



Information & Communications Technology (ICTs) and Human Development: Fostering Social Inclusion

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Human Development & MDGs

- “Development as Freedom” paradigm
- Focus on people: increasing their choices to improve their own lives
- 2000 Millennium Declaration: to end poverty by 2015
- 8 goals and 17 targets established
- Not all countries are on target (as of 2009)



We are (still) in trouble!

- Global Recession, food crisis, climate change, etc.
- 35 million people in the region are expected to become poor
- Increasing socio-economic inequalities *between* rich and poor countries and *within* most countries
- Role of the state expected to change...

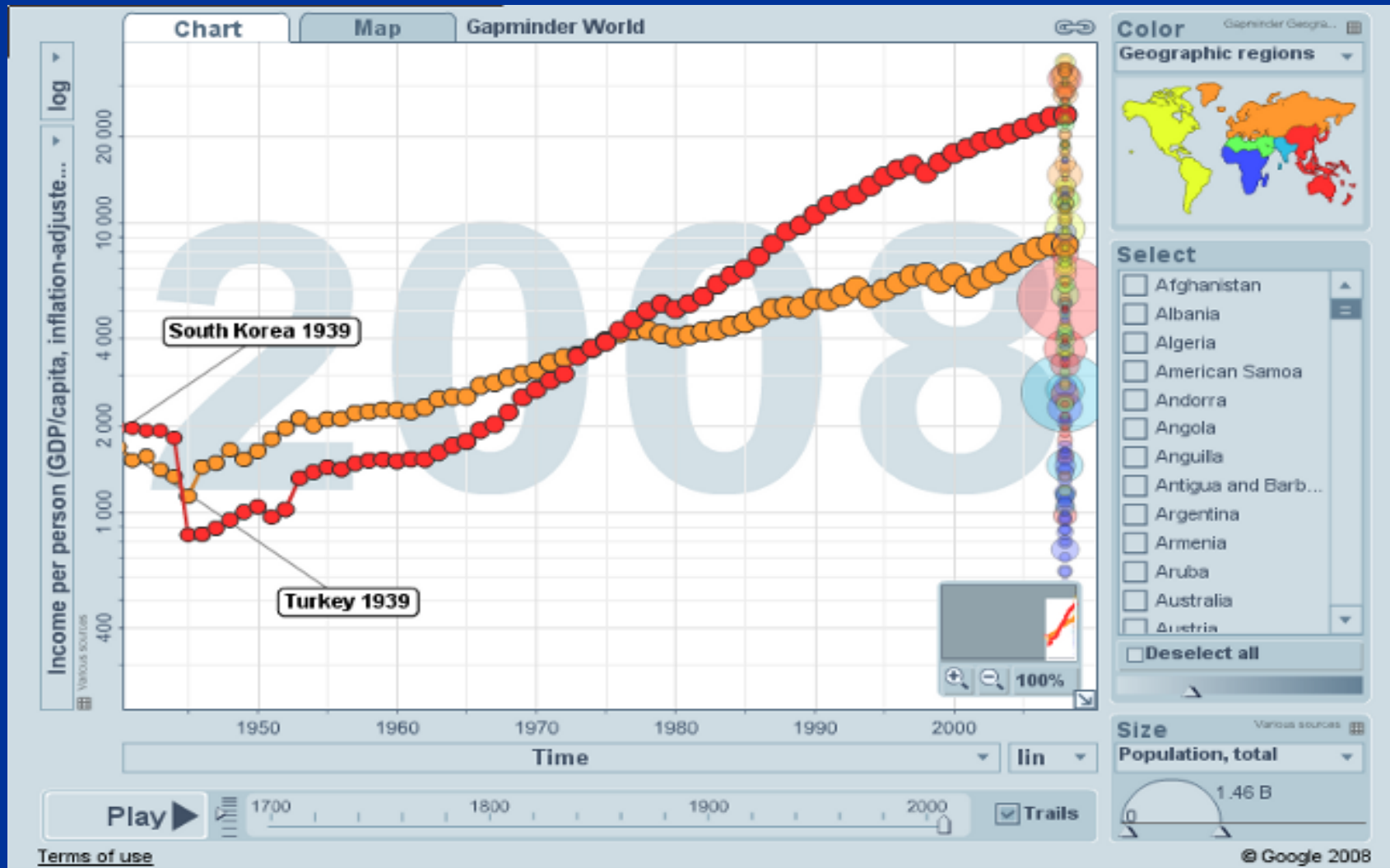
Inequalities across countries



Inequalities across countries



UN
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Key Regional Human Development Indicators



Country	HDI Rank	Adult literacy rate (% aged 15 and above)	Population living below the national poverty line (%)	GDI rank	Ratio estimated female income/estimated male income	Gini Index	e-participation Index rank*	e-government Readiness Index rank*
High Human Development								
Norway	1			2	0.77	25.8	16	3
Germany	22			20	0.59	38.3	74	22
Medium Human Development								
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	55	86.8		54	0.25		60	120
Turkey	79	88.7	27	70	0.26	43.2	78	76
Lebanon	83	89.6		71	0.25		28	74
Low Human Development								
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	88	82.3		76	0.32	38.3	98	50
Jordan	96	91.1	14.2	87	0.19	37.7	15	50
Tunisia	98	77.7	7.6	84	0.28	40.8	152	124
Algeria	104	75.4	22.6	88	0.36	35.3	152	121
Syrian Arab Republic	107	83.1		98	0.2		135	119
Egypt	123	66.4	16.7	111	0.27	32.1	49	79
Morocco	130	55.6			0.24	40.9	170	140
Iraq		74.1					60	151

Source : Human Development Report 2009

*source:UN e-government survey 2008. From E-government to Connected Governance

..and ICT access



Country	HDI Rank ¹	Population (millions) ¹	Internet per 100 users ²	Broadband per 100 users ²	cellular subscribers per 100 users ²
High Human Development					
Norway	1	4.7	87.76	27.54	108.57
Germany	22	82.3	46.67	17.03	101.92
Medium Human Development					
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	55	6.2	3.96	0	65.81
Turkey	79	73	16.56	3.74	71
Lebanon	83	4.2	26.28	4.7	30.53
Low Human Development					
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	88	72.4	25.54	0.66	19.38
Jordan	96	5.9	13.65	0.83	74.4
Tunisia	98	10.1	12.68	0.17	71.88
Algeria	104	33.9	7.38	0.59	62.95
Syrian Arab Republic	107	20.5	7.69	0.03	23.96
Egypt	123	80.1	7.95	0.27	23.86
Morocco	130	31.2	19.85	1.27	52.07
Iraq		29.5	0.14	0	2.22

1: population :source Human Development Report 2009

2: source:UN e-government survey 2008. From E-government to Connected Governance

Inequality in 8 West African countries



	HDI	HPI	% living on \$1.25 a day	% living on \$2 a day	GDI	% women get paid relative to men
	RANK	RANK	2000-2006	2000-2006	RANK	
Cape Verde	118	63	20.6	40.2	101	35.5%
Mauritania	140	106	21.2	44.1	120	52.1%
Senegal	153	123	33.5	60.3	133	55.3%
Gambia	160	121	34.3	56.7	137	53.7%
Guinea	167	128	70.1	87.2	144	66.8%
Mali	168	134	51.4	77.1	146	65.6%
Guinea-Bissau	171	109	48.8	77.9	150	50.7%
Niger	174	132	65.9	85.6	154	56.0%

ICT access in 8 WA Countries



				Ratio	E-government		E-participation	
	HDI Rank	Internet users	Mobile Users	Mobile /	Index	Rank	Index	Rank
	2008	2008	2007/2008	Internet	2008	2008	2008	2008
Cape Verde	118	37,000	280,000	7.6	.4158	104	.1591	74
Mauritania	140	30,000	1,300,000	43.3	.2028	168	.1136	87
Senegal	153	820,000	1,800,000	2.2	.2531	153	.2045	60
Gambia	160	100,020	205,000	2.0	.2253	159	.0227	152
Guinea	167	50,000	250,000	5.0	.1521	177	.0455	135
Mali	168	100,000	2,500,000	25.0	.1591	175	.0909	98
Guinea-Bissau	171	37,000	296,000	8.0	.1521	177	.0000	170
Niger	174	40,000	400,000	10.0	.1142	181	.1136	87
SS Africa		54,000,000	350,000,000	6.48				
%		5.6	36.3					

Source: ITU, UNDESA, World Stats

ICT for Development (ICTD): Evolution



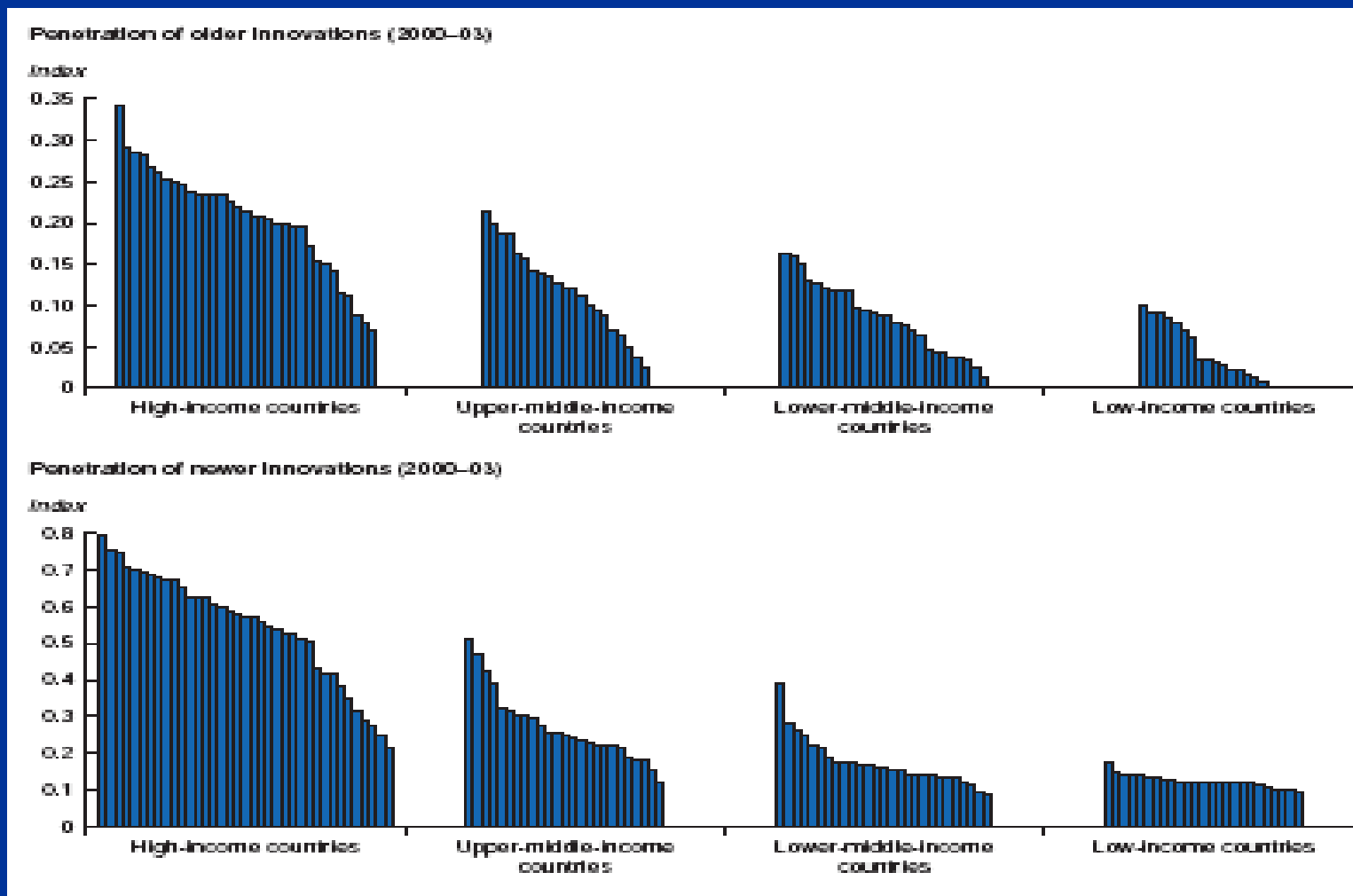
- Four phases since 1990:
 - Infrastructure, connectivity and access -1991
 - Content and local capacity building -1997
 - Applications (e-government, e-commerce etc.) - 2000
 - Web 2.0 (bottom-up collaboration, etc.) - 2005
- Each phase emerges from and builds upon the previous one

Technology Diffusion



- ICTs have changed dramatically in the last 20 years
- Developing countries can easily adopt and adapt the new technologies...
- ...but face serious challenges for its massive diffusion

Technology Diffusion



Source: World Bank (2008)

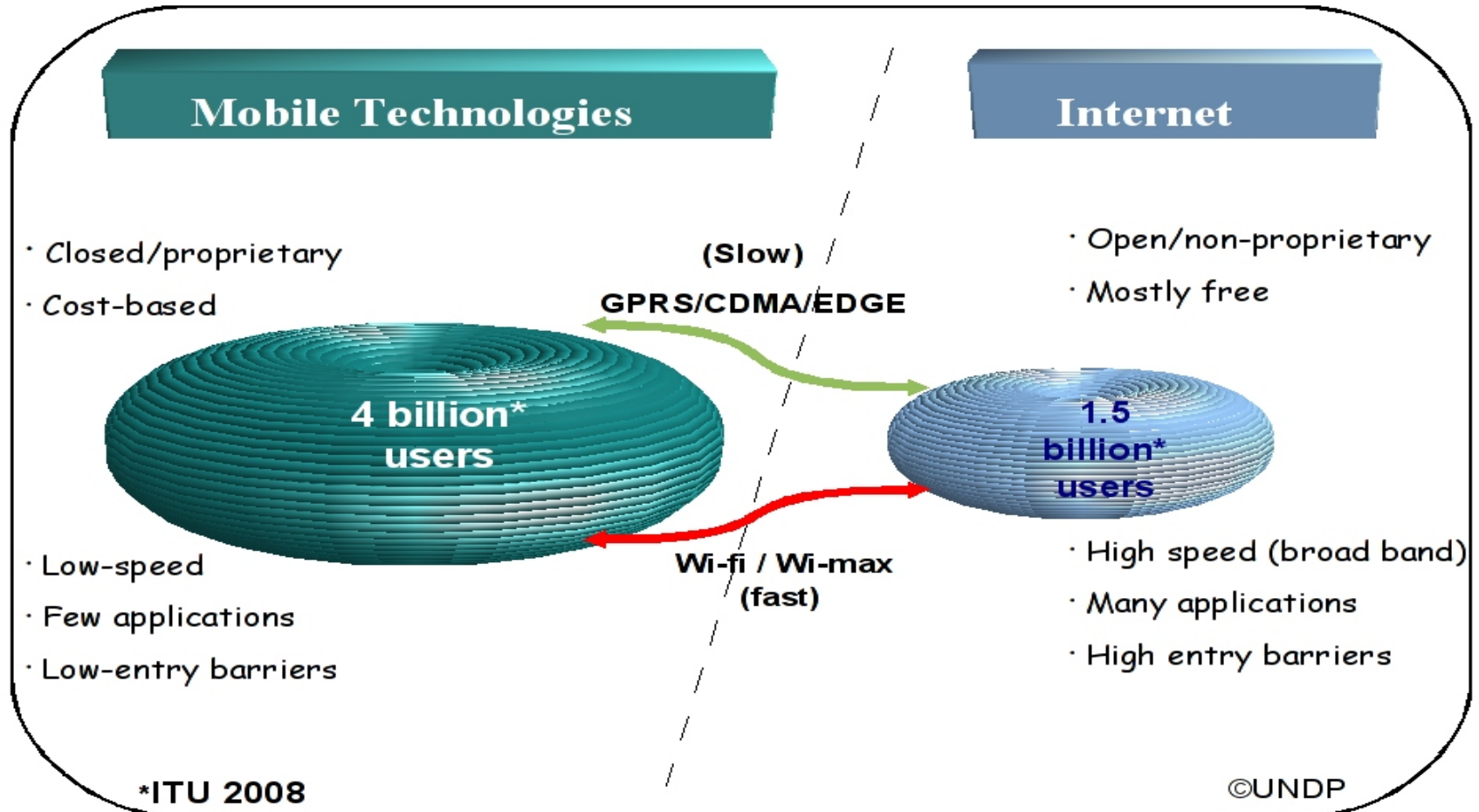
The “Digital Divide” is irrelevant



- Digital divide is a reflection of existing socio-economic and political “divides”
- “Traditional divides” persist in most developing countries
- Need to address them with innovative tools and integrated solutions
- New ICTs as one such tool (not the only one, not a panacea!)



As global Access to ICTs on is the upswing!



FOSS and UNDP



- Adoption in early 1990s in response to concrete needs in developing countries
- Key capacity development component for success at local level
- Support to local FOSS communities
- Public-private partnerships at global and local levels



FOSS and UNDP (cont.)

- FOSS as a Public Good
 - => “non-rivalrous (consumption) and
 - => non-excludable (access) ”
- Created by civil society on the net (production)
- Distributed by all sort of actors (distribution)
- States can also create their own public goods (for example free basic education for all!)

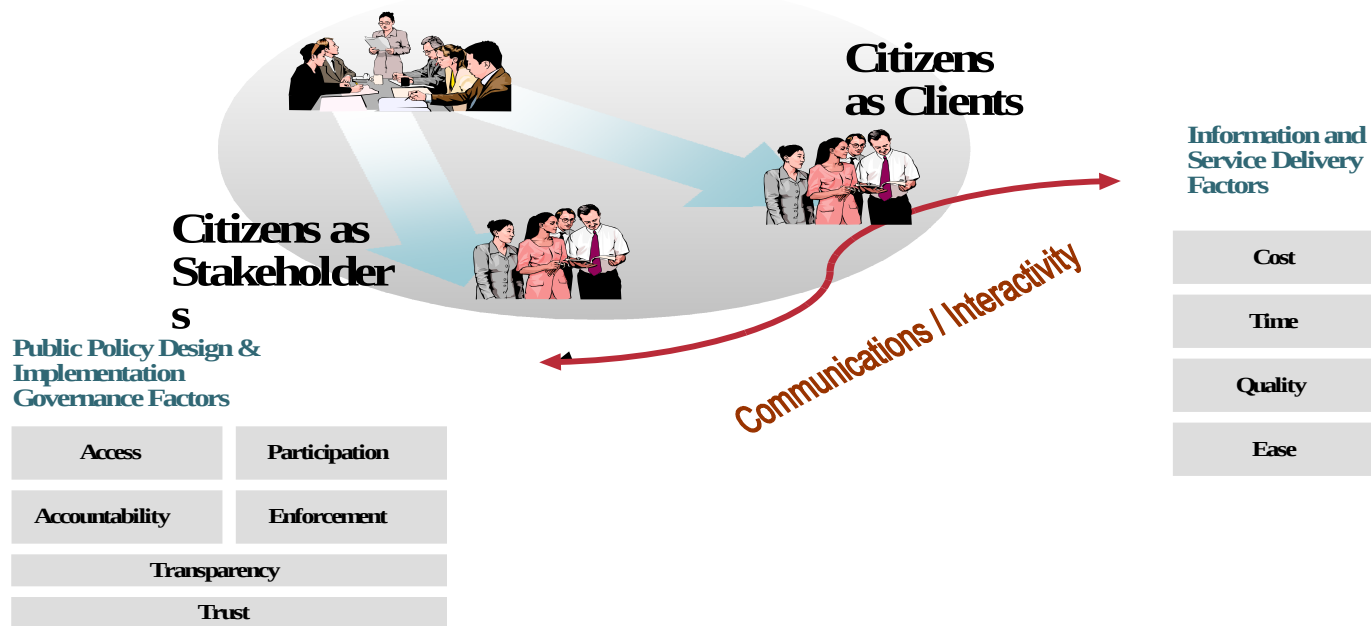


Government and Governance

- Government as a series of public institutions
 - => public administration
 - => parliaments, judiciary
- Governance as the “steering wheel”
 - => who drives it?
 - => in which direction? where to?
 - => inclusive participation
 - => international principles
- There is governance *without* government
- Adding “e” does not change the above
 - => but does provide new tools to enhance them

Towards Social Inclusion: A citizen-centric approach

Dual relationship between Citizens and State

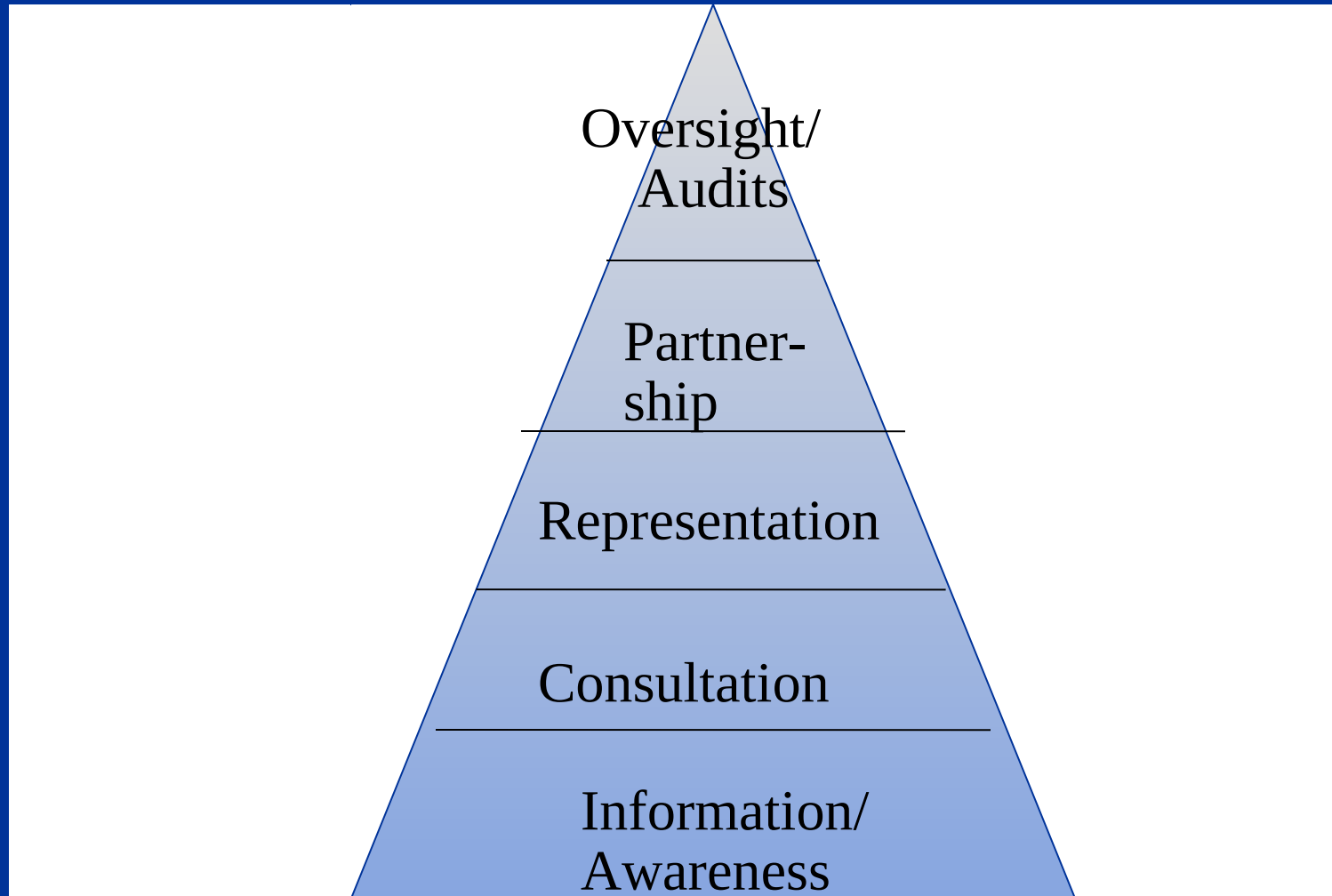




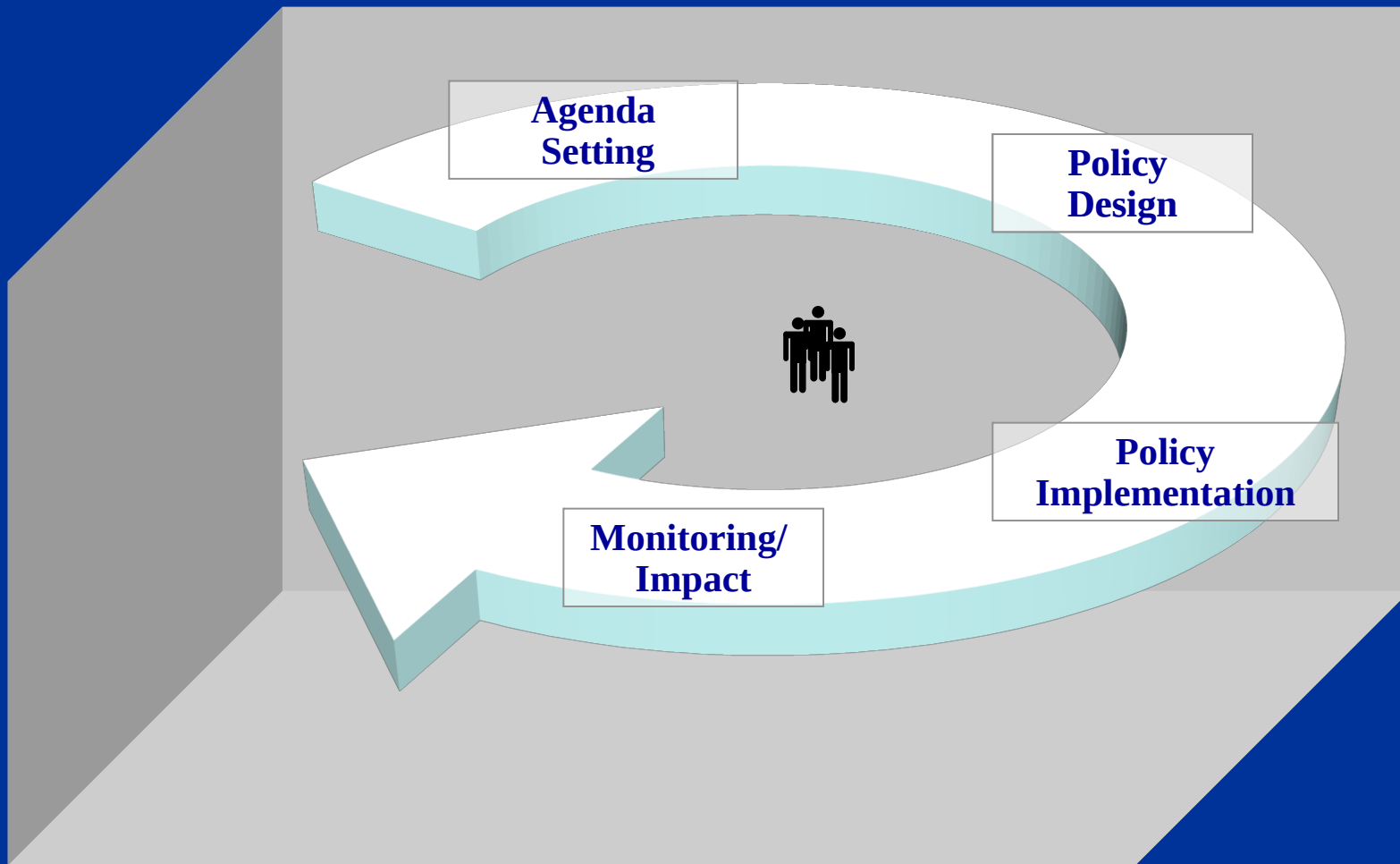
Social Inclusion (cont.)

- Political will and awareness
- Priority identification on participatory basis
- Capacity development for implementation
- Responds to development priorities (MDGs, etc.)
- Provides tangible results to citizens (more and better public services and information)
 -
 - Assesses resultants and impact
- Need to impact on public policy making

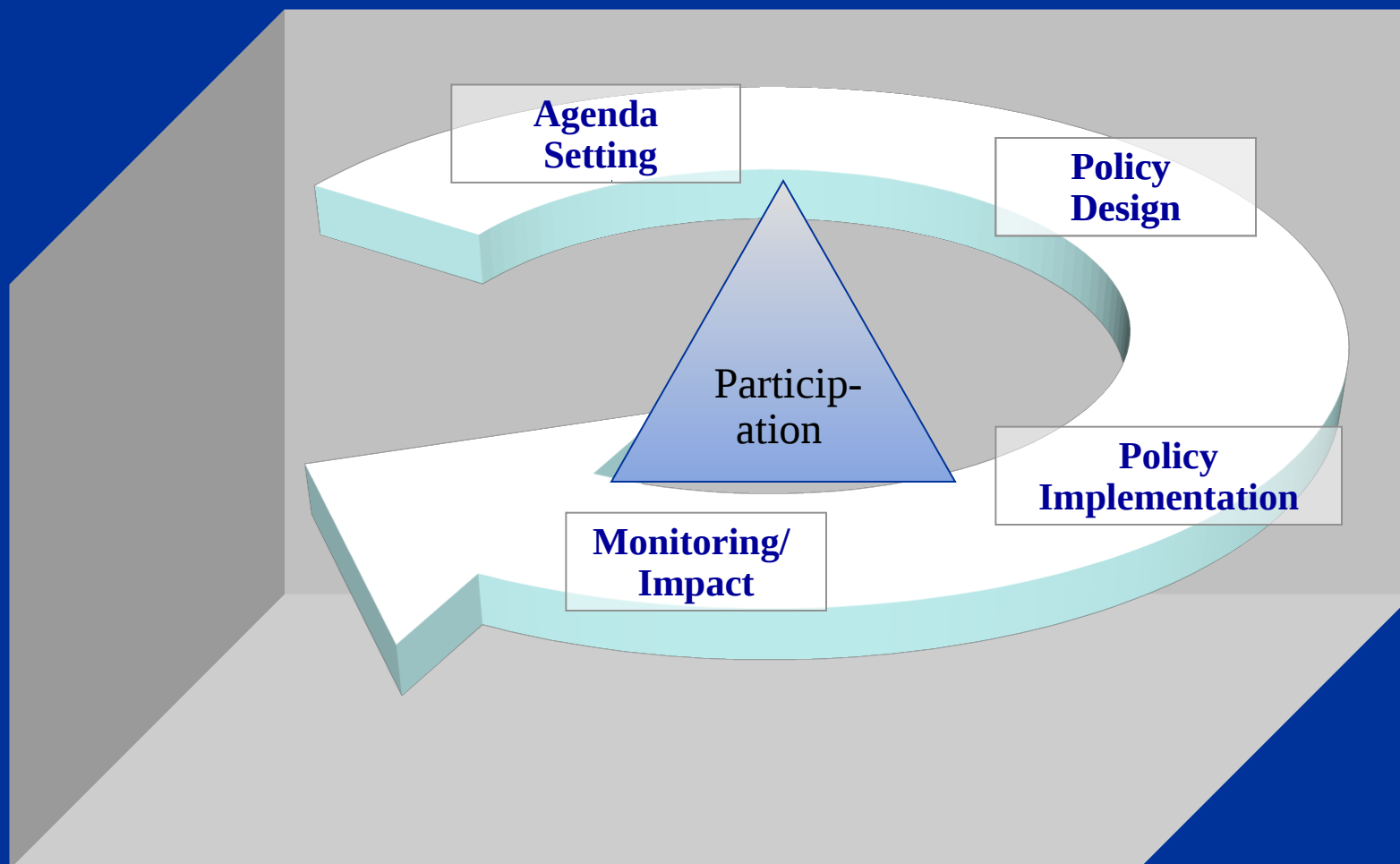
Levels of participation



The Policy Cycle



Participatory Policy Cycle



Inclusive ICTD Programmes

Example - India: pro-poor service delivery



- e-setu(UNDP)/e-seva

- Key results:

- => wider coverage of government services

- => direct tangible benefit to stakeholders (cost,time..)

- => increased transparency and accountability of government operations

- => better access to information by citizens

- => increased awareness of their rights and duties

- => over 10 million poor people benefited



Inclusive ICTD Programmes

Example - India: Smart Card m-banking



- Partnership between local government, local banks and mobile provider
- Key results:
 - => 3 million poor people with bank accounts
 - => 1.5 million smart cards issued
 - => 370 million rupees paid



Looking Ahead



Reaching the next
Billion People sitting
at the bottom of
the pyramid

How?

Way forward...



- Emerging economies playing a larger role in global economy...
- ...and are in fact investing in other developing countries
- New knowledge (and know-how) and innovation being created that is more useful for poorer countries..
- Increasing importance of South-South cooperation, a two-way street
- A role for FOSS...

Thank you!



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<http://ictd.undp.org/e-gov>