

The Way Forward:

Division for Public Administration & Development Management UNDESA

By Ms. Haiyan Qian
Director, DPADM/UNDESA

8TH Session of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration
UNHQ, New York, 1 April 2009

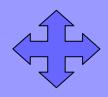




Major Achievements

CEPA CEPA UP to From GROUP TEE

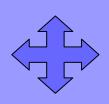






UNPSDIPSA Public Service Day Public & Awards







UNP AN
Public Administration
Network

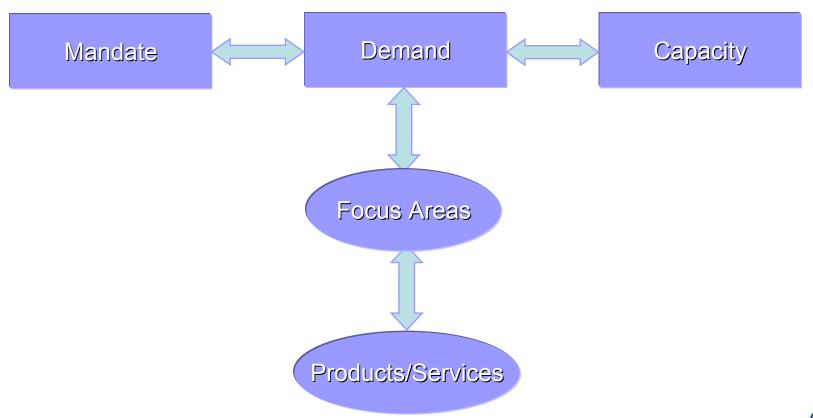








The Way Forward







MANDATE

Main Purpose





Our Mandate

A/RES/246/3 of 4 December 1948

GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTIONS 50/225 19 April 1996 56/213 21 December 2001 57/277 20 December 2002 58/231 23 December 2003 59/55 2 December 2004 60/34 30 November 2005 2007/38 4 October 2007

The resolutions cover wide range of themes In PA

E/RES/1199 of 24 May 1967

	ECOSOC RESOLUTIONS		
	2001/45	10 January 2002	
l	2002/40	19 December 2002	
ı	2003/60	25 July 2003	
l	2005/3	31 March 2005	
	2005/55	21 October 2005	
	2006/47	28 July 2006	
	2007/38	4 October 2007	
	2008/32	15 August 2008	

A/RES/63/202 of 19 December 2008

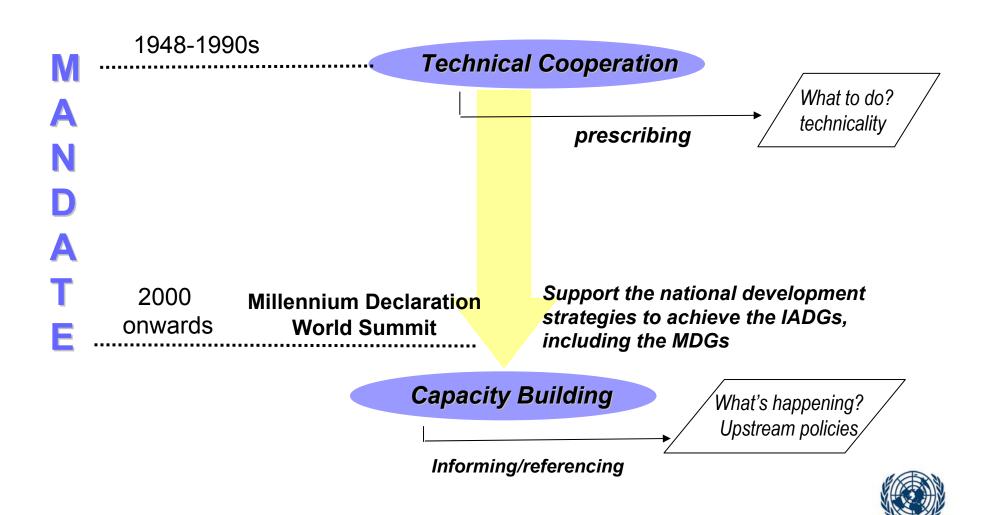
E/2008/32 of 15 August 2008







Path-Dependent Public Administration Priorities





DEMAND

New Issues







New Issues

Information Age

online * and

- From inline to online * and 24/7 service delivery
- Opportunities (promoting efficiency, transparency, openness, accountability, participation, innovation, networking and collaboration, etc.),
- Challenges (digital-divide, security, privacy, cyber-crime, lack of awareness or capacity to deal with IT applications, IP,etc.)

Administration L

Public

Crises Age

- Food security
- Financial turmoil
- Energy shortages
- Climate change

Global Age

- Interdependence
- Competitiveness
- Interconnectedness
- Glocalization*



^{*}Prof. Jerry Mechling, at John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University.

^{*}Glocalization is a blend of the global and the local (*The Oxford Dictionary of New Words*, 1991:134) The term refers to the simultaneity of globalization with the increasing importance of local values and practices. See Khondeker (2004).



CAPACITY

Niche & Challenges





Our Niche

What do the others do?

	М	Economic development
WB	a	Governance in the public sector
	ı	
UNDP	n	Human development
		Democratic systems and
	F	human rights
OECD	0	Economic prosperity
	С	(Developed countries)
	u	Public management—
	S	budgeting, employment, finance

What do we do?

DPADM/UNDESA

Public administration development

Building capacity for better public service





Our Challenges

- Making best use of our limited resources and capacity
- Addressing the *multidisciplinary nature* of public administration
- Establishing the *brand name* in terms of expertise and products
- Connecting the stand-alone activities and products into a coherent whole to make impact





FOCUS AREAS







New Issues & New Responses

Catalyst: Knowledge Management

Information Age

Centrality of
Service Management
via ICTs

Theme 1
Micro-level / Front end

What can we do to better respond to the new ways for PSD?

Public Administration

> Crises Age

<u>Capacity Management</u> including institutions and human resources

Centrality of

Theme 2
Meso-level / Back end

What can we do to have enabling leaders & performing institutions?

Global Age

Centrality of

<u>Development Management</u>

based on citizen

engagement

Theme 3
Macro-level / Context

How can we harness public administration into development?



Public Service Management In the Information Age

Micro-level & Front-end





Public Service Management in the Information Age

Information Age:

Shift from *inline* to *online* systems of 24/7 service delivery:

- Reduce cost and enhance efficiency
- Enhance simplified, transparent and accountable operational process
- Empower citizens to seek and access information and engage them in policy-making process



UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs



Capacity Management in the Crises Age:

HRs & Institutions

Meso-level & Back-end





Human Resources and Institutions in Public Management Age of Crises

•Food security • Financial turmoil • Energy shortages • Climate change

To effectively respond to the challenges, there is a dire need for:

HRM: Expert bureaucracies populated by policy-motivated

agents

Institution building: Performing institutions that are efficient and effective,

transparent and accountable, participatory and

innovative



UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs



Development Management in the Age of Globalization:

Participatory Public Administration

Macro-level & Context





Inclusive and Participatory Public Administration for Development

Age of Globalization

- Interconnectedness, competitiveness, digitalization, globalization
- Merging rational strategizing with people-centered policy-making
- Internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals



To adapt, need to:

- Know what is participatory governance and how it works
- Show concrete linkages and inputs of PA to the IADGs, the MDGs.





PRODUCTS/SERVICES



UN Public Adminstration Programme

Division for Public Administration and Development Management UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs



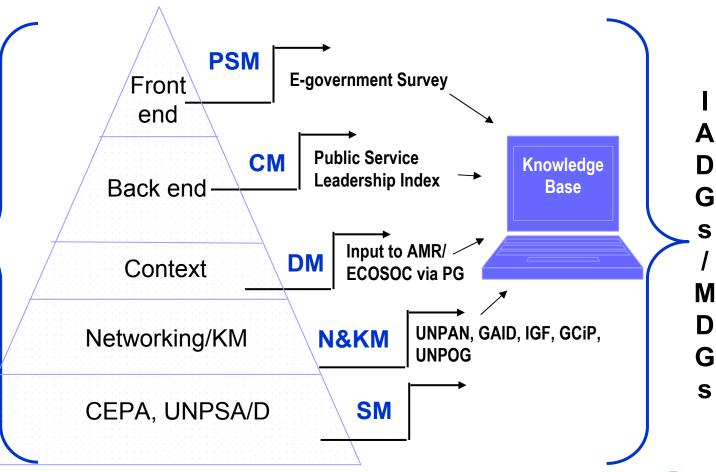
Products/Services

Target Countries:

- 1. Least developed
- 2. Economies in transition
- 3. Conflict and postconflict
- 4. Developing

Work Modalities:

- 1. Advocacy/Learning
- 2. Research/Analysis
- 3. Advisory Service
- 4. Training



PSM: Public Service Management; **CM**: Capacity Management; **DM**: Development Management

N&KM: Network and Knowledge Management; **SM**: Servicing Management





UN Public Adminstration Programme

Division for Public Administration and Development Management UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs



From Connectivity to Empowerment

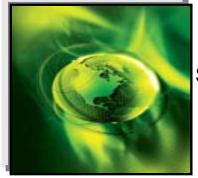


Connectivity

Open and loose framework of multi-stakeholder networking / informationsharing tool

How does DPADM contribute to development at large?





Empowerment

Structured knowledge-base of governance actors to create knowledge and to empower

How does DPADM contribute to each MDG specifically?





Our Change to Bring Success

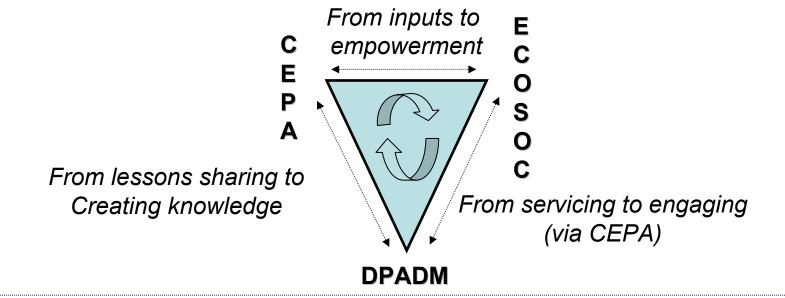
- Focus on fewer themes and prioritize activities based on mandate, demand and capacity
- Emphasize our niche/comparative advantage
- Concentrate on results-based programs and activities and integrated products
- Strengthen our research pillar--along with the 'advocacy' and 'advisory' pillars
- Integrate the normative with the analytical_and operational work
- Link public administration closer with IADGs/MDGs through intergovernmental platforms (GA, ECOSOC and CEPA)
- Assist the MS in capacity-building by developing more "how to" products (i.e., toolkits, online training, guidelines and manuals, etc.)
- Further work with UNPAN and other partners to develop joint products
- Improve internal work process, and internal and external information sharing and learning through building a Divisional knowledge base via UNPAN tools
- Do what we preach





Optimizing Our Intergovernmental Work

- 1. How to better engage CEPA's expertise in the work of the Division?
- 2. How to better serve the Committee?
- 3. How best to contribute to ECOSOC?









Optimizing Our Intergovernmental Work

How, as the DPADM, can we serve you better?

- Are there things that we can do better or differently to increase synergy?
- Should we forego certain practices or institute new ones towards energizing and uplifting our work to better respond to your needs?

How, as the DPADM, can we capitalize on your expertise more effectively?

- Can we reconfigure our activities, plans and programs at the Division so as to engage you more effectively?
- Can we engage you in giving advice to specific work or products that DPADM does?
- Can we think of concrete products in view of the urging need to put public administration to the center of the developmental agenda more boldly?





Thank you for your attention.

