Sixth South-East Asia Multi-Stakeholder Forum
“Accelerating the Recovery from COVID-19 while Advancing the full Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”

SESSION 2:
SDG 11 - Make cities and communities inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable

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South-East Asia is not on track to achieve any of the 17 Goals by 2030, given the current pace of progress by countries in the subregion.

SDG goal 11 was greatly affected by road traffic deaths and human and economic loss from disasters. The trends in these goals must be reversed if the subregion is to make sufficient improvement toward achieving the SDGs by 2030.
Localising the SDGs Strategy for SDGs 11

- Transport and Mobility
- Reducing Environmental Impact
- Disaster Risk Reduction
- Integrated planning and management
- Sustainable Financing
- Implementing National Urban Policy

- Blended Municipal Finance
- Religious Institution Voluntary Involvement (e.g. Badan Amil Zakat Nasional)
- Special Incentive Funds from National Government
- Local Government Loan and Municipal Bond
- Public Private Partnership for the SDGs (e.g. Jakarta Development City Network initiated during COVID-19 Pandemic)
Market management:
It is necessary to work with local communities to protect public health while ensuring food supply and household needs through customized local and wholesale market management. The government can publish daily prices on the municipality’s website to avoid fraudulent price increases.

Budgeting Schemes and Alternative Financing Opportunities in the Regions in Achieving Sustainable Development Goals during the COVID-19 Pandemic

Fiscal policy:
Fiscal policy has been one of the most important tools to mitigate the devastating effects of the pandemic on economies at macro and household levels. The pandemic has required more significant capital healthcare expenditure to improve the capacity of such facilities. Remote education under lockdown was also a government priority using various fiscal instruments to cope with pandemic emergencies. However, the fiscal stimulus packages and increased health care spending appear to be the most significant contributors to government expenditure.

Acceleration of Digital Technology:
With the support of various parties, municipalities need to accelerate the use of digital technology to provide remote administration services to residents and companies, thereby limiting physical movement.

Measuring Circular Economy Jobs in Cities and Local Governments

Collaboration:
In handling a crisis like COVID-19, the collaboration and participation of each party is the key to success. The government must formulate policies supporting community welfare and the economy wheel. Economists and strategic thinkers in the economic field need to support a comprehensive study. In addition, the exchange of information between local governments regarding their success can support the economic recovery efforts of other cities.

Source: [https://www.sng-wofi.org/](https://www.sng-wofi.org/)
Establishing city-to-city cooperation as part of decentralisation plays an essential part of SDGs localisation process, which opens new fields and opportunities in international action of the local and regional governments (LRGs). In Southeast Asia Region, UCLG ASPAC carried out “Localise SDGs Project in Indonesia” and assist several cities in the making of Voluntary Local Review (VLR) and Voluntary Sub-National Review (VSR).

- VSR Indonesia
- VLR Surabaya
- VLR Jakarta
- VSR the Philippines
Advocacy: Asia-Pacific Local Government Coordinating Body

Members:

- C40 CITIES
- ICLEI
- CITYNET
- metropolis

Partners:

- IGES
- ESCAP
- UNDRR
- UN-HABITAT

- Representation of local authorities stakeholder group at regional forums such as the Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development (APFSD), Asia-Pacific Regional Review of Implementation of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, and Asia-Pacific Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (APMCDRR);
- Unification and consolidation of local government voice through the submission of local authorities’ statement at regional forums;
- Organisation of side events on priority areas of local governments at regional forums.

On 28 March 2022, UCLG ASPAC co-organised the side event of 2022 APFSD with UNESCAP and ADB entitled Bridging the Gap: Experience of Sub National Governments in Reporting and Monitoring SDGs Achievement. The event was aimed at showcasing the local governments’ performance in undertaking VSR from Sri Lanka, Pakistan and Philippines as well as VLR from Bangladesh, Indonesia, Nepal and Malaysia. The event managed to present and discuss the sub national and local governments’ progress on SDGs localisation reflected in their SDGs voluntary reports.
ASEAN Mayors Forum (AMF) initiated by Gov of Indonesia in 2011, has been facilitated by UCLG ASPAC afterwards. It received an accreditation from ASEAN in 2018.

- Build synergy and capacity through multilateral cooperation amongst cities and local governments of ASEAN.

- Promote localisation the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, such as the UNDRR Making Cities Resilient Campaign 2030.
Key Takeaways

• Measure in a way that reflects the quality of life enjoyed by present and future public.

• The Strengthening of Sub-National Public Finance is a key to the implementation of Global Agendas

• Local Governments have to be active in finding the way of alternative financing to survive in this current condition (post-COVID-19 pandemic). Myriad of options are available to source the SDGs implementation

• Local Government Leadership, political will and the role of LGA combine could do more in attaining the SDGs

• Enabling environment on localisation of SDGs needs to be strengthened

• Collaboration and creating people-centric policies, will catalyse the attainment of SDG 11.