



Localizing the SDGs through E-governance towards the Achievement of the 2030 Agenda

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Principles of the 2030 Agenda



UNIVERSALITY



**INTEGRATED
APPROACHES**



**'LEAVE NO ONE
BEHIND'**



INCLUSIVENESS



**Multi-Stakeholder
Partnerships**



ICT and the SDGs

- The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development fundamentally recognizes that “the spread of information and communications technology and global interconnectedness has great potential to accelerate human progress, to bridge the digital divide and to develop knowledge societies” (Paragraph 15).
- All three pillars of sustainable development—**economic** development, **social** inclusion and **environmental** protection—need ICT as a key catalyst.





Targets of the SDGs



11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums

11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons

11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries ..7 more targets



ICT and SDG Indicators



Target 4a: Proportion of schools with access to the Internet for pedagogical purposes



Target 4a: Proportion of schools with access to computers for pedagogical purposes



Target 4.4: Proportion of youth/adults with ICT skills, by type of skills

Target 5b: Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex



Target 9c: Percentage of the population covered by a mobile network, by technology

Target 17.6: Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions, broken by speed

Target 17.8: Proportion of individuals using the Internet



ICT and the SDGs



- ICT can accelerate every aspect of education, e.g. teacher training, local curricula, local-language instruction, monitoring and assessment of student performance, education-systems management, coaching and mentoring, and preparing students for a world in which ICT is a necessity for successfully navigating their future careers and lives and contributing to their national economies.
- It will also provide access to education for the people living in remote areas and people with disabilities.
 - On current trends, girls are far behind boys in finishing critical education milestone. Child marriage and pregnancy of adolescent girls also contribute to increased female dropout rates. ICT-based remote learning opportunities are one way for girls to continue their education.



ICT and the SDGs



- ICT can maximize limited healthcare resources and deliver high-quality health services at a lower cost.
- Enhanced information exchange, both between institutions as well as patient and doctors, increased data availability and improved data processing can help upgrade health systems worldwide.
- Many people's health data, taken together, can allow researchers to map disease outbreaks, compare the effectiveness of treatments and improve understanding of conditions. Aggregated data from individual patient cases was crucial to containing the Ebola outbreak in West Africa.



ICT and the SDGs



- To promote peace, justice and strong institutions, ICT has proven to be a powerful tool in areas such as electoral monitoring and dissemination of legal rights information.
- Government use of open data increases transparency, empowers citizens, and helps to create sustainable peace and build trust in government.



Leaving No One Behind: addressing the digital divide

The main challenge in reaching the “unconnected” rests on affordability, literacy and relevant services than the availability of technology.

Key factors behind the digital divide include:

- Limited access to the connection in rural areas
- Limited affordability
- Limited literacy level, poor digital literacy skills
- Age gap – less use of internet among the older population
- Gender gap – less use of internet among women compared to men
- Placed in vulnerable situations, such as displaced populations
- Lack of understanding of the internet as a concept
- Gaps in enabling policy frameworks



Leaving No One Behind : to be accounted as a citizen



- About 1.5 billion people lack proof of identification, and are missing from government registries. This poses a fundamental challenge to the SDGs, e.g. right to vote, open a bank account, go to school or access essential health services.
- SDG target 16.9 states “By 2030, provide **legal identity for all**, including birth registration”. People without legal identity or status are often denied basic human rights.
- A large number of digital identity initiatives around the world, highlights the potential to reduce corruption, drive inclusion and efficiency.



Localizing the SDGs: Effective and Efficient Service Delivery



Delivery of accessible and affordable services can be accelerated by:

- Enhancing the capacity of service delivery through ICT processes (could also provide rapid assistance for communities in conflict situations);
- Enhancing public services through reducing administrative costs, improving quality of services and building networks between public institutions;
- Improving public services by collecting feedback from citizens; and
- Establishing targets in service delivery and monitoring the progress.



Localizing the SDGs: Inclusive Participation



Enabling citizen's participation in decision-making by:

- Building access to digital media channels and supporting those who do not have access;
- Calling for public opinions through social media and reaching out to groups that were not represented traditionally;
- Engaging the public in identifying priorities, developing solutions and optimizing resource allocation; and
- Promoting participatory decision-making in such areas as local planning and budgeting (examples: Spain "Decide Madrid", Brazil "Portal E-Democracia").



Localizing the SDGs: Strong Institutions



Building effective, responsive and accountable institutions by:

- Enhancing performance of public institutions by reducing administrative costs and strengthening their ability to monitor social and economic situations;
- Reinforcing understanding of citizen's priorities and addressing proactively to their expectations;
- Strengthening accountability and transparency by public expenditures and outcomes online; and
- Building trouble shooting mechanisms and tracking concerns raised by citizens.



Monitoring Progress on SDG 16



- Involving multi-stakeholders such as civil society, university and the private sector is particularly important especially measuring governance is not easy, and becomes critical in conflict and post-conflict States where data availability is poor.
- The use of big data can help to develop proxy indicators, e.g. social media analysis can reveal public opinion of effective governance, satisfaction with the quality of services, or patterns of discrimination or potential threat of violence.



Monitoring Progress on SDG 16



Case studies

Botswana: Drawing sentiment data from Facebook, the aim is to assess user experiences of public services in real time

Tunisia: Big Data to monitor the corruption target through social media analysis (Twitter, Facebook, blogs)

Iraq: SDG 16 Surveys posted on NGO, youth and academic pages on Facebook





Creation of New Opportunities



Opportunity creation in such areas as livelihood by:

- Increasing rural business productivity and effectiveness including farmers and small businesses through access to useful info, e.g. weather forecasts, market information and tips on better planning;
- Expanding economic opportunities for marginalized populations; and
- Enhancing quality of life and building capacity through online training and innovative learning methods.



Strengthening Resilience



Building resilience require people, societies and institutions to allocate resources, build capacities and knowledge to limit, anticipate, absorb and adapt to shocks.

Example: ICTs for saving life, emergency telecommunications

- Emergency alert and information on where to evacuate
- SNS to contact family members when the phone line is suspended
- Live camera and constant updates to monitor the situation
- Coordinating rescue and relief operations
- Sharing the information on the ground with government, civil societies and volunteers to seek for most needed support
- Sharing lessons learned in the aftermath of a disaster



Creating an Enabling Environment



Key Roles to play by the governments and policy makers

- Adopt policies and legislative framework governing the deployment of ICT, targeting both urban and rural areas, paying particular attention to the gender gap, and localizing contents.
- Prioritize development of ICT literacy and skills.
- Move beyond Business-As-Usual to ensure the public sector including service delivery in health, education, energy and infrastructure is fully supported by high-quality ICT.
- Call for multi-stakeholder partnerships where investors, academics, businesses and citizens collaborate and prepare for ICT-enabled transformation.
- Involve “unconnected” groups in the design, deployment and evaluation of initiatives to promote access.



THANK YOU!



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