

*Governing for inclusion and transparency:
leaving no one behind in the digital city*



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- 'Smart City' is not simply a label, it is a policy objective
- Policy objectives need to be defined so that they can be monitored and accounted for
- What is part of the list of relevant objectives and what is not?

Smart Cities and communities: Effective integration of physical, digital and human systems in the built environment to deliver a sustainable, prosperous and inclusive future for its citizens.

See FGSSC-TR10/2014 for further discussion

Smart Cities and communities: Effective integration of physical, digital and human systems in the built environment to deliver a sustainable, prosperous and inclusive future for its citizens.

Leaving aside the technical aspects, this includes 6 distinct social and political elements:

- i) to deliver
- ii) a sustainable,
- iii) prosperous
- iv) and inclusive
- v) future
- vi) for its citizens.



iv) and inclusive

- a) Baseline: reasonable estimate of presence of marginalized groups
- b) Implementation: how will your project affect identified groups and how will you adapt
- c) Outcome: what was the impact and are further measures needed

v) future

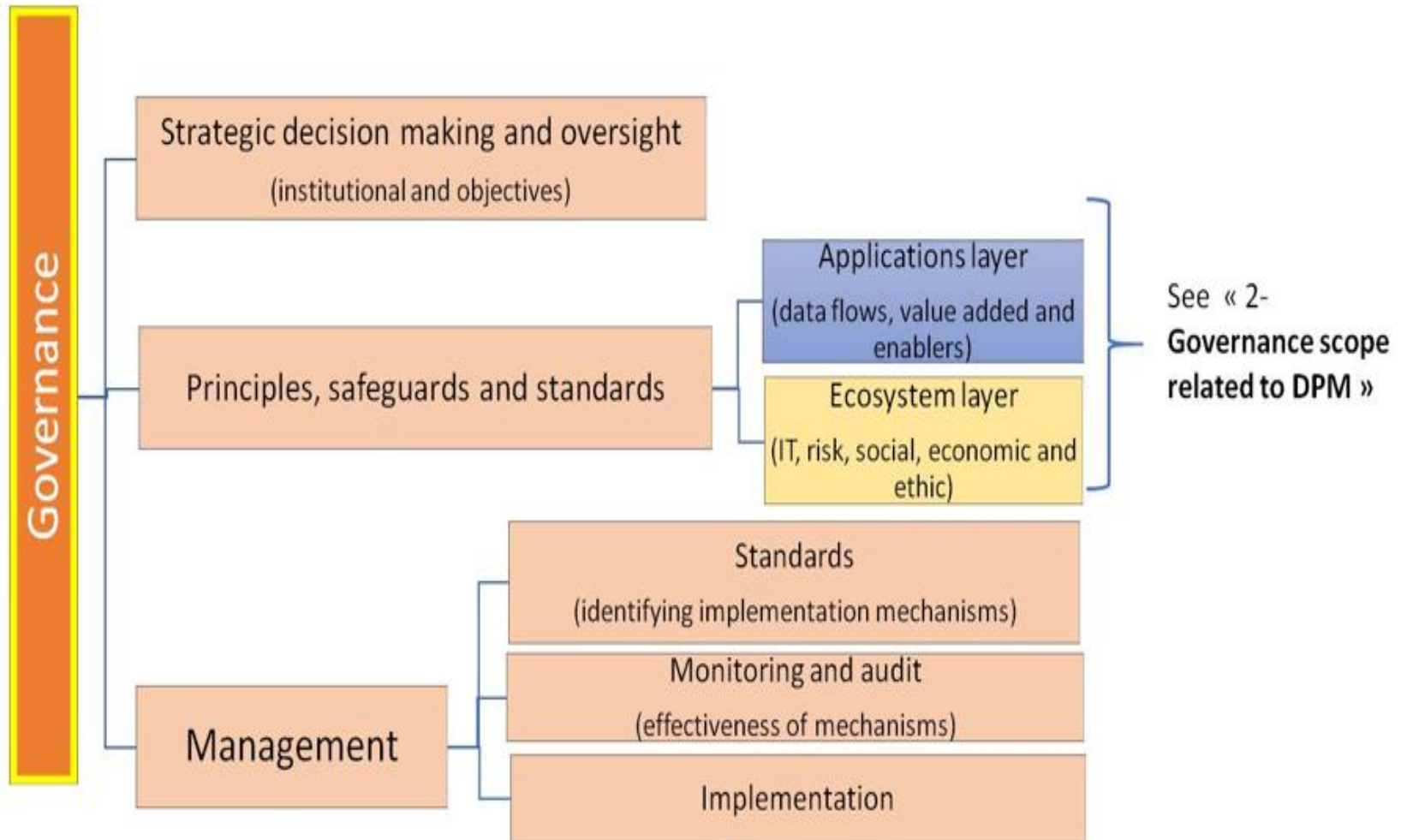
- Few impacts are immediate
- Short, medium and long term benefits disaggregated by inclusion priorities
- Identification of duty bearers, particularly for longer term
- Progressive realisation

vi) for its citizens.

- a) Effectiveness: relevance, cost-benefit
- b) Transparency: impartiality, distribution of cost-benefit
- c) Accountability: proportionality of intervention, decision-making process, duty bearers, monitoring of implementation

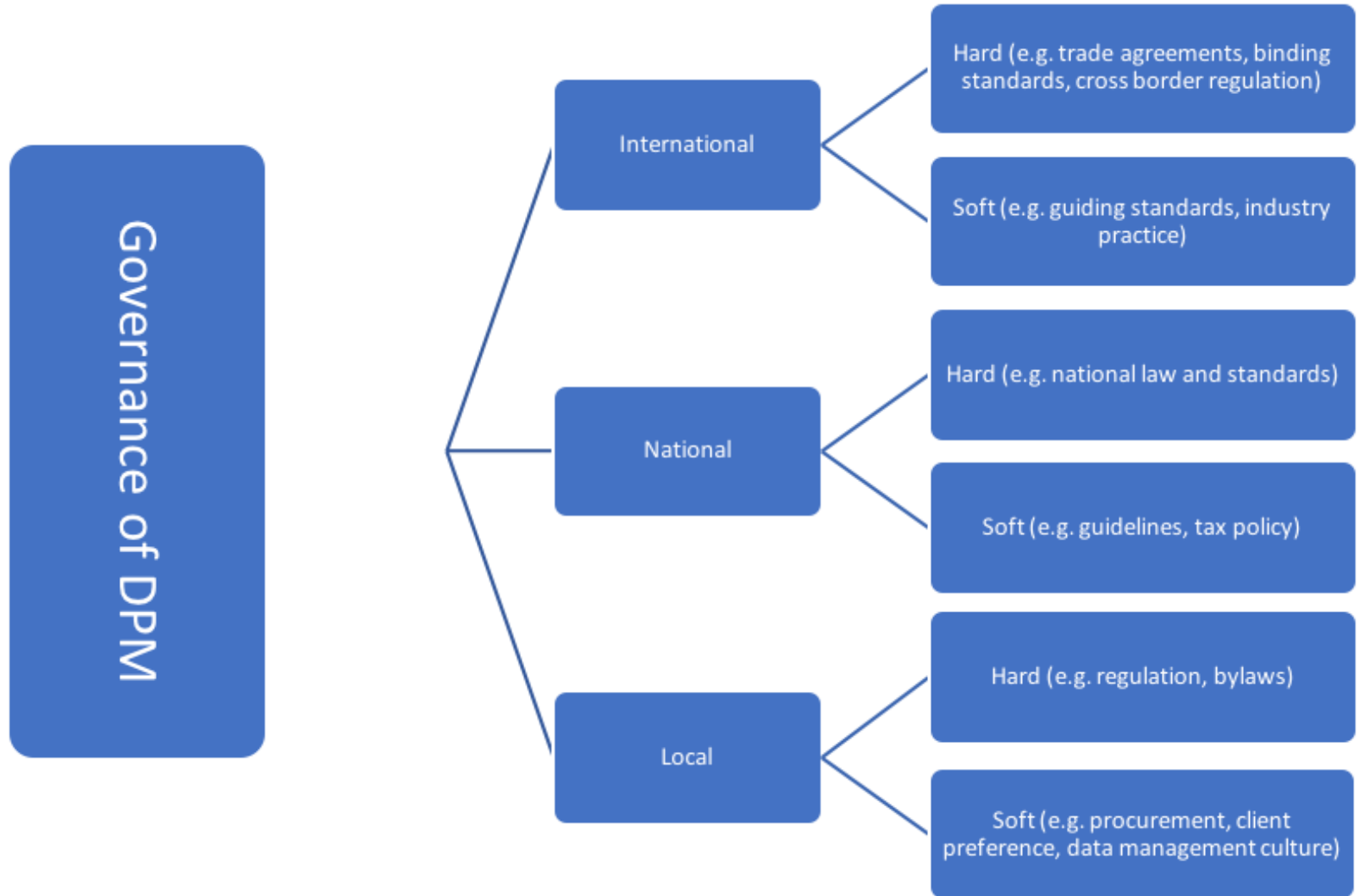
- Governance: *how power is distributed and shared, how policies are formulated, priorities set and stakeholders made accountable*
- Strategic vs operational governance
- Heterogeneity – of data sources, of stakeholders and of purposes
- Fluidity – evolution of technology and business models is fast

SMART CITY GOVERNANCE: THEMATIC FRAMEWORK



Source: Robert Lewis- Lettington
& Nathalie Feingold

SMART CITY GOVERNANCE: JURISDICTIONAL FRAMEWORK





Exclusively private solutions to governance are sub-optimal for a variety of reasons, including

- The essence of the technology and systems are that they benefit from having some core common standards that support interoperability
- Technology providers, service providers and users are frequently in very different places and contexts and there is a need for a common forum or forums to interact
- There is a complex interaction between public and private concerns
- Basic governance frameworks would help



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