



**United  
Nations**

Department of  
Economic and  
Social Affairs

# National Workshop on Data Governance Framework in Vanuatu

2-3 May 2024 | Vanuatu

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Division for Public Institutions and Digital Government  
United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA)

# UN E-GOVERNMENT SURVEY

Since 2001, the **UN E-Government Survey** has presented a systematic assessment of the use and potential of information and communication technologies (ICTs) to **transform the public sector by enhancing effectiveness, inclusiveness, accountability**, access to public services and public participation, and at all levels of development.

The E-Government Survey is informed by over **two decades of longitudinal research, with a ranking of countries** based on the United Nations E-Government Development Index (EGDI), a combination of primary data (collected and owned by the UN DESA) and secondary data from other UN agencies (ITU, UNESCO and UNDP).

## Recent editions:

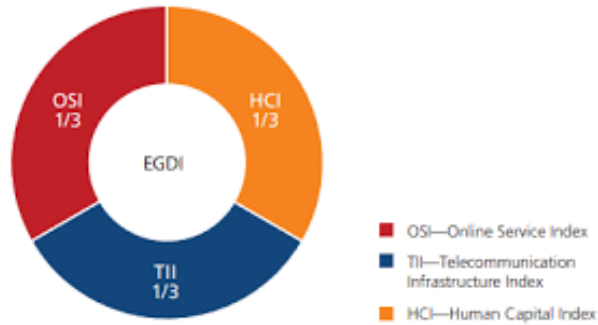
- 2020**      **Digital Government in the Decade of Action** for Sustainable Development *Chapter 6: Towards Data-Centric E-Government*
- 2022**      **The Future of Digital Government**
- 2024**      **TO BE LAUNCHED IN SEPTEMBER 2024**





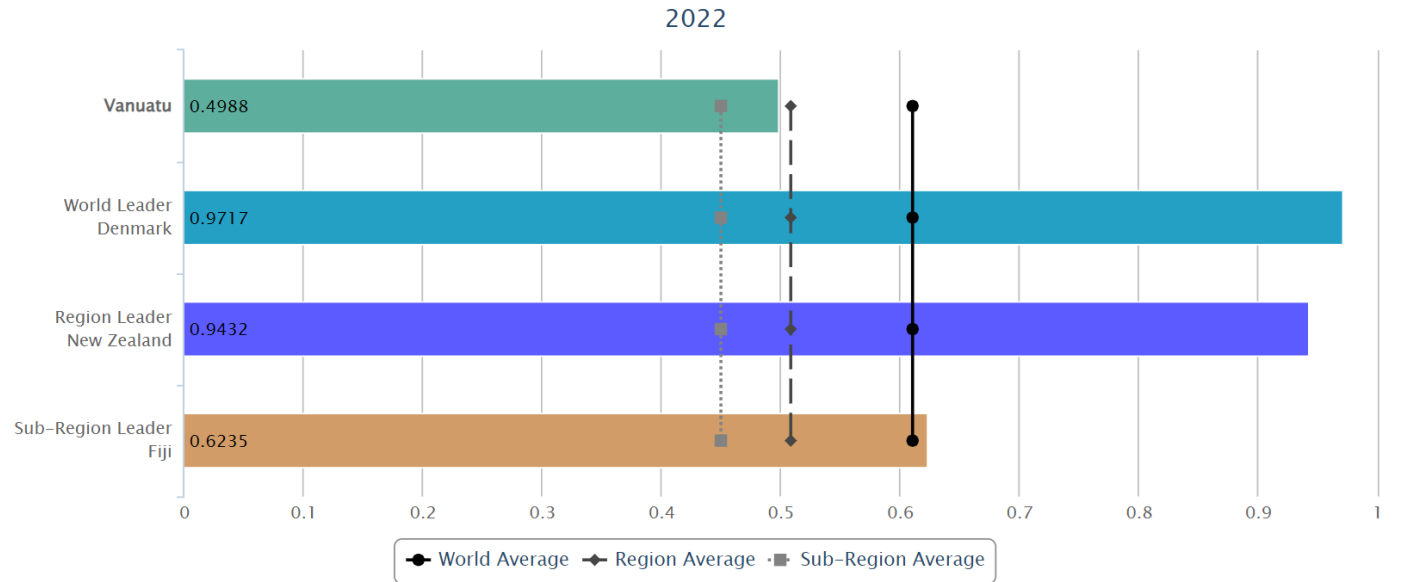
# Vanuatu

## Happy Planet Index

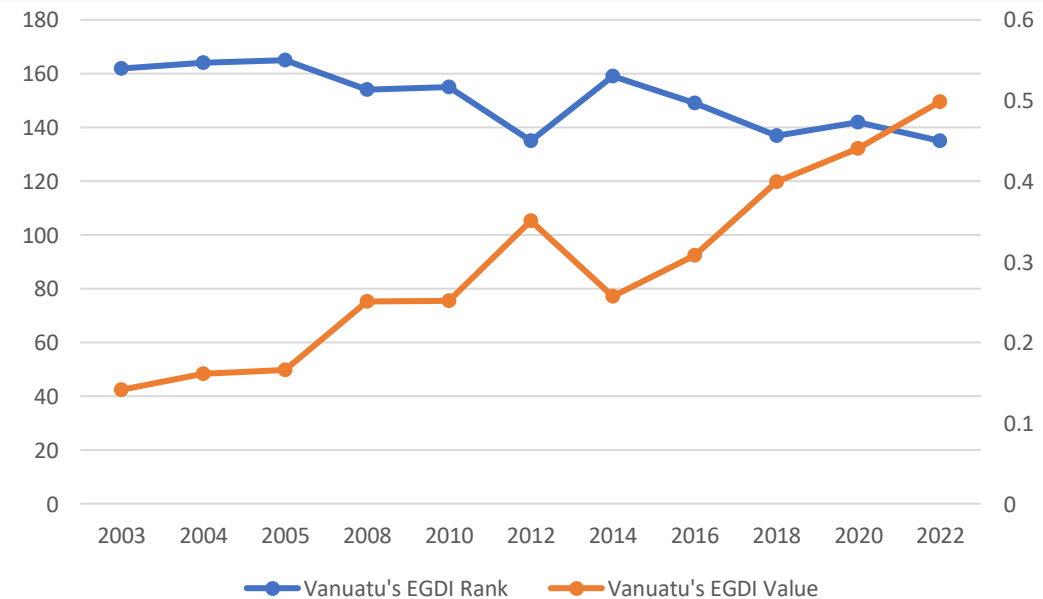


## E-Government Development Index (EGDI)

### E-Government Development Index



E-Government Development Index	2022	2020	2018	2016	2014	2012	2010	2008	2005	2004	2003
Vanuatu (Rank)	135	142	137	149	159	135	155	154	165	164	162
Vanuatu (Value)	0.49880	0.44030	0.39900	0.30780	0.25705	0.35120	0.25212	0.25100	0.16643	0.16175	0.14166





**Happy Planet Index**  
 ( 2 0 2 1 )  
 (www.perplexity.ai)



**Islands in archipelago**  
 65 of them being  
 i n h a b i t e d  
 (https://facts.net/)



**GDP per capita,**  
 World Bank (2022)



**Life Expectancy**  
 https://data.worldbank.org/



**Year of Independence**  
 from France and UK  
 (www.perplexity.ai)



**most active volcano**  
 A m b r y m  
 (Volcanic Explosivity Index)



**Population (2022)**  
 https://data.worldbank.org/

Source:

UN Data; World Bank Data;

[https://data.un.org/CountryProfile.aspx/\\_Docs/CountryProfile.aspx?crName=Vanuatu](https://data.un.org/CountryProfile.aspx/_Docs/CountryProfile.aspx?crName=Vanuatu)

<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL?locations=VU> ;

Vanuatu National Statistic Office <https://vnso.gov.vu/i>

<https://www.statista.com/>; <https://happyplanetindex.org/>

**TO BE VERIFIED**

**2nd**

Happy Planet Index  
( 2 0 2 1 )  
([www.perplexity.ai](http://www.perplexity.ai))

**1980**

Year of Independence  
from France and UK  
([www.perplexity.ai](http://www.perplexity.ai))

**83**

Islands in archipelago  
65 of them being  
i n h a b i t e d  
(<https://facts.net/>)

**326,740**

P o p u l a t i o n ( 2 0 2 2 )  
<https://data.worldbank.org/>

**\$3,231**

GDP per capita,  
World Bank (2022)

**2nd**

most active volcano  
A m b r y m  
(Volcanic Explosivity Index)

**70**

Life Expectancy  
<https://data.worldbank.org/>

Source:

UN Data; World Bank Data;

[https://data.un.org/CountryProfile.aspx/\\_Docs/CountryProfile.aspx?crName=Vanuatu](https://data.un.org/CountryProfile.aspx/_Docs/CountryProfile.aspx?crName=Vanuatu)

<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL?locations=VU> ;

Vanuatu National Statistic Office <https://vnso.gov.vu/i>

<https://www.statista.com/>; <https://happyplanetindex.org/>

**TO BE VERIFIED**

# The future of digital government is not digital but hybrid-digital

- Central role of digital government, digital economy, digital society and the SDGs
- Changing institutional dimension of e-government, from silos to whole-of-government, whole-of-society, and integrated strategies covering multiple sectors, multilevel (across local jurisdictions) and multistakeholder (with private sector, academia and civil society)
- Role of digital government in responding to crisis and emergencies such as pandemics and conflict, supporting a responsive and resilient government
- Role of AI and emerging technologies in driving anticipatory, predictive and responsive services
- Need for a national data governance framework in supporting to digital government strategy



# Why data? Why data governance?

Data grows rapidly, and will reach **2,142 zettabytes** in **2035** (Note: One zetta is a “1” followed by 21 zeroes)

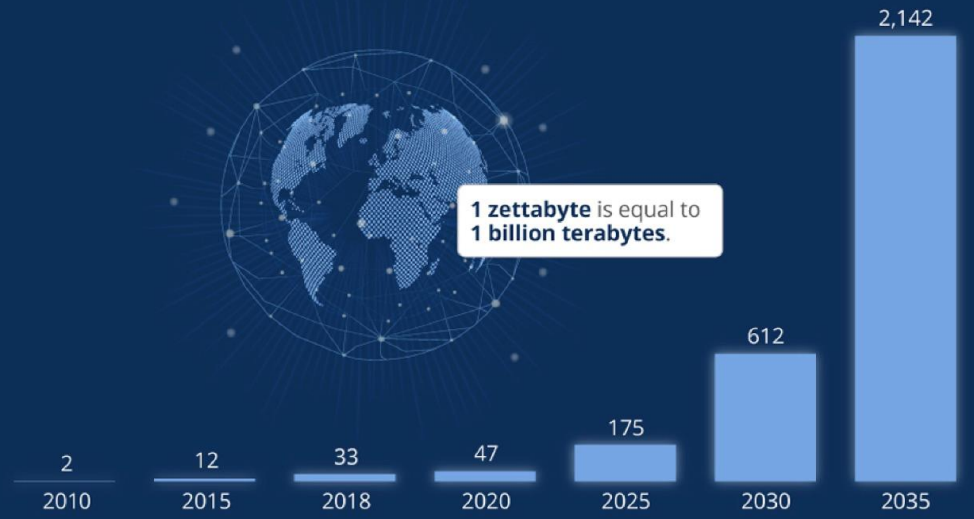
Close to 50 per cent will be stored in the public cloud



- **Data governance precedes digital governance**
- **Data governance precedes AI governance, and governance of any other new/emerging technologies**
- **National data governance precedes global data/AI governance**

## Global Data Creation is About to Explode

Follow our workshop



Actual and forecast amount of data created worldwide 2010-2035 (in zettabytes)

#NationalDataGovernance #DataGovernanceFramework #EGovernmentSurvey  
#SDGs #GlobalGoals #SmartBangladesh2041



# Global Digital Data Trends

- Optimizing the use of data will **increase the productivity, accountability and inclusivity of public institutions**, in line with the principles embodied in Goal 16 of the 2030 Agenda.
- A data-centric government will also help **build trustworthiness and public trust**.
- **Many benefits around government data have yet to be realized.**  
The greatest obstacles to progress include a general lack of understanding of data and data science, low political priority and the absence of data leadership, resource constraints, and concerns about data quality, security and privacy.
- **Harvesting public value from data requires a long-term vision and approach.**  
This involves mastering the economics and politics of data governance and management and effectively navigating the evolving data security and privacy landscape.  
As data governance encompasses much more than technical functions, Governments must employ **a holistic, whole-of-government/society approach in developing an integrated data governance framework supported by policies, institutions, people and processes.**





**United  
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Economic and  
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**United Nations**  
**Peace and**  
**Development**  
**Fund (UN PDF)**

**Project:**

Developing institutional capacities for digital data governance and cooperation to advance progress toward the Sustainable Development Goals

**Objective:**

Enhancing the institutional and individual capacities of government officials and stakeholders in target countries, for digital data management, data governance and data cooperation to achieve mutual benefit, win-win outcomes and common development.



**United Nations**

Department of  
Economic and  
Social Affairs

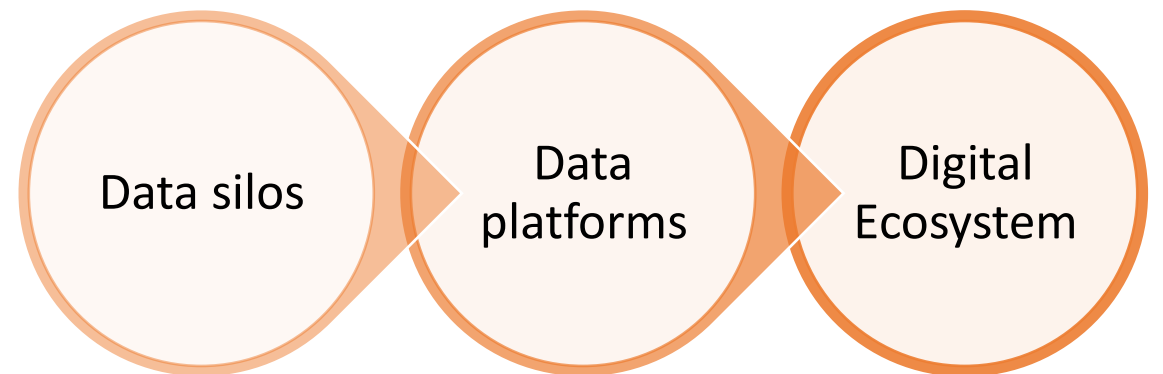
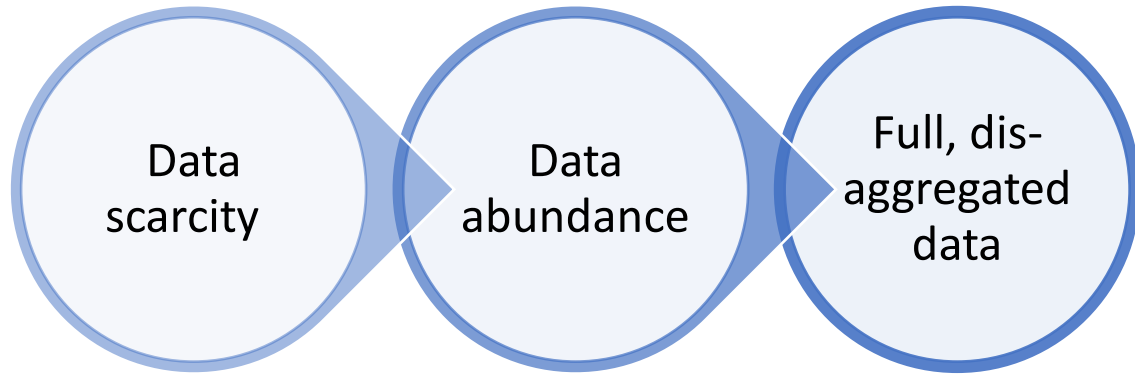
## Project countries

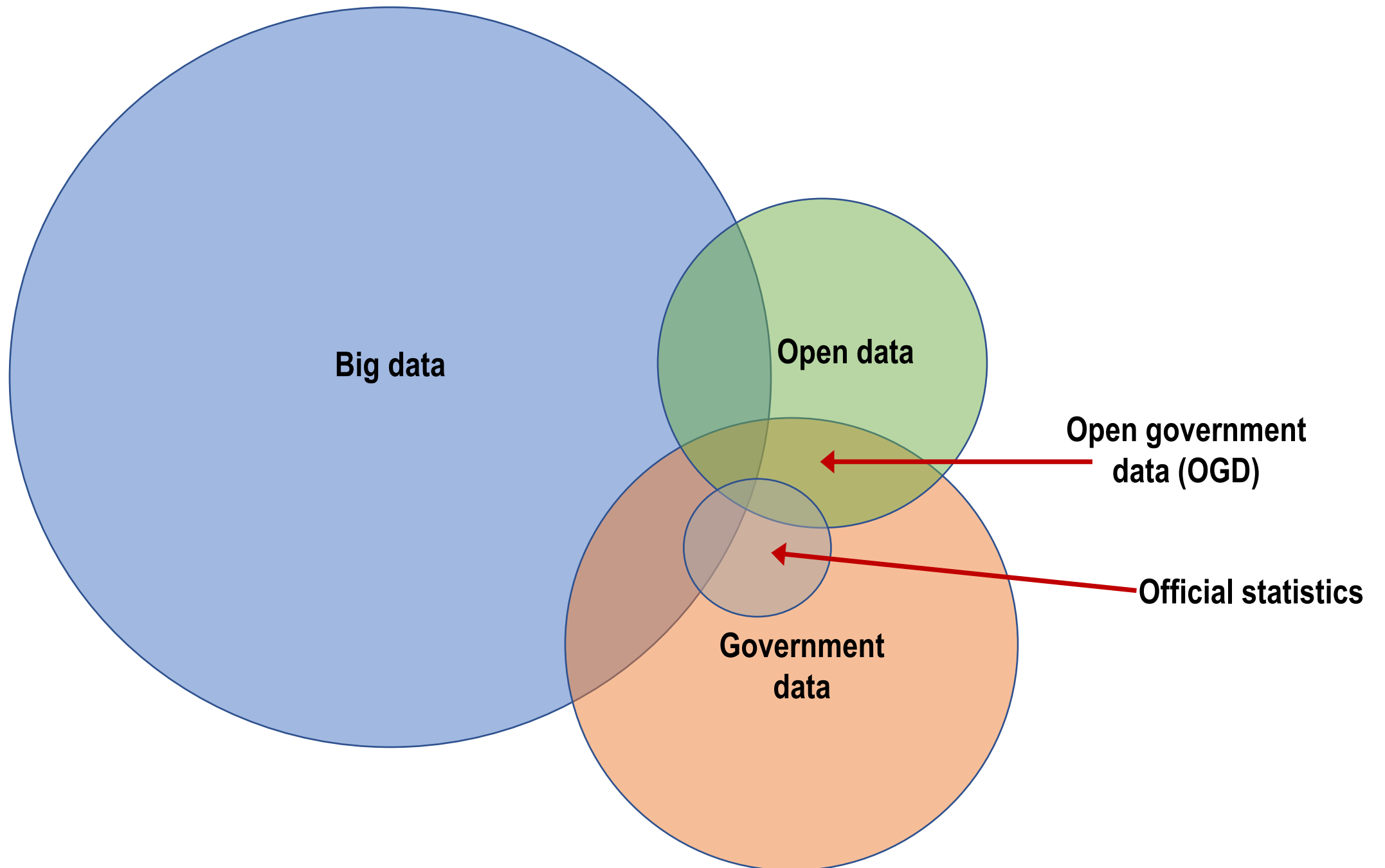
### Asia Pacific

Bangladesh  
Bhutan  
Cambodia  
Lao PDR  
\*Samoa  
\*Vanuatu

### Africa

Ethiopia  
Rwanda  
\*Sierra Leone  
\*Tanzania

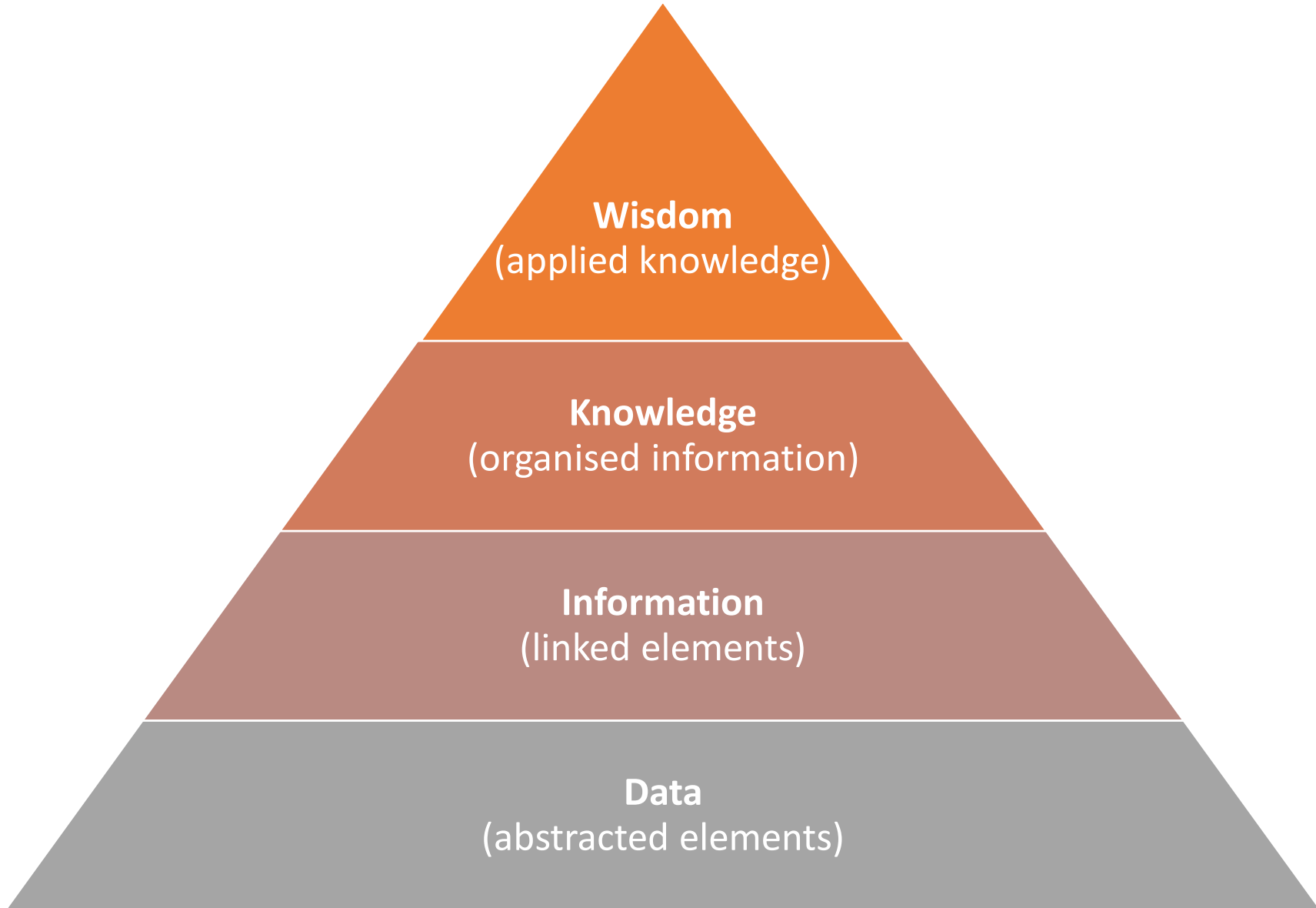




Source: Adapted from UN E-Government Survey 2020 Chapter 6

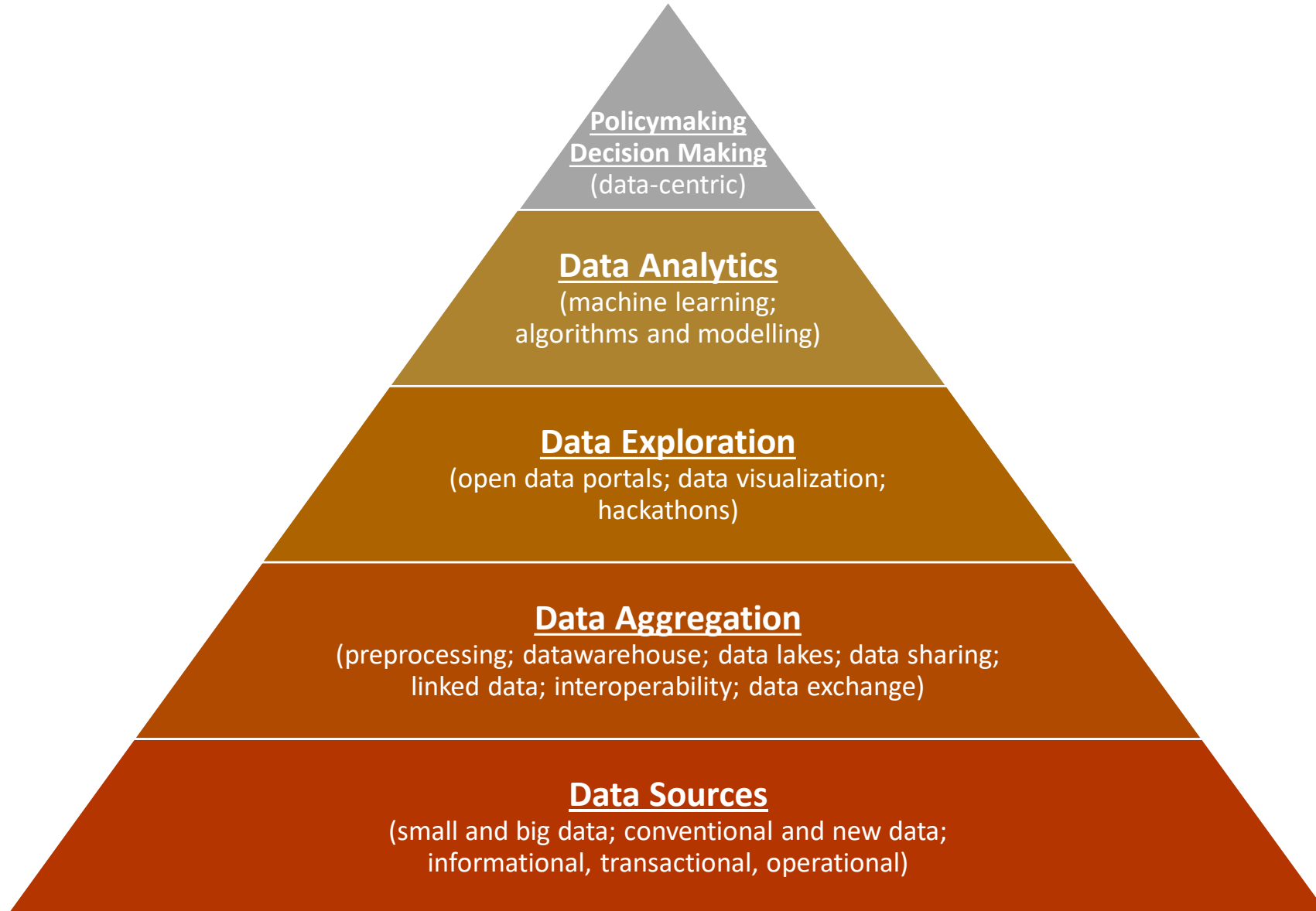
## DIKW Pyramid

Data → Information → Knowledge → Wisdom



# Data in Digital Government and Digital Transformation

Sources → Aggregation → Exploration → Analytics → Policymaking



(Source: 2020 UN E-Government Survey; chapter 6)

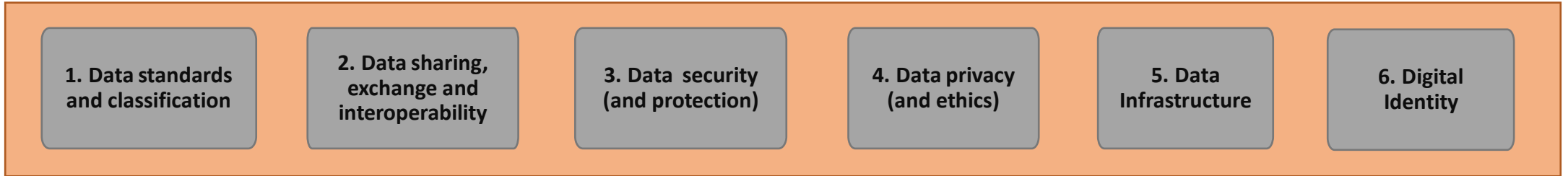


# UN DESA's Data Governance Approach

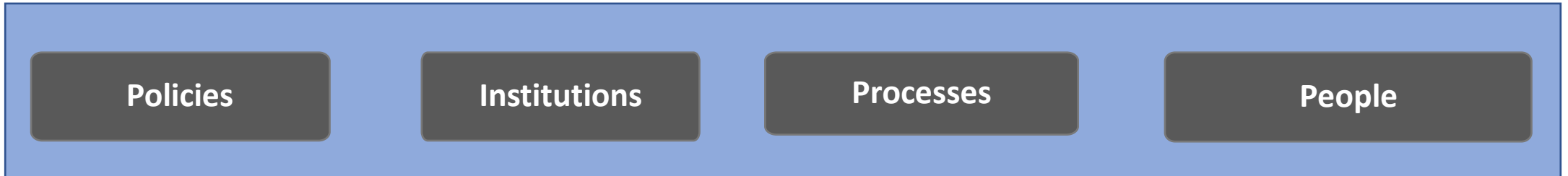
- Supporting the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- From **whole-of-government to whole-of-society**
- Based on **three (3) SDG principles, four (4) pillars and six (6) elements**
- Emphasis on **policies, institutions, processes and people**
- Across **different levels (multilevel governance)**
- Building **data literacy**, at institutional and individual levels

# UN DESA's National Data Governance Framework

## ELEMENTS (6)



## PILLARS (4)



## SDG 16 PRINCIPLES (3)



# P1 Policies

- The “single-source-of-truth”, “data-once only” or “once-only principle” ensures that individual users and businesses provide data to public administration only once, while public bodies exchange this data when requested and in compliance with the relevant regulations.

## Enablers / Barriers of Once-Only Principle SCOOP4C

 <p><b>Political Commitment</b> pre-condition to implement the once-only principle</p>	 <p><b>Legal Framework</b> to enable sharing and reuse of data stored in government's base registries &amp; ensuring data privacy and protection of citizen's rights</p>	 <p><b>Networked trusted infrastructure</b> to ensure trust and effective interaction among governments</p>
 <p><b>Organizational commitment &amp; Collaboration</b> to enable governments to share citizens' (personal) data among public administrations in secured networks and on the basis of standards</p>	 <p><b>Semantic standards</b> for data exchange to ensure common understanding &amp; multilateral agreements on reference data to ensure information interoperability</p>	 <p><b>Appropriate collaborative governance</b> to enable cross-government collaboration</p>  <p><b>Trust and transparency</b> to enable citizens to control and monitor when an agency has used the citizen data and for what purpose</p>

## Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2018, United States of America

While evidence-based policymaking is not new and is widely supported by academic research, it is still uncommon to find a national policy or strategy supporting this approach.



In 2016, the United States Commission on Evidence-Based Policymaking was created to explore ways in which the Government could make better use of its data to inform future government decisions. The Commission spent a year and a half in deliberations and fact-finding and in September 2017 issued a report in which priority was assigned to expanding access to data, ensuring privacy, and strengthening the capacity of the Government to generate and utilize evidence to evaluate budgetary spending on programmes affecting health, education and economic well-being.

The Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act (the Evidence Act) received congressional approval in 2017 and 2018 and was signed into law by the President in January 2019 to facilitate the implementation of a number of the Commission's recommendations. Shortly thereafter, the Federal Data Strategy was issued by the White House Office of Management and Budget (OMB) as a second implementation mechanism, identifying data as a strategic asset and outlining the principles and practices to which federal agencies would have to adhere in the execution of the Act. The OMB published multiple guidance documents to help agencies address some of the Commission's recommendations; included in the documents were provisions for designating evaluation officers, appointing chief data officers, identifying statistical experts, developing "learning agendas", and incorporating new actions into annual budget and performance plans. For agencies that already have data strategies in place, such as the Department of Health and Human Services, the Evidence Act constitutes an additional mandate to strengthen capacity for using data for evidence-building purposes.



The Evidence Act establishes new expectations for open data, data inventories, and data management. It also reinforces the longstanding Confidential Information Protection and Statistical Efficiency Act, a strong privacy and confidentiality law that compels the Government to take all necessary steps to protect data when confidentiality has been promised. A national secure data service (recommended by the Commission but not yet established) is expected to improve data access and will also strengthen privacy protection.

Sources: United States, Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2018, H.R. 4174 - 115th Congress (2017-2018), available at <https://www.congress.gov/bills/115/congress/house-bill/4174>; see also J. Heckman, "Federal Data Strategy to impact all feds, not just 'data plans for data works'", *Federal News Network* (2020), available at <https://strategy.data.gov/>; and Data Coalition (2020), available at <https://www.datacoalition.org/two-years-of-progress-on-evidence-based-policymaking-in-the-united-states/>.

# P2 Institutions

**Institutional arrangement to support data governance and data leadership** are essential for the implementation of the national data strategy and the data governance framework. Often required within this context is an institutional review that could transform the way agencies in all sectors and at all levels effectively deploy government data as a strategic asset.

Source: UN E-government Survey, chapter 6

## **Examples:**

- 1. National Data Advisory Council (Australia)**
- 2. National Data Governance Committee (Ethiopia)**
- 3. National Data Bureau (China)**
- 4. Smart Nation and Digital Government Office; Government Data Architecture (Singapore)**

# P3 People

Institutional arrangement to support data governance and data leadership are essential for the implementation of the national data strategy and the data governance framework. Often required within this context is an institutional review that could transform the way agencies in all sectors and at all levels effectively deploy government data as a strategic asset.

Source: UN E-government Survey, chapter 6

## Examples:

1. Chief Data Officer: individuals with leadership role in data governance and data strategies
2. Data stewards: individuals or teams within data-holding organizations who are empowered to proactively initiate, facilitate and coordinate data collaboratives toward the public interest.
3. Others: **Data Bureau, Data Leads, Data Officers, Data Focal Points**

# P4 Processes

1. Data is not only an **input**; but also **output** of e-government
2. Data is used in **both front- and back-office** of e-government
3. **Some data are used; many are not**, including those generated through e-services (administrative)
4. Some data are not used **optimally**; some data are also **misused**
5. While there is a **lack of data**, there is also **data and information overload**
6. Government's quadrupole role: **producer, consumer, regulator, and platform provider (enabler)**

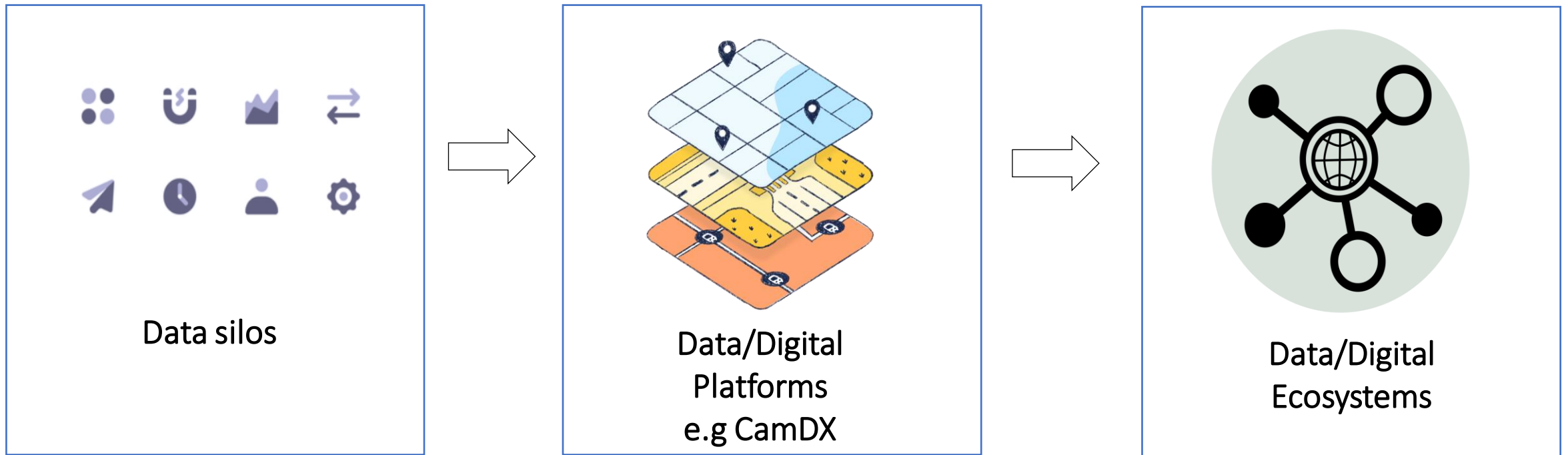


(Source: 2020 UN E-Government Survey; chapter 6)



# P4 Processes

From data silos to data platforms, to data ecosystems





## Six Elements

Data Standards  
and  
Classification

Data Sharing,  
Exchange &  
Interoperability

Data Security

Data Privacy

National Data  
Infrastructure

Link with  
Digital Identity

## Four Pillars

Policy

Institutions

People

Processes

## Three Principles

Accountability

Effectiveness

Inclusiveness

# Instructions

Go to

[www.menti.com](https://www.menti.com)

Enter the code

**3901 8974**



Or use QR code



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谢谢

Thank You

Merci

Спасибо

Gracias



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# E-Government Survey 2022

The Future of  
Digital Government

