

2016 e-Government Survey and Sustainability, Considering Local Governments and Communities

By

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Presentation Outline

Intersection of 2016 e-Government survey, e-Government and post-2015 sustainable development agenda

Considering potential pilot approach for indicators at a local government & community level

- Nature and structure**
- How pilot project might be developed using e-Government indicators and post-2015 sustainability agenda**
- Role of the civil society and private sector**


Introduction

Intersection of e-Government and sustainability is complex for local government and communities.

The role of local government for e-Government is likely to be complex as the structure, status, powers and responsibilities of local government may vary.

Communities themselves may be geographically diverse, ethnic or economic, and virtual.

For example, they could refer to indigenous peoples across traditional lands and territories; the homeless and most economically deprived; refugee or migrant communities within or outside countries of origin; or self nominated communities of interest.

A stylized, dark teal silhouette of a mountain range is positioned in the bottom right corner of the slide, partially overlapping the text area. The mountains are jagged and layered, creating a sense of depth.

Broader Context of Local e-Government

- **European e-Government Action Plan 2011-2015**
aims to help national and European policy instruments work together, supporting the transition of e-Government into a new generation of open, flexible and collaborative seamless e-Government services at local, regional, national and European level.
- **IDABC or Interoperable Delivery of European e-Government Services to Public Administrations, Businesses and Citizens.**
- **United Kingdom as leader in e-Government services, including the provision of these services at a local level.**

Opportunity Provided by Local Governments

Local governments and their related entities own, regulate, tax and act as a service provider for many services required for sustainability: energy, water, infrastructure, sanitation, health, education etc..

Local governments can be leaders in sustainability, even if they may not be global economic leaders. So a pilot approach to e-Government and sustainability could incorporate cities and best practices equally from developed and less developed countries.

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A stylized, layered mountain range graphic in shades of teal and blue, located in the bottom right corner of the slide.

Post 2015 Sustainable Development Agenda

The United Nations is in the process of defining a post-2015 development agenda, which will be launched at a Summit in September 2015, which is also the target date for realizing the Millennium Development Goals.

The UN has played a facilitating role in the global conversation on the post 2015 development agenda and supported broad consultations.

It also has the responsibility of supporting Member States by providing evidence-based inputs, analytical thinking and field experience.

One important input is the recently finalized Sustainable Development Goals.

A stylized, layered mountain range graphic in shades of teal and blue, located in the bottom right corner of the slide. The mountains are depicted with varying heights and colors, creating a sense of depth and texture.

UN SDGs in the Outcome Document

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture

Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all

Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all

Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts*

*Acknowledging that the UNFCCC is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change .

Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Local Government Structures

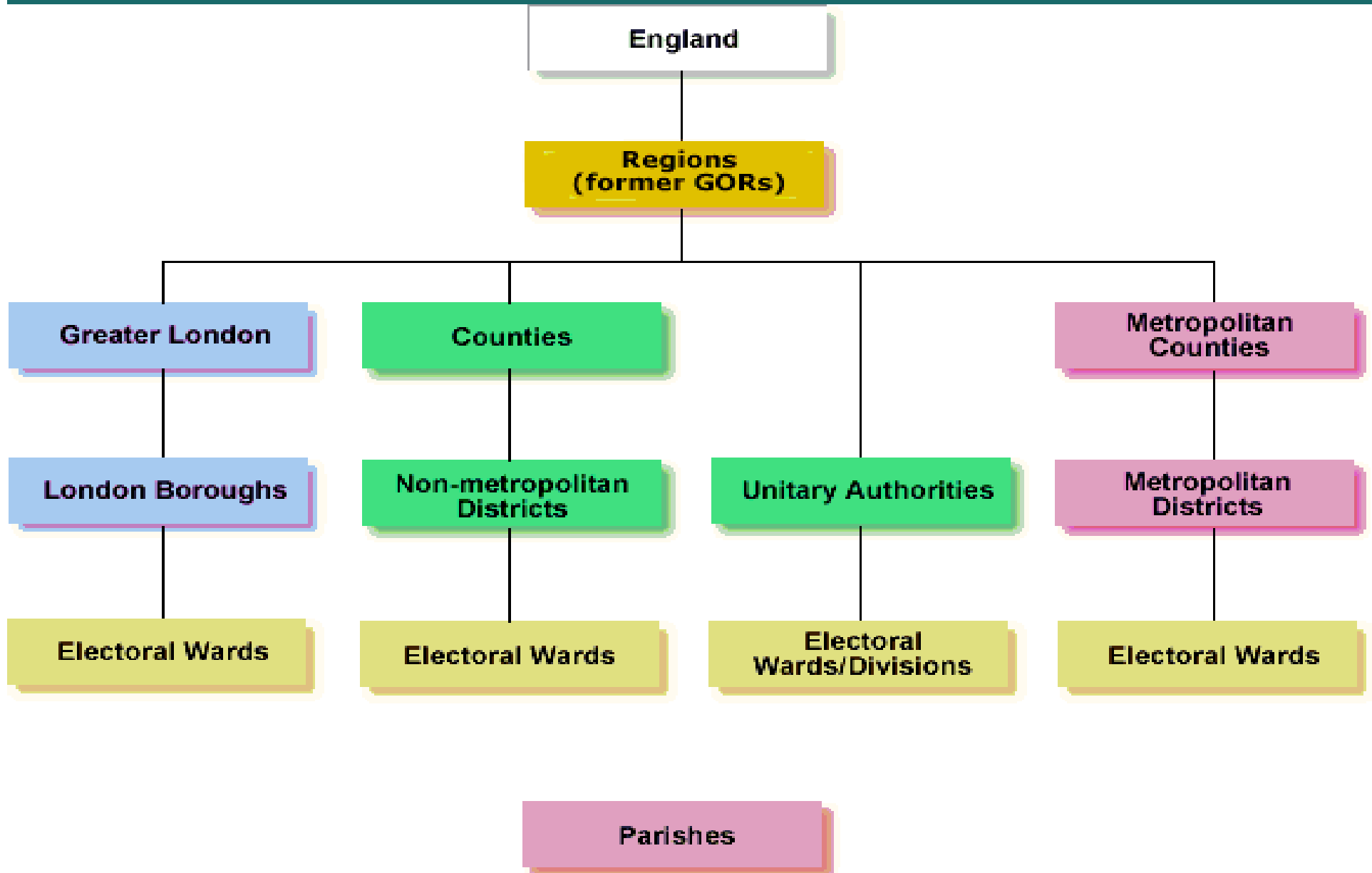
Structure of local governments can be an independent UN member state. For example, there is the Republic of Singapore, which is a city state and an island state.

Similarly, Small Island Developing States (SIDS) can also be considered as a unique type of local government that also has a special status under the UN SDGs and post-2015 sustainable development agenda.

On the other hand, there unlimited types of of sub-national local governments.

The Greater London, the London Boroughs and the City of London Corporation are complex interlocking models of local government structures and examined for illustrative purposes.

Greater London & London Boroughs, England



Greater London Structure including Hounslow Borough and City of London Corporation



London Sustainable Development Commission

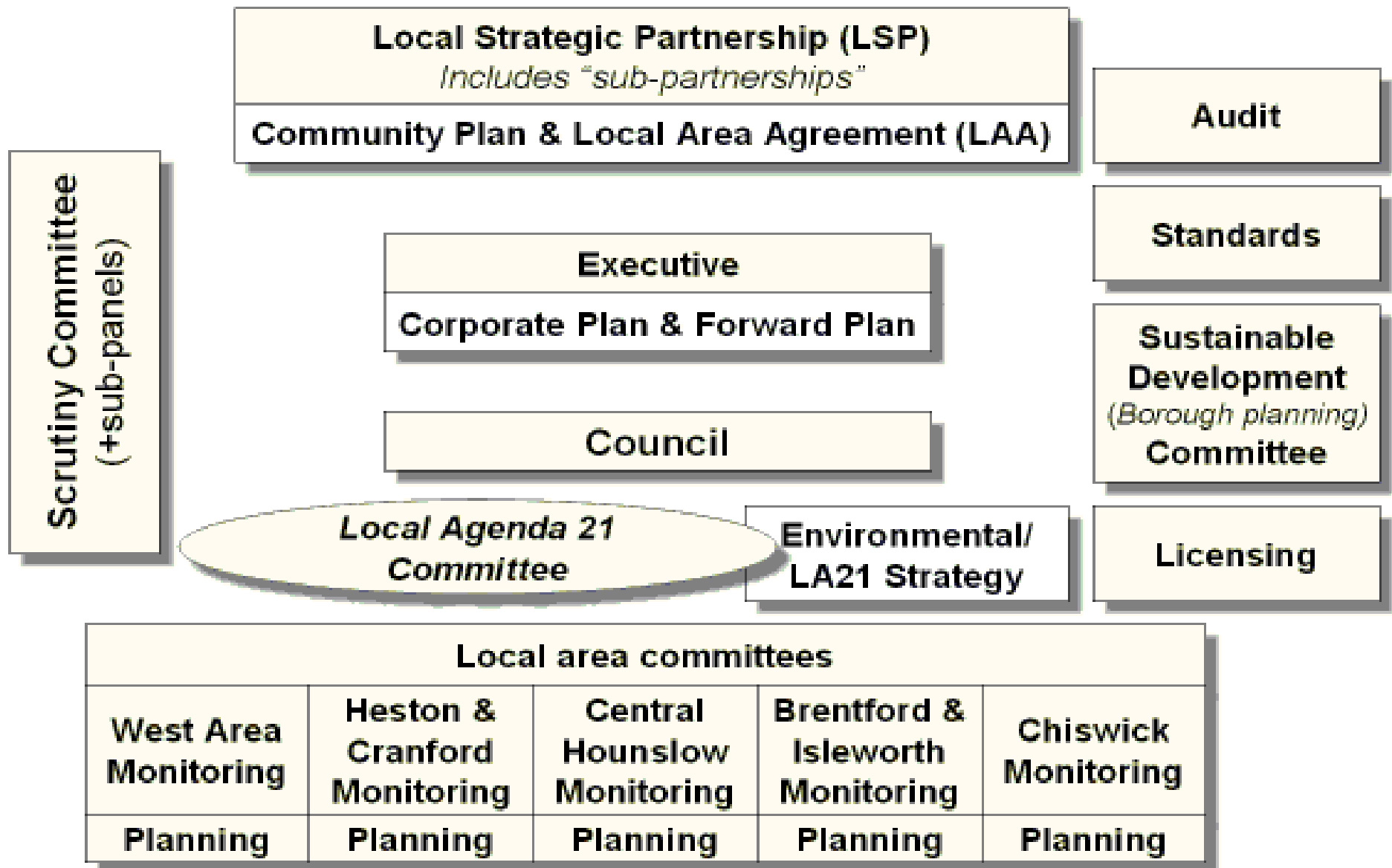
The London Sustainable Development Commission was established in 2002 to advise the Mayor of London on making London a 'sustainable world city'

The Commission is made up of individual experts from the economic, social, environmental and London governance sectors. Commissioners give their time voluntarily and are tasked with promoting sustainability and helping to embed it into London-wide strategies as a meaningful and important concept for the capital.

Initiatives include Green Means Business, Quality of Life, Sowing the Seeds (connects children with nature), Capital Consumption (CO2 emissions including imports), and London Leaders for leadership, collaboration and innovation in tackling the sustainability challenges.



Hounslow Borough & Sustainability



The City of London Corporation has unusual responsibilities for a local council such as being the police authority. The Corporation is headed by the Lord Mayor of the City of London, which is an office separate from (and much older than) the Mayor of London.



City of London Corporation & Sustainability

The City of London Corporation provides services to shape the City as a sustainable place to do business and which support businesses adopting environmentally and socially sustainable work practices:

- Advice**
- City Action**
- City Procurement Project**
- City Property Advisory Team**
- Heart of the City for Corporate Social Responsibility**
- Local Recruitment**
- Waste and Recycling Services**
- Awards schemes**
- Clean City Awards**
 - Considerate Contractor Awards**
- Dragon Awards celebrating corporate community involvement for all London**
- Sustainable City Award**

E-Government Indicators for Local Governments and Communities

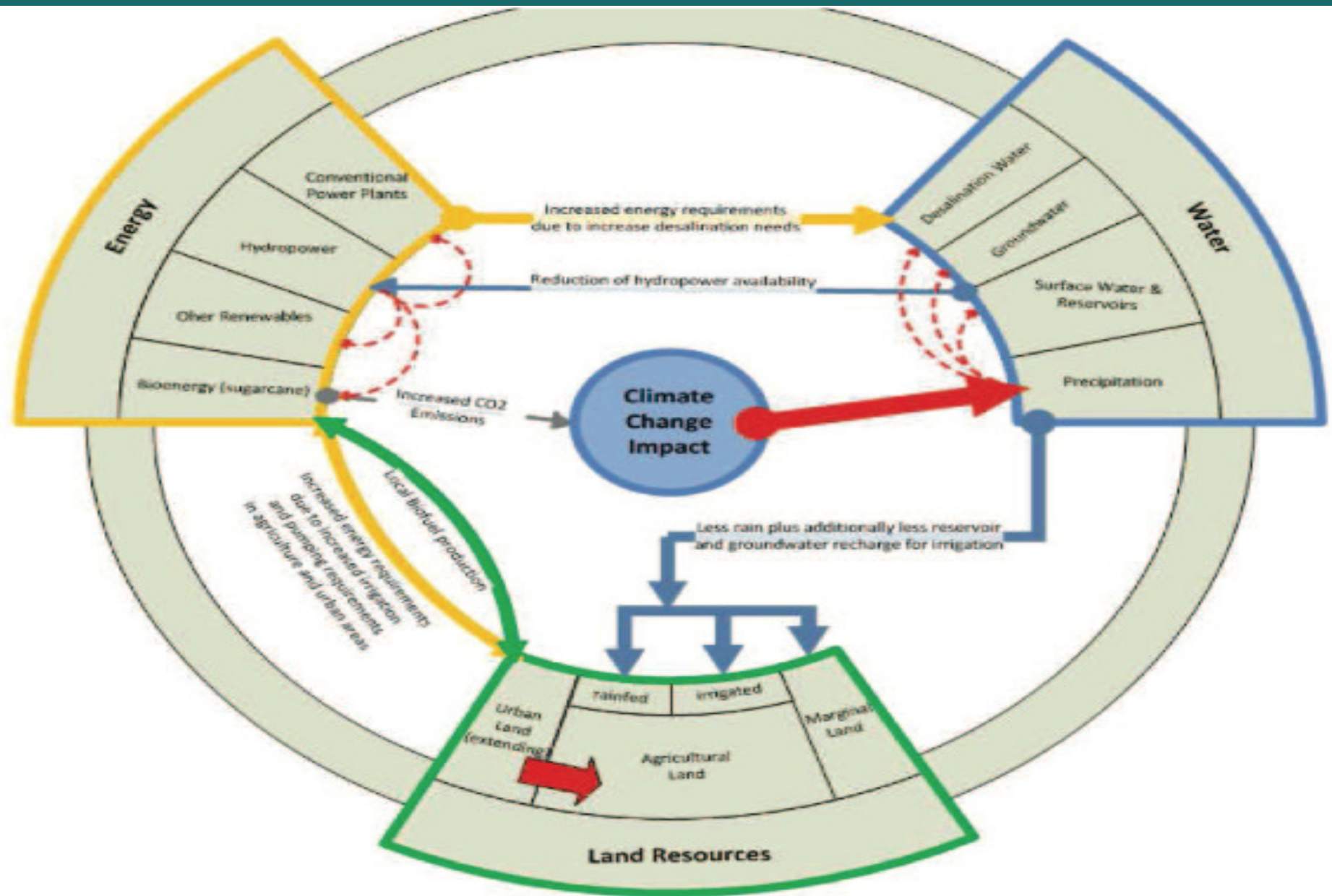
Given diversity of local governments and communities, it is useful to consider clusters of indicators, augmented and supported by elements of the UN SDGs, in the development of pilot approach.

Different clusters could be isolated for representative local governments and communities at different scales, regions and levels of development.

Some possible clusters and integrative examples already considered under certain models (i.e., CLEWD), or unique entities (i.e., Small Island Developing States (SIDS))

CLEWD Model That Applied to Doha/Qatar and Mauritius and Which Considers Energy, Water, Land and Climate

Figure from Global Sustainable Development Report, 2014



Civil Society and Private Sector

The role of civil society and private sector recognized in the Post 2015 Sustainable Development Agenda.

The Aarhus Convention (the UNECE Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters) is specialized framework Already have industry and grassroots civil society movements at local level for energy-water-climate nexus, sustainability, voluntary carbon reduction and zero carbon, fair trade and sustainable tourism. Because of their diverse nature and structures, local governments and communities may be charter or corporate structures, or have affiliated or controlled private sector entities.

Private Sector & Public Private Partnerships

Public private partnerships (PPP) could be useful to support e-Government and sustainability at local government and community level.

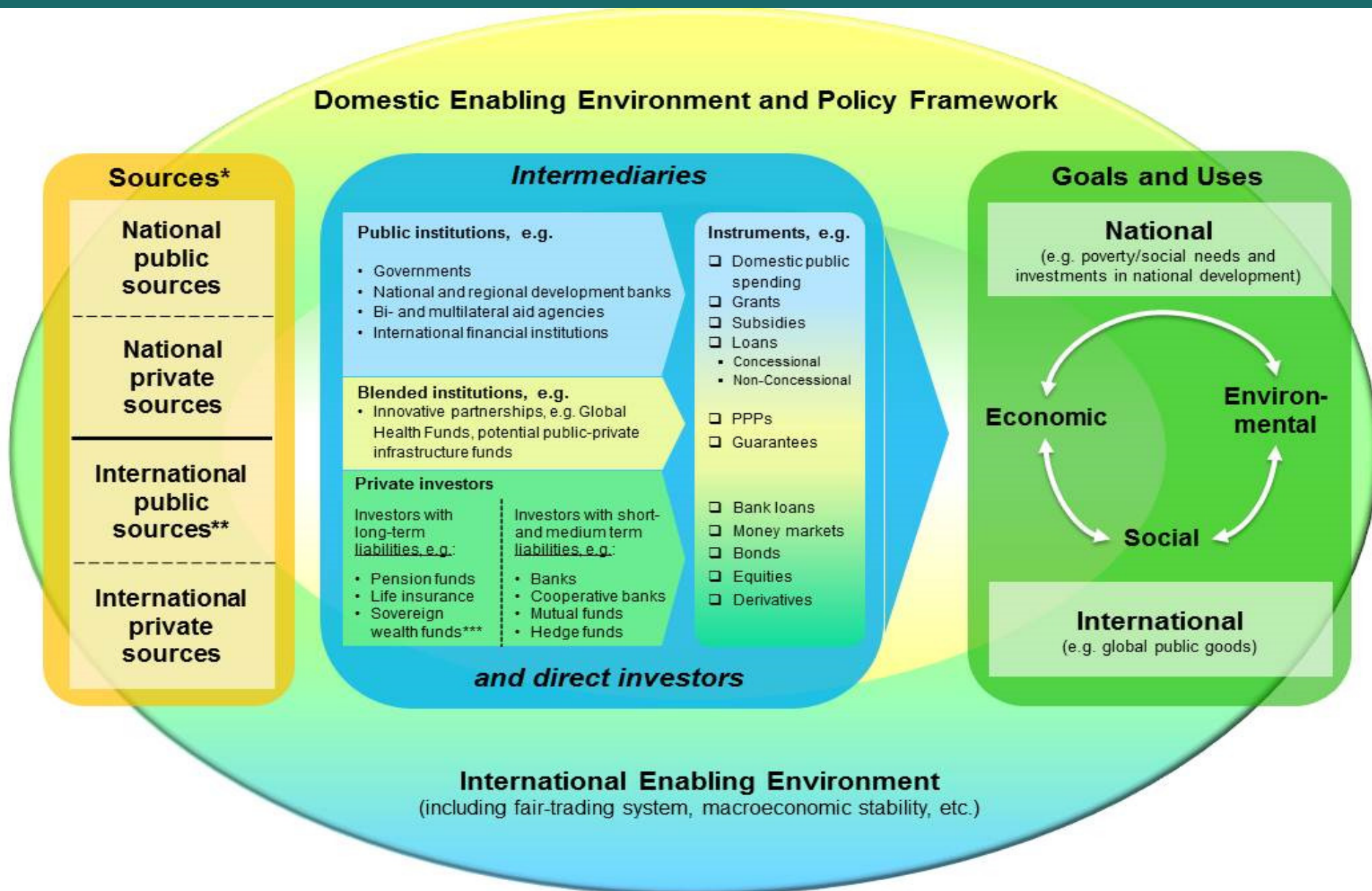
A traditional model of PPP involves a contract between public sector and a private enterprise where the enterprise provides a public service or project and assumes financial, technical and operational risks.

Many models for these partnerships, but perhaps most useful in this context to see how to develop and nurture at local government and communities, looking to some existing approaches and best practises.

Private parties are already supporting governments in designing and administering the platform, cloud and data storage services (i.e., GOV.UK)

Financial Approaches & Public Private Partnerships

Reference Figure 5, Report of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Finance, 2014.



Thanks for Your Attention

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