



UN Public Administration Programme

Division for Public Administration and Development Management (DPADM)
UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA)



E-Government for Sustainable Development in SIDS

United Nations Project Office on Governance (UNPOG)
DPADM/UNDESA

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AGENDA

1. UNPOG and SIDS
 2. Current E-Government Development Status in SIDS
(based on 2014 UN E-Government Survey)
 3. UNPOG's Activities for SIDS
 - A. Review of Past Activities
 - B. Research on E-Government Development in SIDS
 - C. Policy Recommendations
 4. Way Forward
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UNPOG and SIDS



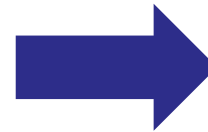
Establishment



May 2005

Seoul Declaration -

6th Global Forum on Reinventing Government



**UNITED NATIONS PROJECT
OFFICE ON GOVERNANCE**

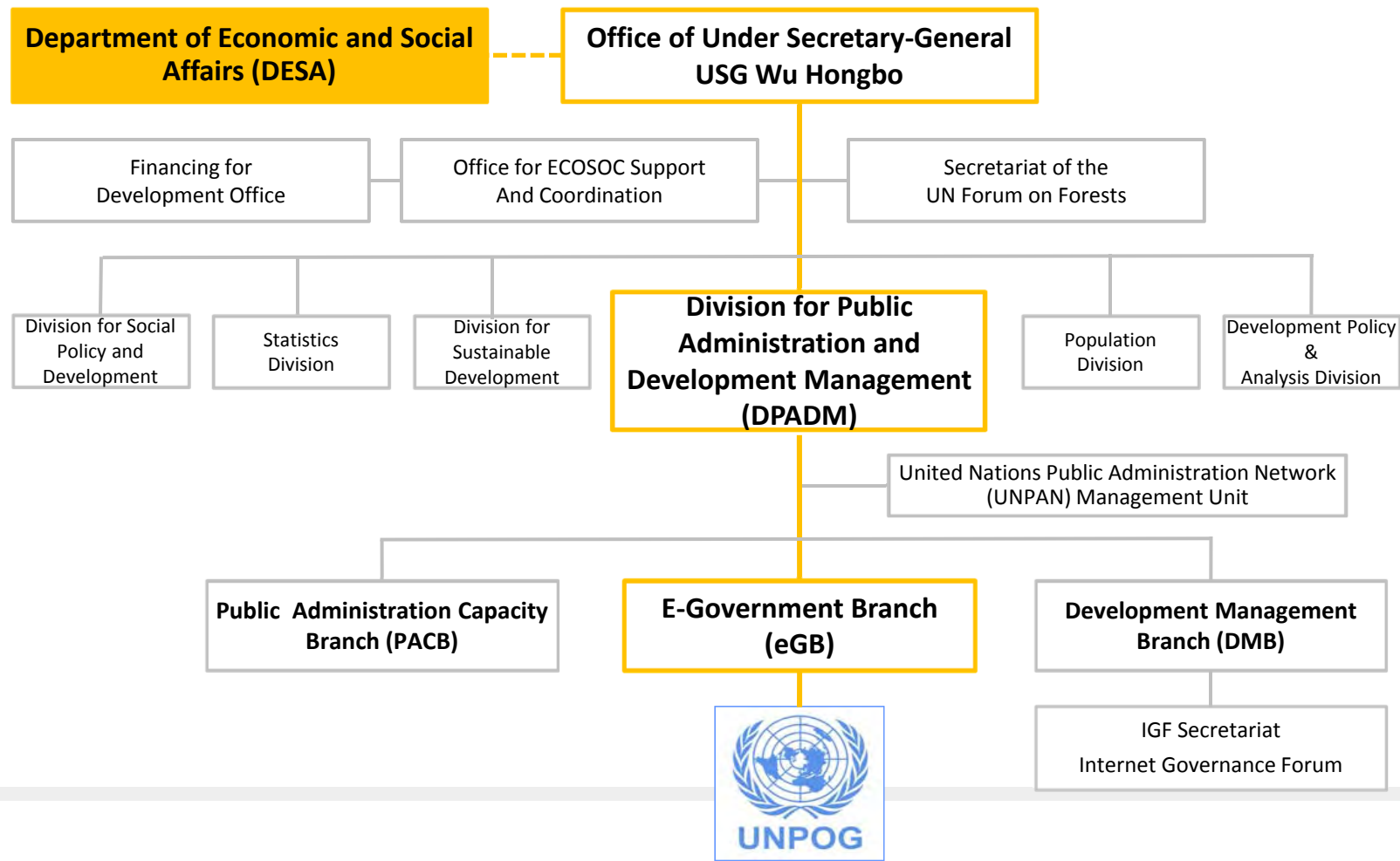
June 2006

Technical Cooperation and Trust Fund Agreement
with MOGAHA of ROK

Officially launched in
September 2006



Organisational Chart





Vision and Mission



GLOBAL HUB FOR GOOD GOVERNANCE

*THROUGH E-GOVERNMENT
FOCUSING ON ASIA-PACIFIC REGION*

Assist Member States, in particular developing and least developed countries, **to improve their governance capacity through innovation, e-governance and ICT for sustainable development**



Why for SIDS?

- With UN designating year 2014 as the *International Year of SIDS*, UNDESA throughout the year had played crucial role to come up with Samoa Pathway, which provides concrete guidelines for future development in SIDS.
- In this connection, UNPOG as a subsidiary organ of UNDESA, has aligned its activities with UNDESA's thematic focus on SIDS since 2014 , particularly by analysing how e-government contributes to sustainable development in SIDS and working out several e-government capacity building activities





Current E-Government Development Status in SIDS (based on 2014 UN E-Government Survey)



UN E-Government Survey

- It is a UNDESA flagship publication issued every two years since 2003
- It is the only survey that assesses the e-government development status of all 193 UN Member States
- It is used as a benchmark tool to measure e-government development, build governments' capacity, provide policy recommendations and share good practices around the world





UN E-Government Survey and EGDI

E-Government Development Index (EGDI)

It is a composite indicator measuring the willingness and capacity of Public Administration to use ICT to deliver public services

$$EGDI = (1/3^* OSI + 1/3 TII + 1/3 HCI)$$

Online Service Index OSI
Product of DESA

Telecommunication
Infrastructure Index TII
Product of ITU and WB

Human Capital Index HCI
Product of UNESCO and UNDP

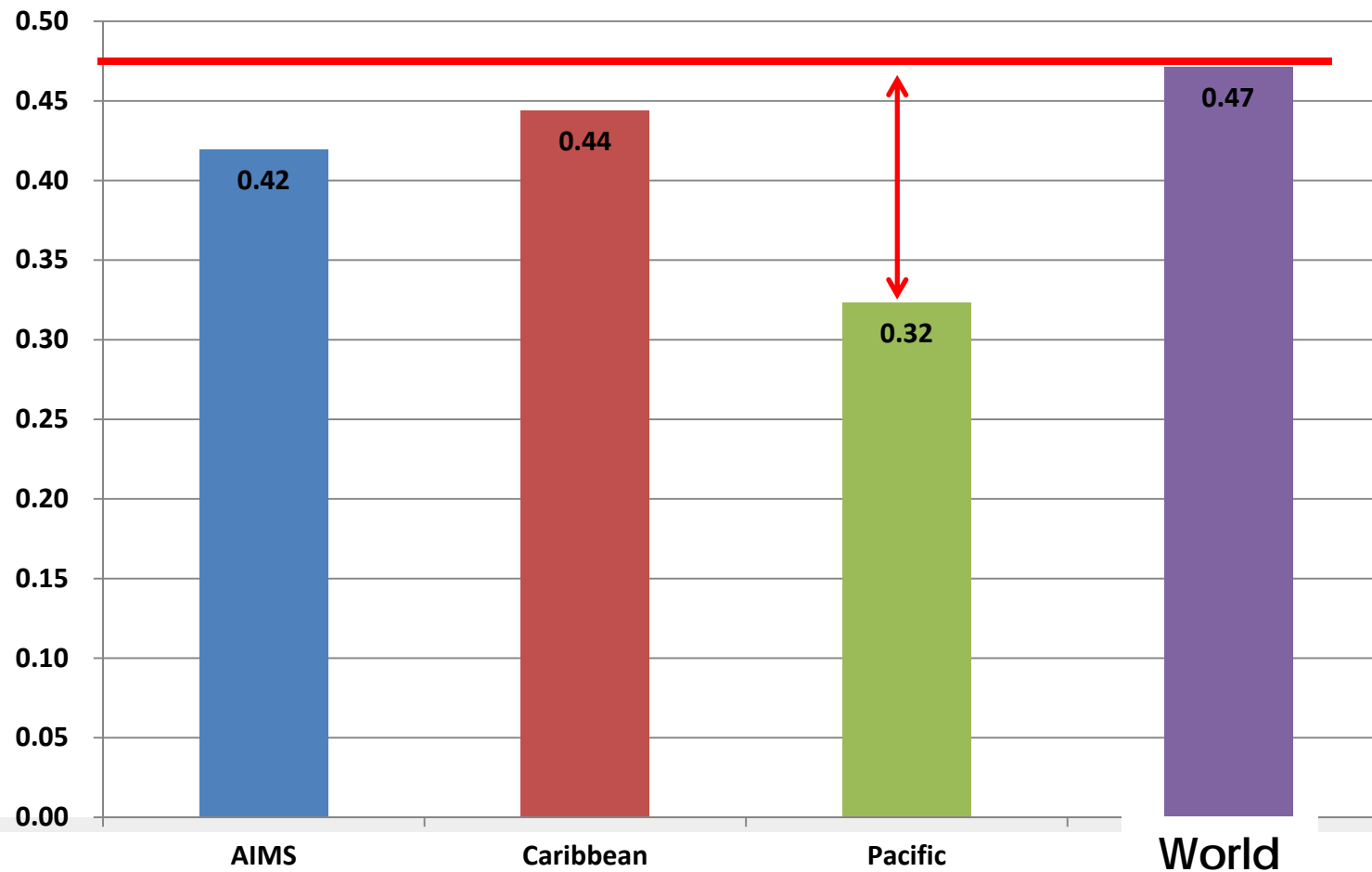


**RANKING OF
UN MEMBER
STATES**

*The EGDI rates are relative;
NOT absolute measurement

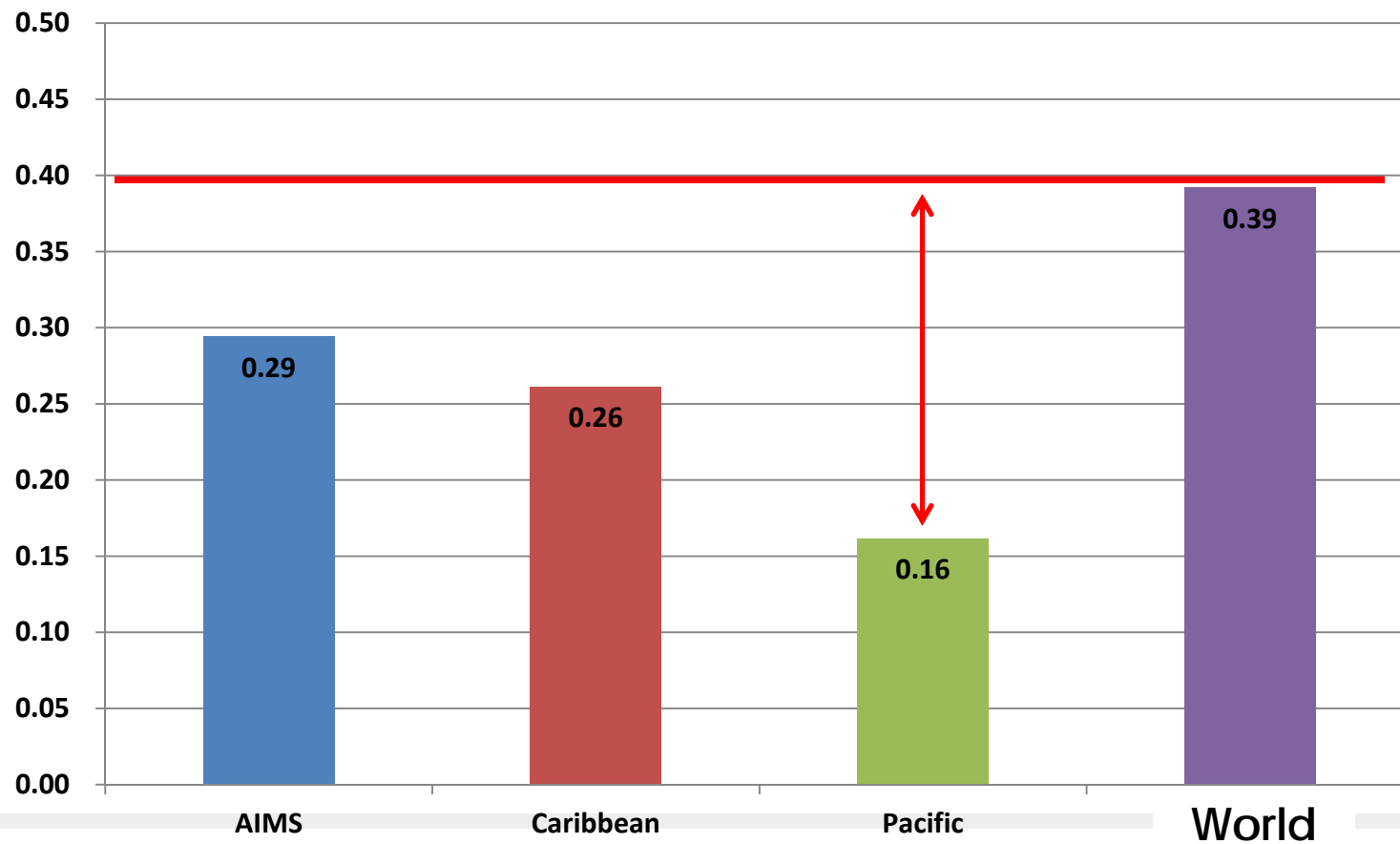


E-Government Development Index of SIDS



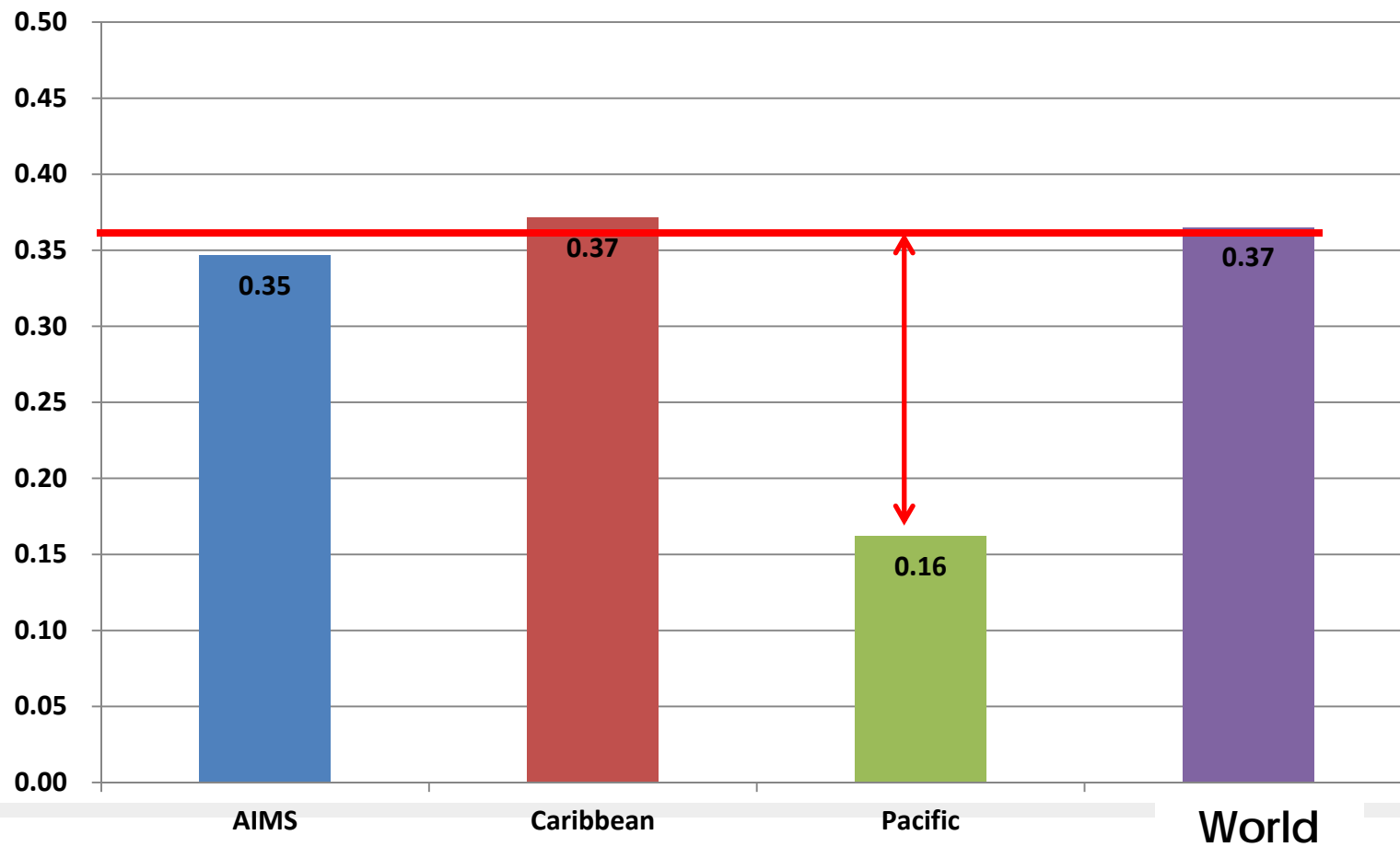


Online Service Index of SIDS



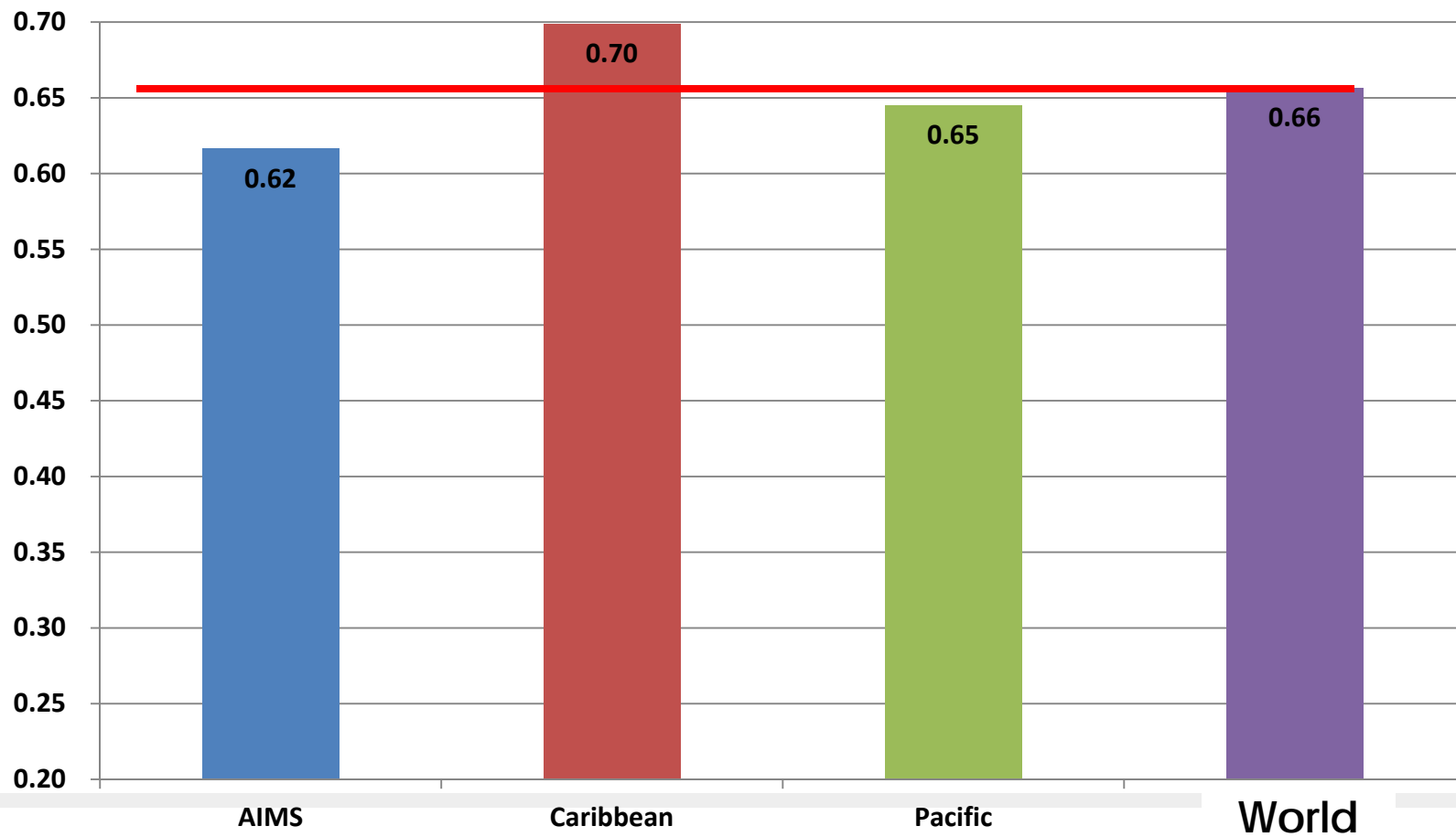


Telecomm. Infrastructure Index of SIDS





Human Capital Index of SIDS





E-Government Development Status in SIDS

- Though there has been some advancement up to now, the SIDS still rank low in the global e-government development index.
- Only 13 out of 38 SIDS rank in the global top 100.
- In the Pacific, only 2 out of 13 SIDS rank in the global top 100 (Fiji in 85th and Tonga in 98th).
- In comparison to 2012 Survey, the biggest improvers among SIDS are Fiji (from 105th to 85th), Kiribati (from 149th to 132nd), Bahrain (from 36th to 18th), and Mauritius (from 93rd to 76th)

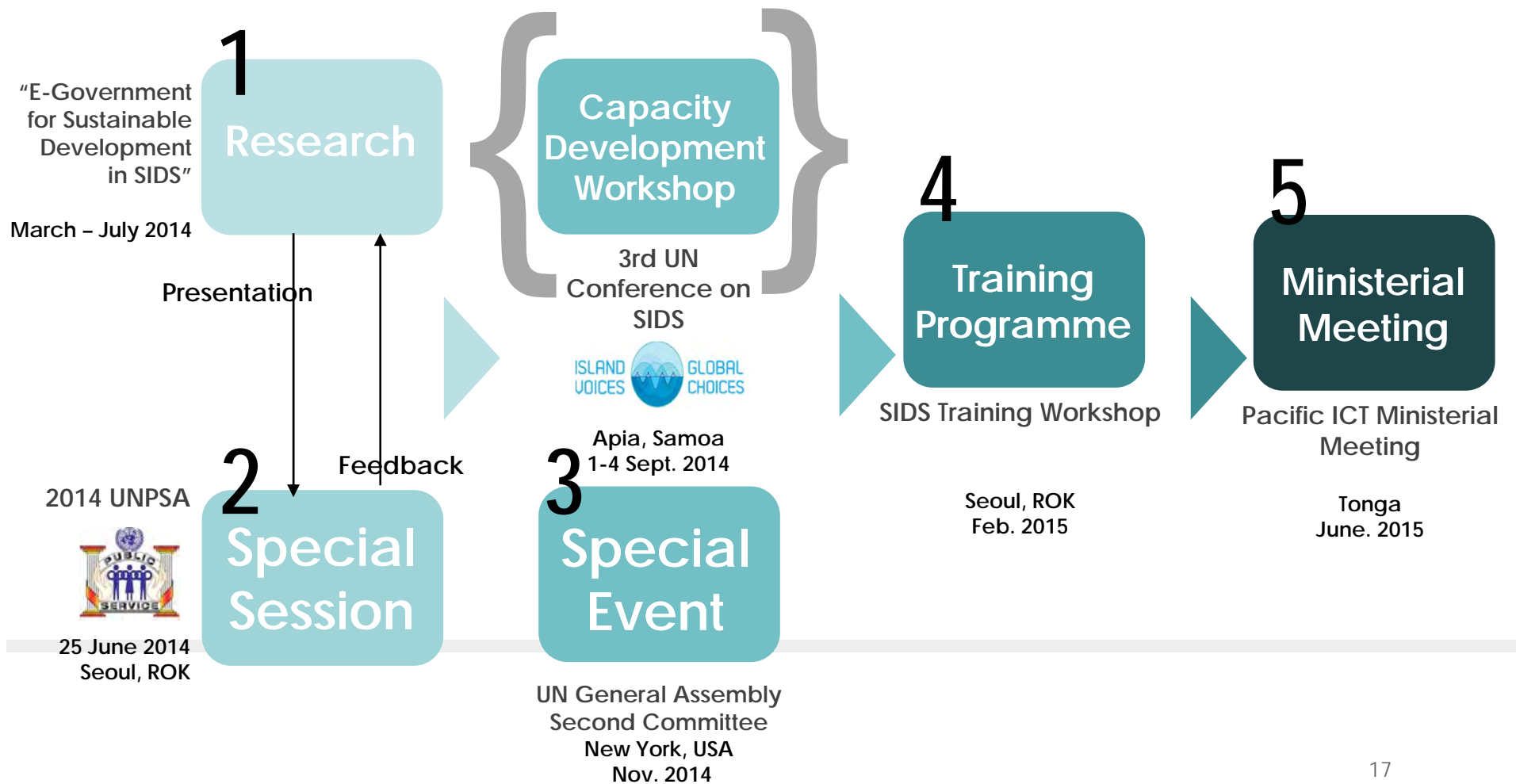


UNPOG's Activities for SIDS



Review of Past Activities

→ *Seamless integration* from research to capacity building





UNPOG's Research on E-Government Development in SIDS



Research Design

Research Objectives

- To empirically examine effects of e-government on good governance and sustainable development in SIDS
- To identify key success factors which makes the differences in e-government development among SIDS
- To provide relevant policy recommendations on e-government development for sustainable development in SIDS

Sample

22 SIDS in the Pacific and AIMS regions with UN membership

** Bahrain is included as UN-OHRLLS indicates Bahrain as SIDS.*

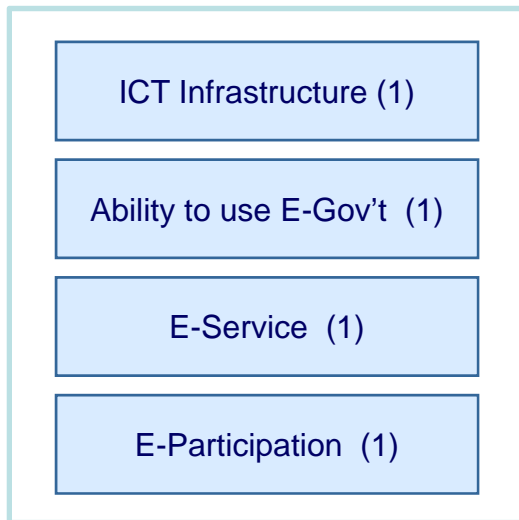
Research Methods

- Literature Review, Panel Interviews, Survey
- Statistical analysis and Comparative Analysis



Research Design (cont'd)

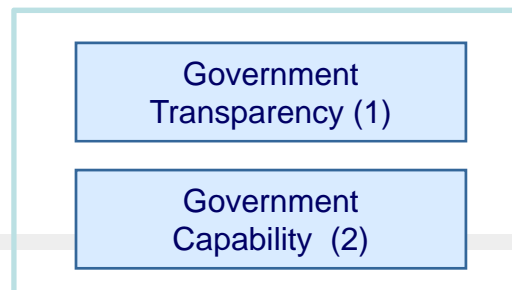
E-Government Development



Economic & Social Development Environment & Disaster Management



Good Governance



(): Number of Factors²⁰



Research Findings

□ Effects of E-Government Development on Sustainable Development

Variable	Economic Development	Social Development				Environment Management	Disaster Management
	GDP per capita (log)	Rule of law	Political Stability & Absence of Violence/Terrorism	Under-five mortality	Health index	Ecosystem vitality	Vulnerability to natural disaster
HCI	0.305*	0.442**	0.326	-16.98***	0.060***	1.925*	-23.46***
TII	2.971***	1.057***	0.304	-41.38***	0.157***	0.537	-41.52***
OSI	0.390	1.036***	0.851**	-14.60**	0.073**	1.026	-0.60
EPI(log)	0.002*	0.000	0.002	-0.025	0.000	0.006	0.003
V&A×CEPI	0.312	0.673***	1.313***	3.143	0.000	0.372	1.29
N	115	115	110	115	92	85	47

* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

- Three components (HCI, TII, and OSI) of EGDI also significantly affect various indicators of sustainable development.



Research Findings (cont'd)

□ Effects of E-Government development on Good governance

Variable	Control of Corruption	Government Effectiveness	Regulatory Quality
HCI	0.380^{***}	0.196	-0.224
TII	1.304^{***}	2.424^{***}	1.574^{***}
OSI	0.255	0.710[*]	1.716^{***}
EPI(log)	0.000	0.002[*]	0.001
V&A × CEPI	0.327	0.619[*]	0.827^{**}
N	115	115	115

* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

- TII is found to have significant impacts on all good governance indicators. HCI has a positive influence on government transparency while OSI has positive effects on government effectiveness and regulatory quality.



Research Findings (cont'd)

□ Effects of Good Governance on Sustainable Development

Variable	Economic Development	Social Development				Environment Management	Disaster Management
	GDP per capita (log)	Rule of law	Political Stability & Absence of Violence/Terrorism	Under-five Mortality	Health index	Ecosystem vitality	Vulnerability to natural disaster
Government Capability	0.245 ^{***}	0.676 ^{***}	0.178 ^{***}	-3.72 [*]	0.040 ^{***}	0.991 [*]	-12.98 ^{***}
Control of Corruption	0.127 ^{**}	0.130 ^{**}	0.455 ^{***}	-5.62 ^{***}	0.022 ^{***}	-0.954	1.19
N	123	123	118	123	96	87	48

* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

- Government capability is shown to affect all sustainable development indicators.
- Government transparency also shows significant causal relationships with economic and social development. However, it is not found to have any significant effect on the level of environment and disaster management.



E-Government Success Factors

Criteria	High performers	Middle and low performers	Gap (times)
Existence of national e-gov't strategy (1)	0.7	0.21	<u>3.3</u>
Existence of a coordinating organization for e-government (1)	0.6	0.25	2.4
Political commitment (1)	0.9	0.5	1.8
Legal framework (1)	0.5	0.17	<u>3.0</u>
Financial feasibility (1)	0.5	0.17	<u>3.0</u>
Linkage b/w e-gov't & gov't reform (1)	0.5	0.33	1.5
E-awareness policy (1)	0.35	0.13	2.6
Sum (7)	4.05	2.25	1.8

Source: Dr. Yongbeom Lee's research on "E-gov for Sustainable Development in SIDS", 2014

- Higher performers show higher scores across all the 7 key success factors of e-government development than those of middle/low performers.
- Bigger gaps between high and low performers lie in the existence of national e-government strategy, legal framework, and financial feasibility.



Policy Recommendations



Policy Recommendations

1. SIDS pursues e-government development in line with national development priorities

- E-government development has positive effects on better governance and sustainable development of SIDS.
- Advancement on e-government is not only a trait of developed countries but also serves as an enabler for sustainable development of developing countries.

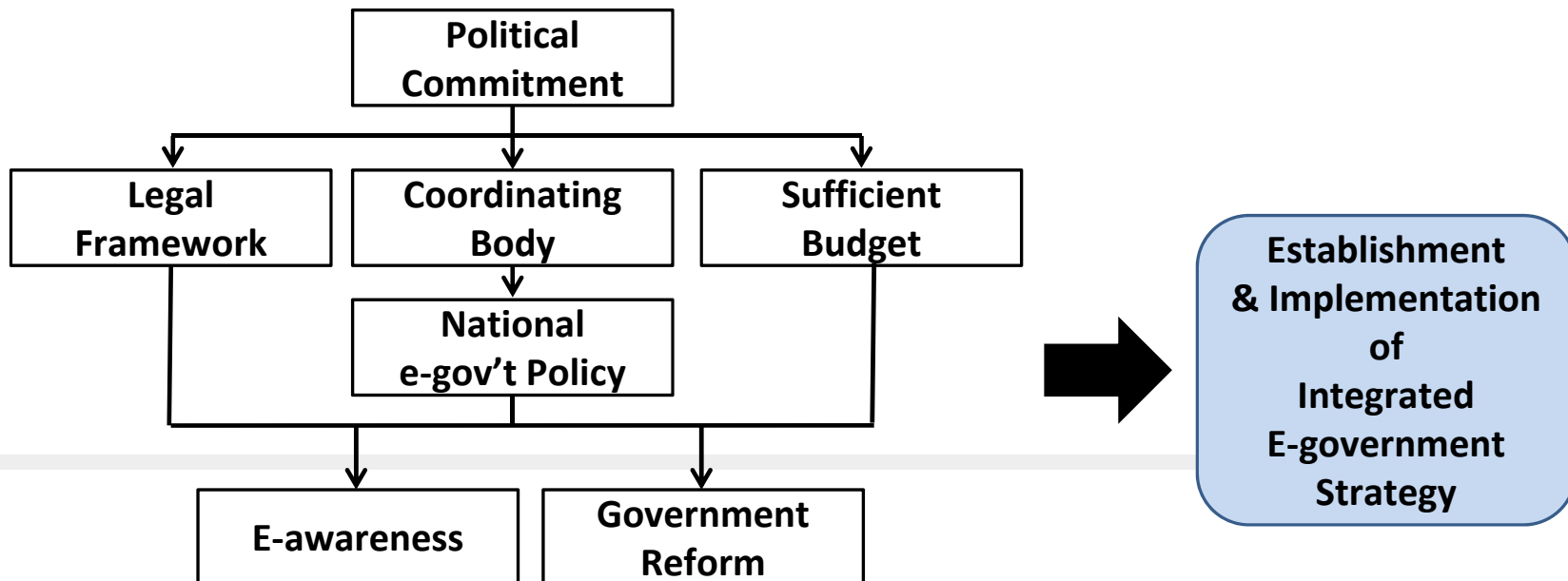
2. SIDS focuses their efforts on the establishment of ICT/e-government infrastructures first.

- ICT infrastructures have significantly positive effects on good governance and sustainable development of SIDS.
- However, the current status of ICT infrastructure development in Pacific & AIMS SIDS is much behind of the average of the world.



Policy Recommendations (cont'd)

- SIDS develop an integrated and comprehensive e-government development strategy, incorporating the 7 key success factors.**
 - The 7 key success factors make the differences in e-government development among SIDS.
 - High performers in terms of good governance and sustainable development show higher scores on all the 7 key success factors of e-government development.





Policy Recommendations (cont'd)

4. SIDS strengthens international partnership and cooperation

- The differences between high and low performing SIDS are noticeably observed, especially, in terms of the status of national e-government strategy, legal framework, and financial feasibility.
- Main reasons include lack of experts and experiences in establishing a comprehensive strategy, and lack of financial resources, which may not be in control of SIDS themselves
- The expansion of existing partnership and the launch of new partnership with various international organizations, regional development banks, and individual developed countries to mobilise financial and human resources for e-government development
- The establishment of SIDS development platform for e-government to promote exchange of knowledge and experiences, share best practices, and also better coordinate allocation of resources.



Way Forward



Way Forward

2014 – Now

Research and several
capacity building
programmes

Nov 2015 (TBC)

Workshop for e-government
development, to be held in
one of Pacific Islands, in
order to identify the most
urgently needed
application in Pacific Islands

From 2016 onward

To develop customised
applications for Pacific
Islands in close cooperation
with leading countries in e-
government



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THANK YOU!

UNITED NATIONS PROJECT
OFFICE ON GOVERNANCE
