

J. Sadiqi,

*Ph.D., University of Bradford,
Bradford, United Kingdom*

EVALUATING THE DEVELOPMENT OF SMART COMMUNITIES: A PUBLIC VALUE PERSPECTIVE

This exploratory research explains how Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) signify a pledge by United Nations Member States in or order to practise development efforts. Such as reducing the high level of poverty and zero hunger, promote education and community well-being, implementing global peace as well as protecting the planet. Thus, the central governments across the globe are pursuing regular efforts to focus on public governance, information sharing and social value. However, from the public value perspective, the central government must have sufficient capacity to operate these tremendous tasks as it is critical for employing SDGs. Moreover, central governments are responsible for taking serious action on the (SDGs), by improving public governance and decision-making process through public participation. To achieve the aim of this research, a conceptual framework is developed to explore how concurrent is the public services delivery and how can be globally enhanced through the lens of public value. In order to match central and local government authorities, civil society and academia in regards to current conditions such as policy-level that enabled by government and academia corporation. The literature in the field of public governance and public policies as the main implementation means for SDGs to understand and strengthen the sustainable development policy through public engagement. Central government and local government authorities need to work even more closely to support leadership approaches that make the circumstances event better for fruitful information sharing and adding value to the wider community. Moreover, an evaluation of government SDGs and public policy through the lens of Public Value offers a novel and a critical contribution to the central government's policy.

Keywords: government, sustainability, public policy, public value, public governance.

Introduction. The literature indicates that public governance highly considers as the main enablers for successful implementation of Sustainable Development Goals, where Public Value initiatives through government authorities, to manage the influence of public governance and SDGs on government as well as its associates, in order to create public value (Bertot, Estevez, & Janowski, 2016). Information sharing and integration between the central government, local government authorities and public sectors can be considered one of the important priorities of decision makers (Klievink, Bharosa, & Tan, 2015). More importantly, local government authorities can play a vital role in regards to local and national information sharing efforts regarding the development of smart cities and communities that want to ensure sustainability (Casey, 2015; Feldman, 2014; Bryson, Crosby, & Bloomberg, 2014). Thus, the central government information sharing policy can offer a great opportunity to unlock the mechanism room of whole, the government and increase the quality of services to the wider community (Choi, Park, & Rho, 2017). Thus, to transform the better quality of services delivery to citizen-led services, by the personalisation of services to citizens and improve information and integration of services within local government to local councils and with other sectors much easier (Hayashi & Yamamoto, 2017; Shettima, 2016). Also, make sure the high quality of service is delivered to the citizen at the right time, by employing evidence-based policy and decision-making and well as service delivery available, convenient and cost-effective. However, central governments should have adequate capability to undertake such a massive operation to implement sustainable development goals (SDGs) (Burford, Tamás, & Harder, 2016). Which, already accepted by the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) as part of 2015 declaration

“Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”. It mainly focuses on SDGs because of the intergovernmental procedure introduced back in 2002 at the United Nations Conference in regards to Sustainable Development Goals and seventy countries’ member were present at the time (Shettima, 2016; (Holm, Wandschneider, Felsot, & Msilimba, 2016).

Moreover, the statement followed and completed several initiatives accepted by the UN Secretary General as a UN Development Agenda in order to improve the performance of sustainable development cities and communities’ activities on the nationwide level (Anderson, 2016). Additionally, in regards to the implementation aim, the sustainable development goal proposed framework may reach the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development. Which, include central government and local government authorities, the private sector, civil society as well as academia (Estevez & Janowski, 2014). Also, the proposed framework mainly focus on central planning and regulation progress review and completed by volunteer through the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) (Shettima, 2016; Feldman, 2014a.). Which, focuses on 17 goals such as an end to poverty, hunger, improved nutrition, promote sustainable agriculture, ensure healthy lives and promote well-being, achieve gender equality, build resilient infrastructure and develop smart communities. This platform will be control and review by supports of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) and the Economic and Social Council.

This article mainly focuses on public governance through the lens of public value as a key operation means for sustainable development goals. Public governance includes formal and informal measures that how public decisions are made as well as how public activities are supported (Casey, 2015; Feldman, 2014). Thus, in 2012 the UN Rio conference conducted to address sustainable development to strengthening governance systems and enhance capacities for collaboration as well as coordination at a different level, as it can be considered the most important priorities for improving sustainable development in wider cities and communities across the globe (UNDESA, & UNDP, 2012, p. 5). Also, there is a need to form governance mechanisms for sustainable development goals, all the way from the global level to national and local levels (Klievink, Bharosa, & Tan, 2015).

From the study of Global Sustainable Development Report 2016, understanding the role of Public Value for sustainable development goals is critical because public value can greatly shape the wider society, economy and environment. In fact, employing public value in central and local government authorities and society co-evolve (Bryson, Crosby, & Bloomberg, 2014). However, public value requires institutional adaptations and can be constrained by social problems (UN, 2016, p. 16). Such socially sensitive “institutional adaptations” are expected in the public government. Thus, given the credit that public value and public governance are important means for sustainable development goals operation. The key research question focussed on this article is to explore how simultaneous is the current public services delivery and how can be globally be improved through the lens of public value. In order to match central and local government authorities, civil society and academia in regards to current conditions such as policy-level that enabled by government and academia corporation?

– Is public governance capacity sufficient through the lens of public value for the central government efforts that aimed at implementing sustainable development goals?

– What is the sufficient level of the Member State’s public governance capacity in terms of public engagement to support their efforts and strategies that targeted at the implementation of sustainable development goals?

– What is the present level of the Member States’ public governance capacity through the engagement of public value as a lens to support their work focused on the implementation of sustainable development goals?

In addition to this, the answer is addressed in terms of evaluation that touched the Member States at the level of central and local government capacity, which needed for implementation of sustainable development goals (Feldman, 2014). However, the Member State that did not grasp the essential level,

the response also includes the gap between the present and the essential levels (Estevez & Janowski, 2013).

The next sections of this paper are well arranged as follows: Section 1 Introduction about information sharing and integration between the central government, local government authorities and public sectors; Section 2 background and literature to explore the main link between the SDGs and public governance as well as the research questions and how these questions were addressed. Section 3 is about the public value theory and the theory of sustainable development goals with the Member States, which developed and proposed conceptual framework; Section 4 highlights the Conceptual Framework in relation to Governance Impact and SDGs. Section 5 is the findings' section; it gives the findings of the evaluation for each of the research questions and literature gap; Section 6 summaries, conclusions and limitations of this research.

Background and Literature Review. This article is to respond and evaluate the research questions and highlight what is the key state of the current literature on the relationship among Public Governance (PG) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) from the Public Value Perspective (Shettima, 2016) Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. However, the response is that the current literature regarding this linking is highly neglected (Janowski, 2016). Thus, the author evaluated below the most relevant literature between public governance focusing on central and local government authorities and SDGs through the lens of public value (Casey, 2015; Estevez & Janowski, 2014). It is greatly important to identify the significant information sharing between the government authorities and other institutions to the sustainable development plan (Holm, Wandschneider, Felsot, & Msilimba, 2016).

Figure 1 below highlights 2030 strategy the global goals for sustainable development that took place back in 2015 by one hundred ninety-three world leaders. Thus, central and local government authorities' responsibility is too cooperative with civil society and other private sectors in order to add value to citizens across the globe. Also, citizens must understand the importance of public engagement with local government, with being more beneficial for both parties particularly in regards to policy formation and decision-making (Shettima, 2016; Abbott & Bernstein, 2015).



Figure 1 – The Global Goals for Sustainable Development (based on SDG2016)

Sustainable development goals 2016 (SDG2016) covers a broad area of current issues illustrated in figure 1, but this article focuses mainly on few targets such as: reducing poverty, zero hunger, good health and wellbeing and better quality of education (Shettima, 2016). Thus, governments should facilitate information sharing with full capacity to support of public participatory decision-making to develop smart

cities and communities across the globe (Bertot, Estevez, & Janowski, 2016). The SDG2016 highlights some vague ideas that are an ideal of accountable, inclusive, efficient and participatory public governance, which needs to change into action using public value theory. Public governance is not directly stated on SDG2016 strategies but literature highlights concerning central and local government authorities influence on the current issues mentioned by the SDG2016. However, high risk of poverty, affordability, good health and well-being and quality of education using public value to control corruption in government authorities as well as other institutions (Schmidt, Gostin, & Emanuel, 2015).

Table 1 – Decisions were made for the MDGs and SDGs Framework by World Leaders

Comparing design decisions for The Millennium Development Goals 2000 (MDGs) and The Sustainable Development Goals 2016 (SDGs) frameworks	
The Millennium Development Goals 2000 (Singh, Gonzalez, & Thomson, 2012)	The Sustainable Development Goals 2016 (UNGA,2015; Klievink, Bharosa, & Tan, 2015)
Focus only on developing countries	Focus on both developing and developed countries
Target high-priority goals	Plan a range of social, economic and environmental objectives
Directly tackle poverty and use a unified opinion on development surroundings	Identify the root cause of poverty and consider national realities, capacities and levels of development
Follow global co-operation of intergovernmental treaties	Depend on the Member State' ownership of the process and outcomes
Focus on the goals to be attained	Focus on the goals and the means of attaining them

Also, world leaders introduced the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in 2000 targeted high risk of poverty in its several opportunities of income poverty, zero hunger, disease, lack of insufficient affordable shelter and promoting gender equality, better quality of education, as well as environmental sustainability across the world by 2015. While the Sustainable Development Goals 2016 designed as a 2030 agenda for sustainable development to transform the world. By focusing more on a broader perspective in order to cover developing and developed countries across the globe Langford, Sumner, & Ely, 2015). Also, the Millennium Project (2006), addressed few different reasons for the shortage in regards to the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals MDGs such as a high level of poverty economic development and political barriers, ignoring local public policy like public health and public governance. However, governance failure always leads to growth failure as not upholding the rule of law, unsound economic policies, unnecessary public investment, not safeguarding basic human rights, and not always supporting civil society groups in terms of a local and national decision-making process (Lee et al., 2016).

Public Governance objectives from the Public Value Perspective.

- To deliver high quality of services to the citizen, by tailoring our services to citizens to add value
- To make accessible information sharing within central governments to local governments and other partners in order to develop smart cities and communities.
- To provide complete understanding and a view of citizens as customers through the integration of a system across departments.
- To transform the public service knowledge and experience by making services more accessible, responsive, cost-effective and more convenient to the wider community (Casey 2015; Bryson, Crosby, & Bloomberg, 2014).

Therefore, table 2 illustrated some key point from the public value perspective to make accessible information sharing within between the central governments to local governments, and other partners will add value and develop sustainable cities and communities (Casey, 2015). Also, transparency and information sharing particularly for 2016 target can highly influence government decision-making through citizen participation (Bryson, Crosby, & Bloomberg, 2014a). However, some abstract research conducted within the public value domains, which highlighted some issues in achieving a high quality of public services based on the citizen's requirement in regards to developing sustainable communities. Thus, the authors addressed a suitable approach in order to express inter-disciplinary research issues in this domain, by focusing on public value as a lens to evaluate and then apply some of the sustainable development principles (Chaney, 2014). Moreover, such services transformation will support developing smart communities through citizen participation and governance (Estevez & Janowski, 2014).

The authors also determined common issues highlighted in this research, such as providing public services mainly to poorer families and vulnerable groups, who have the same equal human right to financial resources as well as to essential public services such as education and free school meal (Shettima, 2016).

Table 2 – 2030 Strategy in Education and how it's associated with “Leaving no one Behind”

One aspect of 2030 agenda	Commonly used Strategies	Alignment with “leaving no one behind”	A prime example of strategies that aim to “reach the furthest behind”
<p>Education (Shettima, 2016; Anderson, 2016; President's Council on Sustainable Development 1996)</p>	<p>Education should be free to primary and secondary schools building an adequate school and providing a high quality of education. Greater investment needed in general health and infrastructure. Increasing high demand for education through initiatives like cash transfer in school meals</p>	<p>To address barring in education policy and strategies such as cost elimination of school meals and learning/teaching materials. Also, inclusive language policies and to indicate exclusion as well as facilitating teacher training more</p>	<p>General education system strategies and policies have included certain measurements aiming to reach different groups at a disadvantage, like investing more resources in schools that mainly located in district areas in disadvantaged neighbourhoods. Also, several countries adopted different strategies to improve enrolment of disadvantaged children</p>

Table 2 above; highlights the 2030 education strategy and how it's aligned with “leaving no one behind”. However, sectoral policies would be well supported with the objective of leaving no one behind; they could still need concentrated efforts to reach the farthest behind. For instance, notwithstanding tremendous efforts made in regards to child protection in order to understand the greatness, causes and effects of physical, sexual and emotional violence in childhood. However, poorer health and education results impacting the efficiency of adults, on-going the cycle of being “left behind”. The main significant point is to be the basic need for obvious appreciation of the value that wider societies put on leaving no one behind. In such an exercise this particular approach needs recognising the most relevant groups of interest in regards to policy, which key factors may affect the results in each group (Schmidt et al., 2015).

Conclusively, the literature evaluated and confirmed different types of nature as well as initiatives in developing against developed countries across the globe. However, different central government and sustainable development goals 2016 public value does not have a dedicated goal in the SDGs agenda, but numerous of the primary targets increase around the SDGs selection (Shettima, 2016; Bertot, Estevez, & Janowski, 2016). Amongst these goals, education also treats as an enabler and one as a goal, which illustrated in the above table 0.3. Therefore, between the 169 SDG targets just one considers education

as a goal and mainly reflects among public governance, smart cities and communities, no poverty and quality teaching in the SDG main agenda. Thus, management addressed as both goal and implementation mean, whereas smart towns and cities are by greater the application means (Estevez & Janowski, 2013a). However, the SDGs agenda highly criticised for introducing too many aims and targets that are mainly problematic target setting (Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. 2016).

Also, preoccupation with complete/zero rather than relative poverty, whereas too many goals and targets indicating the interests of those governments that drive the key agenda, by endorsing the growth of the development business (Unwin, 2015). This paper aimed to deliver a reference frame for exploring the implications of the value of "leaving no one behind" for the operationalisation between the central government and local government authorities within SDGs from a public value perspective. The article offered a limited review of how could inform policy-makers on three critical questions mentioned above in order to construct a conceptual framework (Anderson, 2016).

Theoretical lens for the Development of Smart Communities. According to Moore (1995), public value is a value that can enable somebody to do something or organization contributes to society by delivering transparent and efficient services to citizens. The Public Value Theory (PVT) introduced to guide managers on how to develop entrepreneurial ideas and innovations. These initiatives should improve the public good thus, nowadays; public value is not inadequate anymore to the public. It is used by all types of governments, including non-governmental administrations and private sector firms. The concept of public value is broadly understood as a basic yardstick to enhance the performance of the public policy that supports government funding. For example, some services are funded by the government and often delivered by another organisation such as private and non-profits organisation (Kelly et al., 2002; Moore, 1995). Thus, Kelly et al. (2002) has advanced Moore's public value theory and indicated that public value could be drawn in three different key dimensions: such as services, outcomes and trust or legitimacy. It can be achieved by focusing on improving the efficiency, effectiveness, and economy of organisations through promoting tangible and intangible services. The best way to make decisions about sharing resources public is to make and select a suitable way of engaging citizens for the development of smart communities, which leads to creating public value (Henry, 2007).

Moore's Strategic Triangle model of Public Value has been accepted by both academic and public sector practitioners (Kelly et al., 2002). The citizens, organisations and wider community can play a significant role in regards to achieve smart communities and enhance the relationship between the central government, local government as well as the broad society. The government could attain competency, efficiency to meet the needs such as reducing poverty, zero hunger, promote education and community well-being, implementing global peace as well as protecting the planet through applying public value as a lens for better efficiency and transparency in the local governments. Likewise, Kelly et al. (2002) indicate that in the 1980s and 1990s most governments supported their reforms ideology behind of new public management (NPM). On the other hand, governments created value by representing organizational and managerial practices that are used by private sector organization, which can support the development of smart communities across the globe (Moore, 2008). Conclusively, Public value underpinning offers a wider way of evaluating government operation and at the same time can guide policy-makers in regards to the decision-making process and well as enhance the relationship between local government authorities with citizens (Kelly et al., 2002).

Initial Focus for the Development of Smart Communities. In order to establish the relationship between public governance and sustainable development goals (SDGs), the authors employ the public governance model as a theoretical framework (Casey, 2015). The main reason for choosing this model is that it clearly captures the correlation between progress in public governance and the influence of public value on development. The authors are not aware of any other public governance and public value maturity / evolution model with this feature (Bryson, et al., 2014).

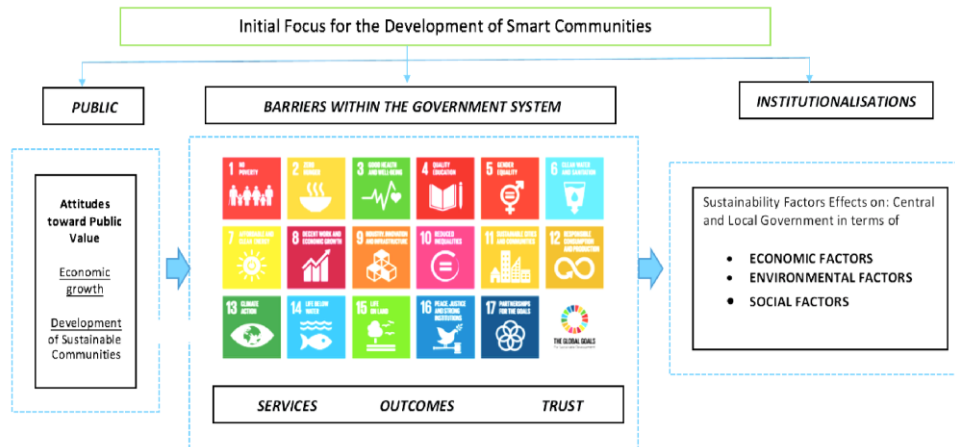


Figure 2 – Initial Focus for the Development of Smart Communities

The proposed initial focus emphasises three different aspects such as public, government and institutionalisations highlight some key points for policy-makers to consider from the public value perspective. However, from the public value perspective, there are some barriers within the government system that are reducing the speed of achieving sustainability and institutionalisation (Shettima, 2016). Although, the public recognises institutions that may guide the search for reasonable human rights needs and create a harmonious society. As organisations should form citizen interaction such as individual, family, the wider community, and political as well as economic scopes, in regards to highlighting how broader societies develop across the globe (Katamba, et al., 2014).

Currently, the 2030 Agenda in regards to Sustainable Development Goals SDGs call for participation within the economic, political and social aspects in order to add value and develop a harmonious community. Thus, the figure 2 above addresses public attitude as initial focus toward economic growth and the SDGs. Which needs mechanisms within the government system to deliver a high quality of services to the wider community about information sharing (Hayashi & Yamamoto, 2017). However, within the government system, there are some barriers in regards to economic, environmental and social that slows down the process of the development of smart communities. As a result, the authors have decided to use public value theory as theoretical underpinning that focuses on all types of governments, including non-governmental administrations and private sector firms. Also, intuitionism strategy must be in place to deliver guidance required for the public sector in order to create an accurate plan that covers how local and central government information is shared and how a citizen could possibility get benefit from SDGs across the globe (Hayashi & Yamamoto 2017).

Figure 3 presents the proposed conceptual framework in the procedure that it may be applied in the next sections. The conceptual framework comprises a series of three different evolutionary phases, such as citizens, barriers and recommendation with each stage there are other sub-stages to explore and explain the stages and their development. The three different stages, citizens, barriers and recommendations symbolise the evolution of the concept and practice of public governance and public value theory underpinning to covers the relationship amongst central and local government authorities. Also, certain limitations applied in earlier phases of the initial focus are progressively removed in next stages (Bryson, et al., 2014a).

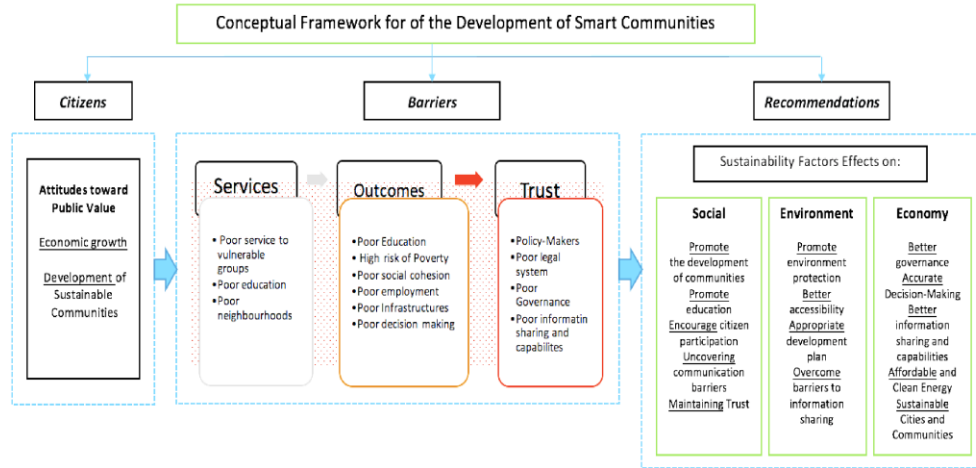


Figure 3 – Proposed Conceptual Framework for the Development of Smart Communities from the Public Value Perspective

Citizen employed as an engine to plays a significant role in economic growth and the SDGs in order to overcome the barriers to achieving the development of smart communities through the lens of public value (Hayashi & Yamamoto, 2017). However, within the government system, there are some challenges in regards to economic, environmental and social that slows down the process of the development of smart communities. Thus, Kelly et al. (2002) was prepared per the procedure used by Moore's (1995) unique and original public value theory and claimed that public value could be drawn in three distinct dimensions that are highlighted as services, outcomes and trust with specific examples of sub-scopes for each aspect to clarify better.

Barriers within the government system can be tackled by services as services value could be attained through cost-effective that deliver excellent quality services to the wider community particular the development of smart communities where citizens engaged (Katamba, Nkiko, Kazooba, Kemeza, & Mpsi, 2014a). Further, Kearns (2004) claimed that there are five different factors which have a significant impact on the insight of high standard quality services for the benefit of the citizen. These factors are the satisfaction of the services for the citizens, availability of the services for the user, importance of the services provided for the citizens, how fair is the services for the wider community and most importantly how cost-effective is the services (Fehling, Nelson, & Venkatapuram, 2013).

The second major characteristic of public value is outcomes, coined by Kelly et al. (2002) in order to attain the desired outcomes. To evaluate the actual value of outcomes can be through personal experienced the particular public who uses the services and mutually by the citizens to achieve smart communities (ECOSOC, 2016). Therefore, the public expects a better quality of outcomes from the local government like to peace and security, better public health, poverty reduction, high rate of employment, clean street, low crime rate and high standard education system in the wider community.

Trust is the third, and the most important element of public value, which is highly valued by the wider community mainly in the development of smart communities for low-income families. However, public managers are responsible for upholding a high degree of trust between the public and government because it is the main core of good relationship amongst them (Kearns, 2004). For instance, whenever the degree of trust increase in the wider community over a period of time, the public will accept and trust government activates. However, if there is a failure or rapid reduction of trust in a local government

organisation then the public value will be destroyed even if outcome targets are met (Kelly et al., 2002). Also, it is important for the local government to build a strong relationship in regards to trust in different ways possible. For example, how the policy-makers, politicians and public organisations behave, then how the government manages it is budgeted and at the same time provides services for the public to achieve a smart community.

The recommendation is the final aspect of the conceptual framework that obtained results of the sustainable development community. However, sustainability focus on economic, environmental and social factors that may lead to positive or negative effects depend on of quality of central and local government capacity in regards information sharing (Katamba, Nkiko, Kazooba, Kemeza, & Mpisi, 2014). While, gnomonic factors focus on better governance, accurate decision-making, better information sharing and capabilities, affordable and clean energy, smart cities and communities.

Environment factors including better accessibility, appropriate development plan, overcome barriers to information sharing and promote environmental protection in order to add value to wider community across the globe. Finally, social factors address high quality of education, promote the development communities, encourage citizen participation, uncovering communication barriers and maintaining trust between government and the public (Hayashi & Yamamoto, 2017).

Conceptual Framework in relation to Governance Impact and SDGs. This conceptual research evaluates the potential impact of the outcome that establishes the relationship between public sector governance and Sustainable Development Goals. Thus, the local government authorities can greatly benefit by adopting this conceptual framework in order to clearly captures the relationship between the progress in SDGs and also, have a great impact on public sector governance (Schmidt et al., 2015). As authors are not fully aware of any other public sector governance maturity or development framework like this great feature. Addressing three stages and delivering most rational characterization for citizens, barriers and recommendations which, includes business as well as public sector governance system with control over these three entities within the framework. In order to determine whether this evolution impact the link between the public sector governance and citizens are not (Holm, Wandschneider, Felsot, & Msilimba, 2016). However, it could be quite sensitive to Sustainable Development Goals under its influence in terms of research questions three, which present level of the Member States' public governance capacity through the engagement of public value as a lens to support their work focused on implementation of sustainable development goals? (Hayashi & Yamamoto, 2017).

Although, for each research questions also outlines where the impact of public sector governance is expected that focus more on research question two, which highlights if public governance capacity is sufficient through the lens of public value for the central government efforts that aimed at implementing sustainable development goals? (Hayashi & Yamamoto, 2017).

The final element of the public-sector governance development model is the cause-effect recommendation on the framework. The conceptual framework explains the three different stages and their evolution reflecting on the impact on public governance administration systems. In order to show how public governance can respond to such impact and pressures by employing public value theory as a lens available at a time. Also, to show how it may innovate the operations such as services and policies for citizens that may become part of regular public-sector governance administration practice in the future for implementation of the SDGs by developing the local government capacity through the lens of public value and institutionalisation (Burford, Tamás, & Harder, 2016).

Aspiration Gap and Key Benefits and Impact on Public Sector Governance. The authors can lastly respond to the key research question as mentioned above, which covers the topic one is the public governance capacity sufficient to support their efforts aimed at implementing sustainable development goals (SDGs) from the public value perspective? However, aspiring gap identified some gaps in regards to information sharing and why is not taking place may be due to lack of (Hayashi & Yamamoto, 2017).

- Leadership within agencies.
- Non-appearance of a clear value plan.
- Information management practices that restrict sharing capability.
- A culture that is resistant to sharing information amongst the different government agencies.

The empirically testable rationale for figure 3 above can be qualitatively or quantitatively through public engagement employing the public value theory that underpinning to answer some of the aspiration gaps like (Information management practices that restrict sharing capability and a culture that is resistant to sharing information amongst the different government agencies). For example, public participation governs the maturity of citizen contribution mechanisms, such as providing citizens with public information and access to information without demand (UNDESA, 2012). The delivery of Information sharing can be achieved with public governance at the citizen's involvement stages, the presence of consultation. Mainly in Decision-making process increasingly specify capacity to receive and process citizen contributions, and to engage in public services and public policies (Hayashi & Yamamoto, 2017).

Table 3 – Proposed Framework offers some key Benefits for the Public and can have a great impact on public sector governance

Key benefits and impacts on public sector governance	The key benefit to a wider community
To improve service delivery to the public	Individuals can access the government information easily and promptly
Increase high efficiency and effectiveness through better governance	Citizens may save time to register in multiple database systems for local government authorities' services
Enhance capability for policy-makers during the decision-making process	Public services can be delivered to needy individuals and low-income families where necessary
Increase transparency within local and central government practices	Show public how government shares and manage information in order to add value to a wider community
Improve citizen participation and communication between local and central government sectors	The public does not have to face difficulties in regards to policy reformation and accessibility for information

The above sections evaluated and justify the most relevance of public governance and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) distinctly through the lens of public value. In the proposed conceptual framework, SDGs are considered as pressure on local and central governments to achieve international promise for implementing SDGs, and public governance initiatives a response to the barriers. Thus, the outcome is that SDG objectives need public governance capacity and capability at the contextualization phase because it can advance development environments for citizens, businesses and other agencies (Hayashi & Yamamoto, 2017b; Shettima, 2016).

Research method. This research introduces the public value perspective for evaluating how the central governments across the globe are pursuing regular efforts in regards to sustainable development goals (SDGs) that focus on public governance, information sharing and social value. First, a comprehensive review was conducted of the public governance and public value evaluation using a scholarly literature review method (Levy and Ellis 2006). Such as widespread search of journals, using, ProQuest, Google Scholar and Science Direct. These advance databases systems cover the top government and public journals (Levy & Ellis, 2006). The literature was used to originate standards for

evaluating public governance and public value. The outline of evaluation presented that several different metrics are used in order to evaluate public governance, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), however, the Public Value (PV) perspective is largely neglected. Furthermore, SDGs evaluation literature was compared and evaluated with the public value perspective. As a result, in addition to public governance and SDGs evaluation norms by adding the evaluation principles imitative from the public value perspective. However, many governments across the globe fall mainly at the local level to establish functions that better fit their institutional setting and highlight local needs of citizens.

Thus, the gap between the public governance evaluation and public value perspective literature confirmed that the authors' assumption was that the public governance and SDGs are not yet evaluated from a public value perspective and need further research (McCann, McCloskey 2015, Katamba, Nkiko et al. 2014, Holm, Wandschneider et al. 2016, Hayashi, Yamamoto 2017). In addition, the research method is aimed to benefit the government and its partners through public governance operations; the academic can benefit by strengthening collaboration between different academic units in order to strengthen research capacity in public governance, with the better opportunity to achieve a mastermind characteristics for the local government authorities (Bertot, Estevez, & Janowski, 2016).

Conclusions. Conclusively, the 2030 strategy for Sustainable Development Goals (UN, 2016) is an intangible framework in order to lead the Member States' development efforts in the next 15 years. More importantly, it is a continuation of the mission and vision of the Millennium Development Goals with more focused on developing and developed countries across the globe (UNGA, 2000). Therefore, this particular research evaluates and then extends the dispute that public governance should play a key role in the implementation of Agenda, through the lens of public value perspective (UN, 2016). On the other hand, and that the Member State governments may hold this role by evolving strong public governance and local and central government capabilities to facilitate better information sharing (Bertot, Estevez, & Janowski, 2016). The authors evaluated 17 Sustainable Developments Goals under the Agenda and discovered that most targets need the existence of the public governance and public value capacity at the developed Contextualisation phase (Casey, 2015; Feldman 2014b; Yeh, 2017).

This research improves the argument that public governance and public value must play a significant role in the achievement of the 2030 Agenda, and that the Member State governments should hold this particular role by emerging robust public governance capabilities. However, this article is conceptual but underpinning some limitations and the argument is mainly about public governance like how local and central government capacity can share information through the lens of public value to develop harmonious society (Burford, Tamás, & Harder, 2016).

The article emphasised that delivery of public services is extremely vital for the public across the globe, irrespective of household income levels. Thus, it is important to continuously create public value and innovation in public governance, which can play a key role to broad social needs, social ambitions, economic pressure and unsatisfactory conditions for public service delivery (Bertot, Estevez, & Janowski, 2016) To enhance outcomes for vulnerable children and families, robust partnership working is significant. The proposals in this article are intended to support the central government, and local places implant collaborative organisations that might share information rapidly and appropriately (Feldman, 2014a).

The proposed conceptual framework can benefit the central and local governments authorities and its partners through public governance operations; the academic can benefit by strengthening the partnership between different academic units in order to strengthen research capacity in public governance, with the better opportunity to achieve a mastermind characteristics for the local government authorities. However, its recognised suggestions need further research to better understand the public policy and practice of public governance innovation and SDGs in public service delivery. (Burford, Tamás, & Harder, 2016). The significance of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda is a universal conceptual framework in order to direct and guide the Member States' growth efforts till 2030. Also, to continue the work and concept of

the Millennium Development Goals (UNGA, 2000, UNGA, 2015).

The importance of the outcomes is that they classify an extensive capacity gap in a most critical zone for the achievement of the 2030 Sustainable Development agenda, more importantly; some scholars claimed that public policy and public value theory neglected (Florence, Shepherd, Brennan, & Simon, 2014). Majority of the Member States government have inadequate capacity to support their determinations and efforts, which aimed at applying SDGs, and most experience a widespread aspiration gap (Hayashi, & Yamamoto, 2017; (Janowski, 2016).

Abbott, K.W. & Bernstein, S. (2015). The High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development: Orchestration by Default and Design. *Global Policy*, 6(3), pp. 222-233.

Anderson, E. (2016). Equality as a global goal. *Ethics & International Affairs*, 30(2), pp. 189.

Aubrey, C. and Ebrary, I. (2005). *Early childhood educational research: issues in methodology and ethics*. New York; London: Routledge Falmer Press.

Bertot, J., Estevez, E., & Janowski, T. (2016). Universal and contextualized public services: Digital public service innovation framework. doi://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.giq.2016.05.004

Bertot, J., Estevez, E., & Janowski, T. (2016). Digital public service innovation: Framework proposal. Paper presented at the, 1-03-113-122. doi:10.1145/2910019.2910108.

Bryson, J.M., Crosby, B.C. & Bloomberg, L. (2014). Public Value Governance: Moving beyond Traditional Public Administration and the New Public Management: Symposium Introduction. *Public administration review*, 74(4), pp. 445-456.

Burford, G., Tamás, P. & Harder, M. (2016). Can We Improve Indicator Design for Complex Sustainable Development Goals? A Comparison of a Values-Based and Conventional Approach. *Sustainability*, 8(9), pp. 861.

Casey, C. (2015). Public Values in Governance Networks: Management Approaches and Social Policy Tools in Local Community and Economic Development. *The American Review of Public Administration*, 45(1), pp. 106-127.

Chaney, P. (2014). The Substantive Representation of Women-Does Issue-Salience Matter? Party Politicization and UK Westminster Elections 1945–2010. *The British Journal of Politics and International Relations*, 16(1), pp. 96-116.

Choi, H., Park, M. J., & Rho, J. J. (2017). A two-dimensional approach to governmental excellence for human development in developing countries: Combining policies and institutions with government doi://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.giq.2017.03.002.

ECOSOC (2016). Report of the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development Convened under the Auspices of the Economic and Social Council at its 2016 Session.

Estevez, E., & Janowski, T. (2013). Electronic Governance for Sustainable Development – Conceptual framework and state of research.

Estevez, E., & Janowski, T. (2014). A comprehensive methodology for establishing and sustaining government chief information officer function. Paper presented at the, 2014- 235-243. doi:10.1145/2691195.2691289.

Feldman, D.L., (2014). Commentary: Public Value Governance or Real Democracy. *Public administration review*, 74(4), pp. 504-505.

Fehling, M., Nelson, B. D., & Venkatapuram, S. (2013). Limitations of the Millennium Development Goals: a literature review. *Global public health*, 8(10), 1109-1122.

Florence, C., Shepherd, J., Brennan, I., & Simon, T. (2011). The effectiveness of anonymised information sharing and use in health service, police, and local government partnership for preventing violence related injury: experimental study and time series analysis. *BMJ*, 342, d3313.

Janowski, T. (2016). Implementing sustainable development goals with digital government – aspiration capacity gap. *Government Information Quarterly*, 33(4), 603-613. doi:10.1016/j.giq.2016.12.001.

Hayashi, M. & Yamamoto, W., (2017). Information sharing, neighbourhood demarcation, and yardstick competition: an empirical analysis of intergovernmental expenditure interaction in Japan. *International Tax and Public Finance*, 24(1), pp. 134-163.

Herrick, C., (2016). The post-2015 landscape: vested interests, corporate social responsibility and public health advocacy. *Sociology of health & illness*, 38(7), pp. 1026-1042.

Henry, K. (2007) 'Challenges confronting economic policy advisors', address to the Curtin Public Policy Forum, Perth, 4 September, accessed 16 October 2012

Holm, R., Wandschneider, P., Felsot, A. & Msilimba, G. (2016). Achieving the sustainable development goals: a case study of the complexity of water quality health risks in Malawi. *Journal of health, population, and nutrition*, 35(1), pp. 20.

Katamba, D., Nkiko, C.M., Kazooba, C.T., Kemeza, I. & Mpsi, S.B., (2014). Community involvement and development: an inter-marriage of ISO 26000 and millennium development goals. *International Journal of Social Economics*, 41(9), pp. 837-861.

Keams, I. (2004). *Public value and e-government*. London: Institute for Public Policy Research.

Kelly, G., G. Mulgan & S. Muer (2002) *Creating Public Value: an analytical framework for public service reform*, London.

Klievink, B., Bharosa, N. & Tan, Y., (2015). The collaborative realization of public values and business goals: Governance and infrastructure of public-private information platforms. *Government Information Quarterly*, 33(1), pp. 67-79.

Langford, M., Sumner, A. & Ely Yamin, A., (2015). Millennium Development Goals and Human Rights: Past, Present, and Future.

First paperback ed. New York: Cambridge University Press.

Lee, B.X., Kjaerulf, F., Turner, S., Cohen, L., Donnelly, P.D., Muggah, R., Davis, R., Realini, A., Kieselbach, B., Macgregor, L.S., Waller, I., Gordon, R., Moloney-Kitts, M., Lee, G. & Gilligan, J., (2016). Transforming Our World: Implementing the 2030 Agenda Through Sustainable Development Goal Indicators. *Journal of public health policy*, 37 Suppl 1(S1), pp. 13-31.

Mccann, G. & Mccloskey, S., (2015). *From the local to the global: key issues in development studies*. Third ed. London: Pluto Press.

Molyneux, D.H., Savioli, L. & Engels, D., (2017). Neglected tropical diseases: progress towards addressing the chronic pandemic. *The Lancet*, 389(10066), pp. 312-325.

Moore, M. (1995) *Creating Public Value: strategic management in government*, Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press.

Moore, M. (2008) Inaugural Annual Institute of Public Administration Australia (IPAA) Victoria Oration, Melbourne, 24 January.

UNGA (2015). *Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*. Retrieved from http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/70/1&Lang=E

UNGA (2000). *United Nations Millennium Declaration*. Retrieved from <http://www.un.org/millennium/declaration/ares552e.htm>

UN (2016). *Global Sustainable Development Report*. Retrieved from <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/>

UNGA (2015). *Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*. Retrieved from http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/70/1&Lang=E

President's Council on Sustainable Development, 1996. *Education for sustainability: an agenda for action*. United States.

Sadler, P. & Books24x7, I., (2010). *Sustainable Growth in a Post-Scarcity World: Consumption, Demand, and the Poverty Penalty*. Farnham [u.a.]: Gower.

Schmidt, H., Gostin, L.O. & Emanuel, E.J., (2015). Public health, universal health coverage, and Sustainable Development Goals: can they coexist? *Lancet* (London, England), 386(9996), pp. 928-930.

Shettima, K., (2016). Achieving the sustainable development goals in Africa: call for a paradigm shift. *African Journal of Reproductive Health*, 20(3), pp. 19.

Singh, A., Gonzalez, E.T. & Thomson, S.B., (2012). *Millennium Development Goals and Community Initiatives in the Asia Pacific*. 1. Aufl.; 2013; 1 in. New Delhi: Springer-Verlag.

Yeh, H. (2017). The effects of successful ICT-based smart city services: From citizens' perspectives [doi://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.giq.2017.05.001](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.giq.2017.05.001)

Дж. Садікі, Ph.D., Університет Бредфорда (Бредфорд, Великобританія).

Оцінювання розвитку Smart-громад: перспективи для суспільної цінності

Дане дослідження присвячено аналізу результатів виконання державами-членами Організації Об'єднаних Націй прийнятих Цілей сталого розвитку 2030. Автором було проаналізовано 17 Цілей сталого розвитку 2030: подолання бідності та голоду, забезпечення всеохоплюючої та справедливої якості освіти та можливості навчання впродовж усього життя, сприяння побудові миротлюбного і відкритого суспільства, забезпечення загального і рівноправного доступу до безпечної і недорогої питної води для всіх, збільшення частки енергії з відновлюваних джерел у світовому енергетичному балансі, захист та відновлення екосистем та інші. За результатами дослідження було виявлено, що більшість Цілей сталого розвитку потребує розробки та впровадження узгоджених державних механізмів їх реалізації та оцінювання. Визначено місце, роль та завдання уряду кожної країни в досягненні задекларованих Цілей сталого розвитку. Обґрунтовано необхідність формування державної політики щодо поширення ідей сталого розвитку через всеохоплююче залучення громадськості до даного процесу. Встановлено необхідність гармонізації державної політики відповідно до фундаментальних постулатів теорії суспільної цінності, що призведе до усунення комунікативних розривів між державними органами влади та громадськістю при реалізації стратегії сталого розвитку. Підкреслюється актуальність безперервного створення суспільної цінності та інновацій у державному управлінні, які можуть відігравати ключову роль у задоволенні соціальних потреб, нівелювання соціальних ризиків, пов'язаних з незадоволеністю умовами надання державних послуг. В рамках даного дослідження розроблено концептуальну модель розвитку Smart-громад як невід'ємну частину державного управління процесами реалізації та оцінки досягнення цілей сталого розвитку (особливо для країн, що розвиваються). Автор систематизує цілі розвитку Smart-громад та переваги їх залучення до реалізації політики державного управління.

Ключові слова: уряд, сталий розвиток, державна політика, суспільна цінність, державне управління.