country Name	Pakistan
Focal Point Details	Anwar Hussain
Title of Existing Localising SDGs Action Strategy and Plan	
Time frame of Existing Strategy or Plan	2019-2021

Breakdown of Objectives, Activities and Indicators for Each of Countries and Thematic Issues in Localising the SDGs

#	OBJECTIVE(S)	What do you need to do for each of the priorities?	Who do you need to collaborate with or need with you for this?	What are the challenges and risks you foresee?	What technical assistance and/or knowledge support
1	Preserve/protect institution framework of local government system (rule of law/ constitution)	<p>Start negotiations with ministries and public dialogues at provincial level. (Lobby and Advocacy)</p> <p>Have Courts involved to statue on protection of the rule of law.</p> <p>Organise meetings to raise awareness and collect/gather best practices (Capacity building)</p> <p>Develop a Strategic plan</p>	<p>SDG units at provincial and national level</p> <p>Other relevant provincial and national departments</p> <p>Development partners and donors</p> <p>UNDP</p> <p>National courts</p> <p>Local councils and local councils associations</p> <p>CSOs and chambers of commerce</p> <p>The media [social + press]</p>	<p>Challenges</p> <p>Financial resources Lack of clarity on power sharing</p> <p>SDG units are not involving local councils</p> <p>Lack involvement of communities</p> <p>Risks</p> <p>Political interference of parties (top-down)</p> <p>Roll-back / Dissolution of local governments. (Currently there are provinces were election have been discontinued)</p> <p>Lack of acknowledgement (and thereby cooperation) by national government.</p>	<p>Skills building in campaigning activities and awareness raising – strategic use of technological innovation</p> <p>Technical assistance for financial resource mobilisation</p> <p>Knowledge on how to align the SDGs</p> <p>Can offer:</p> <p>Motivated human resources</p> <p>Platforms (see events)</p> <p>Inspirations stories</p>
2	Achieve partnership between local councils and SDG units at provincial and national levels				
3	Raise SDG awareness among local councils				

Final remarks from Marcel Pandin, UCLG ASPAC

What did we get from this workshop?

- Learning and sharing experiences and practices from other countries.
- Extending networks on the issues of SDGs localisation.
- Finding opportunities on innovative solutions.

We collected ideas for a potential next agenda
(capacity building, research, access)

- **Capacity Building**
 - Innovative sub national blended finance on SDG localisation
 - Writing proposal for viable Technical Assistance (TA) and Financial Assistance (FA) on SDG's and forming multi sector group
 - Database building → VLR & VNR
 - Media strategy on SDG localisation (mainstreaming)
 - Put SDG's strategy into multi-sector action (specific form Association of LGU as an enabler and ecosystem influencer)
- **Research**
 - Size of city / LG (small-medium-metropolitan) and effective SDG's localisation strategy
 - Integrating various global agendas into local action (SDG's, climate change, smart cities)
 - Scaling up local best practices into national programme
 - Mapping the gap and leading cities (Association of LGs)
- **Access**
 - Open access to the most needing countries on developing local social enterprises related to SDGs (focus on local civil society organisations (CSO) and the Youth)
 - Implement real collaborative SDG projects (GET REAL – STOP TALKING)
 - Facilitate the establishment of platforms for national- local dialogue and Asia Networks

Summary of 3 scenarios

Scenario 1: SDG framework fits with your governance structure and resources (capacity building, technology transfer and innovative financing)

- Accelerate and inspire others;
- Innovate for actual and practical development interventions that relate to SDGs.

Scenario 2: SDG framework somewhat fits with your governance structure and resources

- Intensive dialogue and networking;
- Promote collaboration and co-creation SDG initiative.

Scenario 3: SDG framework does not fit with your governance structure and resources

- Focus on goal-based pilot projects (quick win to set agenda on more decentralisation);
- Nurture local start ups/social enterprises for SDGs.

Final remarks from the President of the National League of Local Councils

“We have learned a lot from the diversity of the regional and world movement, will share them with our members. Cambodia is getting ready. Time is constrained but we want to share what local governments have to say and we want to make sure to contribute.”



**Workshop on
Enhancing the Capacity of Local Governments
in Localising the Sustainable Development Goals
8 – 9 April 2019
Siem Reap, Cambodia**

Agenda

Day 1

- Brief introduction to the 2030 Agenda and the process of 'Localising the SDGs' as well as the concept and preparation of VNRs
- Unpacking the role of subnational governments in local, national and global processes
- Introducing the landscape of actions, successes and challenges already known for Asia
- Building dialogue and consultation between national and subnational governments in the process of localising the SDGs
- Raising awareness for the need to recognise subnational government experiences and needs in the nationally-led drafting process for VNRs.

Day 2

- Summary of Day 1
- Developing action plans/next steps at the institutional level
- Leverage converging interests and resources in the room to develop action plans with selected country-clusters comprising local government representatives and relevant intermediary and partner organisations
- Agreement on follow ups – time-bound actions, mechanisms for follow-up within the framework of plans and strategies owned and led by countries (i.e. already committed by national governments)

MC: Pok Sokundara (Host Country)

Moderator: Claudia Buentjen, Pytrik Oosterhof

TIME	AGENDA
DAY 1. Monday, 8 April 2019	
09.00-09.30	Opening session of the workshop <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Welcome remark by Siem Reap Provincial Administration - Key note remarks by Mr. Marcelino Rumambo Pandin, Ph.D, Senior Advisor of UCLG ASPAC - Opening speech by H.E. Say Kosal, President of NLC.
09.30-10.00	Introduction to the 2030 Agenda Pytrik Oosterhof, Sustainable Development Consultant
10.00-10.30	Localising SDGs – Current efforts, achievements, challenges Luc Aldon, UCLG
10.30	Group Photo
10.35-10.45	<i>Break</i>
10.45-12.30	Building dialogue and consultation between national and subnational governments in the process of localising the SDGs and VNR reporting, incl. presentations by Indonesia and Sri Lanka: <p>Indonesia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Sumedi Andono Mulyo, Ph.D, Director for Regional Development and Special Zones, Indonesia Ministry of National Development Planning • Ms. Andi Nur Fitri Balasong, Indonesian Association of Municipalities/LOCALISE SDGs UCLG ASPAC <p>Sri Lanka</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms. Hemanthi Goonasekera, Chief Executive Officer, Federation of Sri Lankan Local Government Authorities (FSLGA)

TIME	AGENDA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Uchita De Zoysa, Centre for Environment & Development (CED) Sri Lanka
12.30-14.00	<i>Lunch</i>
14.00–16.00	Unpacking the role of subnational governments in local, national and global processes that will be facilitated by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • H.E. Say Kosal, President of NLC • Mr. Marcelino Rumambo Pandin, Ph.D, Senior Advisor of UCLG ASPAC • Ms. Agnes Luedicke, DeLoG • Mr. Luc Aldon, UCLG • Facilitator from Vietnam
16.00-16.15	<i>Break</i>
16.15-17.00	Role of subnational governments, recent experiences and lessons learnt for strengthening their role and capacities to contribute to the nationally-led drafting process for VNRs
17.00	End of Day 1

TIME	AGENDA
DAY 2. Tuesday, 9 April 2019	
09.00-9.30	Summary of Day 1 and reflections
09.30-10.45	Identifying key moments/key events at the national and sub national level that are relevant for processes of (i) localising the SDGs and/or (ii) reporting on SDGs
10.45-11.00	<i>Break</i>
11.00–12.30	Developing Country Action Plans facilitated by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • H.E Say Kosal, President of NLC

TIME	AGENDA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Marcelino Rumambo Pandin, Ph.D, Senior Advisor of UCLG ASPAC • Ms. Agnes Luedicke, DeLoG • Mr. Luc Aldon, UCLG • Facilitator from Vietnam
12.30-14.00	<i>Lunch</i>
14.00–15.30	Country Presentations
15.30-15.45	<i>Break</i>
15.45–17.00	Closing Session
17.00	End of Workshop

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development



Ms Pytrik Dieuwke Oosterhof
Asian Development Bank

**Workshop on Enhancing the Capacity of Local Governments in Localizing
the Sustainable Development Goals**

Siem Reap, Cambodia, 8-9 April 2019

Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development



- A plan of action for people, planet and prosperity, adopted at the UN Sustainable Development Summit on 25 September 2015.
- 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 Targets.
- Monitored through 232 indicators.
- The High-Level Political Forum for Sustainable Development.
- Local Government Forum.
- ‘Follow-up and Review process’.
- The Voluntary National Reviews.

Voluntary National Reviews



- **71/1 OP 79.** “We also encourage Member States to conduct regular and inclusive reviews of progress at the national and subnational levels which are **country-led and country driven**. Such reviews should draw on contributions from indigenous peoples, civil society, the private sector and other stakeholders, in line with national circumstances, policies and priorities. National parliaments as well as other institutions can also support these processes”.
- **Voluntary National Reviews**
 - 2016: 22 reporting countries
 - 2017: 43 reporting countries
 - 2018: 47 reporting countries + 1 VLR (**Voluntary Local Reviews**, New York City + 3 Japanese cities: Shimokawa, Toyama and Kitakyushu)
 - 2019: 51 reporting countries

The 2030 Agenda, Key Features



- Universal, inclusive and cross-cutting nature.
- Resolution 70/1 ‘Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development’, OP 45. “We acknowledge also the essential role of national parliaments through their enactment of legislation and adoption of budgets and their role in ensuring accountability for the effective implementation of our commitments. Governments and public institutions will also work closely on implementation with regional and local authorities, sub-regional institutions, international institutions, academia, philanthropic organizations”.

SDG Mainstreaming and Integration



- The Agenda's Goal 17: Partnerships for Sustainable Development - target 17.14, calls on countries to enhance policy coherence for sustainable development as a means of implementation.
- The need for integrated, inclusive and coherent approaches – horizontally and vertically - also addresses one of the underlying principles of the Agenda of 'leaving no one behind', e.g. territories or groups such as persons with disabilities, older persons, youth and children.
- Policy coherence.

The 2030 Agenda and the Relevance of Local Engagement



- The national level is a conduit for implementing the 2030 Agenda.
- However SDG achievement depends strongly on progress made at the local level.
- Localization and local authorities and stakeholders can be a key driver in tackling the critical challenges of rapid urbanization, growing inequalities and the impact of climate change and disasters, which impact countries and communities.
- The Agenda directly and indirectly refers to localization in many of the targets and particularly SDG 11 (cities) and SDG 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions).

What is SDG Localization?



SDG localization is understood as: *‘the process of defining, implementing and monitoring strategies at the local level for achieving global, national, and sub-national sustainable development targets’*. It includes *‘the process of taking into account sub-national contexts in the achievement of the 2030 Agenda, from the setting of goals and targets, to determining the means of implementation and using indicators that measure and monitor progress’*

(Source: Outcome of the Global UN dialogue process 2014)

SDG Localization in Asia the Pacific



- ADB Governance Brief ‘Localizing the SDGs to Accelerate the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda’
- VNR analysis: SDG localization is still absent in many national SDG planning, coordination and implementation processes.
- 24 VNR reports (2016-2018).
- Mixed picture when it comes to SDG localization.
- Approximately half of the Asian and Pacific VNR countries involved LRGs in their VNR consultation processes.
- Approximately 1/3 of the VNR countries engaged LRGs in their national coordination mechanisms and follow-up processes.

Findings/Examples of SDG Localization Efforts in the Region



- Local and Regional Governments' participation in VNR consultation processes.
- Planning for national and/or local strategies.
- Involving local government associations and parliaments in awareness raising campaigns and advocacy efforts and assessments.
- Partnerships that build local capacities.
- Examples of local governments that independently have taken the lead on SDG implementation.
- Cities in particular are making progress in designing and implementing policies, plans, and projects that enhance sustainable development.

Recommendations



- ‘Whole of government approach’.
- National Coordination Mechanisms.
- National plans and Framework Legislation Involving Sustainable Development Goal Localization.
- Local and regional government as well as stakeholder engagement in consultation processes.
- Awareness raising at the local level.
- Local data collection and monitoring capacities.
- Capacity and financial resources.
- Scaling up local partnerships.
- Participation of local CSOs e.g. in Steering Council.

National Coordination Mechanisms



Arrangement Typologies	Existing Arrangements	Newly Created
inter-ministerial entity with Head of State/Government Leadership	Bhutan, India, Indonesia, Philippines,	Bangladesh, Japan, Lao PDR, Nepal, Pakistan, Maldives
inter-ministerial entity with ministry leadership	Cambodia, India, Kiribati, Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore	China, Samoa
Head of State or Government office	Vanuatu	
Under oversight of a specific ministry	Korea, Myanmar, Pakistan, Singapore, Vietnam, New Zealand	Australia, Maldives, Sri Lanka

This is not static: e.g., Indonesia (2016-2017) reported to one specific ministry until Presidential decree was enacted (2018) creating a National Coordination team

SDG Localization platforms and tools



- **Local Government Forum (HLPF)**
- **Voluntary National Review Process**
- **Local2030:** Local2030 is a convergence point between local actors, national governments, and the United Nations system
- **LocalizingtheSDGs.org:** Platform established by GTF, UNPD and UN Habitat that provides tools for local policy makers, development practitioners and other actors to support achievement of the SDGs locally.
- **SDG Localization Roadmap:** Developed by the Global Task Force of Local and Regional Governments, UNDP and UN HABITAT.
 - Awareness raising/advocacy, implementation, monitoring



Thank you!

Ms Pytrik Dieuwke Oosterhof

Sustainable Development Consultant

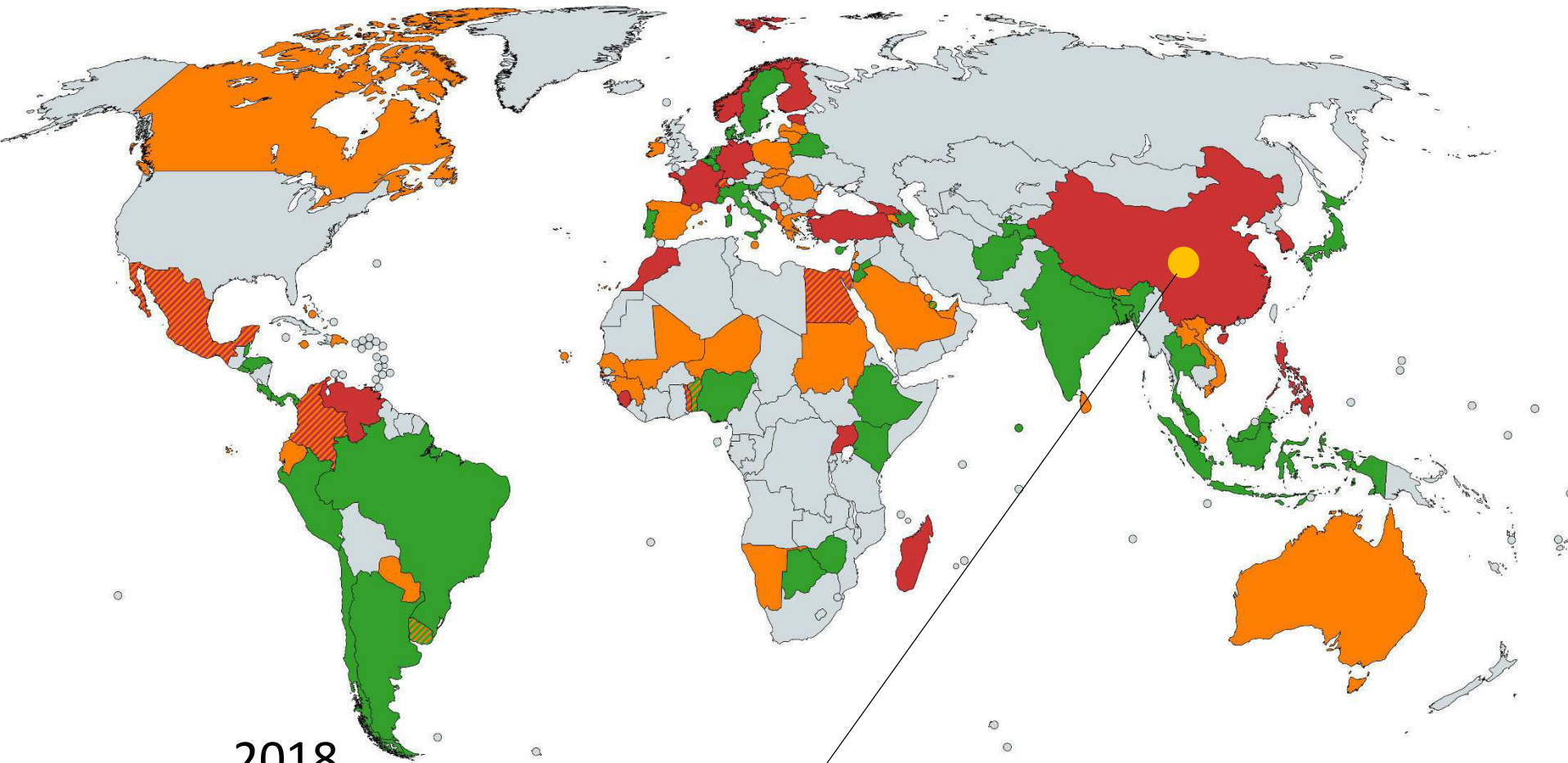
E: pytrikoosterhof@o-landconsulting.com

T: +1 347 972 0197

LOCALIZING THE SDGs

Monitoring and reporting on progress
in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda





2018

19 ASPAC countries
105 total countries

LRGs mentioned in VNRs of: Bhutan, China, Indonesia, Japan, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka; in Pakistan and India only at State or provincial levels).

We reviewed the VNR process and its ownership, from 2016 to 2018

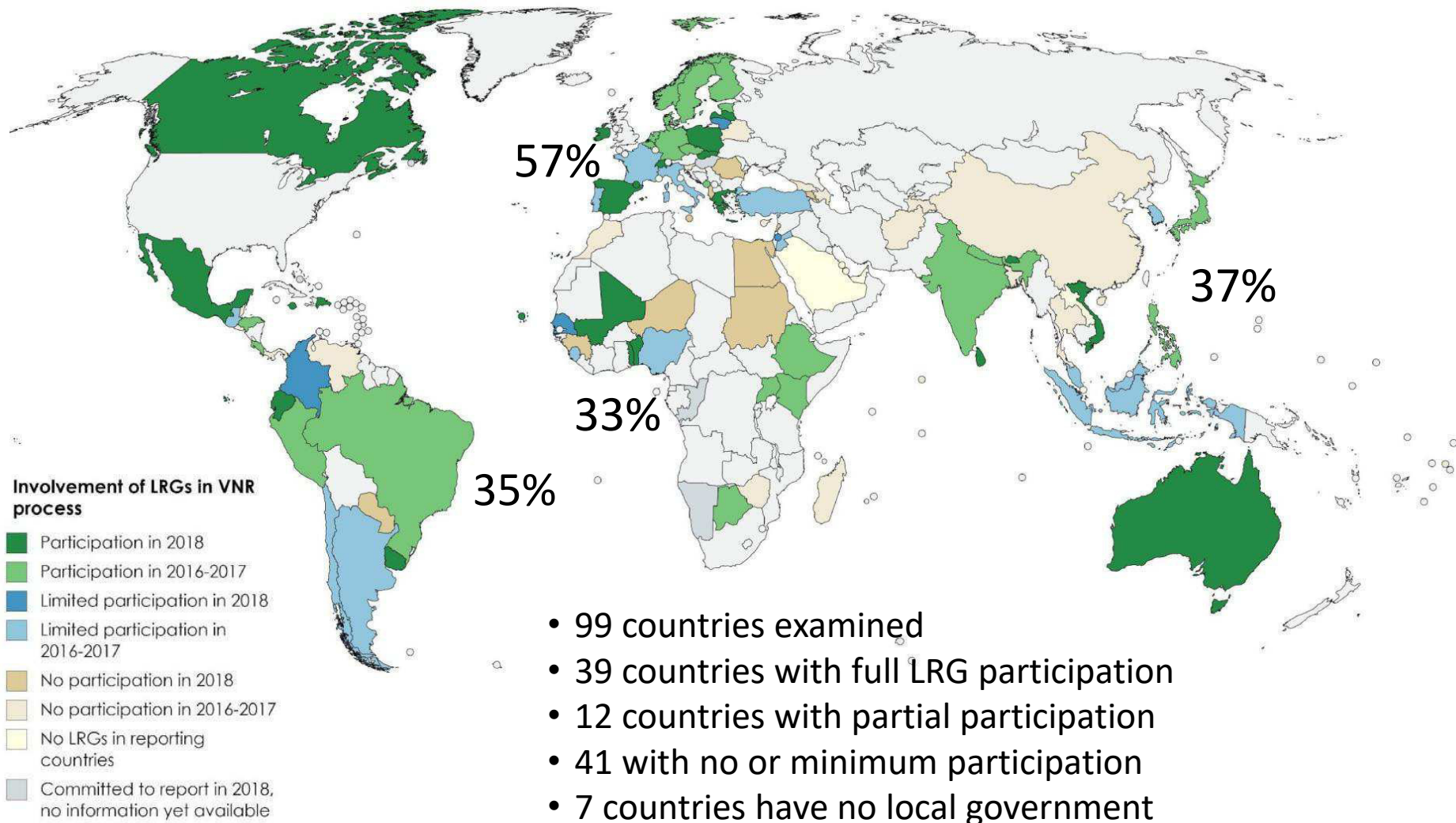





















Table 3-1: Activities of Local and Regional Government Associations to Support SDG Localization

Country	Declarations, Fora, conference	Publications	Campaigning	Training	Promote local plans, alignment with the SDGs	Special initiative or projects
Australia						
Bangladesh						
China						
Korea						
India						
Indonesia						
Japan						
Kiribati						
Nepal						
New Zealand						
Pakistan						
Philippines						
Sri Lanka						
Vietnam						

The UN High-Level Political Forum



Europe

- Progress in Northern and Central Europe
- Spain and, farther, Italy, France and the UK follow

Eurasia, MEWA

- Localization significantly lagging behind
- General decentralization trends hindering development and progress

ASIA-PACIFIC

- Valuable progress in Australia, Korea, Indonesia, Japan and, partly, New Zealand
- Great effort in local strategic alignment in Bhutan, China, Nepal, the Philippines, Indonesia, Vietnam
- India more progress at the federated state level than at municipal level
- Incipient process in Pakistan and Sri Lanka
- Limited information about Bangladesh, Cambodia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar [...]
- The Small Pacific Island States face unique difficulties and are heavily reliant on international development programs.



Latin America

- Significant advances in Brazil, Costa Rica, Colombia, Dominican Republic
- Emerging trends in Ecuador, Uruguay, Peru
- Mexico and Argentina, examples of efforts centered more in state and capital cities than in other contexts

Africa

- Remarkable advances in South Africa, Benin, Togo
- Nigeria and Kenya have been active at the state /county level
- Countries such as Botswana, Cape Verde, Morocco, Sierra Leone and Uganda have already established pilot projects of alignment and localization

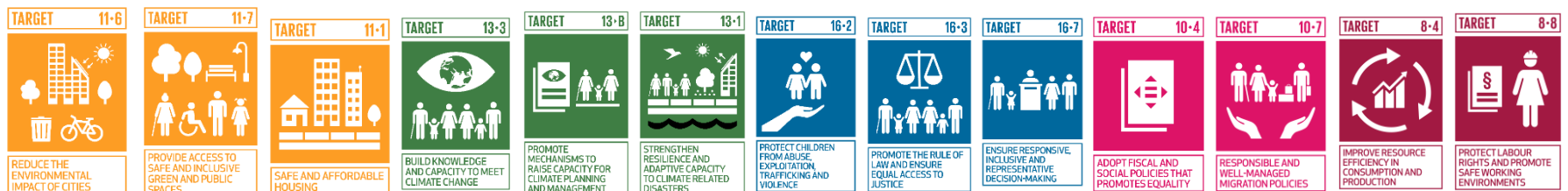
Why is lack of reporting a problem for localization

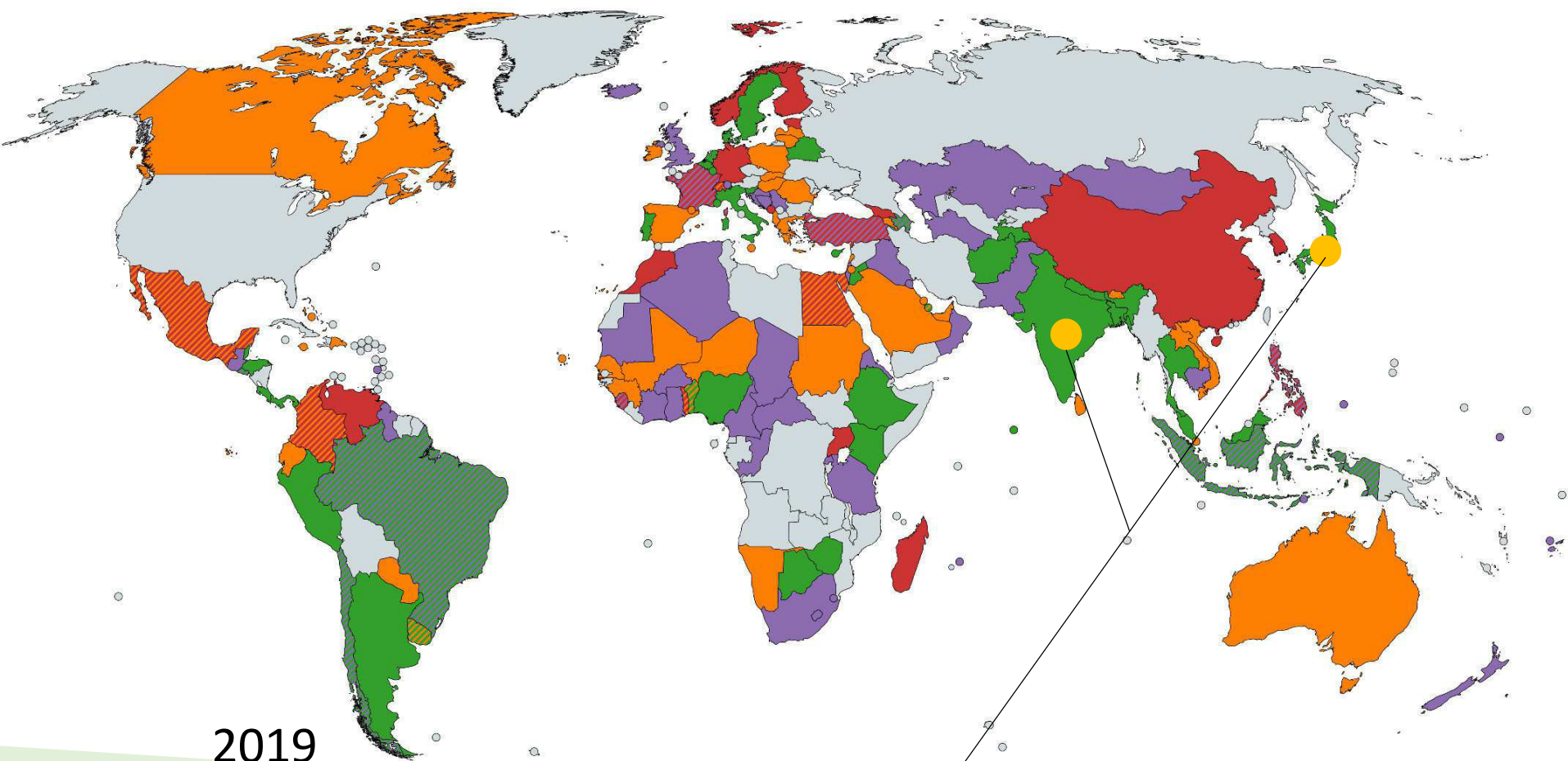
South and Southwest Asia, South East Asia, East and Northeast Asia and Pacific Island is home to more than 53% of the world's population of which around 48% live in urban areas.

It is one of the most diverse and fastest growing regions of the world, accounting for more than 60% of the world's economic growth and development.

Urbanization = opportunities but around

- **450 million** people live in slums,
- **400 million** people still lack electricity,
- **300 million** are without access to safe drinking water,
- **1.5 billion** lack access to basic sanitation.
- **490 million** people in the region are still malnourished, increasingly in urban areas.





2019

30 ASPAC countries
146 total countries

23 ASPAC countries did not present a VNR yet

VNRs :

- Kitakyushu, Toyama and Shimokowa (Japan)
- State level VNRs in Andhra Pradesh Bihar and Haryana (India).

The institutional environment of local & regional government

Since 2008, several reforms to foster local public administration and local governments.

Top-down approaches (national policies directives) are the most classical way, except (Australia, Korea, Japan, New Zealand).

Nuanced strategies and mechanisms are progressively emerging (2018 Cities Enabling Environment assessment):

Local government was enshrined in 25 out of the 44 national Constitutions: Bhutan (2008), Fiji and Vietnam (2013), Nepal (2015), Thailand (2017), Philippines and Malaysia (draft 2018).

Conflicting legislative and Constitutional provisions	Strong legislation but unclear assignment of responsibilities powers and central line agencies exert direct control over local governments	Weak capacities, low financial, administrative and political autonomy
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Japan, Bhutan and China, followed by Indonesia, New Zealand, Vanuatu and the Philippines, present the overall most conducive environments for local action.

TARGET 11-A



STRONG NATIONAL AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

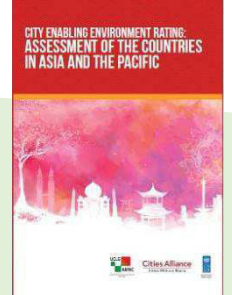
- In general, urban strategies are not performing well. The climate change too lacks coherent policy support. *Korea* and *Myanmar* recently put forward urban strategies with a strong decentralization focus. *China* puts urbanization at the core of socioeconomic development.

TARGET 13-2



INTEGRATE CLIMATE CHANGE MEASURES INTO POLICIES AND PLANNING

- Vertical Alignment and territorial integration remains a challenge resulting in major difficulties to ensure territorial cohesion.

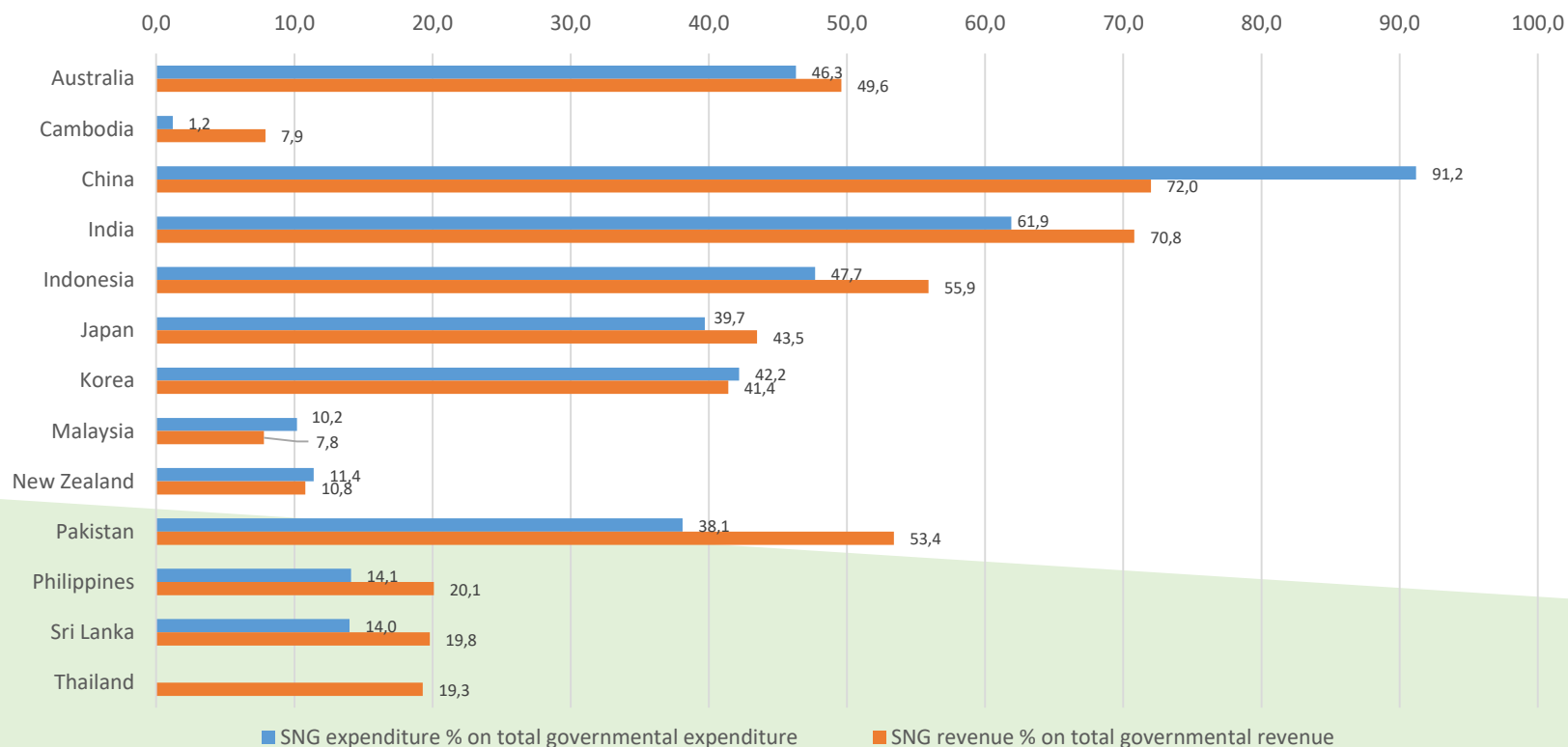


Financial capacity of LRGs in ASPAC region

Public finance is expected to support implementation of the SDGs, both for direct financing but also to support the responsible access to external sources of financing.

Large cities are securing crucial resources for development. Intermediary cities lack equitable share of national resources and taxes and do not sufficient foster knowledge/human capital.

Reforms in public finance to improved : local tax mapping and revenue collection systems in *Philippines, Indonesia, Bangladesh* and *Sri Lanka* ; accrual accounting in *Indonesia, Thailand, India* and *Malaysia* and city credit rating in *Japan, Australia, New Zealand*.



How are they doing it ?

Transition to the SDGs build on previous or ongoing commitments :

- 674 Local Agenda 21 plans were developed and implemented in 17 countries, following the Earth Summit 1992.
- Asia-Pacific Covenant of Mayors includes over 147 cities committed with climate action plans under implementation.

Urgent need

- for meaningful data and adapted indicators
- for policy support and renewed financing schemes
- for territorial and participatory approaches

Where to get inspired ?



Contact us, share and contribute

Thank you for your attention and help!

Contact us and participate to the localization process:

- All our reports are available online: <https://www.gold.uclg.org/>.
Check out how to best contribute and take part in the localization process
- You can follow us on Twitter: @GoldUCLG
- You can contact us directly at: gold@uclg.org



This project is funded by
The European Union



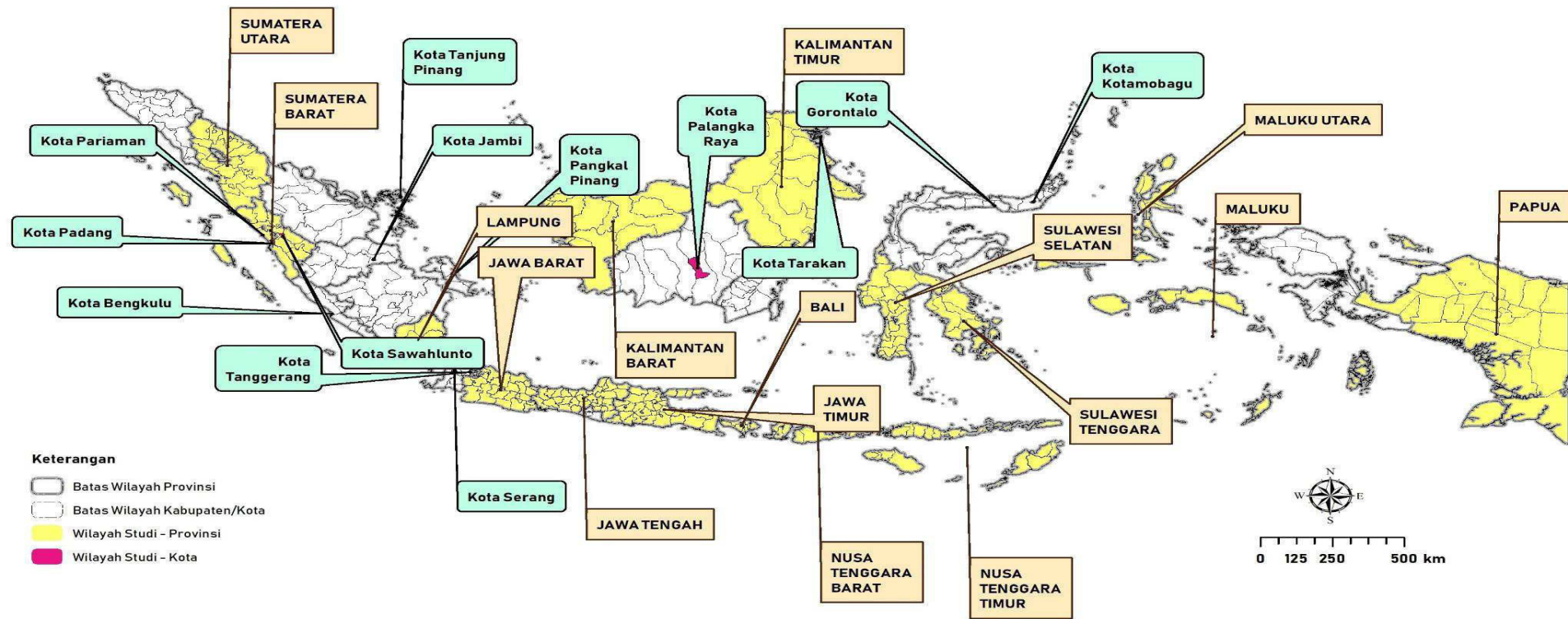
LOCALISE SDGs

Leadership Ownership and Capacities for Agenda 2030
Local Implementation and Stakeholder Empowerment

INDONESIA

Andi Nur Fitri Balasong
Cambodia, April 8-9th 2019

Where we work



16 Provinces : North Sumatera, West Sumatera, Lampung, West Java, Central Java, East Java, Bali, East Kalimantan, West Kalimantan, South Sulawesi, South East Sulawesi, West Nusa Tenggara, East Nusa Tenggara, Maluku, North Maluku, Papua

14 Cities : Pariaman, Padang, Bengkulu, Tanjung Pinang, Jambi, Sawahlunto, Pangkal Pinang, Tangerang, Serang, Palangkaraya, Tarakan, Gorontalo, and Kotamobagu

(the provinces and cities conducted local election in March, 2018)

What we have done



**Kick off workshop of LOCALISE SDGs
in July 2018**



**National Training of Raising
Awareness , August 2018**

What we have done



Local Trainings in 16 provinces participated by regencies and cities and divided in to two areas ; Western Part of Indonesia i.e. North Sumatera, West Sumatera, Lampung, West Java, East Java, Central Java, West Kalimantan, East Kalimantan.



Eastern Indonesia i.e. Bali, South Sulawesi, South East Sulawesi, West Nusa Tenggara, East Nusa Tenggara, Maluku, North Maluku, and Papua

September-December 2018

What we have done



City Diplomacy Training

To support local government on implementing the Partnership (17) City Diplomacy Training improved technically the capacity of local government on creating collaboration in achieving the SDGs

18-19 December 2018

What we have done



**Workshop for Capacity Building on SDGs
and Training Facilitation**

**Targeted for LOCALISE SDGs team
particularly and the two joint
organizations of LOCALISE SDGs
implementation (UCLG ASPAC & APEKSI)**



LOCALISE SDGs in 2018



1 NATIONAL TRAINING ON SDGs, **16** LOCAL TRAININGS ON SDGs, **1** CITY DIPLOMACY TRAINING WITH **875** TOTAL PARTICIPANTS FROM **5** MINISTRIES, **239** LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, **57** NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS, **9** UNIVERSITIES AND **9** PRIVATE SECTORS.

During implementation of LOCALISE SDGs 2018 until now , the team undertake joint collaboration with many parties i.e. Ministries, Non State Actor, Non Government Organizations, Philanthropy organization, Universities, and Local Government booth provincial and regencies.



Others



Throughout the local training, Localise SDGs team have concluded several points that could be followed up by the project to strengthen Localise SDGs activities in Year 2019-2020.

- Dissemination of cooperation and diplomacy examples that have been conducted by city/district governments such as Ambon-Darwin(Australia) Ambon-Vlissingen (Netherlands)
- Dissemination of Best Practice that were done by the local governments for SDGs achievements
- Encouraging participation from various private and media parties
- Collaborating with Central Bureau of Statistics on more specific data preparation via online.
- Development of governmental matters in chosen sectors that could support towards achieving SDGs, such as tourism.
- Identification of philanthropy candidates that are potential on supporting SDGs achievements.
- Using villages of rural fund users as an example

The theme for 2018 Activities is “Raising Awareness of SDGs in Regions”

Training on Localising SDGs

- Introduction to SDGs
- The Role of Local Governments in Implementing SDGs
- Localising SDGs in Indonesia : Concept and Practices
- Policy Coherence for Localising SDGs
- Enabling Environment for Localising SDGs
- Introduction to Multistakeholder Partnership for SDGs

Exercise

- Integrated Assessment and System Dynamics
- SDGs Wheel
- World Café Session on cooperation initiative

Training on City Diplomacy:

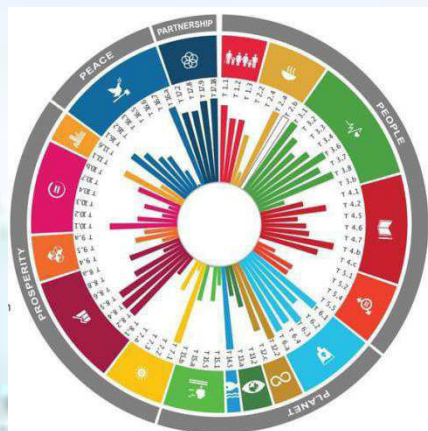
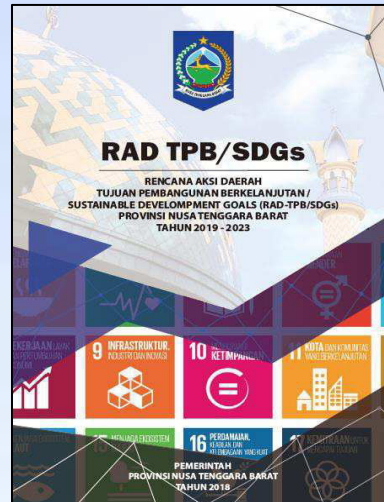
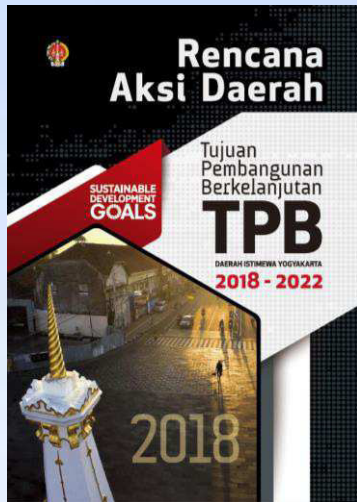
- Review on Law No, 37/1999 on Foreign Relations and Law No. 24/2000 on International Treaties.
- Types of Foreign Cooperation for Local Authorities in Indonesia
- City Branding
- Introduction to Voluntary National Review of SDGs
- The potential of local government involvement in South-South and Triangle Cooperation (SSTC)

Exercise

- World Café Session on Challenges of City Diplomacy
- SWOT Analysis of Local Government
- Step by step to turn MOU into implementation (Coaching Clinic)



Progress of SDGs in Indonesia



18 Provincial Government compiled Local Action Plan of SDGs :

1. West Sumatera
2. Riau
3. South Sumatera
4. Bengkulu
5. Lampung
6. West Java
7. Central Java
8. DIY Jogjakarta
9. East Java
10. West Nusa Tenggara
11. East Nusa Tenggara
12. East Kalimantan
13. North Kalimantan
14. Central Sulawesi
15. South Sulawesi
16. Gorontalo
17. North Sulawesi

(SDGs Center, Bappenas)

Our Strategies



Engage more actors :
Association of LG s
(APEKSI, APKASI, APPSI)

Encourage Local Government to
integrate SDGs in planning and
budgeting document

Success or Inspiring Stories,
Innovation (PP 38/2017), Transfer
Best Practices, Peer Learning and
scale up role model of SDGs program

Improve Local Government
Performance on Conducting
Partnership to achieve SDGs



APEKSI

ASSOCIATION
OF INDONESIA
MUNICIPALITIES

ASOSIASI
PEMERINTAH KOTA
SELURUH INDONESIA

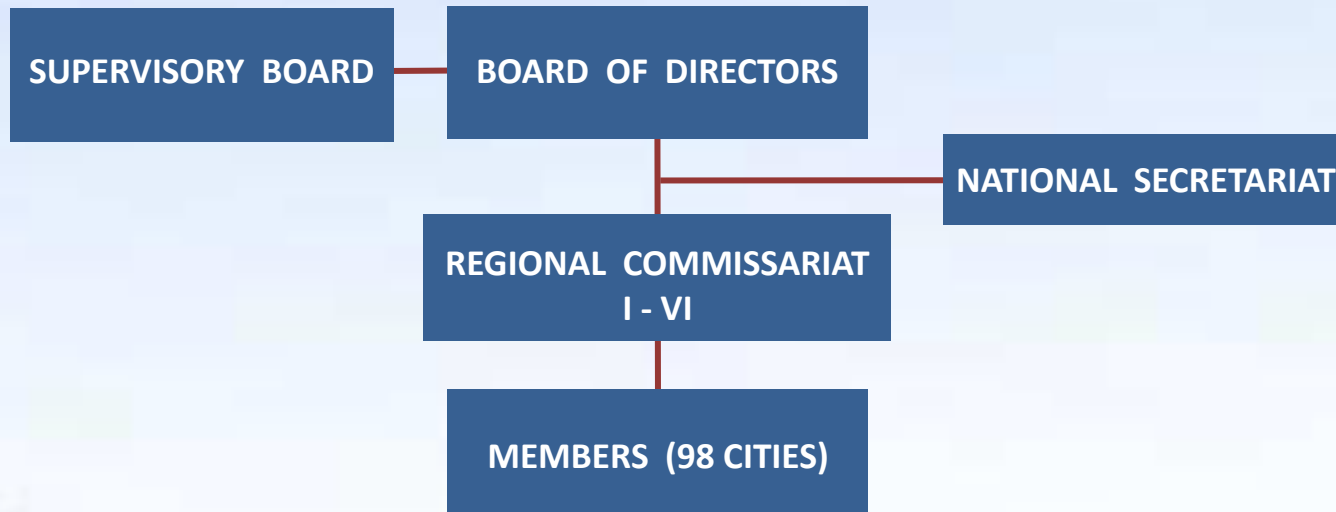
LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION (LGA) IN INDONESIA

- **LGA is arranged in the Law 23/2014 on Local Government in article of 364**
 - **Each LGA is registered Legally**
 - **Independent and NGO**
 - **Membership : automatically**
- **Financial : membership fees and other fundraising**



Established on 25 May 2000 in Surabaya
Number of members is 98 cities (all cities in Indonesia)

Organisation Structure:



The Chairwoman of Board:

**Mayor of South Tangerang,
Airih Rachmi Diany**



- Urban Environment
 - Best Practice Documentation and Transfer Program
- Intergovernmental Cooperation
- Capacity Building
 - Advocacy
- Communication and Information

APEKSI contributes in some event that focus on SDGs themes and encourage the members to mainstream SDGs as the tools of government development

regularly through :

- National Technical Meeting
 - Regional Meeting





“SDGs as an opportunity for local government to develop public services better than today”



THANK YOU

A Review based on the Sri Lanka Voluntary National Review & Voluntary Peoples Review Implementing the Sustainable Development Goals in Sri Lanka

towards ensuring coherence between national and subnational governments in the process of localising the SDGs

Workshop on Enhancing the Capacity of Local Governments in Localising the Sustainable Development Goals, 8–9 April 2019, Siem Reap, Cambodia



Chairman, Global Sustainability Solutions (GLOSS) - Principal, SDG Transformation Lab
Executive Director, Centre for Environment and Development (CED)
Web: www.glossolutions.org - Email: uchita@sltnet.lk
Mobile: +94777372206 - Fax: +94 112768459

Uchita de Zoysa





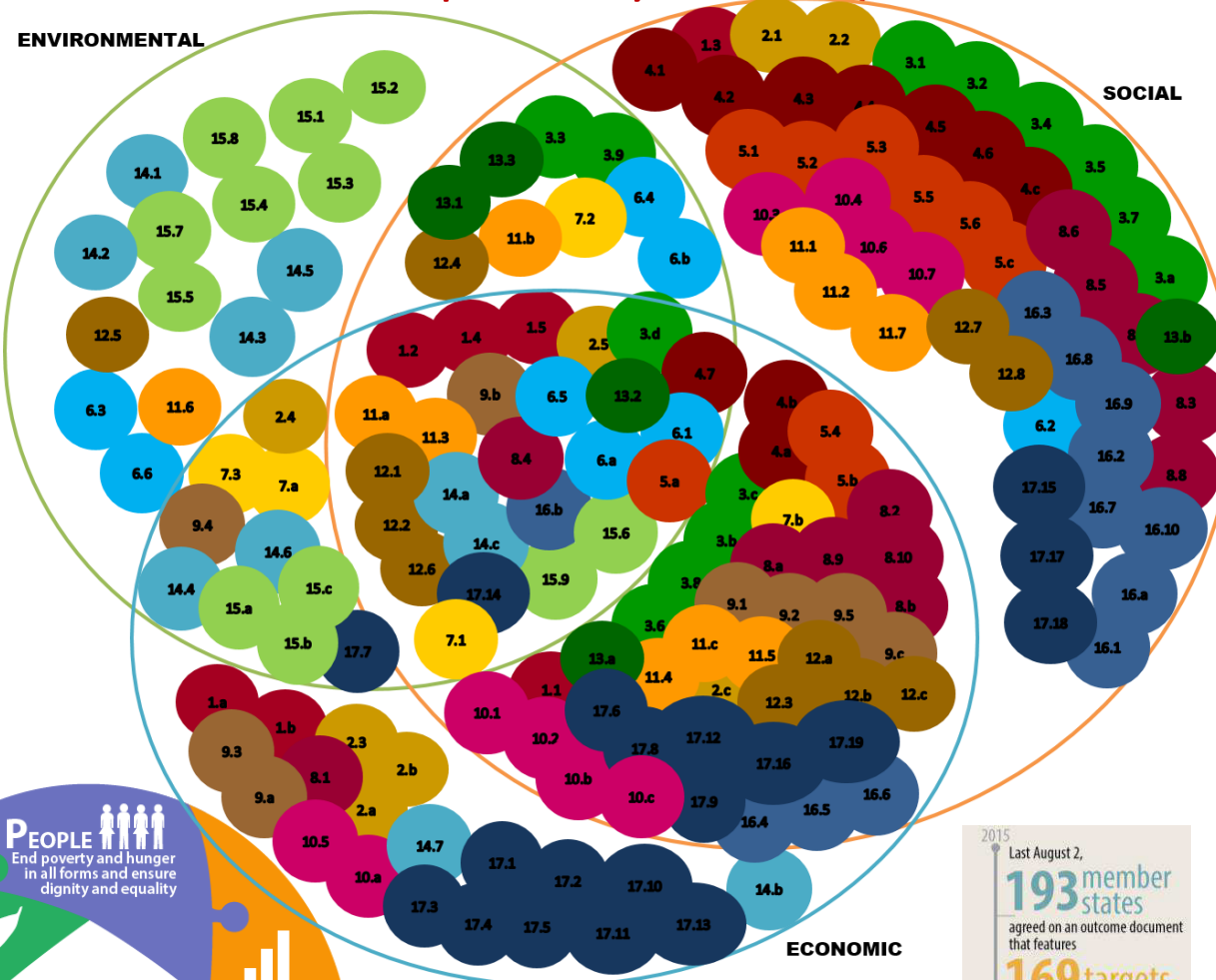
PRESENTATION GUIDE

Session: Building dialogue and consultation between national and subnational governments in the process of localising the SDGs and VNR reporting



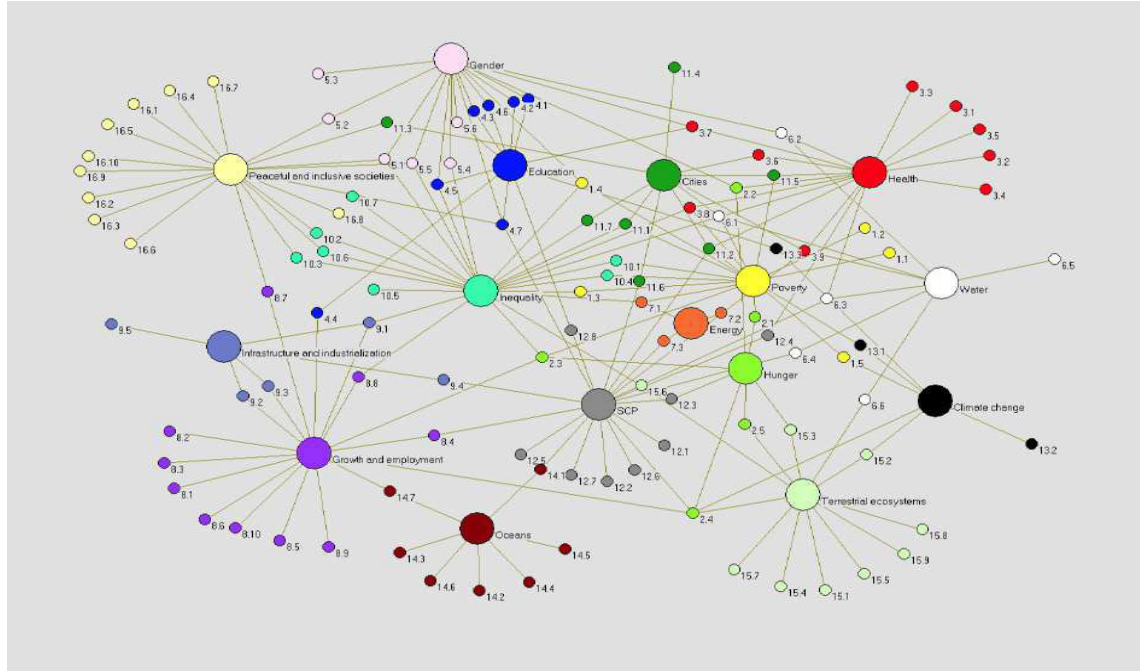
- Initial national SDG planning process and the current status
 - Voluntary National Review (VNR) vs. the Voluntary Peoples Review (VPR)
- Enhancing the Capacity of Local Governments in Localising the Sustainable Development Goals

SDGs: Complexity, Comprehension, Coherence & Convergence



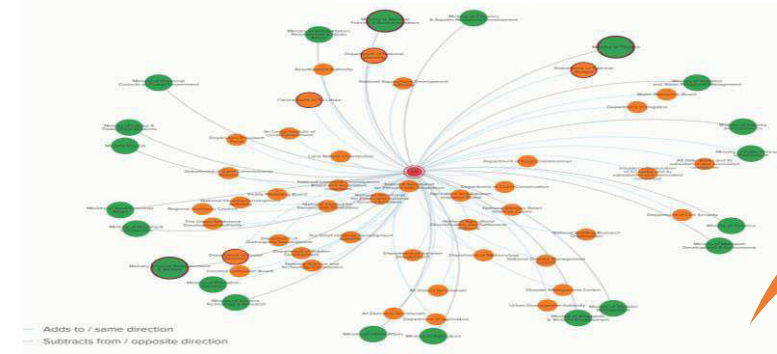
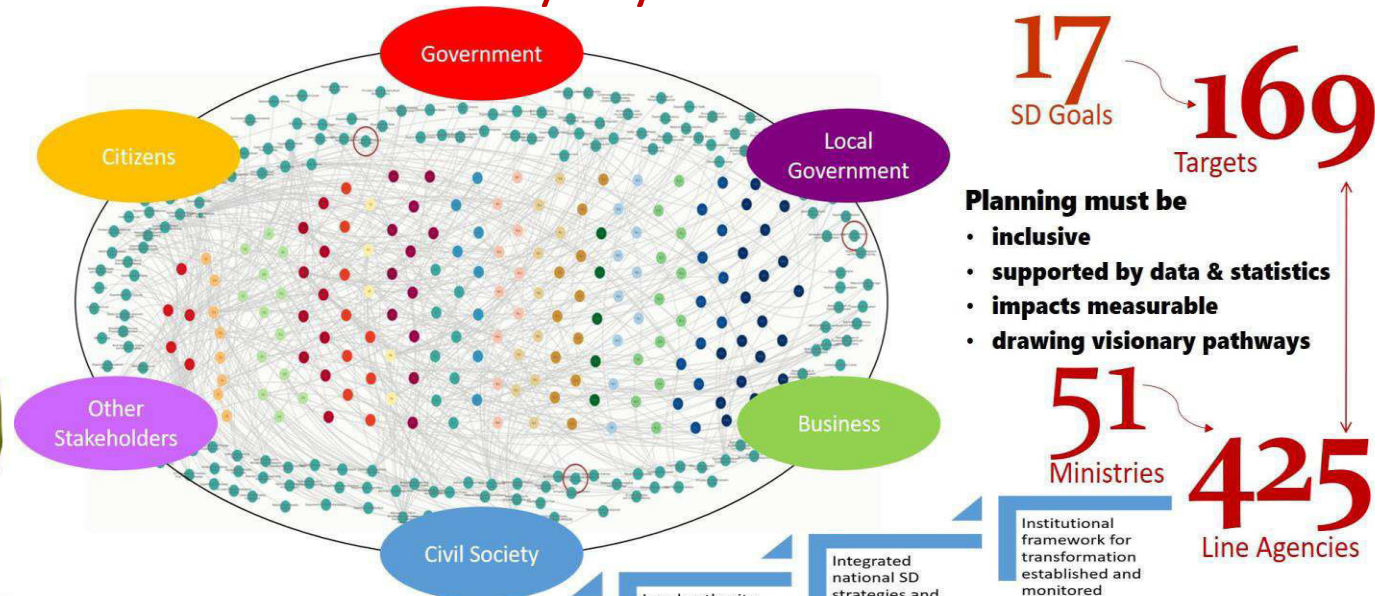
Last August 2,
193 member states
agreed on an outcome document that features
169 targets
underpinned by
17 goals
that will set the framework for global development in the next
15 years

- **UNIVERSALITY**
- **INTEGRATION**
- **TRANSFORMATION**



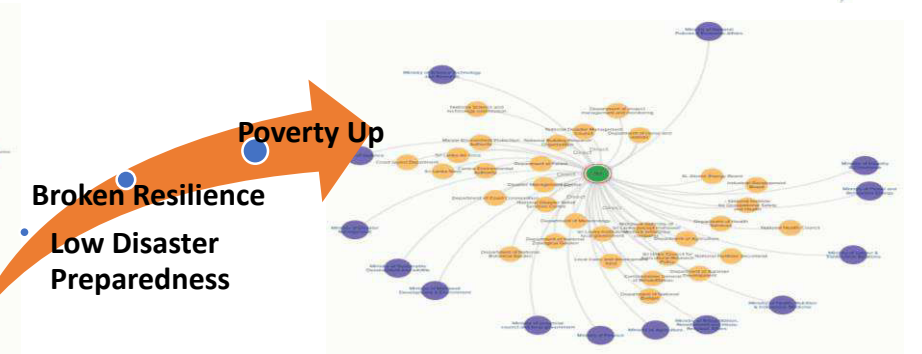
PROBLEM: A Fragmented Public Delivery System for SDGs

Province	District	MC	UC	DC	Total
Central	Kandy	1	4	17	22
Central	Matale	2	0	11	13
Central	Nuwara Eliya	1	2	9	12
Eastern	Ampara	2	1	17	20
Eastern	Batticaloa	1	2	9	12
Eastern	Trincomalee	0	2	11	13
Northern	Jaffna	1	3	13	17
Northern	Kilinochchi	0	0	3	3
Northern	Mannar	0	1	4	5
Northern	Mullaitivu	0	0	4	4
Northern	Vavuniya	0	1	4	5
North Central	Anuradhapura	1	0	18	19
North Central	Polonnaruwa	1	0	7	8
North Western	Kurunegala	1	1	19	21
North Western	Puttalam	0	2	10	12
Sabaragamuwa	Kegalle	0	1	11	12
Sabaragamuwa	Ratnapura	1	2	14	17
Southern	Galle	1	2	17	20
Southern	Hambantota	1	1	10	12
Southern	Matara	1	1	15	17
Uva	Badulla	2	1	15	18
Uva	Monaragala	0	0	10	10
Western	Colombo	5	5	3	13
Western	Gampaha	2	5	12	19
Western	Kalutara	0	4	13	17
Total		24	41	276	341



Target 1.5

**45 Agencies
21 Ministries**



Target 13.1

**31 Agencies
14 Ministries**

ROADMAP: Planning for an Inclusive Transformation in Sri Lanka

Governance

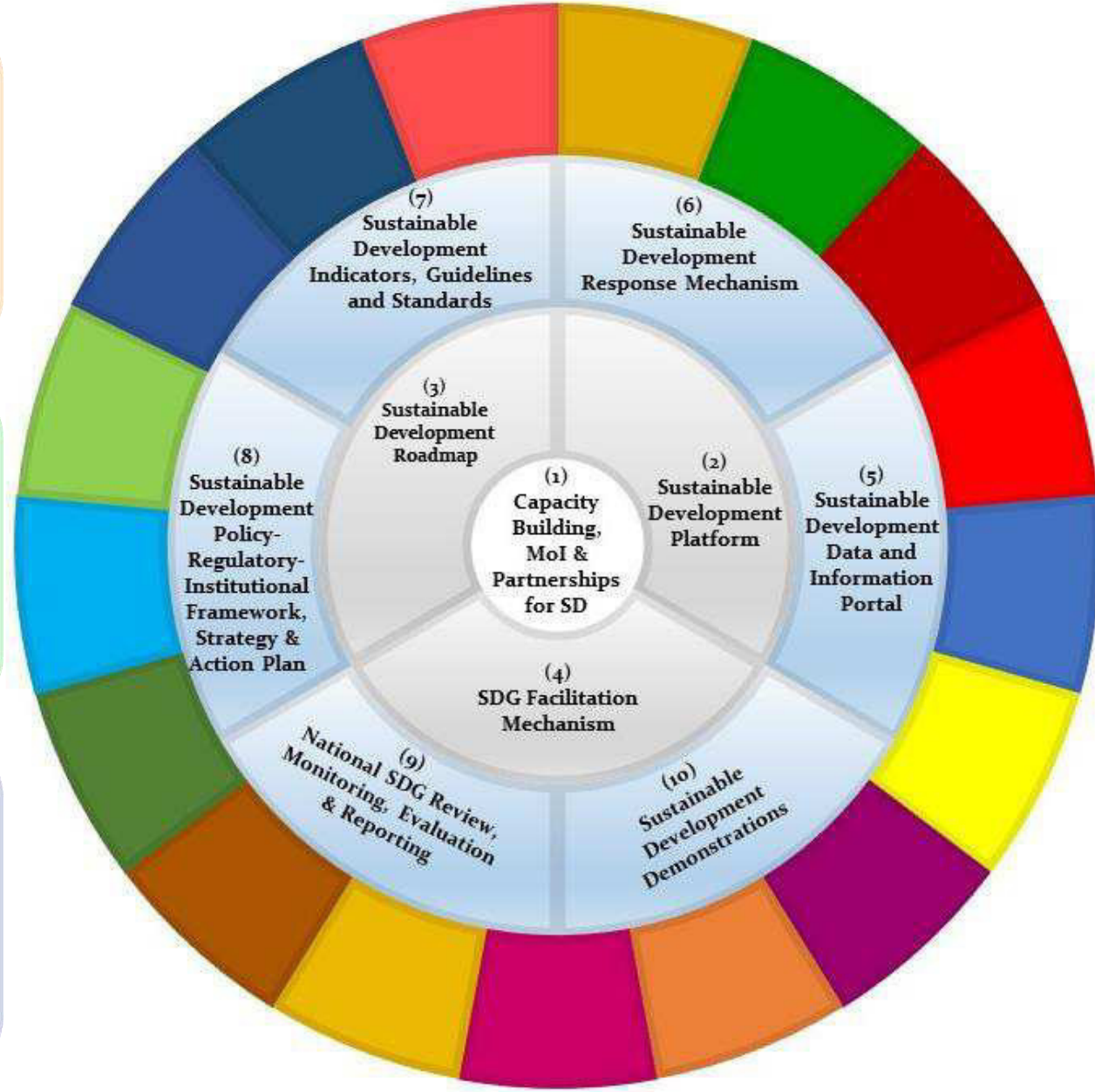
- Cabinet Ministry on SD
- Parliamentary Select Committee on SDGs
- Cabinet Sub-Committee for SDGs / Expert Working Group (presidents secretariat)
- SD Act & SD Council / National SD policy, strategy, standards & guidelines

Engagement

- National SD Engagement Platform
- Provincial SD Engagement Platform
- Provincial sustainability plans

Roadmap

- Systems linkage mapping for institutional architecture
- National visions, pathways, baselines & indicators
- Monitoring & reporting mechanism



2016-2020

- Legislative, Institutional & Policy Framework established

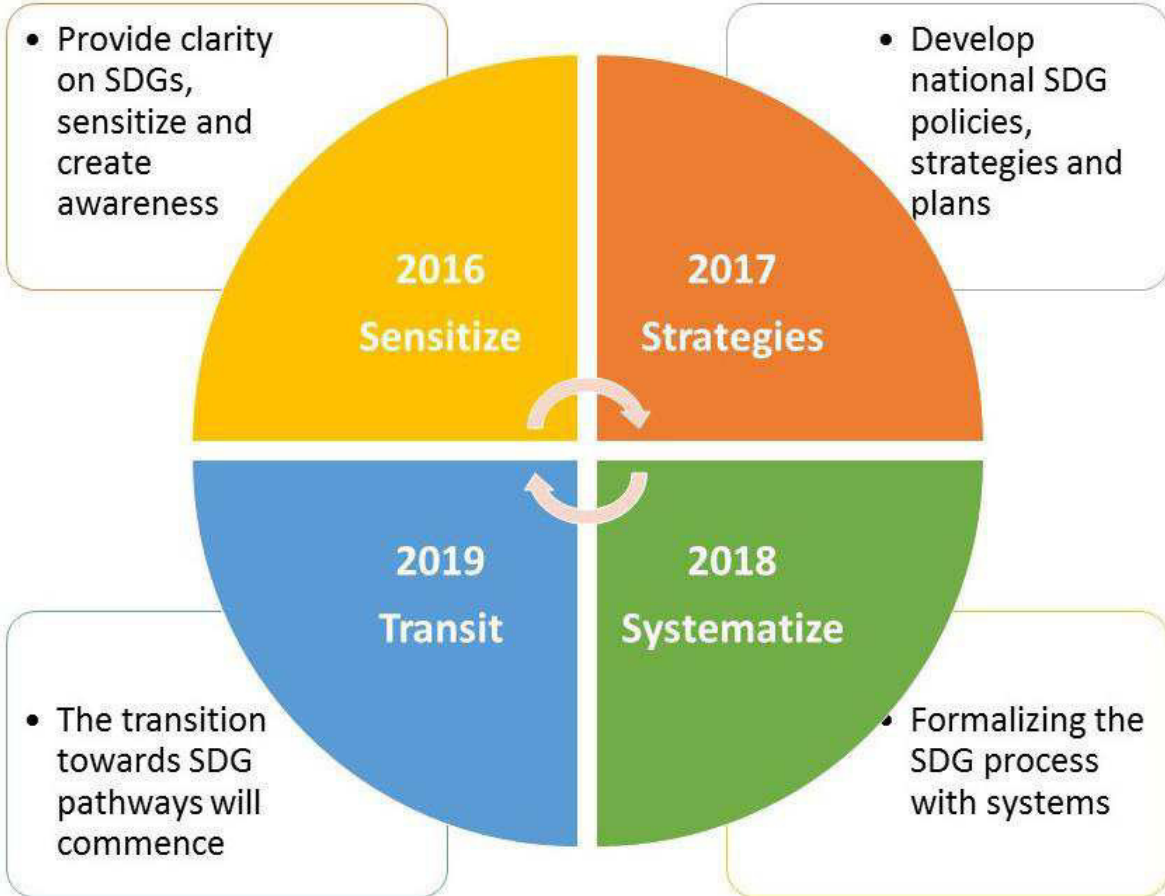
2021-2025

- Investment for sustainable infrastructure and systems in place

2026-2030

- Coherent and convergent sustainable systems in motion

STRATEGY: Transition Plans for Embedding SDGs



Activity 1: Capacity Building for Planning & Implementation of SDGs:
 [curriculum development, training of educationalists, politicians, administrators, CSO & Business leaders]

Activity 2: National SDG Roadmap:
 [mapping of institutional coherence, policy coherence, stakeholder engagement, etc. national SDG policy and strategy]

National SDG Action Plan

Activity 4 : National Monitoring, Review, Reporting and Follow-up Mechanism for SDGs:
 [training of educationalists, politicians, administrators, CSO & Business leaders]

Activity 3: Provincial Sustainability Plans:
 [Provincial Sustainability Plans, Sustainable Villages]



PROGRESS: Current Status of Early Initiatives for SDGs

Activity	Achievement	Status
Cabinet Ministry for Sustainable Development	Established in September 2015	Discontinued since December 2018
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG Roadmap Key Elements • National SD Engagement Platform • Institutional Coherence Mapping for SDG Implementation • National SDG Action Plan • Strategies and tools for integration and proto-typing 	All developed in 2016	All abandoned by the end of 2017
Parliamentary Select Committee on SDGs	Established in 2016	Discontinued since December 2018
Sustainable Development Act	Commenced in 2015	Adopted in October 2017
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Sustainable Development Council 	Appointed in end of 2018	Few meetings held
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Sustainable Development Policy & Strategy 	Mandated by the SD Act in 2017	Yet to commence

LOCALISING: Integration of Local Government in SDG Planning

Plans in 2016:

- a. Provincial Sustainability Plans
- b. Provincial demonstration and excellence centres for implementing SDGs
- c. Sustainable Villages

- The Ministry of Sustainable Development and Wildlife (MSDW) in 2016 had also launched the Provincial Sustainable Development Engagement Platform and organised capacity building workshops in several provinces which included local authorities.
- Senior officials of many provincial councils and local authorities were trained on mainstreaming and integration of SDGs in 2016 & 2017. However, no substantial efforts have been made towards localizing and decentralizing the development planning based on the SDGs.
- Stakeholder groups have created awareness on SDGs amongst local authorities, the mainstreaming and integration is lacking.
- Local governments are handicapped by a lack of clearly defined, devolved and decentralized SDG process by the central government
- Sub-national governments needs to be capacitated with authority, resources and finances to deliver and monitor progress of the SDGs.

REPORTING: Sri Lanka Voluntary National Review 2018

- A VNR Task Force (TF) was established consisting of governmental bodies including: The President's Office, The Prime Minister's Office, Ministries of National Policies and Economic Affairs, Foreign Affairs, Mahaweli Development and Environment, and Sustainable Development & Wildlife, The Finance Commission, Department of National Planning, Census and Statistics Department, Department of Project Monitoring and Management, and UN an Observer
- The Institute of Policy Studies of Sri Lanka (IPS) that comes under the purview of the Ministry of National Policies and Economic Affairs facilitated the VNR process and prepared the report.
- The Sri Lanka VNR claims to have employed a mix of quantitative and qualitative methods for data collection and analysis such as secondary data collection tools (e.g. review of literature/ policy documents) as well as primary data collection tools (e.g. stakeholder consultations, and key informant interviews).
- The key national policy documents that were thus reviewed include: Vision 2025, The Public Investment Programme 2017-2020, and The Sri Lanka Blue Green Budget of 2018.
- A Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) was developed with two major objectives: i) to consult all stakeholders involved in the SDG process in the country to get inputs for the preparation of the VNR as well as to raise awareness; ii) to set-up the platform for continuous stakeholder engagement in the post – 2018 VNR period.
- The VNR claims that Sri Lanka has made significant progress in several areas related to SDGs, in particular education, health, poverty and has faced challenges in terms of transportation, housing and environmental issues.

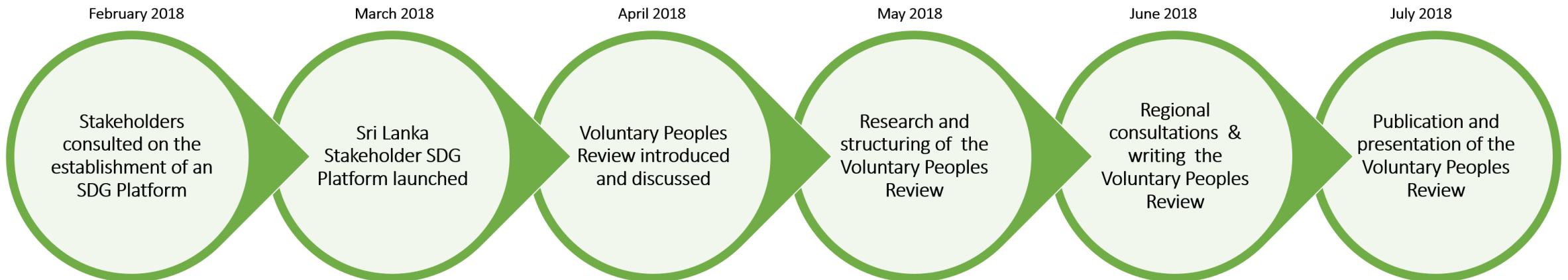
CRITIQUE: Sri Lanka Voluntary National Review 2018

- **A VNR must reflect the true status of transformation through an honest and inclusive stocktaking!**
- **It must provide an overview of what has been done, current status and future plans for mainstreaming and integration of SDGs**
- **It must be a representative views across all of government and stakeholders**

- The Sri Lanka VNR process generated limited interest by the political hierarchy and lacked leadership and direction.
- A bureaucratic process managed by few officials and hired a consultant agency had low understanding and expertise on preparing a VNR.
- Stakeholder engagement was initially restricted and with strong submission from civil society, a few stakeholder consultations were organized. However, these consultations appeared to be adhering to formalities than actual engagement.
- The VNR task force was a limited group of selected central government agencies lacking a whole of government approach and left out local government and stakeholders.
- Members from provincial councils and local authorities were not explicitly consulted and engaged.
- It had not even included the outcomes drawn from provincial level dialogues and consultations conducted in 2016 & 2017.
- The VNR has been a one-off project, not been translated into national languages and no follow on the VNR since HLPF in July 2018.

ALTERNATIVE: Peoples' Response to the VNR

As the VNR process in Sri Lanka had not demonstrated an inclusive intent and a clear rationale, the Sri Lanka Stakeholder SDG Platform (SLS SDG Platform) was established and a Voluntary Peoples Review (VPR) through a consultative and fact-finding process was decided upon.



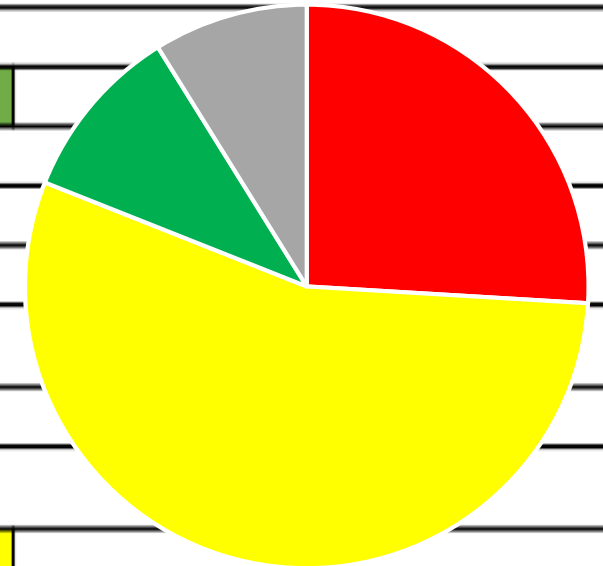
Methodology of an Independent Assessment

Goal	Indicator	National Baseline Indicator <i>(if available)</i>	Proposed National Baseline Indicator <i>(if different to national baseline indicator and used for rating)</i>	Rationale/ Justification of Rating <i>[based on the proposed baseline indicator]</i>	Performance Rating (score 1-10) <i>[green=8-10; Yellow=5-7; red=1-4; grey=not sure]</i>
RED		YELLOW		GREEN	
1.	No/weak Policy/legal framework available		1. Some Policy/legal framework available [needs strengthening]		1. Strong Policy/legal framework available
1.	No/weak plans and strategies exist		1. Some Plans and strategies exist [needs strengthening]		1. Strong Plans and strategies exist
1.	No/weak Agencies with clear mandate available		1. Some Agencies with clear mandate available [needs strengthening]		1. Strong Agencies available with clear mandate
1.	No/weak implementation of policies, plans and strategies on regular basis		1. Some implementation of policies, plans and strategies on irregular basis [needs strengthening]		1. Strong implementation of policies, plans and strategies on regular basis
1.	No/weak Awareness and capacity building available		1. Some Awareness and capacity building available [needs strengthening]		1. Strong Awareness and capacity building available
1.	NO baselines indicators set		1. Some baselines indicators set [needs strengthening]		1. Strong baselines indicators set
1.	No/weak monitoring, evaluation & reporting is available		1. Some monitoring, evaluation & reporting is available [needs strengthening]		1. Regular monitoring, evaluation & reporting is available
1.	No information or access to available		1. Some information or access to available [needs strengthening]		1. Strong information or access to available
1.	No/weak transparency and Accountability mechanism available		1. Some transparency and Accountability mechanism available [needs strengthening]		1. Strong transparency and Accountability mechanism available

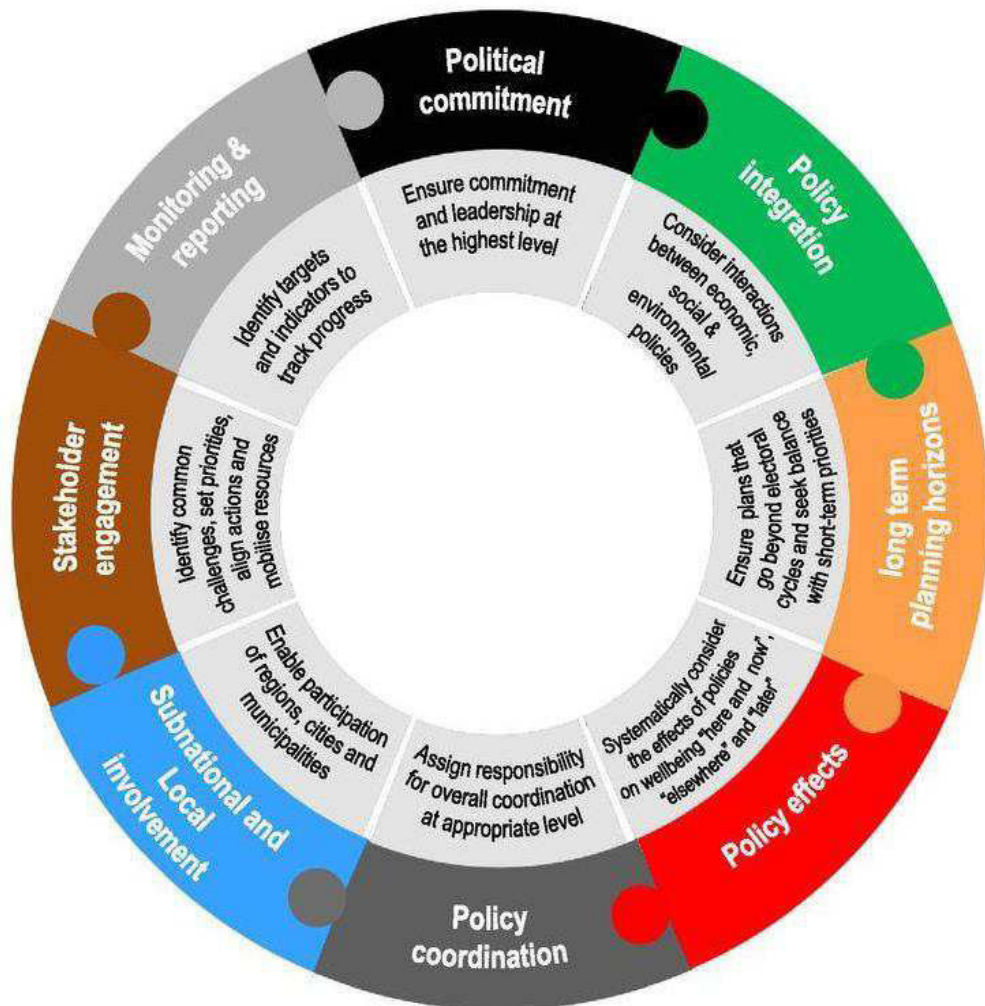
RATING: Status on the Implementation of the SDGs

- Lack of a **Policy Coherence** planning prevents proper mainstreaming
- Lack of **Institutional coherence** planning proper integration
- Lack of a **Monitoring, Evaluation, Follow-up & Reporting Mechanism** prevents honest stock-taking
- Lack of a **Sustainable Development Budgeting & a Financing Architecture** prevents true commitment to transformation

SDG	Performance Rating (score 1-10) [green=8-10; Yellow=5-7; red=1-4; grey=not sure]																		
	No-Action or very low initiative taken							Some action or some initiative taken					Progressing or high level of success						
1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.a	1.b												
2	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.a	2.b	2.c											
3	Review drafts were not received at the time of publication																		
4	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.a	4.b	4.c									
5	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.a	5.b	5.c										
6	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.a	6.b											
7	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.a	7.b														
8	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.9	8.10	8.a	8.b							
9	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.a	9.b	9.c											
10	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.a	10.b	10.c									
11	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.5	11.6	11.7	11.a	11.b	11.c									
12	12.1	12.2	12.3	12.4	12.5	12.6	12.7	12.8	12.a	12.b	12.c								
13	13.1	13.2	13.3	13.a	13.b														
14	14.1	14.2	14.3	14.4	14.5	14.6	14.7	14.a	14.a	14.b	14.c								
15	15.1	15.2	15.3	15.4	15.5	15.6	15.7	15.8	15.9	15.a	15.b	15.c							
16	16.1	16.2	16.3	16.4	16.5	16.6	16.7	16.8	16.9	16.10	16.a	16.b							
17	17.1	17.2	17.3	17.4	17.5	17.6	17.7	17.8	17.9	17.10	17.11	17.12	17.13	17.14	17.15	17.16	17.17	17.18	17.19



ASSESSMENT: Analysis of Mainstreaming & Integration of SDGs

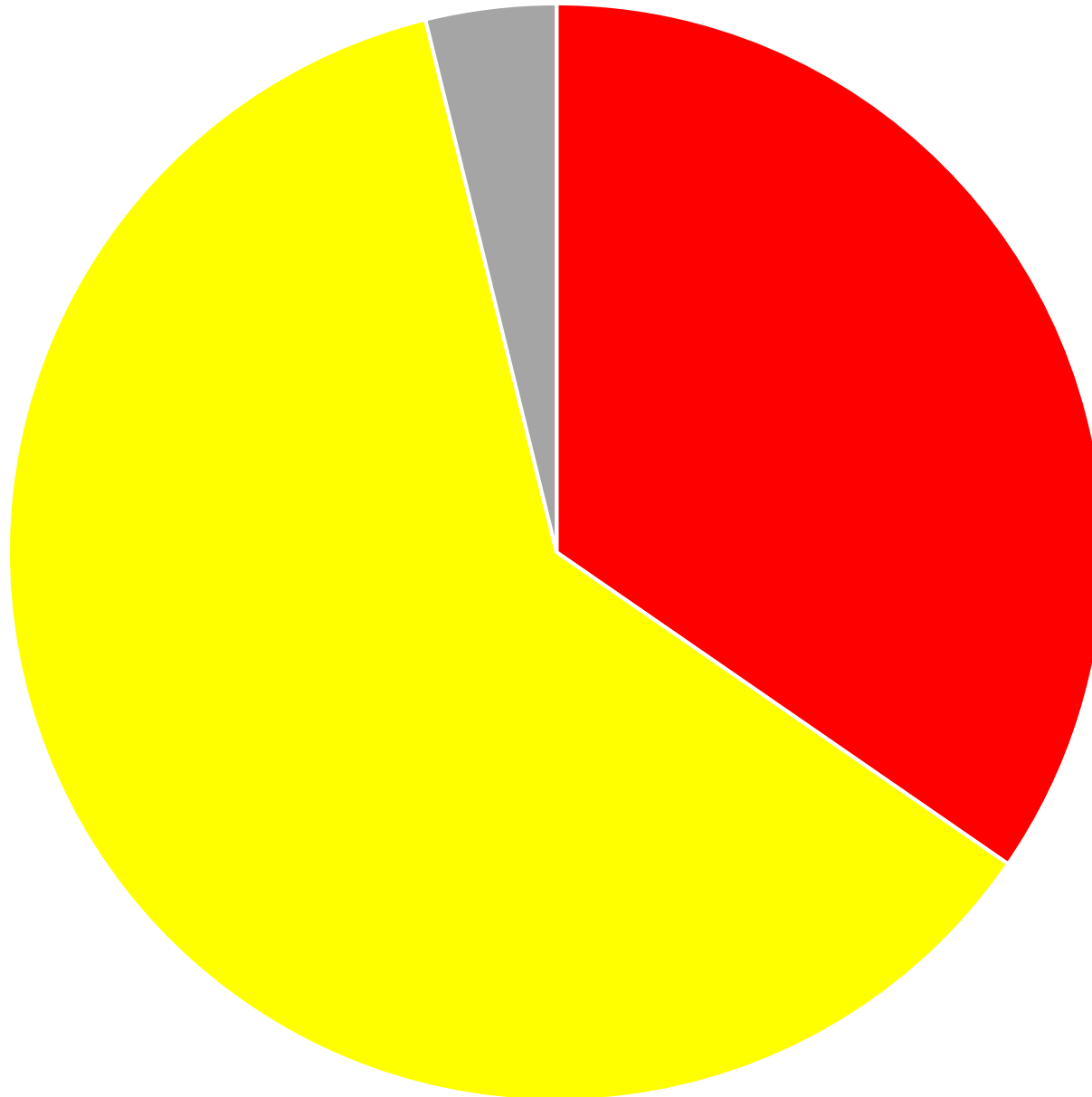


The 'Eight Building Blocks of Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development' recommended by the OECD is used below as a methodology to assess the state of SDGs in Sri Lanka.

No	Activity	Sub-Activity	Rating
1	Political commitment	mobilizing whole-of-government action	Yellow
2	Policy integration	balancing economic, environmental, and social concerns	Yellow
3	Long-term planning horizons	reconciling short- and long-term priorities	Red
4	Policy effects	addressing potential negative impacts of domestic policies beyond borders	Yellow
5	Policy coordination	ensuring coordinated and mutually supporting efforts across sectors	Red
6	Subnational and local involvement	involving subnational and local levels of government	Red
7	Stakeholder engagement	engaging key stakeholders beyond government	Red
8	Monitoring and reporting	using monitoring and reporting systems to inform coherent policy making	Red

Report Card on the State of Resilience

This following assessment is made using the SDG targets related building resilience identified by the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR). The linkages between disaster risk reduction and development in the context of 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 provides a clear rationale to assess Sri Lanka's state of transformation towards sustainable and resilient societies.



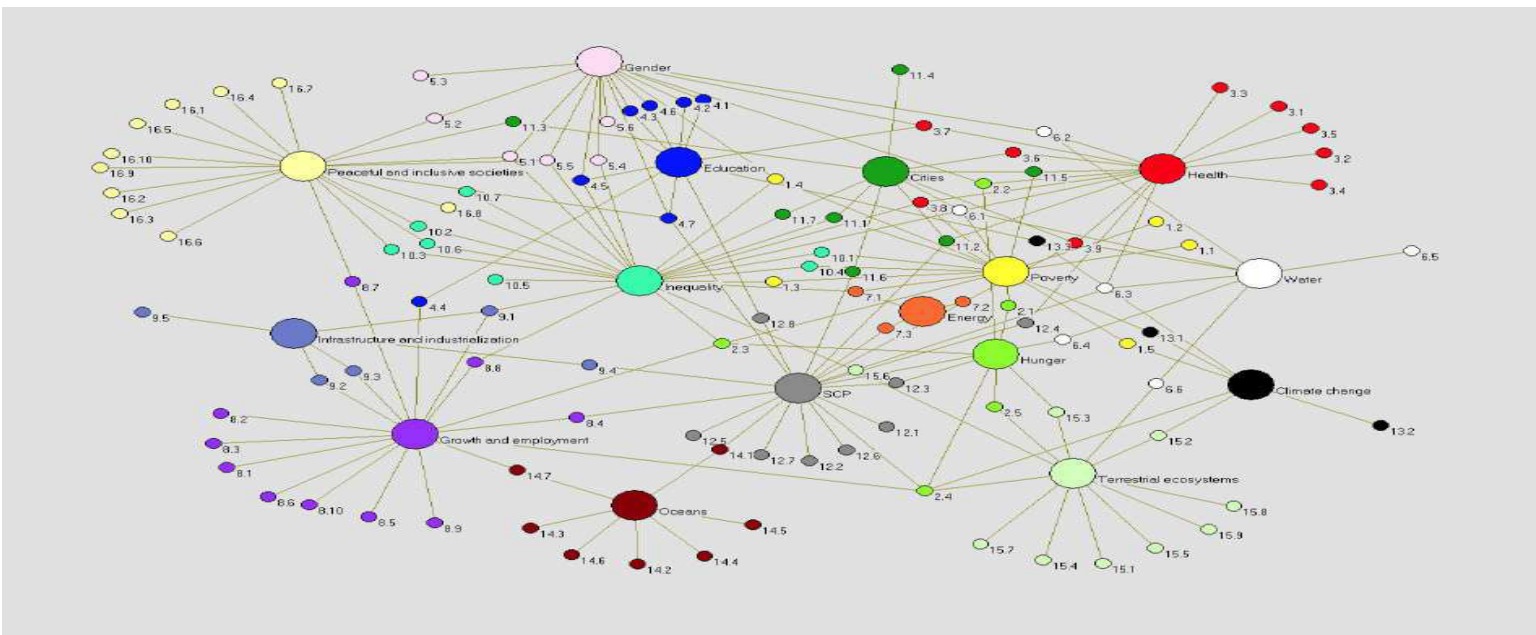
Target 1.5	Red
Target 2.4	Yellow
Target 3.d	Yellow
Target 4.7	Yellow
Target 4.a	Yellow
Target 6.6	Red
Target 9.1	Red
Target 9.a	Yellow
Target 11.1	Yellow
Target 11.3	Red
Target 11.4	Yellow
Target 11.5	Yellow
Target 11.b:	Yellow
Target 11.c	Red
12.2	Red
Target 13.1:	Yellow
Target 13.2	Yellow
Target 13.3	Yellow
Target 13.a	Grey
Target 13.b	Yellow
Target 14.2	Red
Target 15.1	Yellow
Target 15.2	Yellow
Target 15.3	Red
Target 15.4	Red
Target 15.9	Yellow

EMPOWERMENT: Enabling Local Governments for the Transformation



Local governments need to be

1. convinced to adopt the SDGs – BUILDING A COMPELLING CASE IS NECESSARY
2. helped in developing requisite capacity to implement the SDGs – TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IS REQUIRED
3. facilitated in the formulation of local sustainability plans - TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IS REQUIRED
4. assisted in conducting monitoring, evaluation and follow-up – NATIONAL/LOCAL INDICATOR FRAMEWORK DEVELOPMENT IS ESSENTIAL
5. supported in financing effective follow-up and review –SDG FINANCING / MOI IS KEY TO POLITICAL COMMITMENT



PROPOSAL: Capacity Building of Local Governments in Localising SDGs

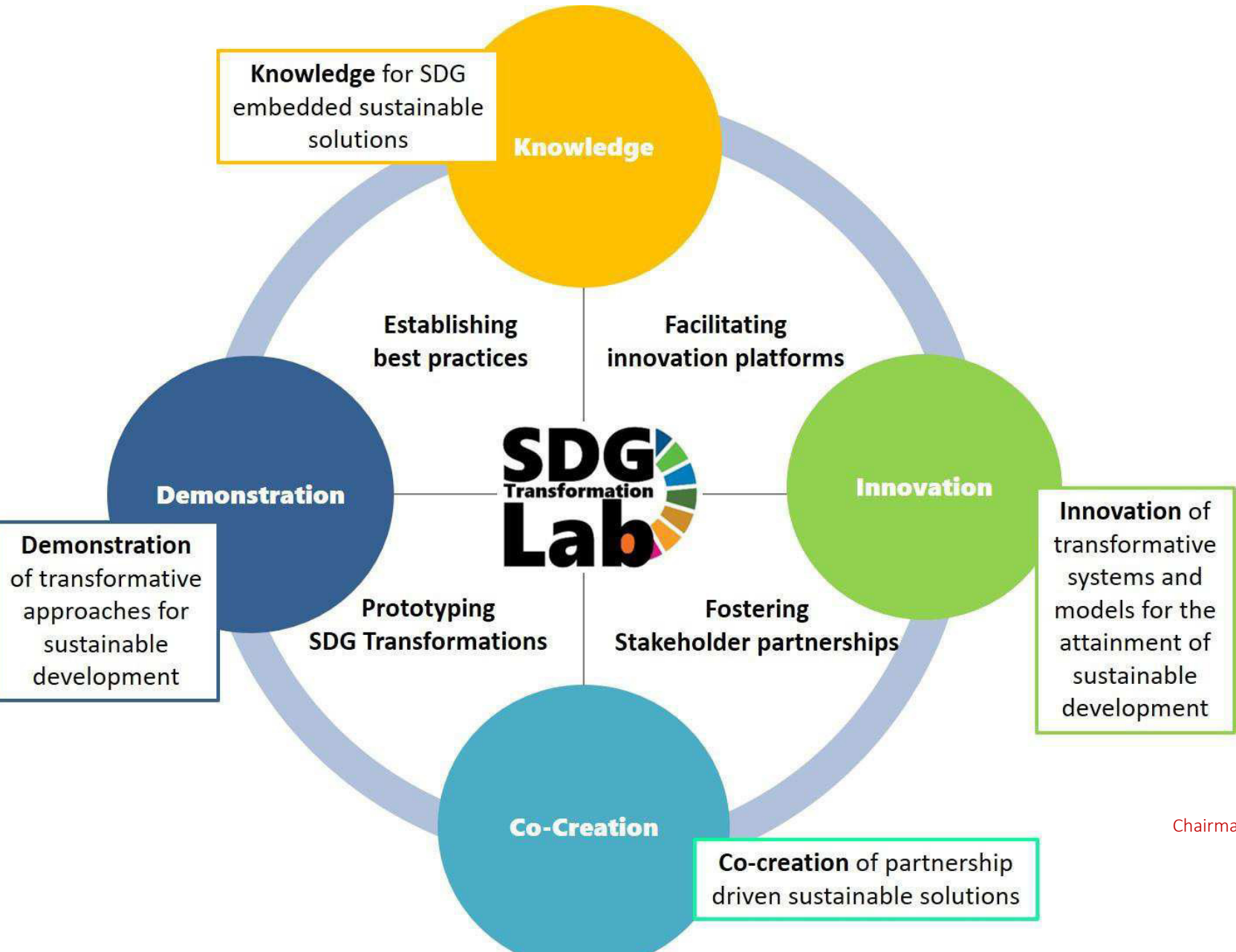
- Objective:**
- a. To strengthen the **capacity of provincial and local government in planning and implementing** the SDGs
 - b. To build knowledge and **capacity of stakeholders at local government levels towards engagement in implementing** the SDGs
 - c. To strengthen the process of **localised and decentralised monitoring and reporting for enhancing good governance**

- Strategy:**
- a. Strengthen the role of provincial and local government planning for sustainable development
 - b. Facilitate training programmes for stakeholders to enable higher capacity of contribution towards implementing the SDGs
 - c. Formulate an independent monitoring, review, reporting and follow-up mechanism for SDGs

- Activities:**
1. **Capacity building for mainstreaming & integration of SDGs**
 - 1.1.a Develop SDG communications & training material for provincial & local government authorities & stakeholders
 - 1.1b Awareness raising amongst provincial & local government authorities & stakeholders
 - 1.2.a Provincial stakeholder mapping & preliminary Stakeholder consultations
 - 1.2.b Thematic and sectoral fact finding, knowledge building and verification workshops based on SDG goals, targets and indicators
 2. **Formulate provincial sustainability plan & Localised SDG Mainstreaming & Reporting Mechanism**
 - 2.1.a Conduct an outline mapping of institutional and policy coherence in the province and across the local authorities
 - 2.1.b Data and information collection, analysis, tabulation, & verification
 - 2.2.a Develop guidelines and an outline framework for provincial sustainability plan
 - 2.2.b Formulating the Provincial SDG Plans
 - 2.2.c Formulate Outline framework for provincial indicators, monitoring, evaluation and reporting
 - 2.3.c Formulate provincial SDG monitoring, evaluation and reporting framework

We are seeking support and partnership!

FRAMEWORK: Fostering Transformation Towards Sustainable Development



- **Knowledge** where action-research will fuel publications, trainings and skills development
- **Innovation** where new ideas will be tested and systems designed
- **Co-creation** where partnerships for change are forged and horizontal knowledge shared
- **Demonstration** where success will be championed and expertise diffused for growth and scale.

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Uchita de Zoysa



**Workshop on
Enhancing the capacity of Local Government in Localising
Sustainable Development Goals**

**Overview of
Cambodian Sustainable Development Goal (CSDG)
Framework**

Poch Sovanndy

**Deputy Director General of Planning
Ministry of Planning,
Royal Government of Cambodia**

Paradise Hotel, Siemreap Province, 8 April 2019

Outline

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- I. Background;**
- II. The Process of SDG Localization into Cambodia Context;**
- III. Outline of CSDG Framework;**
- IV. Goals, Targets, and Indicators of CSDG Framework;**
- V. Integration into National Planning System;**
- VI. Conclusion;**
- VII. VNR 2019.**

I. Background

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- The mandate of MDG at the end 2015 and will be continuing by SDG 2016-2030;
- In the Cambodia context we prepare CSDG followed the CMDG;
- MOP has got the role of lead facilitate in localize SDG into Cambodia context with cooperation with LMs/LAs and other stakeholders;
- The result of localization is Cambodian Sustainable Development Goals (CSDG) Framework;
- The CSDG Framework will integrate into National Pan for implementing.

II. The Process of SDG Localization into Cambodia Context

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Based on UN Résolution A/RES/70/1 ÷ Paragraph 55 to 59 mentioned that each member of UN:

- Challenging different issues related to the achievement of SDG;
- Has right to Identify their own targets to deal with separate issues and contribute to achieve Global SDG;
- Has right to identify methodologies to integrate SDG into National plan system.
- Link between SDG with existing mechanism on development and environment protection;

II. The Process of SDG Localization into Cambodia Context (con't)

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- The process started since late 2015 to review and discuss on the preliminary list of SDG;
- Discussed and select Goals, Targets, and Indicators for the context of Cambodia;
- We discussed by P clusters (P1: People – Social, P2: Planet-environment, P3: Prosperity-Economic, P4: Peace, P5: Partnership);
- Criteria has been set for each indicators for selecting to National context;

II. The Process of SDG Localization into Cambodia Context (con't)

6

- Many meeting and WSs has been conducted to discuss and work on targets and indicators of CSDG; including
- **Inter-ministerial meeting on 31 May 2017 and 29 September 2017;**
- February 2018, prepared CSDG Framework based on result of consultation with LMs/LAs;
- Discussed the draft of CSDG Framework in Economic and Financial Policy Committee (EFPC) on 24 April 2018;
- set up small group to review targets and indicators;
- Small group meeting on 6 July 2018;

II. The Process of SDG Localization into Cambodia Context (con't)

- Second meeting of Economic and Financial Policy Committee (EFPC) on 3 October 2018;
- Submitted final version of CSDG Framework to Council of Ministers for approval;
- on 19 November 2018 the draft of CSDG Framework approved by RGC in full cabinet meeting on 19 November 2018;
- Publish, Launch and Dissemination at National and subnational level.

III. Outline of CSDG Framework

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The CSDG Framework divided into 2 parts:

- Part I: Framework Report & Roadmap for Integrating the CSDGs within National Planning and Delivery;
- Part II: Target & Indicator Data Schedules.

III. Outline of CSDG Framework (con't)

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Part I consisting 5 Chapters:

- Introduction
- Chapter I: Strategic Framework and Development Context;
- Chapter II: Cambodia Millennium Goals (CMDGs) & lessons learnt;
- Chapter III: Consolidated CSDGs Framework;
- Chapter IV: Challenges to rolling out the CSDGs;
- Chapter V: Conclusions.

III. Outline of CSDG Framework (con't)

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Part II: Target & Indicator Data Schedules. This part consisting 2 Schedules:

Schedules 1 Showing Meta Data including Responsible agency, Clear definition, Method to calculation values of targets, Sources of data, and cycle of data for each indicator by Target and Goal;

- Indicators of CSDG by Goal and Target including:
 - Indicators exactly the same global indicators;
 - Revised indicators to fit with Cambodian context, proxy indicators;
 - Sub-indicators/disaggregated indicators.

III. Outline of CSDG Framework (con't)

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- Each Indicators must identify:
 - Definition;
 - Responsible agency;
 - Sources of data support;
 - Cycle of data support;
 - method to calculation value of targets.
- **Schedules 2** showing:
 - Based line for each indicator (normally year 2015);
 - Value of targets by year from 2016 to 2030.

IV. Goals, Targets, and Indicators of CSDG Framework

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Goals of CSDG Framework:

- 18 goals including:
 - 17 from global goals;
 - 1 National goal (18th End the negative impact of Mine/ERW and promote victim assistance)

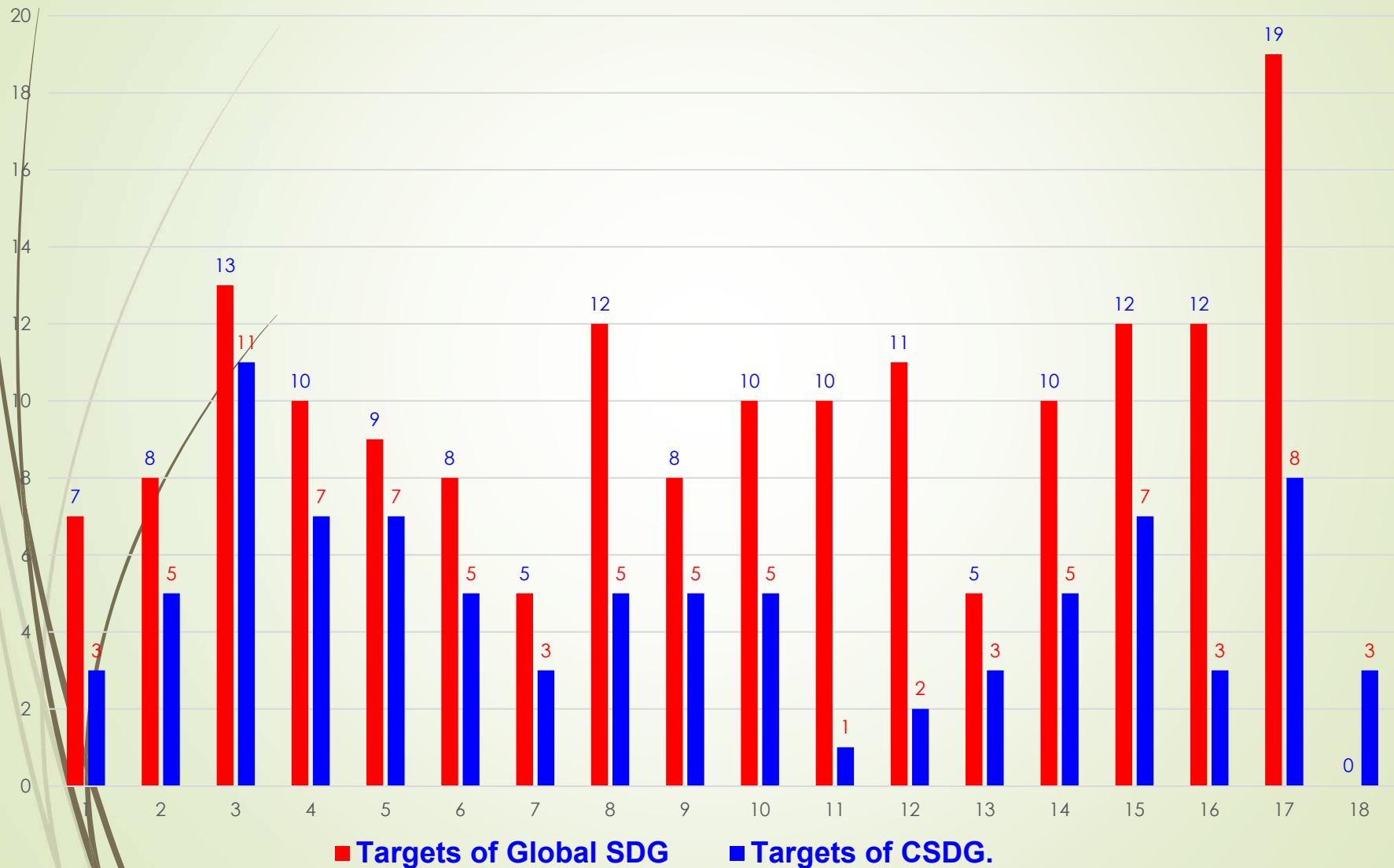
IV. Goals, Targets, and Indicators of CSDG Framework (con't)

Targets of CSDG Framework:

- 88 targets including:
 - 84 from global among the 169 ; and
 - add 4 national targets.

Compare Global Targets and CSDG Targets

47



IV. Goals, Targets, and Indicators of CSDG Framework (con't)

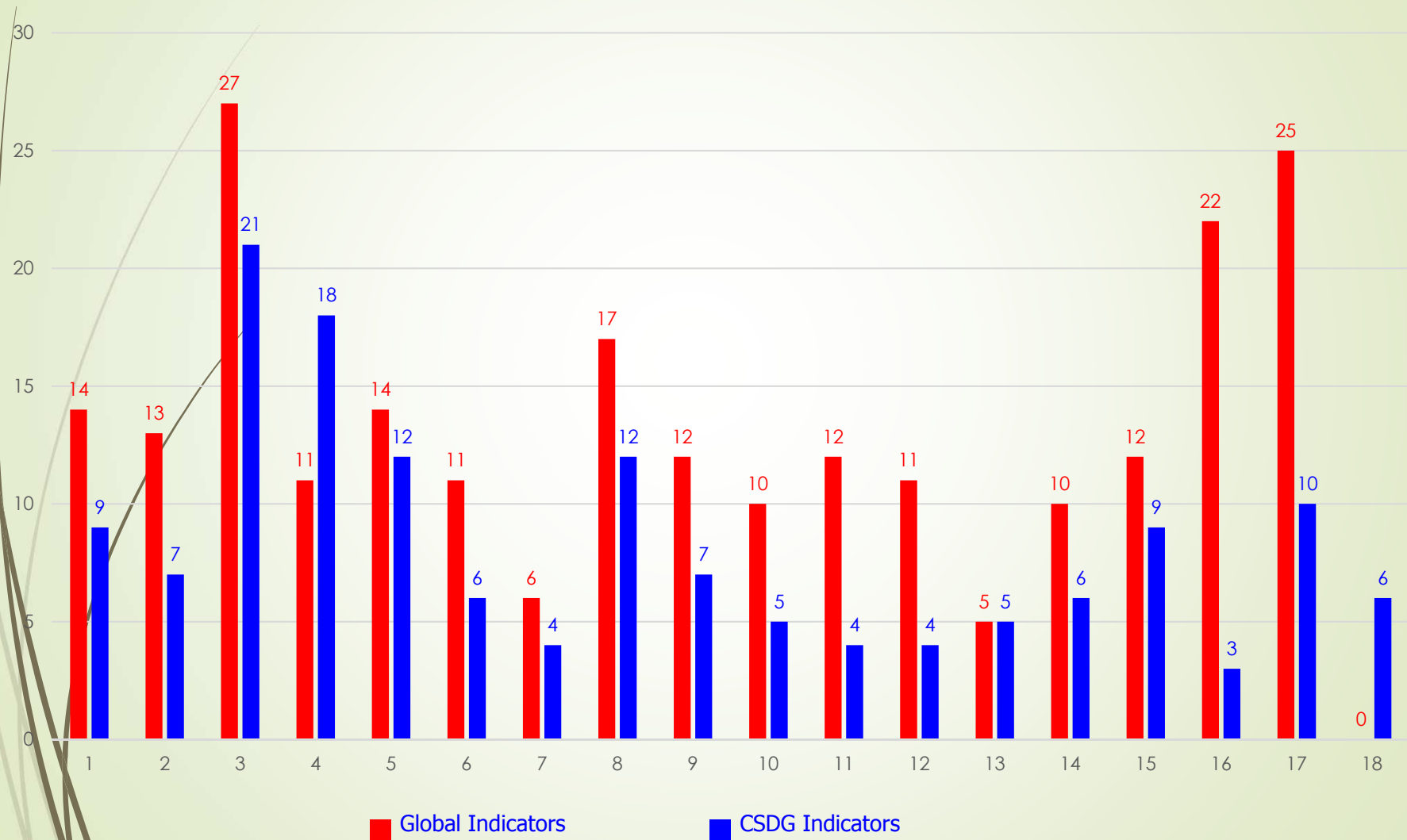
15

Indicators of CSDG Framework:

- Total Global indicators 244:
 - repeated indicators: 12
 - excluded repeated indicators 232
- CSDGs has 148 Indicators including:
 - get from global indicators 52
 - disaggregate indicators 23 and
 - revised and new indicators (proxy indicators) 73

Compare Global Indicators and CSDG Indicators

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V. Integration into National Planning System

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- For Implementation, CSDGs need to integrate into planning system;
- NSDP: all goals, Targets, and outcome and Impact Indicators;
- SSDP: goals, targets, and Indicators related to the sector and prepare action plan for implement;
- **Sub-national Development Plan: disaggregate goals, targets, and indicators into action plan for implement.**

VI. Conclusion

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- CSDG is more ambitious compare to CMDG although Cambodia select only 88 targets (169) and 148 indicators (232);
- In addition to limited national budget, we need to mobilise resources from other sources for implement o achieve the CSDG and contribute to achieve global SDG.
- CSDG is not belong to only RGC but all the member of Cambodian society have right to implement and contribute to achieve;
- Benefits of CSDG achievement is belong to all member of Cambodian Society, **“No one left behind”**.

VII. VRN 2019

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Cambodia already registered to Voluntaries National Review in 2019 to presentation in UN;

- National WS on 31 January 2019 to:
 - presentation the general guideline on VNR 2019 from UNESCAP;
 - presentation some experiences from countries in the region in VNR 2019 preparation;
 - provide guideline to LMs LAs to provide input to MOP for VNR 2019, Goal 4, 8, 10, 13, 16, and 17;
 - provide opportunities to DPs to provide assistant to LMs LAs in prepare inputs;
 - inform NGOs and Private sectors to contribute inputs for VNR 2019
- Visited Ministry of Foreign Affair Thailand to get experience form Thai government;
- The draft preparation in the process and we hope the first draft will finish and send to UN by mid-May 2019.



Thank you !



SUMMARY OF THE KEY POINTS DAY 1

*PARTICIPANTS FROM PHILIPPINES, SOUTH KOREA,
SRI LANKA & CAMBODIA*

Key Point of Day 1

- ▶ *Localization must take into consideration the actual context on the ground; key element of localization:*
 - Engagement of LGU's in national coordination mechanism
 - Development of partnership towards building capacities, including scaling up of ppp where local government association may help in promoting local government buy-in of stakeholders
 - Conduct of reviews to allow inclusion of all stakeholders in the process, especially in data generation, planning, resource mobilization, and bandine setting/outcome targeting
 - Innovation, initiative and co-creation must be injected into a transformation framework for sustainable development on strategies and objective

Key Issue for Day 2

- ▶ Data generation and SDG indicator at the grassroots vs cultural, religion an political stumbling blocks
- ▶ Best practices models to address city oriented SDG's in view of continuous migration vs urban sustainability
- ▶ Securing local government buy-in vs context specific challenges

Key Point of Day 1

- ▶ *Integration of SDG's into the national / regional development plans is a significant factor to achieve the localization of SDG's*
- ▶ *Innovative methods of collecting data from every sectors' sources is a key to set-up an agreeable/objective indicator/baseline for monitoring and evaluation*
- ▶ *VNR is not about a 'report' but about the 'process to check the progress of SDG implementation with ALL stakeholders participants*
- ▶ *Integrated approach to all its goals with local priority is very important to overcome sectoral/fragmented efforts of public/civil actors*

Key Issue for Day 2

- ▶ More practical / technical information on:
 - Financing the implementation of this process at the local level
 - Statistics data collection
 - Alignment of central/local governments
- Examples from mid/small size local government

Key Point of Day 1

- *Policy coherence issue*
- *Institutional coordination*
- *Mainstreaming and integrating LA's in achieving SDG's*
- *Political hinderence in progressing on SDG's*
- *Stakeholders engagement challenges*
- *VNR is not representative, not addressing the total challenges of 2030 agenda*

Key Issue for Day 2

- *Focusing on HOO to mainstream local government into SDG's*
- *Develop capacity / financing SDG's*
- *HOO to create a collective effort towards localizing SDG's*

Key Point of Day 1

- ▶ *The presentation of expected outputs by participants and receiving experiences and information*
- ▶ *2030 agenda for sustainable development*
- ▶ *Leadership, ownership and capacity for 2030 agenda local implementation and empowerment of stakeholders (Indonesia)*
- ▶ *SDG localization (monitoring and reporting of progress - by Luc Aldon, UCLG)*
- ▶ *Defining the roles of sub-national government in the SDG localization (presentation by Cambodian)*
- ▶ *Group Discussion*

Get inspired

Alignment and integration

Learning UCLG

- VVSG
- FCM
- FEMP
- UCLG ASPAC
- CNM
- PLATFORMA

Where to get inspired ?



Learning
Module 1:
Localizing
the SDGs
/Introduction



Learning
Module 2:
Territorial
Planning
to Achieve
the SDGs

Get inspired



Contact us, share and contribute

Thank you for your attention and help!

Contact us and participate to the localization process:

- All our reports are available online: <https://www.gold.uclg.org/>.
Check out how to best contribute and take part in the localization process
- You can follow us on Twitter: @GoldUCLG
- You can contact us directly at: gold@uclg.org

Calendar

TODAY
Workshop
Siem Reap

July _ HLPF 2019
22-26 September
Climate; SDG; FFD SUMMITs
&
Local and Regional Government Forum

20-22 May
- U20 (Tokyo)
- International Conference
on Climate Change

February World
Urban Forum Abu
Dhabi

24 march 2019
UNESCAP Regional
Development Forum




11-15 November
UCLG World Congress/
Summit

NOTES FROM THE WORKSHOP

8 – 9 APRIL 2019

Siem Reap, Cambodia

REALITY MEETS EXPECTATION?

- LEARNING AND SHARING EXPERIENCES AND PRACTICES FROM OTHER COUNTRIES 
- EXTENDING NETWORKS ON THE ISSUES OF SDGs LOCALIZATION 
- FINDING OPPORTUNITIES ON INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS 

COLLECTED POTENTIAL NEXT AGENDA

(CAPACITY BUILDING, RESEARCH, ACCESS)

- Capacity Building

- Innovative sub national blended finance on SDG localization
- Writing proposal for viable TA & FA on SDG's and forming multi sector group
- Database building → VLR & VNR
- Media strategy on SDG localization (mainstreaming)
- Put SDG's strategy into multi-sector action (specific form Assoc of LGU as an enabler and ecosystem influencer)

- Research

- Size of city / LG (small-medium-metropolitan) and effective SDG's localization strategy
- Integrating various global agenda into local action (SDG's climate change, smart cities)
- Scaling up local best practices into national program
- Mapping the gap and leading cities (Assoc of LGs)

- Access

- Open access to the most needing countries on developing local social enterprises related to SDGs (focus on local CSO and the Youth)
- Implement Real collaborative SDG projects ()GET REAL – STOP TALKING)
- Facilitate the establishment of platforms for national- local dialogue and Asia Networks

SUMMARY 3 SCENARIOS

