



DECENTRALISATION &  
LOCAL GOVERNANCE



# **LOCALIZING GLOBAL AGENDAS**

**REPORT ON THE JOINT LEARNING EVENT OF  
THE ADB GOVERNANCE THEMATIC GROUP AND  
THE DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS NETWORK ON DECENTRALISATION  
AND LOCAL GOVERNANCE (DeLoG)**



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Claudia Buentjen  
Governance Thematic Group Secretariat  
Asian Development Bank



Jochen Mattern  
Coordinator, Secretariat DeLoG  
Development Partners Network  
on Decentralisation and Local  
Governance

**ABBREVIATIONS**

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
CDIA	-	Cities Development Initiative Asia
DCPEIR	-	District Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review
DeLoG	-	Development Partners Network on Decentralisation and Local Governance
MDGs	-	Millennium Development Goals
PPP	-	Public-Private Partnership
PRC	-	People's Republic of China
SDGs	-	Sustainable Development Goals
TA	-	Technical Assistance
UN	-	United Nations
UNCDF	-	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UCLG-ASPAC	-	United Cities and Local Governments Asia-Pacific
UNDP	-	United Nations Development Programme



## I. BACKGROUND AND SUMMARY

Following a successful joint knowledge event in August 2015<sup>1</sup>, the Governance Thematic Group of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Development Partners Network on Decentralisation and Local Governance (DeLoG)<sup>2</sup> conducted the Joint Learning Event on Localizing Global Agendas from 27–29 September 2016 at the ADB headquarters. The event aimed to explore current approaches by countries in the Asia-Pacific region and by development partners for localizing global agendas and for ensuring the role of subnational governments in urban development and climate change activities. The event concept note is attached in Appendix 1.

The three-day event began with an introductory session on the global agendas—2030 Agenda adopted in September 2015, the Paris Agreement of December 2015, and the New Urban Agenda later adopted during the Habitat III Conference in Quito in October 2016—and proceeded with panel and focus group discussions on how to localize SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities) and SDG 13 (climate action). The Agenda is provided in Appendix 2.

Following the welcome remarks, presentations<sup>3</sup> and discussions started with a general introduction on the global agendas and proceeded with strategies for localizing the agendas, particularly the goal for sustainable cities and communities (SDG 11) and climate action (SDG 13). Country experiences in terms of policies, processes, initiatives, programs and projects, and the support provided by development partners showed how global policy objectives are being translated and achieved at the subnational level. The following aspects/ideas were highlighted in the sessions.

1. Localizing is not only about integrating global agendas in the country development plans and programs, but about empowering subnational governments to implement those plans and programs. The word ‘local’ extends to the level of communities, families and individuals. Localizing global agendas does not mean local implementation of programs and strategies decided at a higher level – it requires a two-way approach where national goals and priorities derived from the global agendas are matched with and shaped by local needs and priorities as determined by local stakeholders.
2. Strategies for localizing global agendas may vary for each country, but experience-based lessons have emphasized the importance of creating an enabling environment which requires a legal or policy framework for localization, financing (new or redirected funds) and capacity development for all actors and not just local governments. Countries are increasingly switching their roles from passively receiving to actively demanding services and support from development partners, engaging the private sector, having a feedback mechanism, and interlinking the initiatives of different sectors. The latter is a lesson learned from the Millennium Development Goals in which the implementation of various interventions tend to converge at the community and family levels, making labels and silos less relevant. Additionally, knowing how to best communicate the global agendas down to the community and family levels is crucial.

<sup>1</sup> For more information, visit: <http://k-learn.adb.org/learning-events/external-support-decentralization-reforms-and-local-governance-systems-asia-pacific> and <http://delog.org/web/adb-delog-seminar-in-manila-decentralisation-reforms-in-the-asia-pacific/>

<sup>2</sup> For more information on DeLoG, visit <http://delog.org>

<sup>3</sup> For the full text of speeches and presentations, visit: <http://k-learn.adb.org/learning-events/localizing-global-agendas>

3. Some country-specific initiatives on localization are worth noting: (i) Nepal's SDG-coded budget allocation; (ii) the Philippines' policy of embedding global agendas in the public sector management cycle and its initiative to translate the Millennium Development Goals into the context (and language) of the communities and families in city slums; and (iii) Tajikistan's centralized approach to governance, anchored on the National Development Strategy 2030 that guides the public investment program, the medium-term expenditure program, and the medium-term development plan. Local government associations, such as the United Cities and Local Governments-Asia Pacific (UCLG-ASPAC), can likewise help by connecting local governments to development partners, by promoting awareness, capacity development and assessment of the best ways to communicate the SDGs, and through the development of a roadmap for localizing the SDGs.
4. On localizing the SDG 11 in particular, ADB's Urban Governance and Infrastructure Improvement Project in Bangladesh has shifted the policy focus from purely urban infrastructure development, to include capacity development and improved governance at the local level, using a performance-based fund allocation strategy and initiatives to increase citizen awareness, participation in urban planning, and inclusive approaches to ensure inclusiveness for women and the urban poor. Similarly, a multi-stakeholder business model for sludge management in Faridpur is featuring private sector engagement, technology for emptying and treatment, social mobilization, digitization of the demand for service, service tariffs and capacity building for various actors. The Cities Development Initiative for Asia and the Public-Private Partnership Center of the Philippines both provide technical assistance to help local governments package and obtain financing for their projects.
5. On localizing SDG 13, Bhutan is mainstreaming a performance-based climate change adaptation grant using local planning, budgeting and fund delivery systems. In Nepal and Pakistan, the United Nations Development Program is piloting the District Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review (DCPEIR) to integrate climate change in the local planning and budgeting process. The Wuppertal Institut's Sino-German Low Carbon Cities Initiative aims to develop an integrated low carbon adaptation strategy for Chinese cities using scientific methods, stakeholder dialogues, interdisciplinary studies, and good practice tours. For its part, ADB has established the Climate Technology Finance Center to support developing countries and the low carbon program in the People's Republic of China—a pilot for early peaking emission cities. San Juan City in Metro Manila is implementing various initiatives toward climate change mitigation and adaptation from ecological solid waste management to environmental awareness seminars for business establishments, and using Enviro-Kidz<sup>4</sup> to promote awareness in schools.
6. Tools are being developed to help the countries implement the global agendas. In addition to the DCPEIR, a Toolbox for Localizing the SDGs - which consists of practical methods to achieve sustainable development at the local level in the form of tools, a library and a platform for discussion and engagement - was later launched during the UN-Habitat conference in October 2016 in Quito.

Overall, the participants have rated the event's quality between "good" and "excellent" and the programme's content between "satisfied" and "very satisfied", also expressing their

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<sup>4</sup> A local government initiated program targeting grade school children who participate in information campaigns and cleanliness drives leading up to multi-stakeholder environment awareness celebrations during San Juan City holidays.



appreciation for the knowledge and experience shared by the resource persons and co-participants.

The event gathered about 70 participants comprising: ADB staff, consultants and Youth Program representatives; United Nations agencies; representatives of civil society and local government associations; and representatives of the governments of Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, the Philippines, and Tajikistan. The speakers' profile and list of participants are provided in Appendix 3 and 4.

## II. OPENING

1. The event was opened by **Bambang Susantono**, Vice President for Knowledge Management and Sustainable Development, ADB, who emphasized the recognition accorded by the global agendas to the role of subnational governments in achieving global policy objectives. He said that development partners have sought a common approach for their support for decentralization reforms, and that it is in this regard that the ADB Governance Thematic Group and DeLoG are using the event to share experiences, describe strategies and methodologies, and explore areas of common interest and potential cooperation.

2. **Claudia Buentjen**, Principal Public Sector Management Specialist, Governance Thematic Group Secretariat, ADB, spoke on behalf of DeLoG, by presenting the speech (Appendix 5) of Jochen Mattern, Coordinator of the DeLoG Secretariat. Adding to the remarks of Vice President Susantono about the three global agendas, the importance of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, which adopted a framework for financing development, was noted. More importantly, DeLoG called for national governments and development partners to support the efforts of local governments by stimulating local finance mechanisms. A video (<http://delog.org/web/about-delog/video-about-delog-dlg/>) describing DeLoG's beginnings, objectives and current work was shown to the participants.

3. **Rainer Rohdewohld**, ADB staff consultant, emphasized the role of local governments in implementing the global agendas, noting that it is the local governments who will do a lot of ground work to make things happen. The national governments, in turn, will provide the framework for translating the agendas into policies, plans, and programs. Rainer added that DeLoG and the ADB Governance Thematic Group have been organizing events to enable development partners to discuss issues and ongoing debates on decentralization and local governance and to learn from each other. He concluded by giving an overview of the event's program.

## III. SESSION 1: INTRODUCTORY STATEMENTS

4. A panel of resource persons representing different stakeholder groups set the stage for discussion and reflection by sharing their thoughts and experiences on localizing the global agendas.

5. **Joseph D'Cruz**, Regional Team Leader, SDG, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Bangkok, shared three main points: First, the underlying principles of the SDGs consist of universality (inclusion of both developing and developed countries), integration (goals and targets need to be approached as a package), and leaving no one behind (reach all levels, eliminate all forms of poverty). Second, country approaches to the global agendas vary and UNDP supports the countries in all areas of its work. For example, UNDP is discussing with the Philippines how the SDGs can be weaved into the government operations. And third, it is impossible to disaggregate things into silos or sectors at the local level. The main challenge now is how to define, measure, target, and address development issues, such as pockets of poverty or exclusion.

6. **Rolando Tungpalan**, Deputy Director General of Investment Planning, National Economic and Development Authority, Government of the Philippines outlined these points: (i) localizing SDGs is a means to an end: it requires bringing down planning and decision making to the local level to ensure coherence, synergy, and effectiveness with proper guidance from the national government, especially in the case of the Philippines, an archipelago; (ii) to have the best chance of achieving these objectives, some principles must guide the process: strong country ownership, alignment with country priorities and use of country systems, focus on country-owned results, and transparency and accountability

especially in reporting progress. He also expressed interest in hearing more of the “hows” and less of the “whats”.

7. **Preety Bhandari**, Technical Advisor (Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management), Thematic Advisory Cluster, ADB, explained sustainable development with a focus on disaster risk reduction and climate action, noting the close link between these and the actions required at the subnational levels, and by pointing out that 13 of the 17 SDGs impinge on building resilience and addressing climate change and disaster risks. For its part, ADB targets to double its annual climate change financing to \$6 billion by 2020. She concluded on the importance of having an integrated approach to implement the global agendas, which requires the following: translation of targets into plans to be delivered at the local level; adequate financing; partnership between governments and other actors; skills and capacity at the local level, and protocols for monitoring, reporting, and verification.

8. **Lal Shanker Ghimire**, Joint Secretary, National Planning Commission, Government of Nepal, described the development context of the world we live in with undeclared (e.g., transformation of the global economy), declared (e.g., SDG), and soon-to be declared (e.g., urban development) global agendas. He identified the following as main challenges to implementing these agendas: translating global goals into national and local goals, financing their implementation, and need for a sound urban strategy

9. **Bernadia Tjandradewi**, Secretary General, UCLG-ASPAC, introduced the work of her organization, which aims particularly at making the voice of the local governments be heard in the international arena, such as the upcoming Habitat III conference and with reference to the localization of the global agendas. However, she noted that the kind of localization they promote is not just translation of the global agendas into national and local policies and programs, but empowerment of local governments, which begins in equipping them with the knowledge, processes, tools, etc. on how to implement the global agendas

#### 10. Discussion highlights:

- There are many entry points for private sector engagement in the global agendas because there is a commercial element in the objectives. One is to make a case that it is in the private sector's interest to be involved because (i) solutions to many global problems come from private business; (ii) the fruits of improved governance, environment, or economy can mean more business opportunities; and (iii) development risks (e.g., floods) can negatively impact business operations. Private sector engagement is also established or promoted in development plans, and government policies and projects, as well as in the initiatives financed by ADB.
- Developing countries need external support, but the proliferation of development partners can sometimes be overwhelming. Each comes with its own agenda, and coordinating their development assistance has been challenging. To avoid this situation, countries can switch their roles from receiving to demanding services, because development assistance is meant to support country priorities. It was also noted that global agendas are not UN agendas but those of the member states. Additionally, countries can nurture government-to-government cooperation or make use of the local think tanks to ease the dependence on official development assistance.
- The Philippines is currently developing its Medium-Term Philippine Development Plan, 2017–2022, in which the global targets are expected to be translated into tangible mechanisms. To track inequality, the Government of the Philippines' statistical authority is identifying indicators that are easy to measure, recognizing the need to understand the local context of being poor.

- Ensuring linkages between sector plans has been a challenge even in the normal development context, not only for governments but even for financing partners such as ADB. Hence, the role of planning ministries becomes even more important. Though not having the analytics yet, UNDP is trying to understand systems in which the solution to a sector problem lies outside the domain of that sector.
- Local government associations, such as UCLG-ASPAC, promote empowerment at the local level by emphasizing the need for citizens to demand services from the government and compel the government to perform better.
- The word 'local' in localizing the global agendas extends to the level of the poor and vulnerable families, particularly because of the universality of the SDGs. The goals are relevant to everyone - all have a right to quality of life - and almost every government has made a commitment to deliver on these goals. When reaching out to the poor and vulnerable, government authorities do not talk about global goals, but ask about their needs and aspirations with respect to hunger, maternal health, education, etc.
- On finance, the ADB climate finance target of \$6 billion (\$4 billion for mitigation and \$2 billion for adaptation) is partly based on the demand of countries and partly aspirational. Analysis for regional departments in ADB is ongoing and a training program for project officers will be rolled out. While it is acknowledged that the procedures for accessing the Green Climate Fund need to be simplified after some time as it is a new institution, ADB is just one of the implementing agencies whose role is to assist the countries in accessing the fund by putting proposals forward.

11. To cap the session, the participants were divided into buzz groups and were asked to identify the takeaways they expect from the 3-day event. The output is shown below.

How	What	Way Forward
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How to work together: possible collaboration with institutions that are here</li> <li>• How other national governments deal with SDGs</li> <li>• How to localize the agenda to migrant populations</li> <li>• How to create the enabling environment for local governments to integrate SDGs in their local plans considering the time (i.e. capacity building)</li> <li>• How to create the political will at local level to take an inclusive approach</li> <li>• How cities can be made sustainable via green development</li> <li>• How we can engage the local community to not just be objects but partners</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Experience from developing countries</li> <li>• Practical experience on localizing SDGs and COP 21 agenda in any country in Asia-Pacific</li> <li>• Challenges and drivers of local governments in Southeast Asia to implement SDGs</li> <li>• Successful example of localization</li> <li>• Experience/knowledge of local municipalities in dealing with SDGs</li> <li>• Incentives for coordination at the local level</li> <li>• New ways of thinking, planning and partnerships to achieve the agenda at the local level</li> <li>• Role of grassroots organizations in localizing the global agendas</li> <li>• Tools and mechanisms to support the 'how'</li> <li>• Approaches that address several SDGs within one program/project</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clear steps/actions after the event</li> <li>• Break down complexity to simple ideas of action</li> <li>• Check whether we are on the right track</li> <li>• Learning from the experience and practices of other countries on how they translate global agendas at the local level</li> </ul>

#### IV. SESSION 2: COUNTRY STRATEGIES FOR LOCALIZING GLOBAL AGENDAS

12. The session discussed strategies for localizing the global agendas from the perspective of governments (Nepal, the Philippines, and Tajikistan) and a network of local government associations, the United Cities and Local Governments Asia-Pacific.

13. **Lal Shanker Ghimire**, Government of Nepal: The Government of Nepal has prepared a preliminary national report on the SDGs, which will be mainstreamed through the budget process and long-term vision for 2030. Nepal is the first country to come up with an SDG-coded annual budget allocation, but only at the national level. On the Paris Agreement, some policies, programs, and interventions that seek to address climate change are in place. On the urban agenda, Nepal formulated in 2015 a national urban development strategy and a national action planning workshop was held. Major challenges to localizing these agendas are the transition to a federal system of government and the sharing of resources between levels of government. Additionally, during the earthquake reconstruction program, high priority was accorded to all; yet it was impossible to leave anyone behind due to inadequate support for implementation at the local level; and coordination with multiple donors and development partners likewise presents some challenges.

14. **Rolando Tungpalan**, Government of the Philippines: Where directly relevant to the country, the global agendas will be mainstreamed in the Philippine Development Plan, 2017–2022. The immediate task is to determine which areas or goals are the most relevant to the country. The agendas can become potential indicators, which will be embedded in the public sector management cycle. The development plan will be accompanied by a results matrix and a public investment program, an annual budget priorities framework, and socio-economic reports. Localizing the goals means that the latter are also embedded in local plans, programs and projects. This would require ownership and multi-stakeholder participation, public sector management cycle, transparency and accountability, focus on results, and capacity development.

15. **Tojiddin Jurazosa**, Deputy Chairman, Local Development Committee under the President of Tajikistan: The mechanism for SDG implementation begins with the formulation of the National Development Strategy 2030 in cooperation with UN agencies. The strategy will be the anchor of the public investment program, the medium-term expenditure program, and the medium-term development plan. The national government maintains centralized political, fiscal and administrative functions to ensure territorial integrity and stability, but adopts a weighted approach to decentralize the public administration system as a long-term vision. It subsidizes 40 out of the 69 administrative units. Recommended policy actions to improve implementation of the global agendas include delineation of expenditure responsibilities, emphasis on performance at subnational levels, feedback and decentralization of service delivery up to the *jamoat* (lowest tier) level.

16. **Bernadia Tjandradewi**, Secretary-General, UCLG-ASPAC: As a network of local government associations, UCLG-ASPAC has been advocating for the recognition of the voice and roles of local governments in the global development agendas. Its member local government associations also lobby with the national governments. Its support for the localization of these agendas comes in many forms, such as connecting local governments to development partners, promoting awareness, capacity building, assessment of the best ways to communicate the SDGs, and development of a roadmap on SDGs. In 2015, UCLG-ASPAC did a survey to assess the quality of service delivery and financial sustainability of local governments in the Asia-Pacific region. In Indonesia, it organized a focus group discussion on SDG implementation.

17. Discussion highlights:

- Enabling policies for SDG implementation in the Philippines means strengthened regional development councils and local governments, budgetary resources grounded on plans, and performance-based boni (institutional mechanism and reward and punishment). The Government of the Philippines statistical authority has undertaken a technical and systematic way for looking at SDG indicators, to make sure metrics are defined and available and allow for disaggregated data analysis. The challenge is where to focus resources, which will need to be identified by the end of the year.
- Nepal has not had local elections over the past 18 years, although it should happen within 2 years after the adoption of the new Constitution. The government is trying to make the local governments aware of the SDGs, though having too many languages poses a challenge.
- In Tajikistan where governance is largely centralized, people can participate in decision-making and implementation of global agendas at the lowest level of administrative units—*jamoat*.
- Social media can bring transparency and openness. In Indonesia, a governor of Jakarta who is a non-Muslim, was able to gain the people's trust by posting on YouTube all his meetings.

18. To conclude the day, a video about improved land management and administration systems in some local government units in the Philippines was shown. The video (<https://vimeo.com/184312106>), which used drone technology, was produced under the ADB TA 7809-PHI: Support to Local Government Revenue Generation and Land Administration Reforms funded by the Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction and is a good example for multi-stakeholder cooperation between national and local government agencies and citizens. The participants were also asked to share their insights and impressions from the first day's discussions. These are listed below.

Global Agendas	Localization	Local Governments	Other
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Global agendas, although developed separately, ultimately converge at the local level, spatially</li> <li>• Global agendas to become the DNA of what government/ public sector is doing – don't see it as separate or standalone work stream</li> <li>• SDG goals/targets clearer now</li> <li>• SDGs: planning priority, implementation, local government (specifics), monitoring, assessment</li> <li>• Country context is very important when it comes to localizing global agendas – the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need for more investment in the basic building blocks of government at the local level in order to localize the global agendas</li> <li>• First steps to localizing: awareness and alignment</li> <li>• Good understanding of translating global agendas of SDG and COP 21 into national and local strategies; and different channels and partnerships/ networks</li> <li>• It's good to know the experiences of several countries</li> <li>• Philippine initiatives are encouraging</li> <li>• Though full of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local governments are the key for implementation of global agendas</li> <li>• The role of local governments in the process of achieving the SDGs is decisive</li> <li>• Local government associations need to be strengthened</li> <li>• Love local</li> <li>• Overview of challenges and what is happening at the local or subnational level in terms of addressing SDGs/global agendas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Given adequate and appropriate platforms, the private sector can help the government in achieving the global agendas</li> <li>• Interesting day! It's good that communication was mentioned as among the key elements for global agendas</li> <li>• Knowledge of Philippine context and development undertakings and other</li> </ul>

SDGs, climate change and urban development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diversity of approaches between countries</li> <li>• Understanding the implementation of SDGs in three different countries, what worked, what are the challenges</li> </ul>	challenges along the way, SDG implementation is doable as seen in various cases presented. However, awareness and advocating these play a major role for successful implementation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Complexity of related issues</li> </ul>		
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19. To begin Day 2, the following shared their summary of Day 1.

- Jecel Censoro of the ADB Youth Initiative and Mei Kok of the Youth for Global Goals Coordinator: Successful implementation of the global agendas require tailored localization in each country context and empowered local governments, and depends on the extent of ownership and capacity of the local governments. It is hoped that Day 2 will delve into the “hows” of localizing SDG, what systems are needed to empower local governments, whose role it is to make sure local governments are empowered, and specifics on how to engage different stakeholder groups at the local level.
- Facilitator: The meaning of local and the need for aid harmonization and coordination were highlighted in the discussion.
- Rainer: These points were highlighted in the presentation and discussion: (i) linkages between different levels of governance are key to implement the global agendas, (ii) enabling framework means that resources and decision-making power are available to local governments, (iii) what happens if the national government is not willing and not prepared to create this enabling environment, (iv) the grassroots have not heard of these agendas and these need to be emphasized—the SDGs are not creating something new, (v) the agendas are not a separate stream of work; they go into the core system of governance, and (vi) we need to clarify on what to expect from community involvement.

## V. SESSION 3: LOCALIZING SDG 11 (SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES)

20. UN-Habitat provided an overview of SDG 11 and five panelists shared experiences in localizing the sustainable urban development goals.

21. **Christopher Rollo**, Country Programme Manager, UN-Habitat Philippines: The world population is 54.4% urban, with 4 billion people living in cities that occupy only 2% total land and contribute 70% of the economy, consume 60% of goods, produce 70% of global waste, and 70% of gas emissions. The new urban agenda is a historic opportunity, a key instrument for achieving sustainable urban development. Urban governance structure is one of the strategies to operationalize the SDG 11, and localization a means for implementation. Localization of Millennium Development Goals in the Philippines was guided by a multi-agency framework piloted in 16 cities. Targets were translated into the kind of service delivery that responds to the needs and aspirations of the community, the family, and the children.

22. **Eva Ringhof**, Urban Development Specialist, CDIA: The initiative links subnational government projects, mostly infrastructure investments, to finance. It provides technical assistance in project prioritization and conduct of pre-feasibility study to bridge the gap between projects and financing by multilateral, bilateral or local financial institutions, or by way of public-private partnership (PPP). Some of the projects related to SDG 11 that CDIA

has supported are: affordable housing in Mongolia, sustainable transport in Pakistan, disaster risk reduction in the Philippines and the PRC, and solid waste management in Indonesia.

23. **Feroisa Francisca Concordia**, Head of Capacity Building and Knowledge Management Center, PPP Center of the Philippines: PPP is a procurement option for government projects introduced under the build-operate-transfer law in 1987–1992. Among others, the Center provides advisory services, facilitates development of and monitors PPP projects, and improves the capacity of national and local governments. The current pipeline in different stages of development consists of 56 projects amounting to P5.9 trillion. Because local government officials have only a 3-year tenure, the Center emphasizes that the PPP is a long-term marriage with the private sector that requires commitment. Typical PPP projects at the local level are shopping center and public market, government administrative center, and water supply system.

24. **Md Shafiqul Islam Akand**, Project Director, Local Government Engineering Department, and **Dewan Kamal Ahmed**, Mayor, Municipality of Nilphamari Pourashava, Bangladesh: ADB has financed the Urban Governance and Infrastructure Improvement Project, currently in its third phase. The project has shifted the policy focus from purely urban infrastructure development to include capacity building and improved governance at the local level. The project uses a performance-based fund allocation strategy. Budget transfer is not doled out or given as charity. Along with the Bangladesh 7<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan, the project activities, covering many aspects of urban governance and services, are aligned with the targets of SDG 11.

25. **Uttam Kumar Saha**, Head of Energy and Urban Services Programme, Practical Action: Sludge management in Bangladesh has been a serious concern and the project in Faridpur has shown that PPP can offer a working solution. The service and value chain for sludge management covers containment, emptying, transport, treatment, disposal or reuse. A study conducted in 2014 found that traditional emptiers suffer from substandard wages, occupational and health risks, and social isolation. The study led to the development of a multi-stakeholder business model featuring private sector engagement, technology for emptying and treatment, social mobilization, digitization of the demand for service, service tariff, and local capacity building. Progress in the last 18 months has been encouraging and the potential for scaling up is currently being explored.

26. Discussion highlights:

- Localization of Millennium Development Goals was piloted in 16 cities in the Philippines and the number was increased every year until nearly all the cities were covered. However, the initiative, which was sponsored by the Department of Interior and Local Government, is not connected with the conditional cash transfer program of the Department of Social Welfare and Development. It was not difficult to sell the idea of Millennium Development Goals to local governments, because the delivery of basic services is not something new to them. The Millennium Development Goals even provided a framework for organizing the planning and budgeting processes and allowed for revisiting the development plans and advocating for resources to support the plans.
- Implementation of interventions under the different Millennium Development Goals converges at the community and family levels.
- Since some SDG targets are national, regional, or even beyond the control of local governments, the latter may prioritize indicators that are easier to monitor.
- As done by the PPP Center of the Philippines, capacity on PPP is strengthened by targeting interventions to the non-elective local staff and adopting a learning-by-doing approach, that is: do the orientation when the local government has a project in mind.



There is no straightforward formula on the finance sharing between the local government and the private sector. The Center can assist the local government when requested, but it cannot impose because local government units are autonomous.

- Tajikistan, along with other ADB members, is eligible for CDIA assistance, provided they have an urban development plan or strategy. Cities can apply directly for assistance but they need the endorsement of the national government. The CDIA website provides the template and procedures. CDIA can provide consultants for 3-6 months to do the pre-feasibility study, with 20% in-kind contribution (e.g., office space), to show commitment. Mobilizing private funds for CDIA-assisted project depends on the nature of the project, the capacity of the city for PPP, etc. CDIA does not provide grants to non-governmental organizations.
- In Bangladesh, there is plenty of opportunity and interest among the private sector in providing urban services, such as on sludge management. The government is currently formulating the regulatory framework.
- Also in Bangladesh, action plans and a standing committee for women and children, and for poverty reduction, are available to ensure that their needs are addressed. The action plans are monitored and their achievements reported. However, budget allocation for local governments is very limited and goes to the municipality directly. In the municipality of Nilphamari Pourashava, the people were informed of the need for taxation in exchange for development or delivery of some basic services, and so far the people are happy with the improvements. One challenge that remains is to clean and green the city.

27. To conclude the session, the participants were given a group work to discuss the enabling environment that allows subnational governments to meaningfully engage in the realization of the global agendas. The output is shown below:

How to create the enabling environment	Who will create the enabling environment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Awareness raising</li> <li>• Capacity building on training for local government officials including on SDGs, SDG indicators for the country and download them to the LGU, monitoring and evaluation and strategic planning, performance incentives to LGUs, participatory approach</li> <li>• Legal framework – mandate and guidelines</li> <li>• Financing</li> <li>• Feedback mechanism</li> <li>• Coordination and collaboration including multilevel dialogue</li> <li>• Bottom-up demand policies and programs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Everyone's job</li> <li>• The national government should start or initiate the process</li> </ul>

## VI. SESSION 4: OPEN FORUM 1: TOOLBOX FOR LOCALIZING THE SDGs

28. The session featured two mechanisms developed by the UN for use by actors at the local level for planning the implementation and implementing the SDG.

29. **Fabienne Perucca**, Programme Officer, Local Government and Decentralization Unit, Urban Legislation, Land and Governance Branch, UN Habitat, reiterated the importance of localizing the SDGs because it is the way to ensure that no one is left behind. She introduced the toolbox for localizing SDGs, which will be launched at the Habitat III conference in Quito in October 2016. The toolbox consists of practical methods to achieve

sustainable development at the local level in the form of tools, library, and platform for discussion and engagement. It is not a UN tool, but an open facility in which each partner contributes according to its own resources, expertise and availability. The toolbox is still a work in progress.

30. **Patrick Duong**, Regional Programme Advisor on Local Governance and Decentralization, UNDP Asia-Pacific Regional Center, presented the local governance diagnostic tool, which is an online platform that brings quantitative and qualitative data together for effective SDG plans (using local indicators). The tool uses three layers of data to assess local governance: socio-economic, public expenditures, and citizen surveys. More than a tool, it is also a local planning process. The results will be used by UNDP and the local governments for in-depth analysis, reports, community consultations, implementation, public information and social auditing. Currently the tool is being piloted in Pakistan, Indonesia, Nepal, Uganda, and Bolivia. The tool does not promise to fix things, but it will identify critical local governance issues and strengthen local governance systems.

31. Discussion highlights.

- The toolbox (ready for launching) and the diagnostic tool (still in the learning phase) will have separate platforms, but the latter will be featured and the link will be posted in the former.
- The diagnostic tool will help to assess local government performance. The indicators are at the heart of the tool. ADB expressed interest in collaborating with UNDP in the pilot-testing of the diagnostic tool in Indonesia. While it is recognized that local governments will require some support to meet the data requirements and use the diagnostic tool, partners can propose and provide training modules. The platform can also gather people to go beyond the traditional way of learning under the physical classroom approach.
- The open forum under the toolbox will be managed, but the approach will depend on how the people will react to it. Ongoing discussions will be limited to three subject matters at the same time.
- Multiplier effect of the toolbox can be seen in the process by which the Global Task Force disseminates it to local government associations, and the latter, to their members. The toolbox is open to all institutions, not individuals. Similarly, the diagnostic tool will be opened to all after the pilot phase.

32. The major insights gained by the participants on Day 2 are listed below.

Enabling Environment	Roles	Tools/Mechanisms	Way Forward	Other
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Good enabling environment is needed to localize SDG</li> <li>• Various enabling factors for localizing global agendas</li> <li>• Love enabling environment</li> <li>• Funding mechanisms play a great role in the identification of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The responsibilities of local governments should be increased</li> <li>• The role of national government is significant as coordinator of the process</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interactive platform initiative in localizing SDG</li> <li>• Learning from country experiences and the SDGs toolbox</li> <li>• Community of practice</li> <li>• Innovative communication</li> <li>• Comprehensive and detailed guidance and instructions to</li> </ul>	<p>Possible cooperation between ADB and UNDP on SDG data in Indonesia</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Realizing that the concept of SDG is not as overwhelming as it is, but it rather captures a more precise outlook and orientation for the government</li> <li>• The presented cases were good and useful to</li> </ul>

means in the implementation of a tool to localize the SDG will aid participating countries in formulating their framework		local governance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Financing options/business model for localizing SDGs</li> </ul>		design new investment projects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Group exercises were good and forum outcomes were interesting</li> </ul>
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33. In the beginning of Day 3, ADB Youth representatives, Mei Kok and Mariana Silva, gave a summary of Day 2, which highlighted questions on how to implement the SDGs, how to give local governments more responsibilities and have synergy with the national government, and how to create an enabling environment. The facilitator also noted that many expectations by the participants had been met by discussions in Day 2. Foremost is the learning from the experiences of other countries and the support or services provided to local governments by various partners. Views have also converged on the need for legal framework, financial resources, and capacity building for local governments to achieve the global agendas.

## VII. SESSION 5: LOCALIZING SDG 13 (CLIMATE ACTION)

34. ADB representative provided an introductory input to the session and resource persons shared case studies in the PRC, Bhutan, and Nepal.

35. **Xuedu Lu**, Advisor, Office of the Director General, Sustainable Development and Climate Change Department, ADB: Actors from international organizations to national and local governments, and entities and individuals play different roles in climate action, but the real actions happen at the community, entity, and individual levels. Issues and challenges faced by local players include (i) capacity (absence of exclusive entity for climate action and lack of knowledge and expertise, and manuals and guidelines), (ii) financial resources (absence of exclusive climate change budget and difficulty to mobilize external resources), and (iii) technology (lack of advanced technological information, experts, incentive for investment, and technology transfer). ADB has two initiatives to address some of these issues: (i) the Climate Technology Finance Center to support developing countries and (ii) the low carbon program in the PRC—a pilot for early peaking emission cities.

36. **Chun Xia-Bauer**, Project Coordinator, Wuppertal Institut: The Sino-German Low Carbon Cities Initiatives aim to develop an integrated low carbon adaptation strategy. The first project on low carbon future cities developed an integrated low carbon, resource efficiency and adaptation strategy for two pilot regions, i.e. Wuxi in the PRC and Düsseldorf in Germany. The methodology consisted of scientific analysis and stakeholder dialogues. The other project, Learning City, aims to support Sino-German city partnerships by establishing a mechanism for developing creative solutions towards concrete challenges of Chinese partner cities. It involved interdisciplinary studies, good practice tours in Germany, and stakeholder fora in the PRC. The projects have shown that an integrated approach is key to achieving SDGs; cities need to commit to climate action; interdisciplinary approach and transfer of good practices are crucial; city partnerships should be based on concrete needs, challenges and solution development. Mutual understanding and learning, and monitoring and evaluating policy transfer and knowledge sharing are likewise important.

37. **Kristina Katich**, Urban Development Specialist, East Asia Department, ADB: The PRC is the biggest emitter of CO<sub>2</sub>, although per capita emission is lower than in many countries. In 2009, the government piloted the low carbon city initiatives, in which pilot cities

were asked to prepare development plans, create policies, establish an industrial system and a system for getting and monitoring data, and promote low carbon lifestyle. Monitoring and comparison proved to be a challenge, because government objectives are broad and the cities adopted different approaches. There were also challenges in getting access to reliable data, translation of international/national targets, and access to international financing. Municipal-level global knowledge networks and accessing climate change funds would help cities in general, but multilaterals such as ADB do not lend directly to Chinese cities.

38. **Wangdi Gyeltshen**, Deputy Chief Program Officer, Department of Local Governance, Ministry of Home and Cultural Affairs, Bhutan: Bhutan received a grant from Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility, a facility for supporting less developed countries to enhance local adaptive capacity and community resilience against climate change. Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility uses performance-based climate change adaptation grants in the local planning, budgeting and fund delivery system. Resources are allocated from the central government through a performance-based grant, which may increase or decrease based on performance. The project is consistent with His Majesty's view of local governments as not the smallest, but the most intimate and closest form of government for the people. Mainstreaming the approach to all local government units is currently being institutionalized. Challenges faced are related to the distinction between regular and climate change initiatives, capacity gaps, and financial resources.

39. **Anupa Lamichhane**, Climate Change Programme Analyst, UNDP Nepal: UNDP is piloting the District-Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review in Nepal. The country is one of the most vulnerable countries to climate change and the government has committed to deliver 80% of climate change funds at the local level. It uses a specific budget code for climate change, and includes climate change in national periodic plans. Planning tools for localizing climate change at the subnational level are available. However, the review found that convergence and/or coordination of different local level planning tools for holistic development, convergence of national policies at the subnational level, and expenditure reporting are not happening. Climate-induced disaster also needs to be integrated in local planning and budgeting. For the longer term, explicit criteria, indicators and procedures to prioritize climate programs during the planning and budgeting process would be needed.

40. Discussion highlights:

- Integration of climate technology in the development plans can work both at the national and local levels. The PRC is hosting a knowledge event in October to share experiences on low-carbon technology. About 30 countries are participating.
- The UNDP methodology for mainstreaming climate change in planning and budgeting processes at subnational level is very useful. The learning from the cases of Nepal and Pakistan will hopefully be applied to other sectors.
- Finding a user-friendly computer program on climate modelling for local governments is a challenge. What exists, such as those of World Research Institute, may be difficult to use at the local level.
- In the Philippines, disaster risk reduction funds are lodged in local government budgets. Although climate change mitigation interventions are part of the national budget, implementation of activities is done jointly with the local governments. Climate adaptation can include post disaster-related actions (such as resettlement and zoning).
- Sustaining interventions in light of political changes and turnover of government officials can be done by ensuring that the public is aware of the risks and benefits, and that champions exist both at the local and national levels.

- Ensuring that climate financing does not become similar to a ‘sector budget’ can be done by, as in the case of Nepal, using budget codes that address climate change concerns, although this remains a challenge.

41. To synthesize the session and provide the participants more space to interact, the participants were divided into two groups for a focused discussion on (i) financing climate change interventions, and (ii) capacity building, communication, and learning. Their outputs are summarized below.

<b>Financing for Climate Change Interventions</b>	
Is climate change financing about new or additional funding requirements, or about re-directing existing funds in line with CC objectives?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Look at the budgeting process</li> <li>• In some countries, this means new money for mitigation and adaptation because these are new initiatives</li> <li>• Sometimes, it is indeed re-directing existing budgets</li> <li>• Regardless of the nature, the budget is often politicized at the local level</li> </ul>
Suitable sources of financing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Donors</li> <li>• Multilaterals for specific projects</li> <li>• Government funds – usually difficult to access by local governments</li> <li>• Private sector</li> </ul>
<b>Capacity Building, Communication and Learning</b>	
How to raise awareness on climate change issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National government</li> <li>• Subnational governments</li> <li>• Other</li> </ul>	Need a communications strategy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assess</li> <li>• Allocate funds</li> <li>• Coordinate with non-governmental organizations</li> <li>• Integrate climate change in school curriculum</li> <li>• Provide office that focus on climate change at local level</li> </ul>
How to strengthen local government capacity to design and implement measures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National government</li> <li>• Subnational governments</li> <li>• Other</li> </ul>	Need a capacity building program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Knowledge of climate change</li> <li>• Improved linkages</li> <li>• Policy coordination</li> <li>• Political commitment</li> <li>• National government to coordinate with school and media</li> </ul>
How ADB can support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ADB planning process begins with its country office; get someone in the government to raise it to the country office</li> <li>• Find out if it links to the country partnership strategy, to lending program</li> <li>• Civil society organizations are also supporting awareness-raising</li> </ul>

## VIII. SESSION 6: OPEN FORUM 2

42. **Dante Santiago**, City Environment and Natural Resources Officer, San Juan City, Metro Manila, shared some initiatives of the city government toward climate change mitigation and adaptation. These include the Environmental Management Information System online platform, San Juan volunteers for the environment, ecological solid waste management for homeowners associations (recycling and composting), Enviro-Kidz to promote environmental awareness and protection in schools, environmental seminars on solid waste management for conditional cash transfer beneficiaries, annual environmental awareness seminar for business establishments prior to issuance of business clearance, no-segregation-no collection-of-waste policy, semi-annual cash-for-junk events, certifications for compliance (eco-friendly, eco-building, eco-home, eco-school, etc.), anti-smoke belching unit

for vehicles passing through the city, carless day, and observance of the Earth Day, Earth Hour, world environment month, world water day, and national clean-up day.

## IX. CLOSING SESSION

43. **Claudia Buentjen**, Principal Public Management Specialist, Governance Thematic Group, ADB, thanked the participants for their contributions and the resource persons and the organizing team for their support. She summarized the highlights of the event and mentioned the increasing recognition that urbanization and climate change were very complex agendas which require that about 60%-80% of actions happen at the local level. This highlights the importance for adjusting functional assignment processes, intergovernmental fiscal transfers, and social accountability mechanisms to the requirements of the global agendas. There is a need for local governments to coordinate a large number of stakeholders at the local level. A more detailed summary of the event was later provided in a blog (<https://blogs.adb.org/blog/why-localizing-global-agendas-matters-address-urbanization-climate-change>).

44. Some participants also expressed their appreciation to the organizers, resource persons, and facilitator, for the opportunity to participate in the event and meet the participants, as well as for the practical knowledge gained, and for bringing up the need for communication, information sharing, etc. in localizing the SDGs. It was suggested that the event should also be localized.

### **Announcement**

Asian Development Bank (ADB) &  
Development Partners Network on Decentralization and Local Governance (DeLoG)

### **Joint Learning Event on**

### **Localizing Global Agendas**

27-29 September 2016,

ADB Headquarters, Manila, Multifunction Hall 1&2

#### **Background**

In September 2015, the UN General Assembly adopted the *Agenda 2030 ("Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development")* which includes 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and 169 targets as a new reference for the global development effort. Unlike the previous Millennium Development Goals (MDG), the new SDGs guide sustainable development efforts of developing, emerging and industrialized countries alike, capturing environmental, economic, political and social dimensions of development in a holistic manner. Until September 2016, the indicators for the 17 SDGs will be finalized, providing a clearer framework for national action plans to implement the Agenda 2030. Another global agreement reached in 2015 is the *Paris Agreement*, adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP 21) in December 2015, which has formulated a global consensus on how to tackle climate change and finance the required mitigation and adaptation measures. Furthermore, in October 2016, the Habitat III Conference will take place in Quito, Ecuador. The conference aims at adopting the "New Urban Agenda" emphasizing challenges of urbanization, local governance and urban planning in a sustainable and development-oriented way. Habitat III is perceived as the first implementation conference of Agenda 2030. For all global agendas, which are interlinked, the role of subnational governments for achieving global policy objectives has been recognized; subnational governments must play a crucial role in implementing reforms and supporting national initiatives. This needs to be reflected not only in national plans and strategies but likewise in the strategies and modalities of local authorities and development partners supporting developing and emerging countries.

#### **Objectives**

This Learning Event – organized jointly by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Development Partners Network on Decentralisation and Local Governance (DeLoG) – will explore current approaches by Asian-Pacific countries and by development partners for localizing the SDGs and for ensuring the role of subnational governments in climate change activities. It will provide a forum for the exchange of experiences and lessons learnt in supporting subnational governments in Asia and the Pacific. Participants will get an opportunity to critically assess strategies and modalities of development partners for the strengthening of subnational governments in the region. ADB and DeLoG member countries and organizations will have the opportunity to present their approaches in Asia and the Pacific by sharing field experiences from projects and programs, by describing their institutional strategies and methodologies, and by exploring areas of common interest and potential cooperation.



The learning event follows the first joint event of ADB and DeLoG conducted in August 2015<sup>1</sup>; it will bring together (i) representatives, project staff and advisors of the member organizations of DeLoG, (ii) ADB headquarter and Resident Mission staff, (iii) government officials from ADB member countries and other relevant officials. (iv) civil society and youth representatives.

### Content and Structure

The event will focus on the SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) and on SDG 13 (Climate Action) of the Agenda 2030. As cross-cutting themes, SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions) and SDG 17 (Partnerships) will be examined in more detail and built into the discussion of the two other SDGs. Presentations will mainly come under three categories: (i) presentations of development partners showcasing methodologies and toolkits on how to support subnational governments in implementing the global agendas, (ii) presentations on projects and activities, including those that deal with partnerships of subnational governments in OECD and non-OECD countries, and (iii) presentations on country strategies illustrating how subnational governments will be involved in achieving the national commitments for the global agendas. The attached Call for Contributions (CfC) will be used to seek contributions from within ADB and from DeLoG's member organizations. An Open Forum will be used to discuss other decentralization and local governance issues of relevance in the Asian-Pacific context.

The tentative structure of the event will look as follows:

- Day 1 (Tuesday, 27 September 2016): Formal opening, overall introduction to the issue of localizing global agendas (Agenda 2030, COP 21, Habitat III), country strategies, reception
- Day 2 (Wednesday, 28 September 2016): Focus on SDGs 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) (case studies and project examples; plenary and group discussions); Open Forum
- Day 3 (Thursday, 29 September 2016): Focus on SDG 13 (Climate Action) (case studies and project examples; plenary and group discussions), Open Forum, Closing Session.

### Logistics

The event will take place at ADB Headquarters in Manila on 27-29 September 2016. Participants are expected to cover their own travel and accommodation costs. A limited budget is available to fund travel and accommodation costs of presenters from Development Member Countries of ADB. A tentative program will be available by May 2016. Registration will open in June 2016. The number of participants is limited to 50.

### Contacts:

- Claudia Buentjen, Principal Public Management Specialist, Asian Development Bank, Sustainable Development and Climate Change Department, Social Development, Governance, and Gender Division. 6, ADB Avenue, Mandaluyong City, 1550 Metro Manila, Philippines, Tel. (direct) +632-683-1852. [cbuentjen@adb.org](mailto:cbuentjen@adb.org)
- Jochen Mattern, Secretariat for the Development Partners Network on Decentralisation and Local Governance (DeLOG). Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 36, D-53113 Bonn, Germany, Tel. +49 (0) 228 – 4460 3586. [jochen.mattern@giz.de](mailto:jochen.mattern@giz.de)

<sup>1</sup> External Support for Decentralization Reforms and Local Governance Systems in the Asia-Pacific: Better Performance, Higher Impact? Manila, 25 - 27 August 2015





DECENTRALISATION &  
LOCAL GOVERNANCE



## Localizing Global Agendas

Manila, 27 - 29 September 2016

Hosted by ADB

Multi-Function Halls 1 and 2

## PROGRAMME

Day 1: Tuesday, 27 September 2016	
08.15 – 08.45	Registration
Opening Session	
08.45 – 09.00	<b>Welcome Remarks</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Welcome Remarks by <b>Bambang Susantono</b>, Vice President Knowledge Management and Sustainable Development, ADB</li> <li>Welcome Remarks by <b>Jochen Mattern</b>, Head of DeLoG Secretariat</li> </ul>
09.00 – 10.00	<b>Warming Up</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Getting to know each other (<b>Suki Feliciano</b>, Moderator)</li> <li>Overview of the program (<b>GovTG Secretariat</b>)</li> <li>Housekeeping issues (<b>Suki Feliciano</b>, Moderator)</li> </ul>
10.00 – 10.30	Coffee Break & Photo Session
10.30 – 12.30	<b>Setting the Stage:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Short Introductory Statements</b> on Agenda 2030, Climate Change Agreement and the “New Urban Agenda” <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Joseph D’Cruz</b>, Regional Team Leader SDG, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Bangkok</li> <li><b>Preety Bhandari</b>, Technical Advisor (Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management), Thematic Advisory Service Cluster (SDTC), Sustainable Development and Climate Change Department (SDCC), ADB</li> <li><b>Rolando G. Tungpalan</b>, Deputy Director-General for Investment Programming, National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) of the Philippines</li> <li><b>Lal Shanker Ghimire</b>, Joint Secretary, National Planning Commission, Nepal</li> <li><b>Bernadia Tjandradewi</b>, Secretary-General, United Cities and Local Governments Asia-Pacific (UCLG-ASPAC)</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Questions &amp; Answers, Buzz Groups</b></li> </ul>
12.30 – 02.00	Lunch Break
02.00 – 04.00	<b>Session on Country Strategies for Localizing Global Agendas</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Lal Shanker Ghimire</b>, Joint Secretary, National Planning Commission, Nepal</li> <li><b>Rolando G. Tungpalan</b>, Deputy Director-General for Investment Programming, National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) of the Philippines</li> <li><b>Tojiddin Jurazoda</b>, Deputy Chairman, Local Development Committee under the President of Tajikistan</li> <li><b>Bernadia Tjandradewi</b>, Secretary-General, United Cities and Local Governments Asia-Pacific (UCLG-ASPAC)</li> </ul> <b>Questions &amp; Answers, Buzz Groups</b>

<b>04:00 – 04:30</b>	<b>Reflections on the day, Comments</b>
<b>04:30 pm</b>	<b>Reception</b> Executive Dining Room, Floor 2, Special Facilities Block
<b>Day 2: Wednesday, 28 September 2016</b>	
<b>09:00 – 09:15</b>	Welcome (Moderator) Summary and review of previous day (ADB Youth) Introduction to the agenda of the day (Moderator)
<b>09:15 – 11:00</b>	<b>Session on Localizing SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Cristopher E. Rollo</b>, Country Programme Manager, UN-Habitat Philippines: Introductory input on the “New Urban Agenda”</li> <li>• Panel with case studies and project examples <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>Eva Ringhof</b>, Urban Development Specialist, CDIA: Linking Subnationals to Finance – Investing in Asia’s Urban Future</li> <li>○ <b>Feroisa Francisca T. Concordia</b>, Representative, Public-Private Partnership Center of the Philippines: Supporting Local Government towards Sustainable Development</li> <li>○ <b>Md. Shafiqul Islam Akand</b>, Project Director, Local Government Division, and <b>Dewan Kamal Ahmed</b>, Mayor, Nilphamari Pourashava, Bangladesh: The ADB Urban Governance and Infrastructure Improvement Project III</li> <li>○ <b>Uttam Kumar Saha</b>, Head of Energy and Urban Services Programme, Practical Action: PPP for Sustainable Sludge Management in Faridpur, Bangladesh</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>11:00 – 11:30</b>	<b>Coffee Break</b>
<b>11:30 – 12:30</b>	<b>Session on SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) (contd.)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discussion on presentations</li> </ul>
<b>12:30 – 02:00</b>	<b>Lunch Break</b>
<b>02:00 – 03:30</b>	<b>Session on SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) (contd.)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Group Session (ca. 1 hour)</li> <li>• Brief presentation of key results</li> </ul>
<b>03.30 – 04.00</b>	<b>Coffee Break</b>
<b>04.00 – 05.00</b>	<b>Open Forum 1</b> The Toolbox for Localizing SDGs – A joint initiative by UN Habitat, UNDP and the Global Task Force (GTF) ( <a href="http://www.gtf2016.org">http://www.gtf2016.org</a> ) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overview (<b>Fabienne Perucca</b>, UN Habitat, Urban Governance Branch)</li> <li>• The SDG Local Governance Diagnostic Tool (<b>Patrick Duong</b>, UNDP Bangkok Hub)</li> </ul>
<b>05:00 – 05:30</b>	<b>Reflections on the day, Comments</b>
<b>Day 3: Thursday, 29 September 2016</b>	
<b>09:00 – 09:15</b>	Welcome Summary and review of previous day (ADB Youth) Introduction to the agenda of the day (moderator)
<b>09.15 – 11.00</b>	<b>Session on Localizing SDG 13 (Climate Action)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Xuedu Lu</b>, Advisor, Office of the Director General, Sustainable</li> </ul>

	<p>Development and Climate Change Department, ADB: Introductory Input on Climate Change Agreements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Panel with case studies and project examples <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Chun Xia-Bauer</b>, Project Coordinator, Wuppertal Institut: Sino-German Sustainable Low Carbon City Initiatives</li> <li><b>Kristina Katich</b>, Urban Development Specialist, ADB: Low Carbon City Initiatives in the People's Republic of China (PRC)</li> <li><b>Wangdi Gyeltshen</b>, Deputy Chief Program Officer, Department of Local Governance, Ministry of Home and Cultural Affairs, Royal Government of Bhutan: LoCAL - Financing CCA Result Through Subnational System. Lessons Learned from UNCDF Climate Grants in Bhutan.</li> <li><b>Anupa Lamichhane</b>, UNDP Nepal: Climate Resilient Planning and Budgeting Processes at Sub National Level</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Q&amp;A Session</b></p>
<b>11:00 – 11:30</b>	<b>Coffee Break</b>
<b>11.30 – 01.00</b>	<p><b>Session on Localizing SDG 13 (Climate Action)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Group Discussion</li> <li>Presentation of Group Results/Discussion</li> </ul>
<b>01:00 – 02:00</b>	<b>Lunch Break</b>
<b>02.00 – 03.00</b>	<b>Open Forum 2</b>
<b>03.00 - 04.00</b>	<p><b>Closing Session</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Feedback from Participants</b></li> <li><b>Closing Remarks</b></li> <li><b>Evaluation</b></li> </ul>



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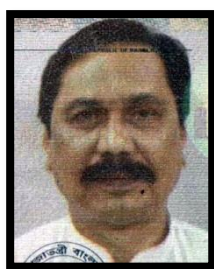
## Localizing Global Agendas

Manila, 27 - 29 September 2016

Hosted by ADB

Multi-Function Halls 1 and 2

### SPEAKERS' PROFILE



#### **Dewan Kamal Ahmed**

**Mayor**

**Local Government Division**

**Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-Operatives**

**People's Republic of Bangladesh**

**E-mail: nilphamaripourashava@gmail.com**

Mr. Ahmed completed his M.Sc. in Agriculture Economics in 1975 from Bangladesh Agriculture University. He started business in agriculture sector and involved in active politics. He was elected Mayor of Nilphamari district municipality for the first time in 1989. He was re-elected in 1993, 1999, 2004 and 2011 municipal elections. He is so popular to be re-elected consecutively and providing with municipal services as a Mayor since 1989. He is the Executive President of Municipal Association of Bangladesh (MAB) and President of Rangpur Division MAB. He is the president of Bangladesh Awami League, Nilphamari District. Mr. Ahmed is actively involved with many social, educational and charity organizations.



#### **Md. Shafiqul Islam Akand**

**Project Director, UGIIP-3**

**Local Government Division**

**Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-Operatives**

**People's Republic of Bangladesh**

**E-mail: pd.ugiip3@gmail.com**

Mr. Akand graduated as civil engineer in 1987. He completed his M.Sc. in Urban Planning from Cardiff University, South Wales, UK in 2002. He joined at Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) in 1988 as an Assistant Engineer and served as Assistant Engineer and Executive Engineer at different sub-district and district offices of LGED. He was promoted as an Executive Engineer in 2001. He was made Project Director of the ADB assisted Second Urban Governance and Infrastructure Improvement (Sector) Project (UGIIP-2) in 2011. After successful completion of this project in June 2015, he was appointed as Project Director of the ADB assisted Third Urban Governance and Infrastructure Improvement (Sector) Project (UGIIP-3). Mr. Akand was awarded "Best Project Management Team Award" from ADB, Bangladesh Resident Mission in 2011, 2013 and 2015.



#### **Preety Bhandari**

**Director, SDCD concurrently Technical Advisor (Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management)**

**Sustainable Development and Climate Change Department**

**Asian Development Bank**

**E-mail: pbhandari@adb.org**

Ms. Bhandari is responsible for providing policy and strategic direction to ADB's climate change program. Prior to joining ADB, she headed the Finance, Technology and Capacity Building Program of the secretariat of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and has also worked as the Director of the Policy Analysis Division at The Energy and Resources Institute in India.



**Claudia Buentjen**  
**Principal Public Management Specialist**  
**Sustainable Development and Climate Change Department**  
**Asian Development Bank**  
**E-mail: [cbuentjen@adb.org](mailto:cbuentjen@adb.org)**

Ms. Buentjen is Principal Public Management Specialist at the Asian Development Bank. She is a macroeconomist/public sector reform specialist with more than 20 years of experience in project management, advisory services, and research in more than 10 developing countries in the Asia & Pacific region. In her current position, she develops and maintains thematic and sector policies to guide ADB-wide work in the areas of public sector management, governance and capacity development. She also leads the preparation of pilot projects and knowledge products, and supports learning, innovation, and partnerships. Her current focus is on public financial management, decentralization and local governance, results-based management, and social accountability. Ms. Buentjen holds a Dr. rer pol. in international economics and a Diploma in business administration and economics from the Ruhr-University Bochum, Germany.



**Feroisa Francisca T. Concordia**  
**PPP Center Representative**  
**Capacity Building and Knowledge Management Service**  
**Public-Private Partnership Center of the Philippines**  
**E-mail: [kabdiza@ppp.gov.ph](mailto:kabdiza@ppp.gov.ph); [fftconcordia@ppp.gov.ph](mailto:fftconcordia@ppp.gov.ph)**

Mrs. Concordia has 4 years of experience as Public-Private Partnership (PPP) practitioner with involvement in project development and management, capacity building, training and knowledge management in the PPP Center of the Philippines. Prior to working with PPP Center, she gained 14 years of exposure in infrastructure development, planning and evaluation at the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA). Mrs. Concordia holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Industrial Engineering (BSIE) from the University of the Philippines in Diliman, Quezon City, and a MBA degree from the Maastricht School of Management, in the Netherlands.



**Joseph D'Cruz**  
**Regional Team Leader – SDG**  
**Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development**  
**UNDP Asia-Pacific Regional Center**  
**E-mail: [joseph.dacruz@undp.org](mailto:joseph.dacruz@undp.org)**

Mr. D'Cruz is the UNDP Asia-Pacific Team Leader for Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development, based at the Bangkok Regional Hub. Working with a team of specialist advisors and a regional network of 24 UNDP Country Offices, he provides policy and technical advisory support to Asia-Pacific countries. As part of UNDP's global Bureau for Policy and Programme Support, he also leads UNDP's global task team on urbanisation. He was born in Malaysia, and educated in Malaysia, Australia and the United Kingdom. He holds degrees in politics, economics and international development. Prior to joining the international civil service, He was a consultant working on a range of development and conservation initiatives for clients in the UN system, multilateral development banks, NGOs and Governments. Mr. D'Cruz started his career as a management consultant working on business strategy, feasibility analysis, privatizations and sector strategies.



**Patrick Duong**  
**Regional Programme Advisor on Local Governance**  
**and Decentralization**  
**UNDP Asia-Pacific Regional Center**  
**E-mail: [patrick.duong@undp.org](mailto:patrick.duong@undp.org)**

Mr. Duong is the UNDP Regional Programme Advisor on Local Governance and Decentralization in Asia and the Pacific. He is part of the Governance cluster that serves, from the UNDP Bangkok Regional Hub, 24 countries in the region. He advised Governments in a number of Chief Technical Advisor positions in Asia and Africa. Prior to joining the Regional Hub, he headed the UNJPLG-Somalia which is the largest global UN Joint Programme on local governance. His experience covers aid coordination, post-conflict recovery, stabilization and public administration reforms. He worked with civil society organisations, UN agencies, DFID and the EU in Africa, the Middle East, the Balkan region and in Asian countries. Earlier, he lectured international relations and international public law. Mr. Duong is originally from Vietnam; he was born in 1967 in Morocco, grew up in Africa and studied in France where he obtained a Master in Political Sciences and another one in International Public Law (Université de Paris).



**Suki Feliciano**  
**Facilitator/moderator**  
**E-mail: [sukijack@gmail.com](mailto:sukijack@gmail.com)**

Ms. Feliciano is a freelance facilitator and moderator, has extensive experience designing and implementing participatory events. She has moderated international and local multi-stakeholder conferences, policy consultation dialogues, results-based strategic planning workshops and organization retreats. Her clients include bilateral cooperation projects implemented in the Southeast Asia. Her current work is focused on transparency and governance, gender and development, and mainstreaming climate resiliency and disaster risk reduction measures in the project cycle. Ms. Feliciano received training in rural development in Berlin, Germany.



**Lal Shanker Ghimire**  
**Joint Secretary and Chief**  
**Economic Management Division**  
**National Planning Commission**  
**Government of Nepal**  
**E-mail: [lsghimire@nepal.gov.np](mailto:lsghimire@nepal.gov.np)**

Mr. Ghimire is the Joint Secretary and Chief of the Economic Management Division of the National Planning Commission, Secretariat of Nepal. He has more than two decades of experiences in mobilizing and managing Official Development Assistance (ODA) (e.g. he worked in the capacity of National Aid Coordinator of Nepal) planning and budgeting. He also represented the International Monetary Fund, SAARC Development Fund, and Global Environment Facility; was a Member of the Prime Ministerial as well as other Ministerial high level delegations. He also served as an Advisor to the Board of Directors of the Asian Development Bank. He studied at Tribhuvan University of Nepal and the University of Bradford, UK. He was a Lead Focal Point for the preparation of the Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) following the April 2015 earthquake and coordinated the preparation of the 14th Periodic Plan of Nepal and of the International Seminar on Envisioning Nepal, 2030. Mr. Ghimire currently coordinates SDGs related works in addition to his regular works of macroeconomic affairs, planning and budgeting of Nepal.




**Wangdi Gyeltshen**
**Deputy Chief Program Officer**
**Department of Local Governance**
**Government of Bhutan**
**E-mail: wgyeltshenwg@gmail.com, wgyeltshen@mohca.gov.bt**

Mr. Gyeltshen is the Deputy Chief Program Officer of the Department of Local Governance of Bhutan. He has a Bachelor's of Science Degree from the Sherubtse College of Bhutan and a Master Degree in Governance Studies, Meiji University, Tokyo, Japan. He has held a number of positions in the context of international development cooperation with Bhutan, such as Program Manager of the multi-donor funded Local Governance Sustainable Development Program (LGSDP), Project Manager of the LoCAL project supported by UNCDF and Component Manager for the Democratic Governance (DG+) program supported by Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation. From 2002 – 2009, Mr. Gyeltshen worked as Administrator in three District Administrations.


**Tojiddin Jurazoda**
**Deputy Chairman**
**Local Development Committee**
**Under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan**
**E-mail: tojiddin@psrp.tj**

Mr. Tojiddin is the Deputy Chairman of the Local Development Committee under the President of Tajikistan. He was a lecturer at the Institute for Public Administration and a lead research fellow at the Academy of Science of Tajikistan, Institute of Economy and Demography. He has over 10 year's extensive experience in institutional and structural reform projects funded by various multilateral and bilateral donors, including the UNDP, WB, EC, USAID and JICA. He holds a Diploma in Hindi Language and Literature, and a Diploma in Economics. In 2010 he became Candidate of Economic Science and in 2014 he received his PhD in Economics. Mr. Tojiddin has experiences as project manager of international projects areas such as governance and public administration reforms, local governance reforms, civil service performance appraisal, human resources management in the civil service, public finance management, audit and procurement.


**Kristina Katich**
**Urban Development Specialist**
**East Asia Department**
**Asian Development Bank**
**E-mail: kkatich@adb.org**

Ms. Katich specializes in climate adaptation and disaster risk management for cities. She is trained as an architect and urban planner. Since 2012, she has managed urban development projects in the People's Republic of China (PRC) for the Asian Development Bank (ADB). Prior to joining ADB, she consulted at the World Bank for three years working in the urban sector and on disaster risk management in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA), Latin America and the Caribbean, and the East Asia and Pacific regions. She was a key team member and contributing author to the MENA flagship report on Adapting to a Changing Climate in the Arab Countries, connecting academic, public, private and non-governmental organizations in 22 Arab countries to share lessons learned and achieve increased climate change awareness and action. Kristina's interest in environmental justice and development issues stem from her time volunteering with the United States Peace Corps, where she spent two years building rural water systems in the Dominican Republic. Ms. Katich holds a graduate degree from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology' Department of Urban Studies and Planning.



**Anupa Rimal Lamichhane**  
**Climate Change Programme Analyst**  
**UNDP Nepal**  
**E-mail: [anupa.lamichhane@undp.org](mailto:anupa.lamichhane@undp.org)**

Ms. Lamichhane is the Climate Change Programme Analyst managing portfolio at UNDP Nepal. She has about 14 years of extensive experience in Climate Change and environment sector, focusing on both policy and programme under Adaptation, Mitigation (Renewable Energy), Climate Risk Management and Climate Finance. She has an in-depth knowledge and has managed various programme/projects on Climate Induced Disasters, Glacial Lake Management, Access to Renewable Energy, Sustainable Energy for All, Natural Resource Management, Rural Livelihoods, Integrated Watershed Management, Agriculture, Ecotourism and Gender. She graduated with Honors in Masters of Science in Environment, Gender and Development Studies from The Asian Institute of Technology (AIT), Bangkok and Masters of Science in Environmental Management from School of Environmental Management and Sustainable Development, Nepal. Prior to UNDP, she worked for organizations like ICIMOD, WWF Nepal, Action Aid Nepal and others working nationally and regionally on Environmental issues. Ms. Lamichhane has been engaged in various research studies has promoted policies like NAPA, NSCA, Climate Finance and for SE4ALL in Nepal.



**Xuedu Lu**  
**Advisor**  
**Sustainable Development and Climate Change Department**  
**Asian Development Bank**  
**E-mail: [xlu@adb.org](mailto:xlu@adb.org)**

Mr. Lu advises Sustainable Development and Climate Change Department on climate change issues, develop ADB's role in carbon market, and support ADB-wide knowledge management process on climate change. He joined ADB as Advisor from July 2010, and has provided advices and support on ADB's management on climate change issues, climate change events and projects/programs, including Carbon Market Program. He leads an ADB initiative on technology transfer to address climate change which has been approved by the Board of ADB. Prior to ADB, he worked as DDG of National Climate Center of PRC responsible for climate change, and as Director of Ministry of Science and Technology of PRC, and served as Member/Alternate of CDM Executive Board from 2001 to 2010. Mr. Lu is a national of the People's Republic of China and holds a doctoral degree in Engineering from Tsinghua University of PRC.



**Jochen Mattern**  
**Project Coordinator (DeLoG Secretariat)**  
**Development Partners Network on Decentralisation and Local Governance (DeLoG)**  
**E-mail: [jochen.mattern@giz.de](mailto:jochen.mattern@giz.de)**

Mr. Mattern leads the Secretariat of the "Development Partners Working Group on Decentralisation and Local Governance – DeLoG" and is head of the GIZ sectoral programme "Sector Dialogue and Donor Harmonisation, Decentralisation and Local Governance". He has worked amongst others for GTZ and UNDP in Brazil, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Zimbabwe in the fields of decentralisation, governance, urban / local development. Mr. Mattern holds a Master's degree in Political Science and studied in Paris (Sciences Po) and Leipzig.





**Fabienne Perucca**  
**Programme Officer**  
**Local Government and Decentralization Unit**  
**Urban Legislation, Land and Governance Branch**  
**UN Habitat**  
**E-mail: [Fabienne.Perucca@unhabitat.org](mailto:Fabienne.Perucca@unhabitat.org)**

Ms. Perucca works in the Local Government and Decentralization Unit at UN HABITAT. She holds master degrees in political science and urban development from Science Po, France. She worked on urban cooperation for the French Embassy in Morocco, and was head of mission of an INGO in Vietnam dealing with access to sanitation. After 3 years at UN-Habitat HQ in Nairobi Kenya, she is now based in Manila, Philippines and her main areas of expertise are urban and metropolitan governance, access to basic services and municipal management. Ms. Perucca is in charge of the global project on Localizing the SDGs in UN-Habitat, supporting local and regional governments to achieve sustainable development.



**Eva Ringhof**  
**Urban Development Specialist**  
**Cities Development Initiative for Asia (CDIA)**  
**E-mail: [eva.ringhof@giz.de](mailto:eva.ringhof@giz.de)**

Ms. Ringhof is Urban Development Specialist at the Cities Development Initiative for Asia (CDIA) in Manila, Philippines. Since joining CDIA in 2013, she has been working on governance aspects and inclusive development of CDIA's city interventions in Asia. As country manager for Bangladesh, Nepal and Sri Lanka, she is responsible to coordinate national partner organizations and support on-going prioritization and pre-feasibility studies for different infrastructure sectors. She has 7 years of experience working in environmental consulting, social and environmental standards, and impact assessments among others in Colombia, Peru, South Korea and Singapore. Ms. Ringhof holds a Master in Spatial and Environmental Planning, as well as a post grade in International Cooperation, focusing on Urban Sociology.



**Cristopher Rollo**  
**Country Programme Manager**  
**UN Habitat**  
**E-mail: [Cris.Rollo@unhabitat.org](mailto:Cris.Rollo@unhabitat.org)**

Mr. Rollo is the Country Programme Manager of UN-Habitat since 2010. Prior to this, he was Knowledge Manager of the same agency since 2006 during which time he handled the localization of the MDGs program. He has been actively engaged in providing support to the national government through the Housing and Urban Development Council (HUDCC) in the preparation of the country report for Habitat III and the New Urban Agenda. Prior to his engagement with the UN, he was the Deputy Director for Programs of the Metropolitan Museum of Manila and National Chairman of the Committee on Visual Arts of the National Commission for Culture and the Arts (NCCA) from 2000 to 2006, being a visual artist himself. He spent 9 years with the Manila Electric Company as a systems analyst responsible for developing business systems, reengineering business processes, and supporting corporate planning. He obtained his AB Economics degree from the Ateneo de Manila University and Master in Business Management from the Asian Institute of Management and McGill University (Montreal, Canada). Mr. Rollo also studied law at the University of Santo Tomas Faculty of Civil Law.



**Uttam Kumar Saha**  
**Head**  
**Urban WASH and Energy Services Programme**  
**Practical Action Bangladesh**  
**E-mail: [Uttam.Saha@practicalaction.org.bd](mailto:Uttam.Saha@practicalaction.org.bd)**

Mr. Saha is the Head, Urban WASH and Energy Services Programme. He has more than 16 years of working experience with International NGO, City Corporation, and Research Organisations in Bangladesh; especially on Urban and Energy Sector Development including governance, WASH, waste management, renewable energies, SMEs for underprivileged urban slum dwellers and LICs. As the Head of Urban WASH and Waste Management Services, and Renewable Energy Programmes he represents Practical Action Bangladesh in Urban and Energy Sector Policy Discourses, Development Networks, and managing strategic partnership with Ministry and National Departments. He has a number of papers on Urban Governance, WASH, and Waste Management, Renewable Energy which were presented and published in several national and international conferences. Mr. Saha has a Master Degree in Civil and Environmental Engineering from the Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology and a Bachelor's Degree in Civil Engineering.



**Bambang Susantono**  
**Vice President**  
**Knowledge Management and Sustainable Development**  
**Asian Development Bank**  
**E-mail: [bsusantono@adb.org](mailto:bsusantono@adb.org)**

Mr. Susantono is Vice President for Knowledge Management and Sustainable Development of the Asian Development Bank (ADB). He assumed the position in July 2015. He is responsible for management of ADB's Sustainable Development and Climate Change Department, Economic Research and Regional Cooperation Department, and Department of External Relations. Prior to this, he was the Vice-Minister of Indonesia's Ministry of Transportation and Deputy Minister for Infrastructure and Regional Development. He has extensive experience providing policy advice to government, private sector organizations and international institutions. He chaired several research institutes and taught in universities. He was also Commissioner for airline, port, telecommunications and media companies. He served as the President of Indonesia Intelligent Transport Society; Vice President of East Asia Society of Transportation Studies based in Tokyo, Japan; and a member of the Board of Trustee of the SouthSouthNorth Foundation in Johannesburg, South Africa. Mr. Susantono holds a PhD in Infrastructure Planning and Master's degrees in Transportation Engineering, and City and Regional Planning from the University of California Berkeley and a Bachelor's degree in Civil Engineering from the Bandung Institute of Technology.



**Bernadia Irawati Tjandradewi**  
**Secretary General**  
**United Cities and Local Government Asia Pacific (UCLG ASPAC)**  
**E-mail: [bernadia@uclg-aspac.org](mailto:bernadia@uclg-aspac.org)**

Dr. Tjandradewi is the Secretary General of the United Cities and Local Governments Asia Pacific (UCLG ASPAC). She is the first woman Secretary General of UCLG's regional section. She received her PhD in urban engineering from the University of Tokyo, and two master degrees in Atmospheric Physic from Nagoya University, Japan and in Public Policy from National University of Singapore. She has been working in urban development and related fields for more than 15 years. She is also a visiting professor at several universities in Japan. She was appointed as a member of the Advisory Group on Gender Issues (AGGI) of UN-HABITAT in 2015. Besides global and urban environmental issues, her current interests range from strategic urban planning, climate change, disaster management, international cooperation to water management, women empowerment, and local governance. Prior to joining UCLG's largest

regional section, she worked with Citynet and JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency). Dr. Tjandradewi has lived more than 20 years in Japan, and is currently based in Jakarta, Indonesia.



**Rolando G. Tungpalan**  
**Deputy Director General**  
**Investment Programming**  
**National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA)**  
**E-mail: RGTungpalan@neda.gov.ph**

Mr. Tungpalan, the highest ranking career official, serves as Deputy Director General for Investment Programming of the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), the Government's socio economic planning ministry. He Chairs the Investment Coordination Committee (ICC)-Technical Board, an interagency committee of the NEDA Board. He represents NEDA in the governing boards of various government entities. He currently serves a member of the Steering Committee of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation and the Coordinating Committee of the Asia-Pacific Community of Practice on Managing for Development Results. Mr. Tungpalan is a graduate of the University of the Philippines where he earned his degree in Economics, pursued his Master's in Economic Research at the Center for Research and Communications and trained in operations research on industrial location at the Institute of Mathematics and Operations Research at the Technical University of Denmark.



**Chun Xia-Bauer**  
**Project Coordinator**  
**Research Group "Energy, Transport and Climate Policy"**  
**Wuppertal Institut**  
**E-mail: chun.xia@wupperinst.org**

Dr. Xia-Bauer is a project coordinator at the Wuppertal Institut who has been leading a series of Sino-German/EU-China low carbon and sustainable building projects, which support Chinese stakeholders to develop their capacity and strategies in these fields and foster mutual learning between China and Germany/Europe. She holds a Doctor degree of Natural Science, a MSc. of Integrated Assessment from the University of Osnabrueck (Germany), and a MSc. of Renewable Energy Management from the University of Freiburg (Germany). In her PhD period, Dr. Xia-Bauer dived into governance and sustainability transition research and brought valuable insights to the research field from empirical studies in China.

**Governance Thematic Group Learning Program: Localizing Global Agendas**  
 Multifunction Hall 1 and 2, ADB HQ  
 27-29 September 2016

No.	Organization	Country	Name	Department	Title	E-mail
1	Asian Development Bank	Philippines	BHANDARI, Preeti	Sustainable Development and Climate Change Department	Director	<a href="mailto:pbhandari@adb.org">pbhandari@adb.org</a>
2	Asian Development Bank	Philippines	KATICH, Kristina	Southeast Asia Department	Urban Development Specialist	<a href="mailto:kkatich@adb.org">kkatich@adb.org</a>
3	Asian Development Bank	Philippines	SUSANTONO, Bambang	Office of the Vice-President Sustainable Development & Knowledge Management	Vice President (Knowledge Mgt and Sustainable Devt)	<a href="mailto:bsusantono@adb.org">bsusantono@adb.org</a>
4	Asian Development Bank	Philippines	BHATTA, Gambhir	Climate Change Department / Sustainable Development	Technical Advisor	<a href="mailto:gghatta@adb.org">gghatta@adb.org</a>
5	Asian Development Bank	Philippines	BUENTJEN, Claudia	Climate Change Department / Sustainable Development	Principal Public Management Specialist	<a href="mailto:cbuentjen@adb.org">cbuentjen@adb.org</a>
6	Asian Development Bank	Philippines	DUPUY, Haïdy EAR	Sustainable Development and Climate Change Department	Social Development Specialist	<a href="mailto:hedupuy@adb.org">hedupuy@adb.org</a>
7	Asian Development Bank	Philippines	LU, Xuedu	Sustainable Development and Climate Change Department	Advisor	<a href="mailto:xlu@adb.org">xlu@adb.org</a>
8	ADB Staff Consultant	Germany	ROHDEWOHL, Rainer	Sustainable Development and Climate Change Department	Senior Policy Advisor Decentralization and Public Sector Management	<a href="mailto:rohdewohl@ciptanet.de">rohdewohl@ciptanet.de</a>
9	Cities Development Initiative for Asia (CDIA) for GIZ	Philippines	RINGHOF, Eva		Urban Development Specialist	<a href="mailto:eva.ringhof@giz.de">eva.ringhof@giz.de</a>
10	Cities Development Initiative for Asia (CDIA) for GIZ	Philippines	HAGEDORN, Thomas		Advisor on CD	<a href="mailto:thomas.hagedorn@giz.de">thomas.hagedorn@giz.de</a>
11	Cities Development Initiative for Asia (CDIA) for GIZ	Philippines	BAILEY, Joy		MS	<a href="mailto:joy.bailey@giz.de">joy.bailey@giz.de</a>
12	Department of Local Governance	Bhutan	GYELTSHEN, Wangdi		Deputy Chief Program Officer	<a href="mailto:wgyeltshenwo@gmail.com">wgyeltshenwo@gmail.com</a> <a href="mailto:wgyeltshen@mohca.gov.bt">wgyeltshen@mohca.gov.bt</a>
13	Facilitator	Philippines	ESTEBAN, Amelia			
14	Facilitator	Philippines	FELICIANO, Maria Socorro			<a href="mailto:sukilack@gmail.com">sukilack@gmail.com</a> <a href="mailto:sukifeliciano2013@yahoo.com.ph">sukifeliciano2013@yahoo.com.ph</a>
15	Foreign Service Institute	Philippines	ESTRELLA, Arniel D.		Training Specialist	<a href="mailto:arniel_estrella@yahoo.com">arniel_estrella@yahoo.com</a>
16	Foreign Service Institute	Philippines	CASACLANG, Rowell G.	CTR for International Relations & Strategic Studies	Foreign Affairs Research Specialist	<a href="mailto:rowell_casaclang@gmail.com">rowell_casaclang@gmail.com</a>
17	Foreign Service Institute	Philippines	SALAZAR, VIRGEMARIE	CIRSS	Researcher	<a href="mailto:salazar.virgie@gmail.com">salazar.virgie@gmail.com</a>
18	Foreign Service Institute	Philippines	PARCON, RJ	CIRSS	Researcher	<a href="mailto:parcon.ri@gmail.com">parcon.ri@gmail.com</a>
19	Foreign Service Institute	Philippines	ESTRADA, EDWIN	CIRSS	Senior Foreign Affairs Specialist	<a href="mailto:estrada.edwin@gmail.com">estrada.edwin@gmail.com</a>

No.	Organization	Country	Name	Department	Title	E-mail
20	Foreign Service Institute	Philippines	BACARUS, Jill	Training	Training Specialist	
21	Foreign Service Institute	Philippines	LIWANAG, Marichu	CPRSD	Head CPRSD	
22	Local Development Committee Under the President of the Republic	Tajikistan	JURAZODA, Tojiddin		Deputy Chairman	<a href="mailto:tojiddin@cpsp.tj">tojiddin@cpsp.tj</a>
23	Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-Operatives	Bangladesh	AHMED, Dewan Kamal	Local Government Division	Mayor	<a href="mailto:nilohamariourashava@gmail.com">nilohamariourashava@gmail.com</a>
24	Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-Operatives	Bangladesh	AKAND, Md. Shafiqul Islam	Local Government Division	Project Director, UGILP-3	<a href="mailto:pd.ugilp3@gmail.com">pd.ugilp3@gmail.com</a>
25	National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA)	Philippines	TUNGPALAN, Rolando G.	Investment Programming	Deputy Director General	<a href="mailto:MOMiranda@neda.gov.ph">MOMiranda@neda.gov.ph</a>
26	National Planning Commission	Nepal	GHIMIRE, Lal Shanker	Economic Management Division	Joint Secretary	<a href="mailto:lgchimire@nepal.gov.np">lgchimire@nepal.gov.np</a>
27	PPP Center of the Philippines	Philippines	CONCORDIA, Feroisa T.	Capacity Building and Knowledge Management Service	PPP Center Representative	<a href="mailto:kabdiza@ppp.gov.ph">kabdiza@ppp.gov.ph</a> <a href="mailto:fftconcordia@ppp.gov.ph">fftconcordia@ppp.gov.ph</a>
28	PPP Center of the Philippines	Philippines	DIZA, Kristina			<a href="mailto:kabdiza@ppp.gov.ph">kabdiza@ppp.gov.ph</a>
29	Practical Action	Bangladesh	SAHA, Uttam Kumar	Urban Wash and Waste Management Services Programme	Head	<a href="mailto:Uttam.Saha@practicalaction.org.bd">Uttam.Saha@practicalaction.org.bd</a>
30	United Cities and Local Governments Asia Pacific (UCLG)	Indonesia	TJANDRADEWI, Bernadla		Secretary General	<a href="mailto:bernadla@uclg-aspac.org">bernadla@uclg-aspac.org</a>
31	UN Habitat	Philippines	ROLLO, Cristopher E.		Country Programme Manager	<a href="mailto:Cris.Rollo@unhabitat.org">Cris.Rollo@unhabitat.org</a>
32	UN Habitat		PERUCCA, Fabienne	Local Government and Decentralization Unit   Urban	Programme Officer	<a href="mailto:Fabienne.Perucca@unhabitat.org">Fabienne.Perucca@unhabitat.org</a>
33	UNDP Asia-Pacific Regional Center	India	D'CRUZ, Joseph	Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development	Regional Team Leader - SDG	<a href="mailto:joseph.dacruz@undp.org">joseph.dacruz@undp.org</a>
34	UNDP Asia-Pacific Regional Center	Thailand	DUONG, Patrick	Governance Cluster	Regional Advisor on Local Governance	<a href="mailto:patrick.duong@undp.org">patrick.duong@undp.org</a>
35	UNDP-Philippines	Philippines	JOLONGBAYAN, Ma. Luisa	Management Support	Programme Analyst	<a href="mailto:luisa.jolongbayan@undp.org">luisa.jolongbayan@undp.org</a>
36	UNDP Nepal	Nepal	LAMICHHANE, Anupa		Climate Change Programme Analyst	<a href="mailto:anupa.lamichhane@undp.org">anupa.lamichhane@undp.org</a>
37	Wuppertal Institut	Germany	XIA-BAUER, Chun		Project Coordinator (Research Group "Energy, Transport and Climate Policy")	<a href="mailto:chun.xia@wupperinst.org">chun.xia@wupperinst.org</a>



No.	Organization	Country	Name	Department	Title	E-mail
<b>PARTICIPANTS</b>						
<b>External</b>						
38	Agence Française de Développement (AFD) –Philippines	Philippines	MELA, Cynthia		AFD Philippines Deputy Country Director	<a href="mailto:melac@afd.fr">melac@afd.fr</a>
39	Agence Française de Développement (AFD) –Philippines	Philippines	THIERRY, Margot		Project Officer	<a href="mailto:thierrym@afd.fr">thierrym@afd.fr</a>
40	Cities Clean Air Partnership	Philippines	THODAY, Katharine		Director	<a href="mailto:katharine.thoday@cleanairasia.org">katharine.thoday@cleanairasia.org</a>
41	Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)	Philippines	FERNANDEZ, Maria Vio Bianca	Office of the Regional Director	Development Management Officer II	<a href="mailto:mviobfermandez@gmail.com">mviobfermandez@gmail.com</a>
42	Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)	Philippines	ORTIZ, Amelita DJ.	OARD-MS	Asst. Regional Director	<a href="mailto:zitroadj@yahoo.com">zitroadj@yahoo.com</a>
43	Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)	Philippines	PABALATE, Haidee D.	Coastal & Foreshore Resource Management Section	Chief	
44	Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)	Philippines	BANAY, Dianne	CENRO	Technical Staff	
45	Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)	Philippines	IGNACIO, Modesto	CENRO	Technical Staff	
46	Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)	Philippines	SANTIAGO, Dante	CENRO	Department Head	<a href="mailto:centrosanjuanctv@yahoo.com">centrosanjuanctv@yahoo.com</a>
47	Department of Foreign Affairs	Philippines	BATOON-GARCIA, Jocelyn	Internal Audit Service	Assistant Secretary	
48	Department of Foreign Affairs	Philippines	PRINCESA, Grace	Department of Legislative Liaison Unit	Assistant Secretary	
49	Government	Ghana	LIGTHART, Michael	TA District Development Facility	Governance & Public Management Specialist	<a href="mailto:liria113@yahoo.co.uk">liria113@yahoo.co.uk</a>
50	LGU	Philippines	WONG, Bryant Q.	Disaster Office		<a href="mailto:bee.wong143@yahoo.com">bee.wong143@yahoo.com</a>
51	LGU	Philippines	MORALES, Mariel M.	CENRO		<a href="mailto:mariel_morales_29@yahoo.com">mariel_morales_29@yahoo.com</a>
52	National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA)	Philippines	GUANTERO, Cornelio B. Jr.		Senior Economic Development Specialist	<a href="mailto:u3206253@anu.edu.au">u3206253@anu.edu.au</a>
53	National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA)	Philippines	MANGILIN, Calixto Jr.			<a href="mailto:CMMangilin@neda.gov.ph">CMMangilin@neda.gov.ph</a>
54	National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA)	Philippines	MIRANDA, Marc Antonio			<a href="mailto:MCMiranda@neda.gov.ph">MCMiranda@neda.gov.ph</a>
55	National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA)	Philippines	VIRTUSIO, Kathleen	Office of the Deputy Director-General for Investment	Executive Assistant	<a href="mailto:KJvirtsio@neda.gov.ph">KJvirtsio@neda.gov.ph</a>
56	UNDP - Philippines	Philippines	MITRA, Titon		Country Director	<a href="mailto:titon.mitra@undp.org">titon.mitra@undp.org</a>
57	UNICEF Philippines	Philippines	REES, Julia		Deputy Manager	<a href="mailto:jrees@unicef.org">jrees@unicef.org</a>
58	UNICEF Philippines	Philippines	RUSHTON, Verty	Disaster Risk Reduction Section	Chief	<a href="mailto:vrushton@unicef.org">vrushton@unicef.org</a>
59	University of the Philippines	Philippines	TUMANUT, Michael	National College of Public Administration and Governance	Assistant Professor	<a href="mailto:miket_up@yahoo.com">miket_up@yahoo.com</a>

No.	Organization	Country	Name	Department	Title	E-mail
60	USAID	Philippines	DULCE, Joanne	Environment Office	Climate Change Adaptation Specialist	<a href="mailto:jdulce@usaid.gov">jdulce@usaid.gov</a>
ADB						
61	Asian Development Bank	Azerbaijan	IMANOV, Elvin	Azerbaijan Resident Mission	Operations Assistant	<a href="mailto:eimanov@adb.org">eimanov@adb.org</a>
62	Asian Development Bank	Lao PDR	LUANGLATBANDITH, Rattanaatay	Lao Resident Mission	Public Management Specialist	<a href="mailto:rluanglatbandith@adb.org">rluanglatbandith@adb.org</a>
63	Asian Development Bank	Mongolia	JAMSRANJAV, Battseengel	Mongolia Resident Mission	Senior Procurement Officer	<a href="mailto:bjamsranjav@adb.org">bjamsranjav@adb.org</a>
64	Asian Development Bank	Philippines	BONU, Sekhar	South Asia Department	Director, SAUW	<a href="mailto:sbonu@adb.org">sbonu@adb.org</a>
65	Asian Development Bank	Philippines	SANDHU, Sonia Chand	Office of the Vice-Pres. Knowledge Management & Sustainable	Senior Advisor to Vice-President, Knowledge Management and	<a href="mailto:ssandhu@adb.org">ssandhu@adb.org</a>
66	Asian Development Bank	Philippines	CHAPMAN, Alexander	Sustainable Development and Climate Change Department	Dr	<a href="mailto:adc506@gmail.com">adc506@gmail.com</a>
67	Asian Development Bank	Philippines	KIM, Na Won	East Asia Department	Senior Environment Specialist	<a href="mailto:nawonkim@adb.org">nawonkim@adb.org</a>
68	Asian Development Bank	Philippines	MASCARINAS, Rich	Sustainable Development and Climate Change Department	MS	<a href="mailto:mascarinas@adb.org">mascarinas@adb.org</a>
69	Asian Development Bank	Tajikistan	EVSTIFEVA, Tatlana	Tajikistan Resident Mission	External Relations Analyst	<a href="mailto:tevtifeeva@adb.org">tevtifeeva@adb.org</a>
70	ADB Consultant	Philippines	TEIPELKE, Renard	Southeast Asia Department	Urban Development Specialist (Consultant)	<a href="mailto:teipelke.consulting@gmail.com">teipelke.consulting@gmail.com</a>
71	ADB Youth	Philippines	AQUINO, Bernadette	Sustainable Development and Climate Change Department	Member Committee President (NCP) of AIESEC in the Philippines	<a href="mailto:bernadette.aquino@aiesec.net">bernadette.aquino@aiesec.net</a>
72	ADB Youth	Philippines	GENSORO, Jecel	Sustainable Development and Climate Change Department	Project Implementation Specialist, NGO and Civil Society Center - ADB Youth	<a href="mailto:icensoro.consultant@adb.org">icensoro.consultant@adb.org</a>
73	ADB Youth	Philippines	KOK, Mei	Sustainable Development and Climate Change Department	Youth for Global Goals Coordinator	<a href="mailto:mei.kok@aiesec.net">mei.kok@aiesec.net</a>
74	ADB Youth	Philippines	SILVA, Mariana	Sustainable Development and Climate Change Department		<a href="mailto:mkok.consultant@adb.org">mkok.consultant@adb.org</a>