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1. The Basque Country and the IS: Geographical context





Basque country

Area (Km²): 7.234,8 Population: 2.124.846 (2005)



<u>Bilbao</u>

Area (Km²): 41,26 **Population:** 354.145 **Population of "Gran Bilbao":** 905.030



1. The Basque Country and the IS: Economical Context (1)

Since its early industrialization in the XIX century, the Basque Country established itself as one of the **most prosperous territories in the steel industry and naval construction** in Europe.



1. The Basque Country and the IS: Economical Context (2)

After the **crisis suffered in the 1980s**, an industrial policy elaborated by the Department of Industry, Commerce and Tourism of the Basque Government and implemented with the collaboration of SPRI(*)-the Basque business development agency-, was decisive in industrial restructuring and incorporating **new technologies and sectors** to our productive framework.



*SPRI: created in 1981 to provide back-up and services to Basque industry.



1. The Basque Country and the IS: From an Industrial society to the Knowledge society (1)

The Basque Government, focused on facilitating the **transition** from an **industrial society** (and its collateral damages: big obsolete **industrial** facilities, contaminated sites, brown fields) to the **knowledge society**, established the **<u>`Basque Country in</u>** <u>the Information Society' Plan (PESI)</u>.



1. The Basque Country and the IS: From an Industrial society to the Knowledge society (2)







1. The Basque Country and the IS: From an Industrial society to the Knowledge society (3)

The "Basque Country in the Information Society Plan" consists of a number of programmes:

FOR COMPANIES

- ✓ Micro-companies: Small and medium-sized enterprises
- \checkmark Business Associations and Professional Bodies

FOR INDIVIDUALS

- ✓ Acquisition of simple devices for connection to Internet
- \checkmark Internet training for special groups
- ✓ System of accreditation of basic knowledge of Information Technology







1. The Basque Country and the IS: Solidarity and exporting the Basque IS model

After the successful experience of the "Basque Country in the Information Society Plan", the Basque Country wants to share its experience with other local authorities (municipalities, cities and regions).





2. Definition of Digital Local Agenda (1)

The Digital Local Agenda is a **<u>Strategic Plan for the Development</u>** of the Information Society in a region.

Therefore, its design and development will be similar to any Sector Strategic Plan, coordinated with and integrated into the Local Strategic Plan of a city or region.



2. Definition of Digital Local Agenda (2)

"a common strategy for the development of the Information Society, a project shared with citizens that responds to their needs and hopes, which bears in mind the socio-economic, cultural and institutional specifics of each city or region and contributes to the reinforcement of policies and actions aimed at achieving sustainable development (economic growth, culture and identity, social cohesion, environment) and which will benefit greater development for the cities or regions' citizens, especially for the most disadvantaged groups."



(Bilbao Action Plan, Commitments, 3)







The EISCO 2005 conference (Cracow, Poland) adopted unanimously the i2010 Local Agenda, a strategic document for European administrations and local innovators that condenses in 10 tasks the goals to pursue in the next five years.

The declaration recommended that Bilbao World Summit of Cities and Local Governments, that was going to take place in Bilbao in November 2005, prior to the UN World Summit on the Information Society in Tunis should adopt the principles and action lines expressed in their i2010 Local Agenda.



3. Origin of the DLA EISCO 2005 (Cracow) and World Summit of Local Authorities on the IS (Bilbao 2005) (2)





3. Origin of the DLA EISCO 2005 (Cracow) and World Summit of Local Authorities on the IS (Bilbao 2005) (3)

At the Bilbao Summit, Local Authorities committed themselves to work for full access to the Information Society in their cities and regions, by implementing Digital Local Agendas.



BILBA02005

To implement in our cities and regions an e-local agenda (Digital Local Agenda), designed to promote the Information Society, taking into account in particular the socio-economic and cultural environment, and based on the broad participation of citizens and social actors, with the ultimate objective of fostering sustainable development

(Bilbao Declaration, Commitments, item 22).



4. DLA and international organizations: UNITAR (1)

The United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) and its Decentralised Cooperation Programme, has agreed with the Public Basque Institutions to work together in the development of a "Capacity Building Program for the implementation of the Digital Local Agenda".





4. DLA and international organizations: UNITAR (2)

- CIFAL Bilbao, (Global Centre created in the frame of the programme of decentralised cooperation of UNITAR), is devoted to the promotion of the Information Society.
- UNITAR will assist CIFAL Bilbao to:
 - ✓ Support to the training activities developed by CIFAL Bilbao.
 - ✓ Support for the development of the Digital Local Agenda Programme
 - Support in the dissemination of international activities developed by CIFAL Bilbao.





4. DLA and international organizations: UCLG (1)

The United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG) Executive Bureau, (Beijing 8 - 9 June 2005) established the Commission on the Information Society (CIS). The commission will develop its activities to the promotion of the "Digital Local Agenda" (DLA).



The City of Bilbao has the Presidency of the CIS.

The Digital Local Agenda Secretariat is ensured by the IT4ALL Network.



5. DLA Deployment Plan: Goal of the Plan

The goal of the Deployment Plan is that:

A significant number of local and regional authorities worldwide develop and implement their Digital Local Agenda (as they did with Local Agenda 21).

In order to develop and implement a DLA, it is necessary to have:

- Political will and leadership
- Supporting tools and resources, both economic and technical



5. DLA Deployment Plan: Stages

<u>Stage</u>

Actions

1	Awareness and Dissemination	Develop a DLA Awareness and Dissemination Plan
2	Sharing-up knowledge: Web Tool	Create a content platform that will become a meeting point for cooperation: Good practices, recommendations, indicators, diagnosis.
3	Training for Action	Offer a DLA implementation training course for the design of IS promotion policies in local areas.
4	Action: DLA Methodology	Devise a methodology for the DLA implementation and IS policies promotion.
5	Follow-Up	Establish follow-up indicators to monitor the success of DLA implementation worldwide.
6	Flagship Projects	Support the selection and development of flagship projects in the field of IS.



5.1. Deployment Plan:

Awareness and Dissemination (1)

The main aim of this stage is to raise awareness among Local Authorities of the advantages of designing and implementing a DLA, which will enable them to:

- Improving local government, communication and citizen involvement.
- Fully developing the endogenous potential to create wealth and employment: the Information Society has an enormous bearing on economic growth and social cohesion.
- Improving the quality of life for local citizens.

Other aims in this stage are:

- Getting the Authorities' commitment by signing the Bilbao Declaration.
- Creating a group of leading cities that can be held up as an example and take part in dissemination meetings (Good Practice).
- Inviting authorities to get involved in the process by devising their own local Digital Agenda.



5.2. Deployment Plan : Content Platform

The aim of this stage is to help less experienced Local Authorities to devise their own DLA with collaborative tools:

- A <u>Good Practice Database</u> that can be used by Local Authorities interested in implementing DLAs based on specific projects.
- A list of <u>Suggestions</u> for policy design aimed at boosting a specific Knowledge Area.
- A selection of <u>Indicators</u> for each Knowledge Area to auto-measure the degree of development of the city or region concerning the ICT on that KA (self-assessment)
- A set of <u>Diagnosis</u> for each Knowledge Area, taking into account each community's specific features, according to geographical surveys.



5.3. Deployment Plan : Training for Action

- The aim of this stage is to prepare materials for Local Authorities training courses focused on design of public policies for the devising of the Digital Local Agenda; and to organize training courses:
- Preparing training materials.
 - Organising courses in devising Digital Local Agendas; planning the boost to the IS at the local level.
 - To collaborate with international partners in Capacity Building programs (UNITAR-CIFAL, GAID, etc...)
 - Advising on DLA or specific project development.





5.4. Deployment Plan : Action: DLA Methodology

The aim of this stage is to design a methodology that can help Local Authorities to implement their own DLA.



The methodology must be:

- Open
- Practical
- Flexible enough to adjust to community specificities: size, geographic area, etc.



5.5. Deployment Plan : Follow-Up

- The evolution of the DLA programme can be gauged on a regular basis by establishing and measuring a series of indicators such as:
 - > The number of cities that have developed their DLAs
 - The number of shared suggestions and good practices
 - The number of self-evaluations made
 - The number of courses organised and/ or taken



5.6. Deployment Plan : Flagship Projects

The aim of this stage is to promote DLA-implementation flagship projects:

- Flagship projects are a powerful driving force: a positive experience can have a higher impact than a lecture.
- Projects must be undertaken in cities that are really involved, such as those signing the Bilbao Declaration.
- Good projects result in international recognition and produce contents that can be transferred to platforms.
- To search for financing resources to support the execution of those projects in cities with low economical resources.



6. Work done in 2006 (1)

Awareness and Dissemination:

- Innsbruck (CERM meeting)
- Vancouver (WUF III)
- Cali (FLACMA Congress)
- Nairobi (AFRICITIES Summit)
- Plock (Meeting CIFAL)
- Shanghai (UNITAR event)
- UCLG 2nd World Council (Marrakech).
- Issy les Moulineaux (GCD), etc...





6. Work done in 2006 (2)

Training for Action:

- One pilot training course in Mendoza.
- One pilot training course in Buenos Aires.



Flagship Projects:

• Established the first international contacts in order to find for financing resources to support the execution of flagship projects.



Awareness and Dissemination: To attend the most important international events.

- Executive Board Global Cities Dialogue, Korea
- "Local e-Governance" Workshop, Plock, Poland
- "Local e-Governance" Workshop Shangai, China
- "Local e-Governance" Workshop Durban, South Africa
- EISCO 2007, Finland
- World Council and Executive Bureau of UCLG, Jeju, Korea



6. Work done in 2006 (2)

Sharing-up knowledge: Web Tool.

To develop and launch the Web-tool to exchange Best Practices, indicators and self-assessments. (Middle of April)

Visit:

- www.digitallocalagenda.net
- www.digitallocalagenda.org
- www.digitallocalagenda.com





7. Future work: Plan for 2007 (2)

Training for Action:

- Adapting the training course to the specific realities.
- Continue with the training. This year are scheduled the following courses:
 - > One course of "Training of Trainers" that will be held in Bilbao.
 - Several courses for "Training directly Local Authorities":
 - Two in Latin America: Chile and Brazil
 - One in Africa: Morocco in collaboration with Tunisia

Action: DLA Methodology

▶ To have develop different methodologies adapted to different realities



