Open Government in Arab Region
2018 UN E-GOVERNMENT SURVEY FINDINGS

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- Adopted by World Leaders in 2015
- Universal Agenda
- Concreate Goals (17) and Targets (169)
- Started its implementation phase four years ago.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 16

Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

TARGETS

16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children

16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice

16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime

16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms

16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels

16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance

16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration

16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements

16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime

16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development

16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels

16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance

16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 17

Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Finance

17.1
Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, [illegible] improve domestic capacity for tax and other

17.2
Developed countries to implement fully their [illegible] commitment by many developed countries t[illegible] and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to leas[illegible] a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of O[illegible]

17.3
Mobilize additional financial resources for de[illegible]

17.4
Assist developing countries in attaining long-[illegible] debt financing, debt relief and debt restructu[illegible] poor countries to reduce debt distress

17.5
Adopt and implement investment promotion [illegible]

Technology

17.6
Enhance North-South, South-South and trian[illegible] technology and innovation and enhance kno[illegible] coordination among existing mechanisms, in [illegible] facilitation mechanism

17.7
Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed

17.8
Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology

Capacity-Building

17.9
Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation

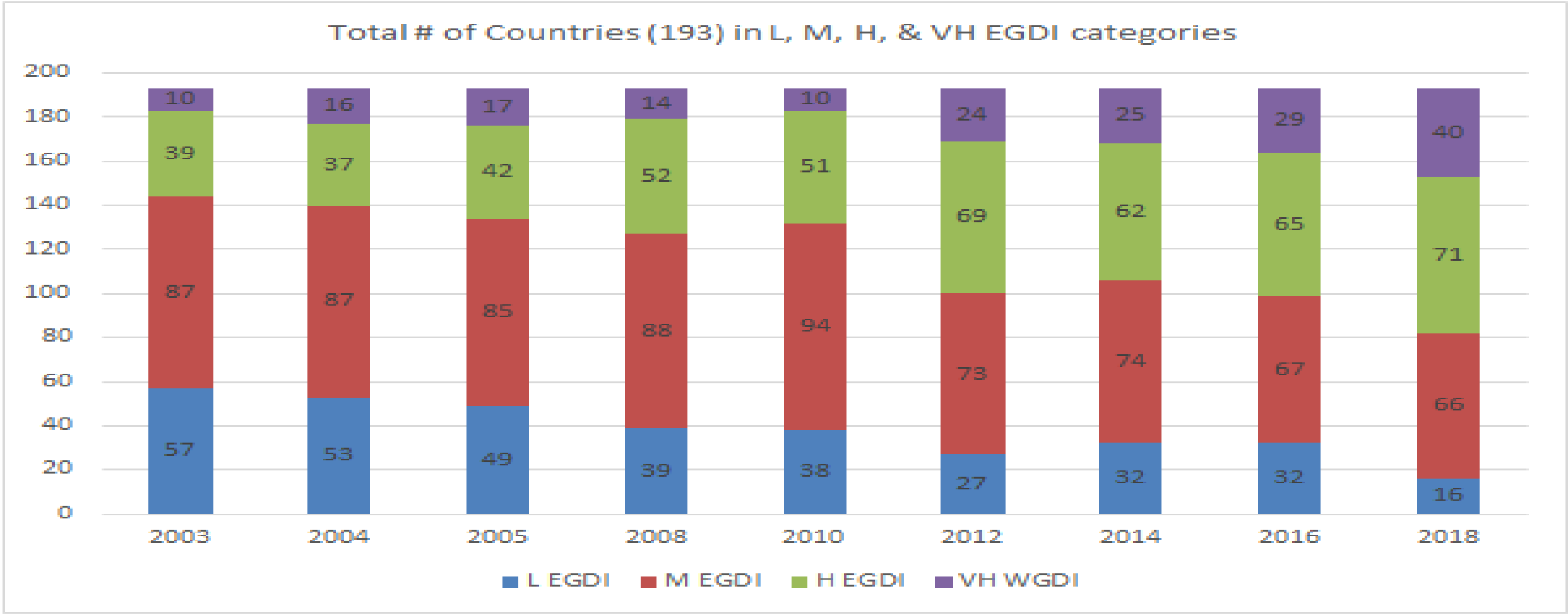
17.18 - By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts

UN E-Government Survey: Continuous Improvement

2001 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2008 | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2016 | 2018

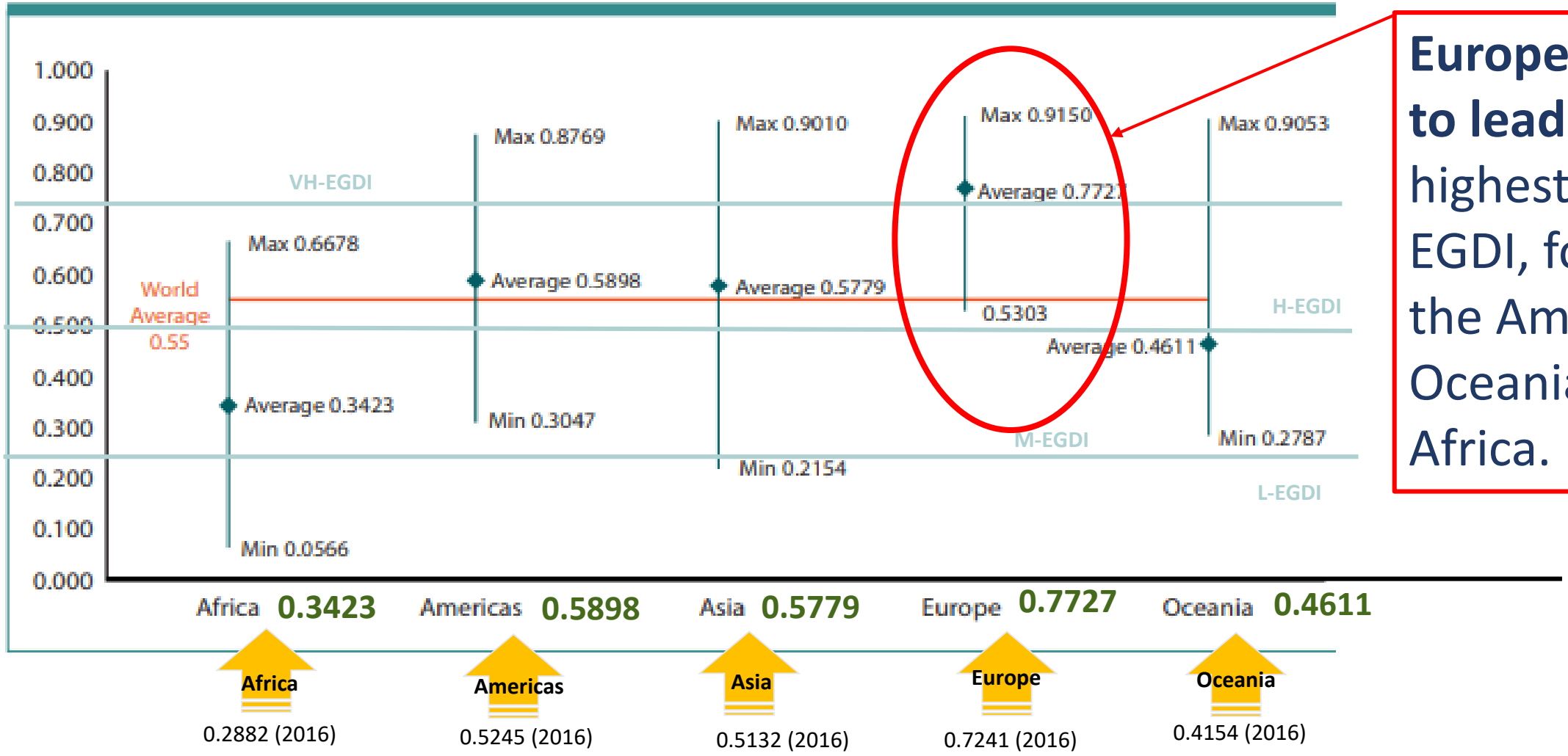
TRENDS AND INSIGHTS

Global Trends in Digital Government



Source: 2018 UN E-Government Survey

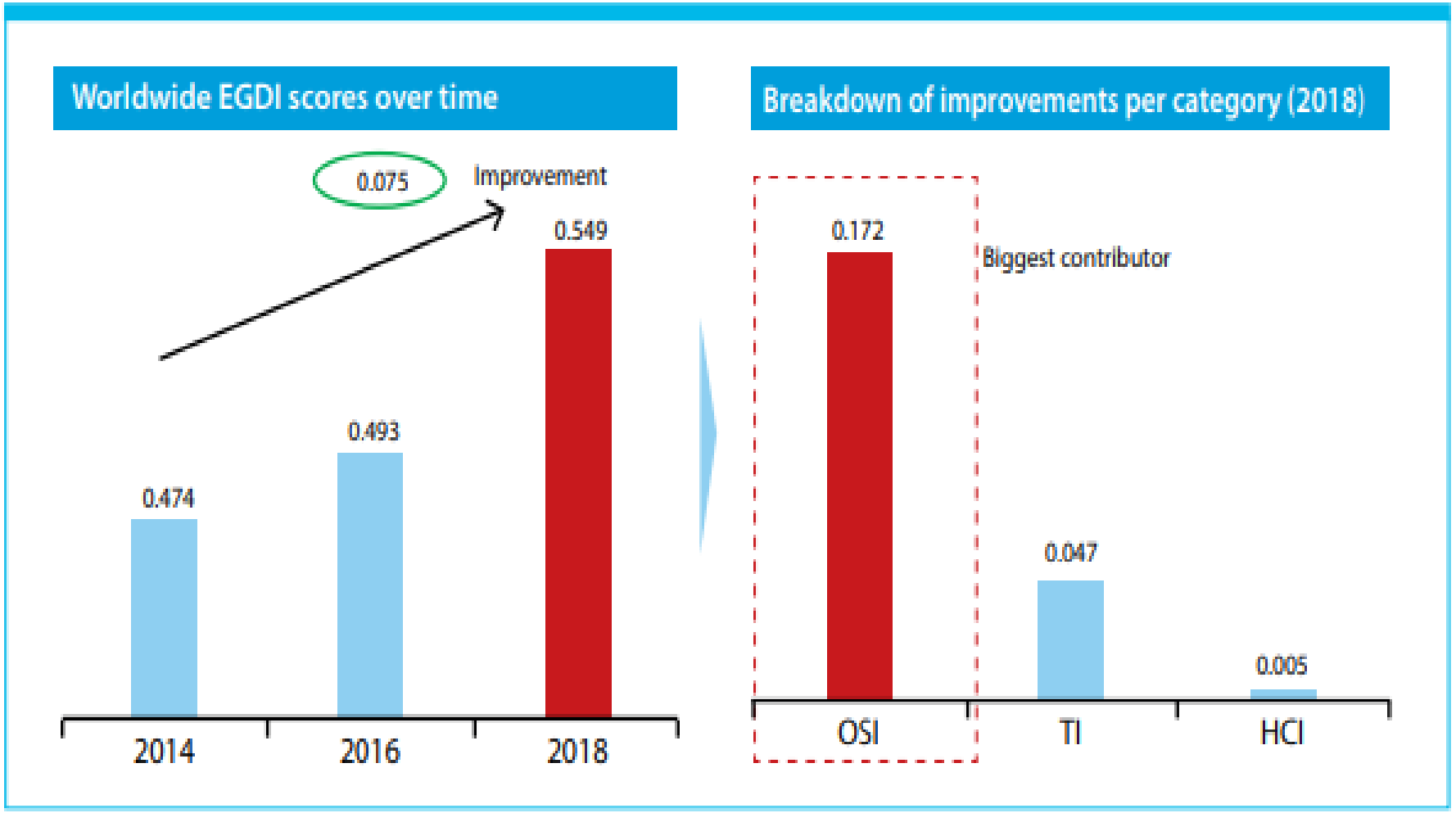
2018 EGDI: Regional and Global Averages



Europe continues to lead with the highest regional EGDI, followed by the Americas, Asia, Oceania and finally Africa.

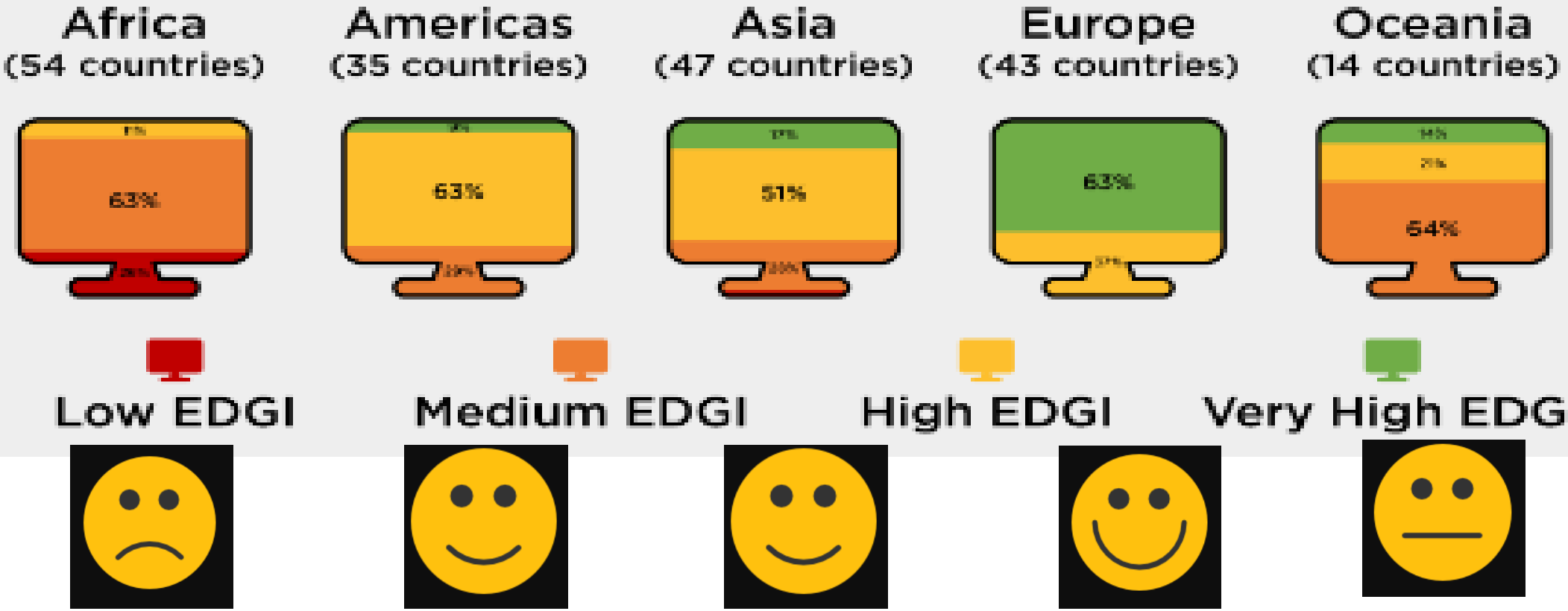
- Globally, the key driver of EDGI improvement is OSI, suggesting a steady improvement of e-government and online services for all countries.

Figure 6.2 Contributors to the EGDI improvements



2018 E-Government Survey: Regional Trends

Percentage of countries grouped by EDGI levels in each region

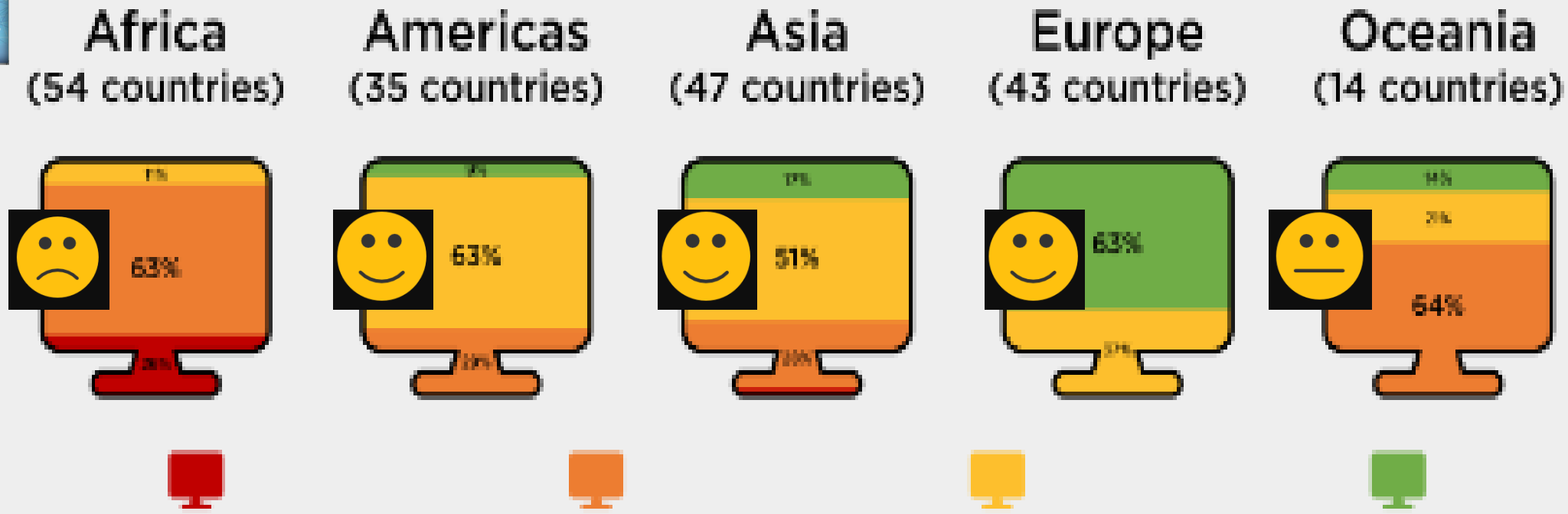


Top Leading Countries in E-Government Development

Country	Region	Subregion	EDGI	Rank
Denmark	Europe	Northern Europe	0.9150	1
Australia	Oceania	Australia and New Zealand	0.9053	2
Republic of Korea	Asia	Eastern Asia	0.9010	3
United Kingdom	Europe	Northern Europe	0.8999	4
Sweden	Europe	Northern Europe	0.8882	5
Finland	Europe	Northern Europe	0.8815	6
Singapore	Asia	South-Eastern Asia	0.8812	7
New Zealand	Oceania	Australia and New Zealand	0.8806	8
France	Europe	Western Europe	0.8790	9
Japan	Asia	Eastern Asia	0.8783	10
United States of America	Americas	North America	0.8769	11
Germany	Europe	Western Europe	0.8765	12
Netherlands	Europe	Western Europe	0.8757	13
Norway	Europe	Northern Europe	0.8557	14
Switzerland	Europe	Western Europe	0.8520	15
Estonia	Europe	Northern Europe	0.8486	16
Spain	Europe	Western Europe	0.8415	17
Luxembourg	Europe	Western Europe	0.8334	18
Iceland	Europe	Northern Europe	0.8301	19
Austria	Europe	Western Europe	0.8301	20
United Arab Emirates	Asia	Western Asia	0.8295	21
Ireland	Europe	Northern Europe	0.8287	22
Canada	Americas	North America	0.8258	23
Italy	Europe	Southern Europe	0.8209	24
Liechtenstein	Europe	Western Europe	0.8204	25
Bahrain	Asia	Western Asia	0.8116	26
Belgium	Europe	Western Europe	0.8080	27
Monaco	Europe	Western Europe	0.8050	28
Portugal	Europe	Southern Europe	0.8031	29
Malta	Europe	Southern Europe	0.8011	30
Israel	Asia	Western Asia	0.7998	31
Russian Federation	Europe	Eastern Europe	0.7969	32
Poland	Europe	Eastern Europe	0.7926	33
Uruguay	Americas	South America	0.7858	34
Greece	Europe	Southern Europe	0.7833	35
Cyprus	Asia	Western Asia	0.7736	36
Slovenia	Europe	Southern Europe	0.7714	37
Belarus	Europe	Eastern Europe	0.7641	38
Kazakhstan	Asia	Central Asia	0.7597	39
Lithuania	Europe	Northern Europe	0.7534	40

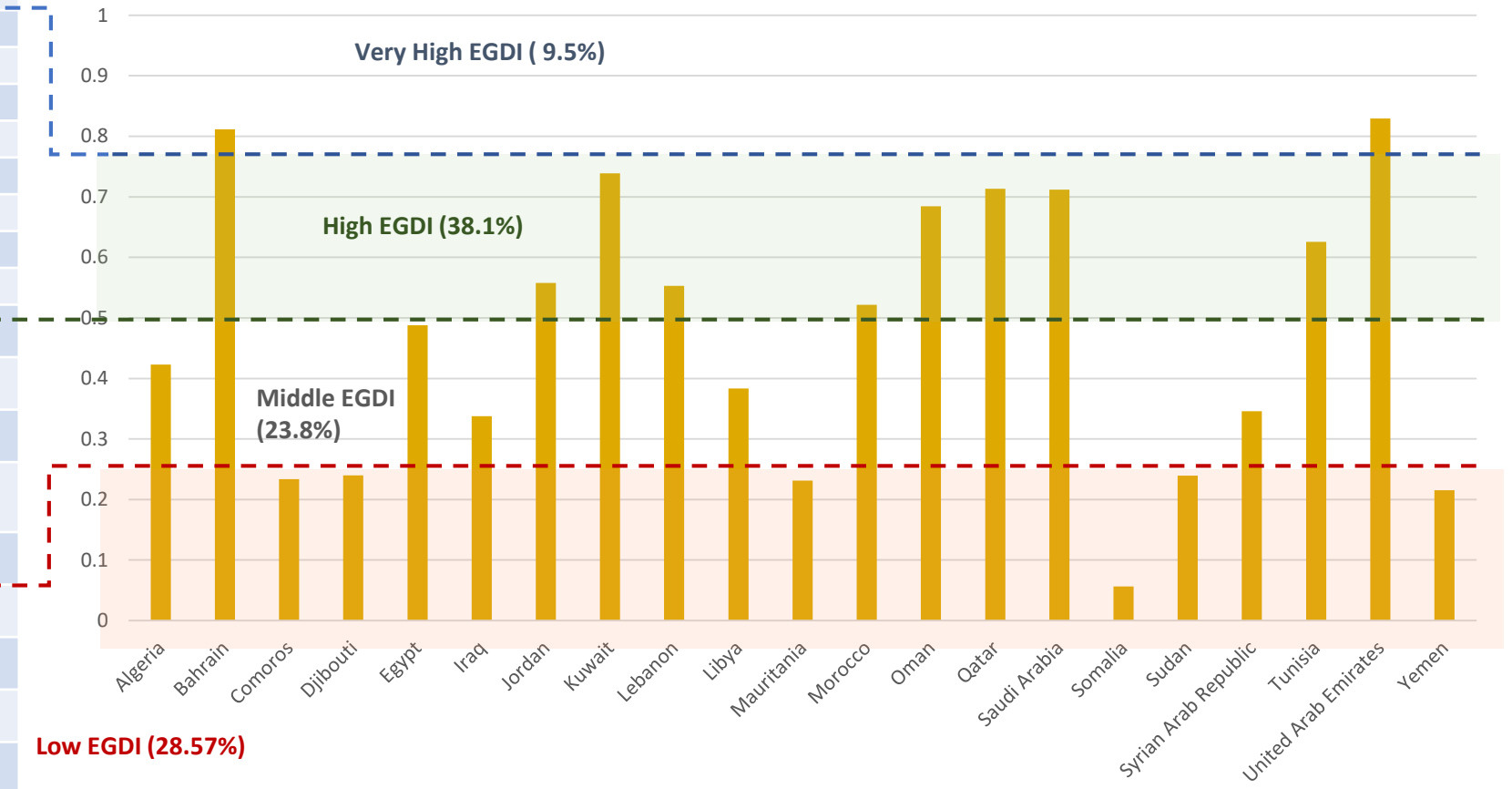
Source: United Nations E-Government Survey 2018 • https://publicadministration.un.org/egovkb

Percentage of countries grouped by EDGI levels in each region



Country	EGDI 2018	Level	Global Rank
United Arab Emirates	0.8295	Very High EGDI	21
Bahrain	0.8116	Very High EGDI	26
Kuwait	0.7388	High EGDI	41
Qatar	0.7132	High EGDI	51
Saudi Arabia	0.7119	High EGDI	52
Oman	0.6846	High EGDI	63
Tunisia	0.6254	High EGDI	80
Jordan	0.5575	High EGDI	98
Lebanon	0.553	High EGDI	99
Morocco	0.5214	High EGDI	110
Egypt	0.488	Middle EGDI	114
Algeria	0.4227	Middle EGDI	130
Libya	0.3833	Middle EGDI	140
Syrian Arab Republic	0.3459	Middle EGDI	152
Iraq	0.3376	Middle EGDI	155
Djibouti	0.2401	Low EGDI	179
Sudan	0.2394	Low EGDI	180
Comoros	0.2336	Low EGDI	182
Mauritania	0.2314	Low EGDI	183
Yemen	0.2154	Low EGDI	186
Somalia	0.0566	Low EGDI	193

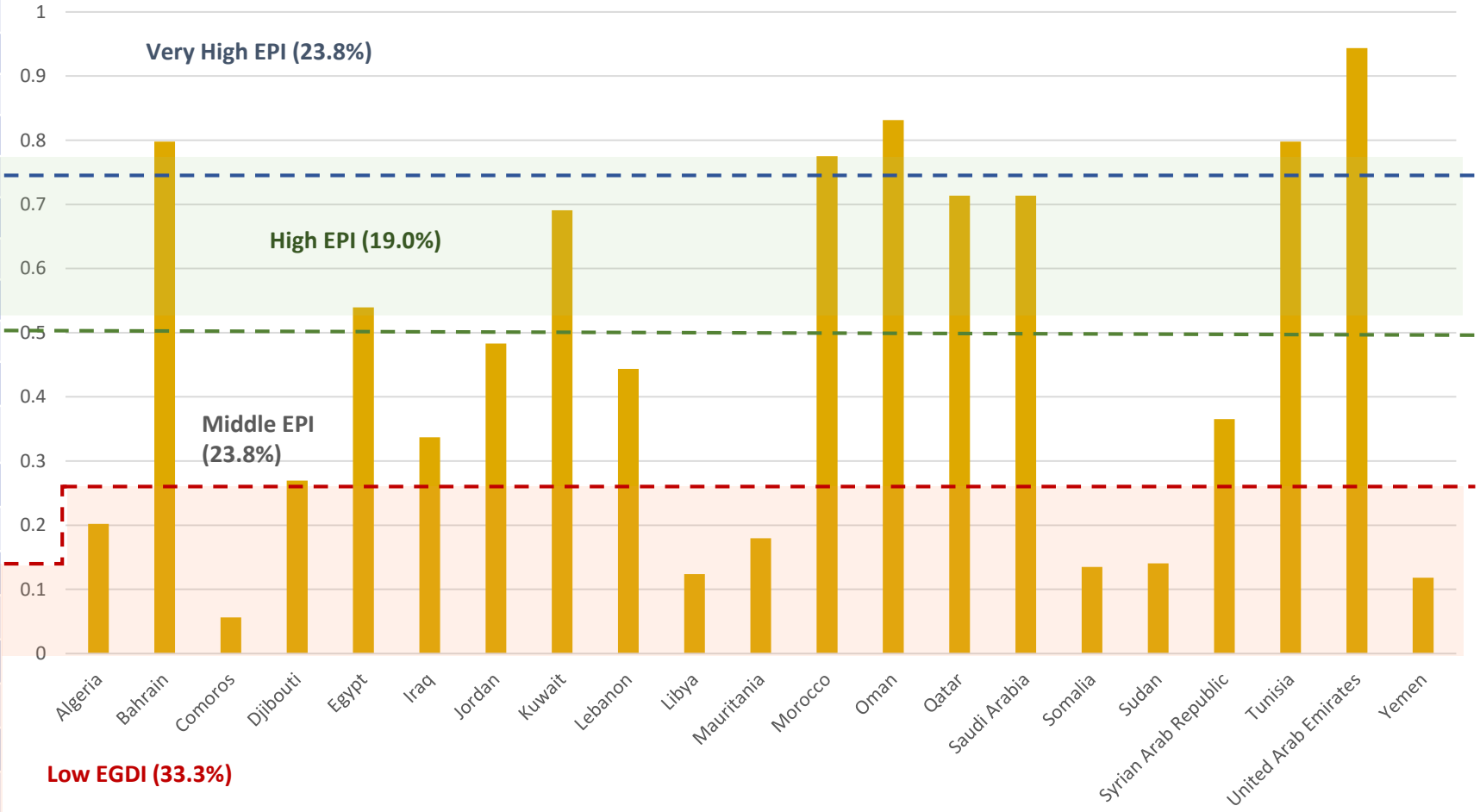
2018 E-government Development Index (EGDI)
League of Arab States*



(*) : Based on 21 Member States. Palestine is not included

Country	EPI 2018	Global Rank
United Arab Emirates	0.9438	17
Oman	0.8315	43
Bahrain	0.7978	53
Tunisia	0.7978	53
Morocco	0.7753	56
Qatar	0.7135	67
Saudi Arabia	0.7135	67
Kuwait	0.691	72
Egypt	0.5393	109
Jordan	0.4831	117
Lebanon	0.4438	122
Syrian Arab Republic	0.3652	137
Iraq	0.3371	140
Djibouti	0.2697	153
Algeria	0.2022	165
Mauritania	0.1798	170
Sudan	0.1404	179
Somalia	0.1348	181
Libya	0.1236	183
Yemen	0.118	185
Comoros	0.0562	190

2018 League of Arab States* EPI Levels



(*) : Based on 21 Member States. Palestine is not included

ESCWA Region – Snapshot

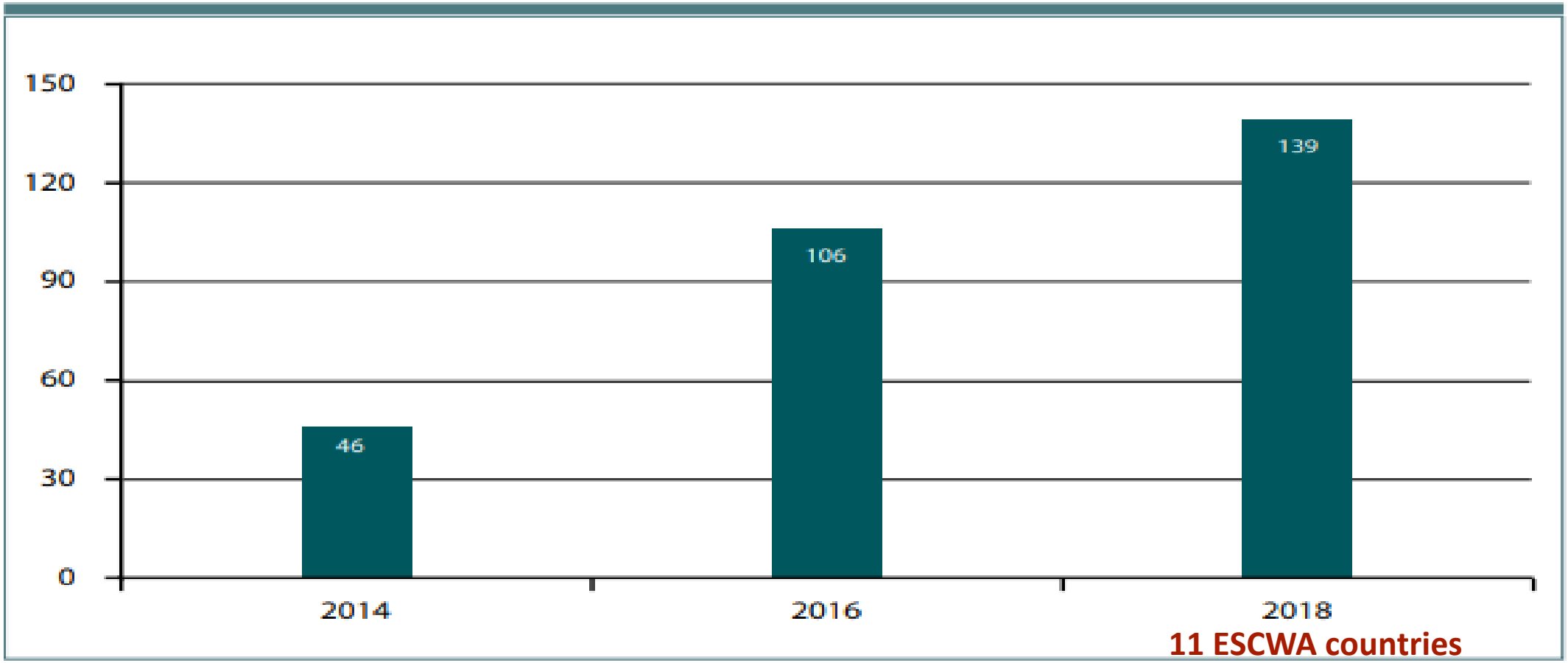
Country		EGDI	OSI	HCI	TII	EGDI group	OSI Group	EGDI Group change	OSI Group Change	Income group
United Arab Emirates	GCC	**0.8295**	0.9444	0.6877	0.8564	Very High EGDI	Very High OSI	None	None	High Income
Bahrain	GCC	**0.8116**	0.7986	0.7897	0.8466	Very High EGDI	Very High OSI	None	None	High Income
Kuwait	GCC	**0.7388**	0.7917	0.6852	0.7394	High EGDI	Very High OSI	None	None	High Income
Qatar	GCC	**0.7132**	0.7917	0.6683	0.6797	High EGDI	Very High OSI	None	**H to VH**	High Income
Saudi Arabia	GCC	**0.7119**	0.7917	0.8101	0.5339	High EGDI	Very High OSI	None	**H to VH**	Lower Middle Income
Oman	GCC	**0.6846**	0.8125	0.7013	0.5399	High EGDI	Very High OSI	None	**H to VH**	Upper Middle Income
Tunisia		**0.6254**	0.8056	0.664	0.4066	High EGDI	Very High OSI	None	**H to VH**	High Income
Jordan		**0.5575**	0.4931	0.7387	0.4406	High EGDI	Middle OSI	None	**M to H**	Upper Middle Income
Lebanon		**0.5530**	0.4722	0.6649	0.5219	High EGDI	Middle OSI	None	H to M	Upper Middle Income
Morocco		**0.5214**	0.6667	0.5278	0.3697	High EGDI	High OSI	None	None	Lower Middle Income
Egypt		0.488	0.5347	0.6072	0.3222	Middle EGDI	High OSI	None	**M to H**	Lower Middle Income
Libya		0.3833	0.0972	0.7173	0.3353	Middle EGDI	Low OSI	None	None	Upper Middle Income
Syrian Arab Republic		0.3459	0.2986	0.486	0.2532	Middle EGDI	Middle OSI	None	None	Lower Middle Income
Iraq		0.3376	0.3194	0.5094	0.184	Middle EGDI	Middle OSI	None	None	Upper Middle Income
Sudan		0.2394	0.1528	0.3873	0.178	Low EGDI	Low OSI	M to L	None	Lower Middle Income
Mauritania		0.2314	0.1597	0.3467	0.1878	Low EGDI	Low OSI	None	None	Lower Middle Income
Yemen		0.2154	0.0972	0.4037	0.1454	Low EGDI	Low OSI	None	None	Lower Middle Income

2018 World average=0.55

** Palestine is not included in the E-Government Survey*

Open Government Data

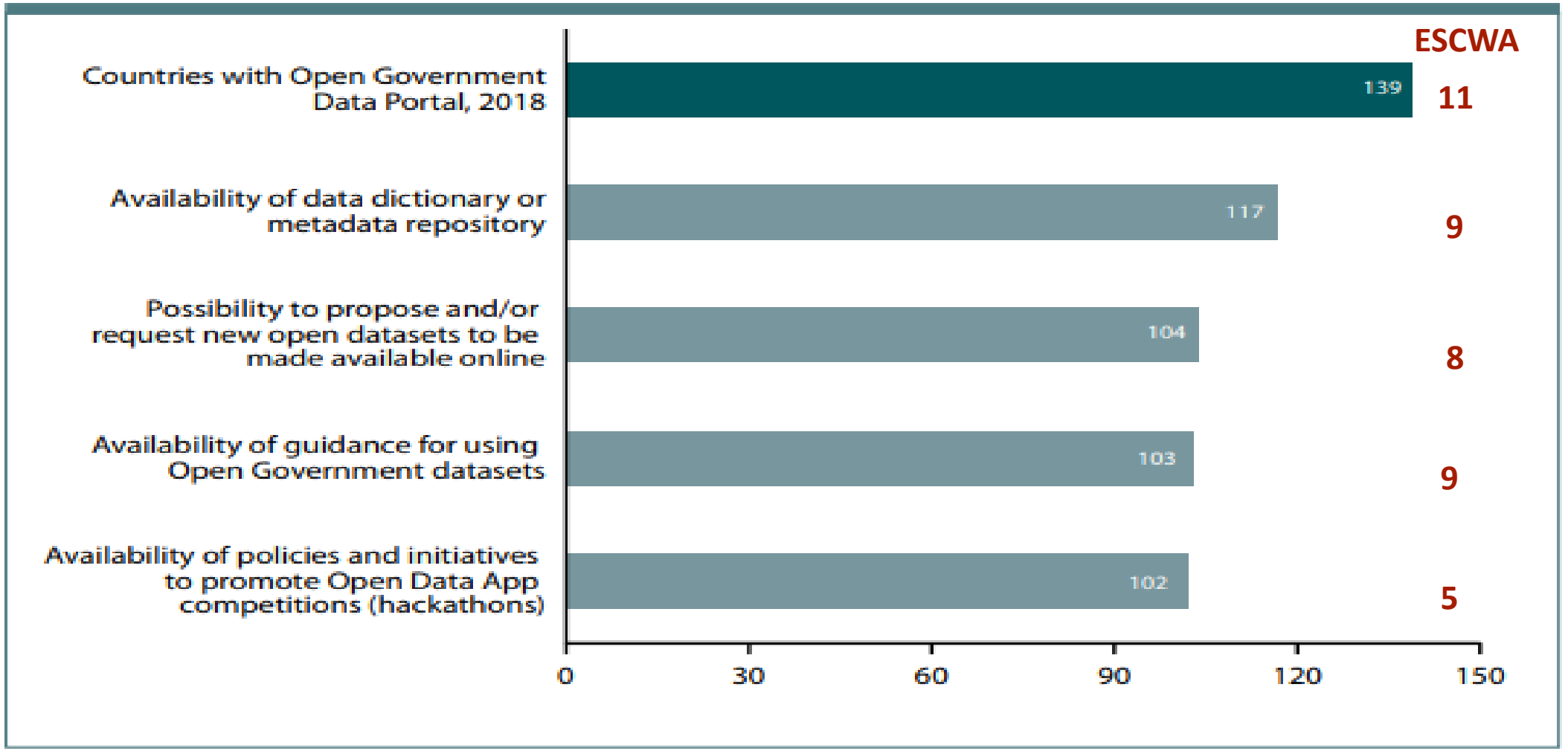
Figure 5.18 Countries with Open Government Data Portal and/or Catalogues in 2014, 2016 and 2018



11 ESCWA countries

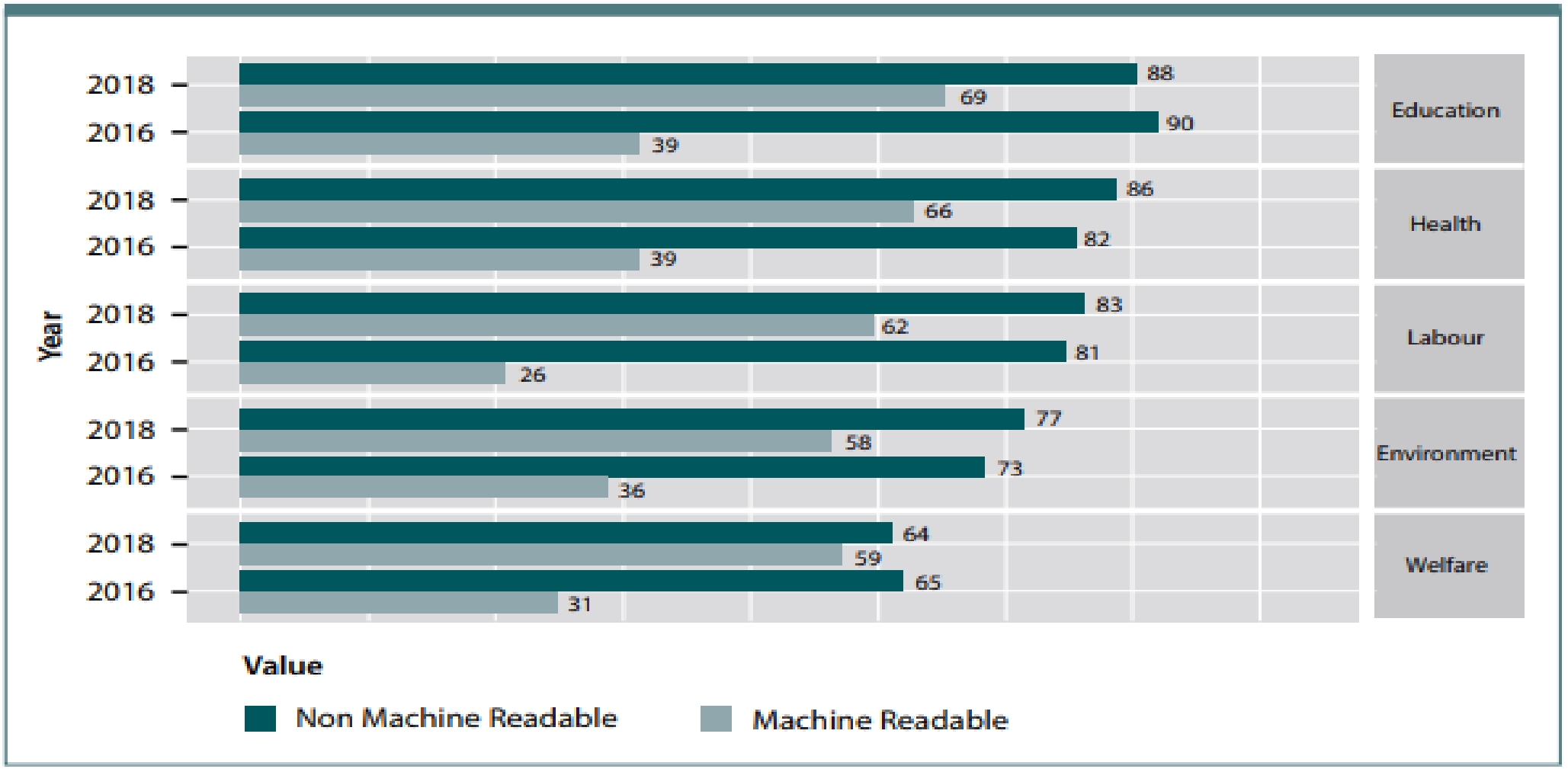
Open Government Data - breakdown

Figure 5.19 Functionalities of Open Government Data Portals, 2018



Machine readable vs Non-readable

Figure 5.20 Trends in open government data, by sector, 2016 and 2018



ESCWA region	No	Yes
Education	9	6
Health	9	5
Labour	7	6
Environment	9	4
Welfare	8	4

Conclusions -1: Global

- There has been an overall increase in e-government development across the regions, driven largely by improvements in OSI.
- Improvements in HCI and TII increased relatively less between 2014 and 2018, which require more strategic investments given the far-reaching outcomes.
- The regional rankings have not changed since 2003. Europe remains the highest performing region in e-government, owing to its leveraging of its existing high levels of TII and HCI and using that advantage to drive its policies towards significant improvements in OSI.

Conclusions-2: ESCWA region

- ESCWA region overall is performing close to the world average (EGDI average=0.5287)
- Majority of ESCWA Member States (10 in total) have High and Very High EGDI scores, including all 6 GCC countries
- Countries often do better on online service provision (OSI), but may have lower EDGI scores due to lower TII or HCI scores
- There is a positive trend in improving online service provision, with 6 countries in the region moving to higher OSI-group compared to 2016 Survey
- However, digital divide in the region remain significant.

Lessons from the SDG Report2018

Room for Improvement

- Need for a global effort **to improve data availability and use**, including through improvements in the **integration of data sources**.
- Where possible, **global monitoring** should be **based on comparable and standardized national data** obtained through well-established reporting mechanisms from countries to the international statistical system.
- **Significant challenges remain**, including lack of data on vulnerable groups, access to justice and public access to information.

Source: http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2018/

Lessons from the SDG Report 2018

Room for Improvement

- Assessments of countries' **statistical capacities** reveal enormous challenges
- **Standards for SDG data and metadata exchange** will improve transparency and efficiency
- **National reporting and dissemination platforms** are key instruments for SDG implementation and review
- Designing a f**ree, reusable and customizable** national reporting platform for the SDGs
- Using **geospatial data** can ensure that no one is left behind

Source: http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2018/

Спасибо

Thank You

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谢谢

Merci

Gracias