

e-Government in the Pacific

(An opportunity for Regional Synergies?)

Summary

The introduction of e-government to the Pacific States and Territories poses unique challenges and unique opportunities. The Pacific is faced with a lack of infrastructure and platforms, differences in governance compounded by inability to use ICTs and huge disadvantages of scale and distance. However there are equally exciting possibilities for their use to improve productivity, quality of life, equality, governance, sustain the living environment and protect against the hostile climatic and natural environment.

An analysis of the current state of e-government in the region reveals a depressing state. There are a number of factors- not the least of which is lack of financial and human resources. Limited skilled labour to develop and operate systems is exacerbated by small scale and distance is matched by an inability to avail by the population at large. The slow pace of economic development in the last decade has been a important inhibitor in that surpluses for development are few.

A major component of the e-Government infrastructure requirements is access to ICTs. On this dimension the Pacific has lagged. E-government – to reap the potential efficiency and governance benefits or even be socially justified -requires a threshold level of ICT Infrastructure. Access, affordability and bandwidth are pre-requisites along with the actual systems, processes and attitudes in government. Infrastructure- especially in the rural and remote areas- is lacking in much of the Pacific Islands. A root cause of this has been the legacy attitudes to telecommunications regulation. E-government has the potential to exacerbate the digital divide domestically if this issue is not addressed quickly.

The Pacific Plan's Digital Strategy has been designed to address these issues in the context of the enormous technical and commercial changes being wrought to the sector and the potential synergies of regional programmes.

This paper broadly covers the issues in the fourteen island states of the Pacific Islands Forum with reference to the territories of France, UK, New Zealand and USA. It concludes by analyzing the role of the recently agreed Pacific Plan and particularly the Digital Strategy in creating synergies, harmonizing developments and promoting opportunities of ICTs to meet island needs.

It is likely that the development of e-Government in the Pacific islands will follow a path of increasing information availability to citizens and the world, some specialized niche applications such as g-b, greater use for education, health and other key government services and, only later, widespread use for g-c transactions.

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e-Government in the Pacific

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Forum Island Countries

Cook Islands

Fiji

Federated States of Micronesia

Kiribati

Marshall Islands

Nauru

Niue

Palau

Papua New Guinea

Samoa

Solomon Islands

Tonga

Tuvalu

Vanuatu

Territories

French Polynesia

New Caledonia

Tokelau

Wallis and Futuna

E-Government in the Pacific

I The “Pacific”

The Pacific is referred to as a region- often blandly with its other global regional neighbour- Asia. It is sometimes useful to define the Pacific in terms of Melanesian, Polynesian and Micronesian sub regions and cultures, or as Nations and Territories (French, British, New Zealand and American) or any other category or classification but the truth is, that Pacific varies in diversity along most dimensions with the one unifying factor being geography. In addition the Melanesian states in particular are characterized by a collection of villages and province with weak national cohesion- much of which has been imposed in the last century. **The range in state of development, scale, history, priorities and problems makes generalizations difficult.**

However the Pacific States do largely share the “tyranny of distance” and isolation along with relatively small and scattered populations. They also all share the high proportion of youth population -with every country having at least 30% of its population below the age of 15 years -and high under and unemployment rates. Many have large diaspora which are both economically important and groups the government in the future will want to engage. English is widely spoken and understood- except for the French territories. Traditional governance in the Pacific has been largely feudal and collective in nature. Remnants exist of previous governance models in collective responsibility as well as community ownership of assets- particularly land.

Finally and significantly they all score relatively poorly on international scales of governance.

In this paper I will attempt to derive generalizations while preserving integrity and identify synergies and potential regional approaches while preserving sovereignty.

II The Objectives and Potential

The World Bank considered the potential and reality of ICTs in government services and identified three key areas where governance can be improved by ICTs

Governance- by raising access to government information and facilitating dialogue

Decision making

Improving Government Service provision

The potential of e-Government in the Pacific to meet the public needs for access to Government services, to improve the transparency of their delivery, to unite, to improve the effectiveness of administration in areas such as

security,

health,

education,

agriculture,

land,

forestry

supported by “automation” of processes are equal or greater than many other countries due to the

“tyranny of distance”,

small scales,

the social structural complexities including languages and

the relative immaturity of the political orders **in western terms**.

However this potential is impeded by the same issues.

We should also be wary of burdening ICTs with expectations as their potential cannot be realized in isolation from social and cultural environment in which they exist.

The opportunity to automate is a two edged sword in most of the Pacific. High unemployment but high levels of current budget spent on salaries means governments must carefully balance the risks of staff reductions and their impact on unemployment. Governments must also balance the need to reduce current expenditure and increase the expenditure on investments –including ICTs- in a finely balanced budgetary situation. The high proportion of youth means this problem will become more acute in the future.

However, the opportunity to communicate with the public and improve the transparency and delivery of services to the rural and remote constituency is a win-win outcome. Education and health, the environment, and cultural preservation would seem to be high priorities. Moreover improved service provision will have a positive effect on growth through trade.

The WB report also addressed the issues of access and noted the inability of developing countries to afford “one person- one phone” but emphasized the potential of village/community based facilities. This concept accords well with Pacific geography and culture. While it is beyond the scope of this paper to prescribe solutions to access, two issues must be highlighted- sustainability and community ownership and the appropriate structures to operate facilities are as, or more, important than the technology and initial capital requirements.

UN Framework

If we analyze the current environment in the Pacific in terms of the UN framework overall we must conclude that the Pacific has not moved beyond the Emerging stage on the five point scale of:

Emerging
Transactional
Interactive
Enhanced
Seamless

Similarly if we look at processes at the micro level, government IT services have rarely moved beyond the single function, payroll, personnel, some records, maps, statistics and of course tourism. All countries and many agencies have web presences- eg Solomon Islands has just (re) launched theirs with support from UNESCO, the police in Fiji have theirs but the level of content is low. Some are hosted externally eg by friends (Tuvalu) or through other agencies (UN) reflecting low levels of integration with government process and most suffer from lack of maintenance.

If we reflect on the three factors of
Bureaucratic and Political Climate
Economic and Social Conditions and
Technology

We must also conclude that much development of all three must occur before the full potential of e-Government can be realized in the Pacific.

I think it is fair to say also that most of the challenges of e-Government- commencing with the basic acceptance that it has value, through the processes of blending with current processes, the resources limitations-both human and capital- to the ultimate sustainability including citizen acceptance and participation are ahead of us- or perhaps not even “on the radar”.

Where are we going?

Riley’s review of Commonwealth progress provides another perspective on both the digital divide and the processes we must put in place to reap the dividends.

The first challenge is to establish objectives of e-government and it may well be that the Pacific’s motives may be as much about extension of basic government services and public sector reform and inclusiveness and transparency as about economic efficiency. We then run headlong against some key issues involving society and how the Pacific societies function and in what way and whether they wish to change this mode. This is way beyond the scope of this paper but suggests that fundamental informed debate is a precursor to any serious modeling.

III The Realities

e- Government

The Pacific Islands rank globally only above Africa and South America and in the last five years its ratings have deteriorated while Asia has advanced.

In 2001 the Global e-Government survey of 196 countries found the most advanced e-government country, Vanuatu, could only manage 85th with all the remaining countries falling in the bottom half of the table. Features often found were on line services, publications and data bases. Features usually missing related to security, privacy and handicap accessibility. Contact –phone and email were good as would be expected with small countries where personal relations are significant.

In the 2005 survey, Tuvalu (maintained by an expatriate in North America) was ranked 37th, Cook Islands 49th and Tonga 63rd, but most of the others had slipped further down the global rankings as shown in the table below.

The reasons for this relative lack of progress are many- indecisive leadership and frequent changes of direction not to mention government, overall slow economic development, absence of infrastructure to ensure ubiquitous access and justify development, and donor driven development are among them. The relatively low needs for government administrative services eg tax and licensing, in village settings probably impacts on demand as does the traditional decision making. It was remarked that life in the villages of Solomon Islands during the recent strife went on virtually unchanged because of the self sufficiency and independence at village level.

Resources

There are three major “resources” dimensions which determine the immediate potential of e-government in the Pacific- the financial, natural and human dimensions. Rough surrogates for all three are shown in the table below. It is clear that on all three major resource indicators there is wide diversity within the region

Apart from low populations, low per capita incomes and low densities ie long distances, they all have high youth populations with high unemployment. The latter have particular importance to labour mobility and stability issues.

In addition the differences in particularly adult literacy (and multiple languages) as between Melanesia and its neighbours should be noted.

Table 1: Natural and Financial Resources of the Pacific Island Countries (PICs)

Sub region	Pop (000s)	GDP per capita (US\$ per head)	Population Density (pop per sq km)	Adult literacy (%)	% Youth (<15 years old)	e- Government Country Rankings 2001 (composite index)	e- Government Country Rankings 2005 (composite index)
Melanesia							
Fiji	840	3098	46	93	31	24.4	24.1
Papua New	5800	695	13	57	39	21.6	17.1

Guinea							
Solomon Is	521	513	18	30		19.8	14.0
Vanuatu	213	1472	17	34	34	30.0	16.0
Micronesia							
Kiribati	90	633	123	93	39	20.0	12.0
Marshall Is	61	1803	337	92	39	18.6	24.0
FSM	108	1786	154	95	37	28	21.0
Nauru	10	3500	479	95	37	12	20.0
Palau	21	6350	46	91	27	28	16.0
Polynesia							
Cook Is	<20	7549	86	94	30	29.5	28.5
Niue	<2					24	20.0
Samoa	181	2030	65	99	33	28	20.8
Tonga	102	2087	127	99	36	21.3	28.0
Tuvalu	11	1346	373	95	30	24	29.0

Source: WB Infrastructure Report, Global e-Government, 2005, Various

Access and costs

In addition to attitudinal and process challenges ahead of e-government in the Pacific, a precondition of effectiveness is affordable and reliable access from villages or homes. The chart below illustrate that not only is the Pacific low in absolute terms but also in relative terms to other countries with similar GDPs per capita.

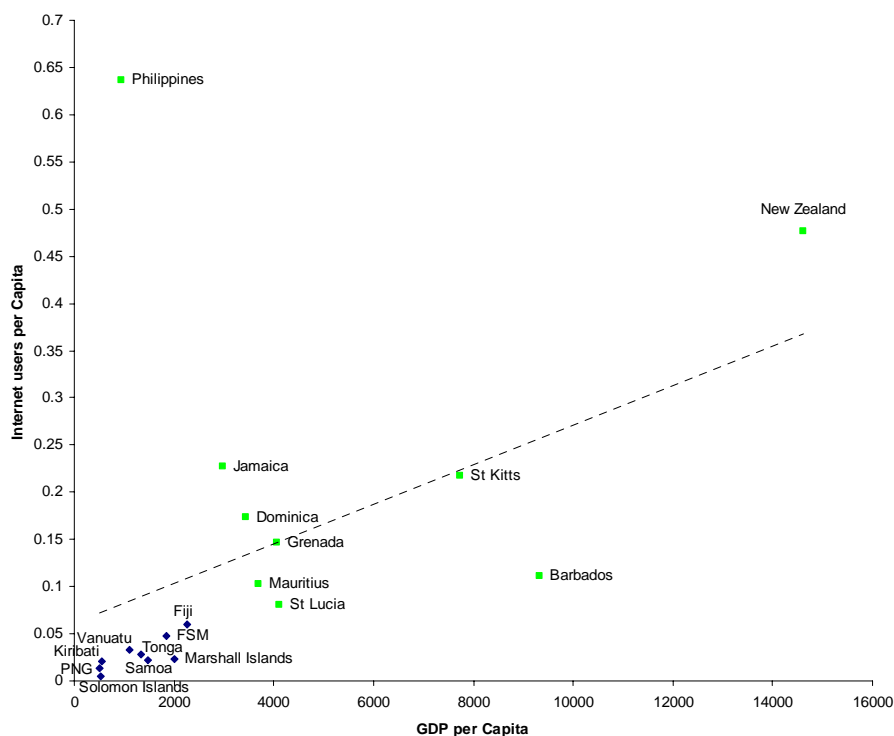


Fig 1: Internet per capita vs GDP per capita
 Source The Pacific Infrastructure Challenge

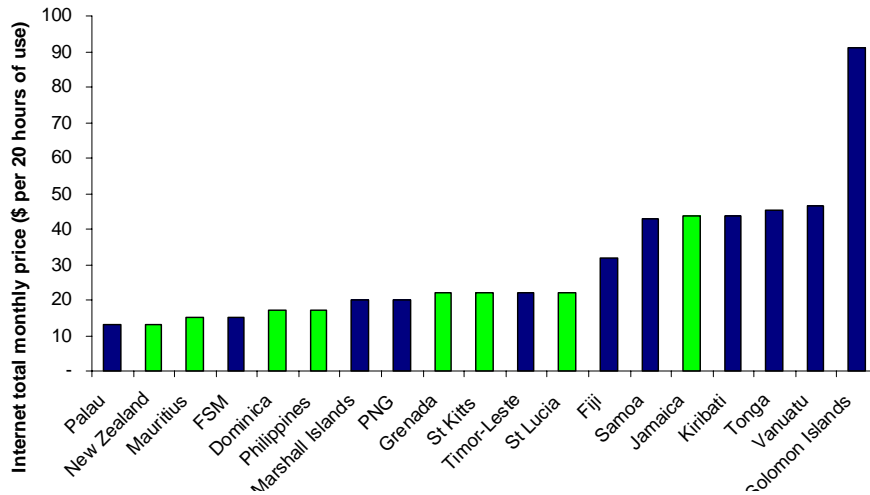


Fig 3: Internet basket access costs

The Pacific was a late comer in terms of adoption of current PSTN technologies ranging from HF radio, to switching and transmission capacity. The higher costs imposed by physical environment compound the inability to afford services by much of the population. The Pacific has also been late and inadequate in developing packet switched capacity. This has not only been as a result of the factors above but exacerbated by the limits of isolation and inhibited by the slow responses of operators and high costs of bandwidth.

Another major and less obvious factor has been the slowness of policy makers and regulators to adjust to the issues of digitalization and convergence of media, telephony and data platforms. (including storage and transmission). The existence – and perpetuation – of long monopoly licenses and the exclusion of competition, the absence of effective support to an equal distribution of telecoms services outside of town boundaries have suppressed demand. The few instances of competition in Tonga and Samoa and more recently Fiji have demonstrated the power of competition to reduce tariffs and increase demand. The overall economic loss to the Pacific of these policies have been estimated at tens if not hundreds of millions of dollars. The overall scene is compounded by the “golden share” syndrome or the mixed motives when policy, regulation and ownership of ICT assets is not clearly separated.

Not only is the Pacific “behind the eight ball” in overall terms, the disparity between town and country is often an order of magnitude in difference. The huge capital costs and poor potential returns from rural subsistence customers has plagued the delivery of ubiquitous service throughout the region. This disparity in country is set to be compounded by roll out of broadband and expansion of mobile access which will again favour the urban areas.

New technologies- mainly satellite VSAT, wireless using IP, combined with innovative commercial arrangements (telecenters etc) promise that this can be redressed more

affordably in the future but are inhibited by the regulatory environments of many countries. It will be necessary to make specific provision for Universal service in legislation and regulation in most Pacific countries

Speed of the global backbone

In all but a few cases the countries rely on satellite access for the global backbone with attendant high costs exacerbated by small volumes (and hence high band width per kilobit)

One of the results of the low level of demand for access to VSAT based services (and indeed in a chicken and egg syndrome) has been lack of capacity, lack of competitive offerings and high price for international bandwidth. Only in the last year or so have options- (other than Intelsat) been available and many operators are even precluded from reaping these potential reductions in prices because they have committed themselves to long term leases from Intelsat.

Lump sum portal costs

A major issue for small states is the relatively large fixed development costs of portals and services. Portal costs remain largely lumpy investments and the potential to aggregate requirements and adopt common platforms is yet to be exploited

Free and Open Source Software (FOSS)

Use of unlicensed software is widespread in the Pacific Islands and the impact of fees on software selection generally unrecognized. The accession to World Trade Organization protocols and trade relationships between the Pacific and global trading partners will accelerate attention towards Intellectual Property (IP). There is a number of moves to increase capacity to use FOSS (USP) and awareness (UNDP) but the impact has yet to be felt.

It is likely therefore that the Pacific may follow Africa's lead in the use of FOSS in the medium term future. The leadership to initiate such a move and the capacity to manage such a transition are not yet present.

If generic activities in e-Government were to be developed across the region or some part of it, use of FOSS platforms may make economic sense.

ICT Policies CAP and PIIPP

Previous meetings of the PICS have agreed to development processes aimed at generating policy and reform of the telecommunications sector and been reflected in the Communications Action Plan of 1999 and the Pacific Islands ICT Programme but have failed to generate the required momentum.

IV A “Turning Point” and digitalization/convergence

It is sometimes easy to get lost in the immediate and miss the longer term transitions and this is particularly true in ICTs in the new millennium. There are four very interrelated and global shifts that have occurred in the last two decades that have had a major impact and will continue to do so for the next two decades.

1. the transition from analogue to digital
2. convergence of telephone, media and computer
3. the consequent shift in sector governance and
4. the shift from carriage to content

The Digital Revolution

The transformation of all electronics sectors, precipitated by the introduction of digital techniques, in reality starting about 1980 and driven relentlessly by Moore’s Law of increasing value for dollar for more than a decade, has been nothing short of a revolution. The consequences of this “common” digital platform has been to allow all three components to merge in both storage and transmission with huge economies of scale. New products and services have been formed out of the three different parts and more, importantly for the future, creation of entirely new services or the absorption of other sectors eg print media, transportation etc

A merging of the two quite disparate cultures of governance in Internet and telecommunications is yet to take place in most of the Pacific policy and regulatory space!

Table : Digitalization and convergence trends

Medium/Period	1980	2005	2020
Telephone	All analogue	Digital transmission and switching. Some last mile and terminal digital.	All digital
Computer	Digital but “no” networking	All digital except for last mile	All digital
Radio/TV	All analogue	Digital production and networking but analogue distribution	All digital

This situation has particular relevance to the Pacific in that it has low volumes.

Convergence can be expected to improve efficiency. With its immature infrastructure it can leap frog more developed countries with satellite and IP wireless technologies and in some cases cable technology.

What is required is flexible regulatory regimes that can accommodate the emergence of new converged services that reap the potential synergies with low cost IP based transmission. Satellite access needs the ability to aggregates the small markets across countries (and therefore requires regulatory collusion). Wireless

needs a flexible spectrum policy carefully orchestrated to avoid interference issues with satellite frequencies. Perhaps there is even room for an “open skies” policy for satellite operations in the Pacific! Flexible use of existing ICT technologies for e-government such as SMS and community radio can leverage up infrastructure.

V Pacific Plan Digital Strategy

Pacific leaders have for some time been grappling with many of the issues raised above and the potential of regional initiatives to overcome the scale and dispersion disadvantages faced by Pacific Island Countries.

This has resulted in a process called the Pacific Plan and my particular component- the Digital Strategy.

Leaders have explicitly identified ICT access, cost, bandwidth and human capacity as challenges to be addressed. The Digital Strategy is a multi pillared, multi layered approach starting with leadership and inclusiveness and including benchmarking and analysis, governance and telecoms sector reform. In particular, the potential of regional approaches to overcome the special disadvantages of scale and dispersion are huge and range from satellite and cable networks to sharing and cooperation in regulation and operation. The importance of regional Organizations utilizing and supporting ICT developments is also noted.

Details of the current framework can be seen at www.pacificplan.org.

The Strategy

It is clear from the forgoing that e-government is not an isolated process and for its potential in every dimension to be realized must be part of a broader set of processes and actions. These include- telecoms access, computer literacy, platforms, process engineering and cultural change. Failure to progress any component threatens the whole. For this reason the strategy must have three elements- leadership, a plan and communications and co-ordination mechanisms.

The “miracle” cases in Asia have all in one way or another had leadership. Leadership is stressed in the Pacific Plan but also is the issue of participation. Participation through research, through dissemination, through discussion and engagement of all facets of society is the only sustainable road map to an information based society.

Specifically returning to e-government we should be asking the following questions.
(ADBI)

The PCIP's Roadmap for E-government in the Developing World
(1) Why are we pursuing e-government?
(2) Do we have a clear vision and priorities for e-government?
(3) What kind of e-government are we ready for?
(4) Is there enough political will to lead the e-government effort?
(5) Are we selecting e-government projects in the best way?
(6) How should we plan and manage e-government projects?
(7) How will we overcome resistance from within the government?
(8) How will we measure and communicate progress? How will we know if we are failing?
(9) What should be the relationship with the private sector?
(10) How can e-government improve citizen participation in public affairs?

And most importantly what are the potential costs and benefits of e-government to the Pacific.

In the process of execution we should be guided by such templates as below.

OECD's Ten Guiding principles on e-Government
Commitment: proclaim feasible goals and provide financial support
Rights; assure access, privacy and confidentiality to all users
Clarity: adopt measurement standards for electronic service delivery
Time: provide long- term time frames- avoid artificial deadlines
Objectivity: set criteria for network performance and user satisfaction
Resources: hire skilled personnel to design , implement and operate facilities
Co-ordination use common look and feel and document content control
Accountability: be accountable for electronic service quality and quantity
Evaluation: conduct annual e-Government audits and performance reviews
Active citizenship: encourage active use; incorporate suggested improvements

Progressing e-Government and the Window of Opportunity

Having stated many reasons why we should tread carefully towards e-government there are also some compelling reasons why we should start moving now.

Many computers exist throughout government departments in the countries-some connected by LANs, some working on “systems”- payroll and personnel, records, maps etc but largely uncoordinated. Many are donor or project driven, often narrow in application. As these applications expand in scale, require more integration with data bases and systems in other departments, the opportunity to rationalize systems must be seized to avoid inability to interact, to exploit the synergies and maintain standards. Other issues such as energy availability (or the lack of it) and affordable banking and payments systems (perhaps using SMS and cellular mobile technologies) must be addressed concurrently.

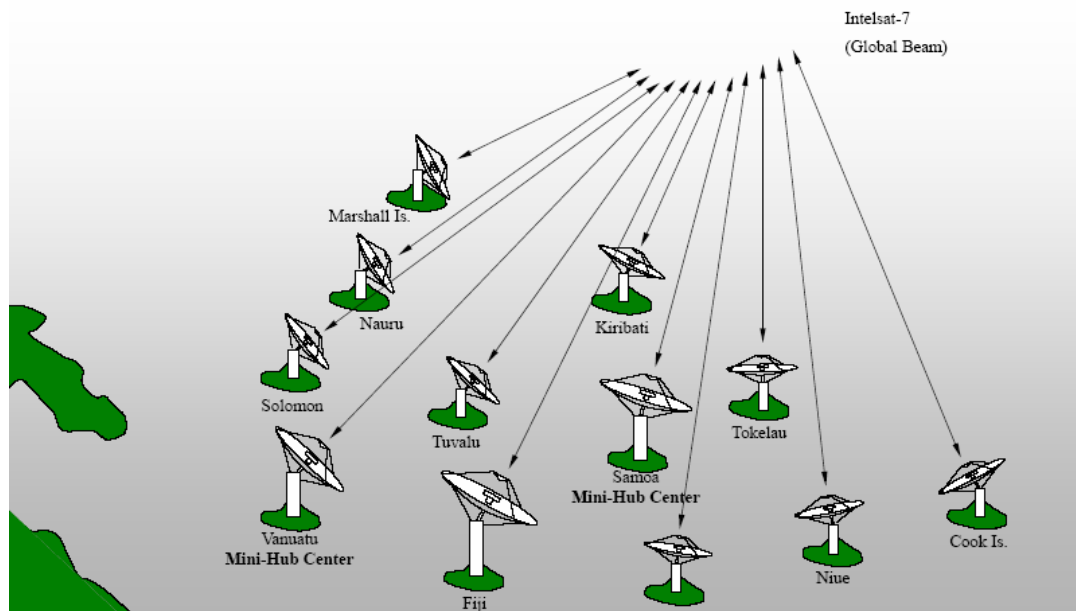
VI Regionalism in e-Government

Useful precedents and models for a regional approaches to e-activities in the Pacific are the development of University of the South Pacific satellite based network (USPNet) and tourist web sites under the South Pacific Tourism Organization (SPTO). It would seem these models of networks and platforms could well be extended where the advantages of opting in exceed the costs of going alone in many sectors and areas. Prospects for immediate application include the security related areas of customs, passenger lists, money laundering etc and Technical and Vocational Training (TVET). Medium term could include trade related areas and health. A similar model exists in statistics where SPC provides a web based platform (PRISM) and support to development and presentation of country level statistical data.

Another possibly viable model would be a hubbing or piggybacking approach where a larger country eg Fiji, performed the functions as part of its platforms on behalf of a smaller neighbour.

USPNet.

The University of the South Pacific has campuses in Fiji and Vanuatu and delivers courses via satellite to other countries of the region thus capitalizing on the core infrastructure. Over half the students are external. Significant donor funding from JICA, Australia, and others has resulted in a sustainable operation.



Map: USPNet

SPTO

An approach to the EU to fund the development and support for a regional template portal solution to the tourism authorities in seven island countries (Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu) resulted in the implementation of highly interactive but decentralized presence for tourism promotion and business.

The advantages of applying a high level of expertise to undertake initial design and selection of platforms to leverage up the marketing skills extant in the regions tourist authorities resulted not only in a professional product but one which can be supported with minimum recourse to scarce IT skills.

In addition any marketing synergies of one portal are captured at www.spto.org where by just clicking on a map are directed to accommodation, tours and promotion material in any member site. The relatively lack of knowledge of Pacific destinations is supported also by the regional approach.

The common elements of both designs are the role of donors in establishment costs and the clear synergy advantages over sovereignty.

Applications

Based on the foregoing identification of needs, opportunities and realities it would seem that the e-Government applications in the immediate future will vary very much related to the priorities and focus of individual countries:

- investor, trade, tourist or diaspora
- development, equity, access to government services, health and education
- government governance and productivity- personnel, payroll,

Regional issues may be attacked with e-Government solutions based on importance and donor efforts and a number of regional models exist ranging from “treaty” based to commercial arrangements.

Roadmap

The Pacific Plan was endorsed at the meeting of Leaders in 2005.

The recent ICT Ministers Meeting in Wellington endorsed the Digital Strategy and agreed to quite modest minimum **targets for the current year**. The countries agreed to develop ICT Policies and measures to benchmark our status and progress as well as the creation of a government web site in every country and ensuring that email access is available to the government. The extent to which regional solutions could be applied in practice to ICT policies, regulation, networks, platforms and applications is being investigated by a task force of officials from the region.

The Ministers responsible for ICTs are expected to take a higher level regional engagement in the future.

A proposal to develop regional capacity to support the implantation of e-government in the pacific is currently under preparation.

VII Summary and Conclusions

The multi dimensional natures of ICTs and e-Government in the Pacific make generalizations -apart from the inane- difficult.

Clearly shortages of resources suggests e-Government should be targeted to reflect government priorities eg development through trade, tourism and investment promotion, equity through access to government services, or the diaspora with information and ability to interact. This also enables the processes to be kept simple and manageable. An equivalent strengthening and streamlining of those government processes to capitalize on the efficiencies would seem to target the gains to those areas specifically without a major impact on employment or a drain on scarce resources.

e-Government has an important role to play in the development of the PICs however its successful implementation to meet PICs needs will need careful orchestration with the maturity of the ICT sector- especially access- but also platforms and the capacity to exploit applications. There are many obstacles to immediate applications including access and human resources however there is a need to start planning for the introduction now. Planning should be integrated with National Plans and Budgets, holistic where possible, harmonized with donor support where provided and engaging the whole user and private sector communities.

The potential economies and synergies of a regional or sub-regional approach should be seriously considered. The Pacific Plan's Digital Strategy provides one such mechanism and there are a number of successful models.. The diversity of the region and sovereignty issues place limits on the degree to which common or uniform approaches can proceed.

The small scale of most countries makes collective endeavors attractive and with most of the development in front of them and the potential of Open Source software to meet these needs with minimum license requirements FOSS options should be considered.

Annex I: References

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Annex II: Country Specific Material

While a number (but not all) countries have ICT policies, most are silent or imprecise on e-Government reflecting national priorities. Where policies exist they relate mainly to provision of health and education services. Following is a list of the current known portals in the Pacific.

1. Cook Islands

<http://www.cook-islands.gov.ck/>

<http://www.apdip.net/projects/undp/ws07/view> gives some more data on this and other countries in the project.

2. Federated States of Micronesia

<http://www.fsmgov.org/> Hosted by a site in the UN

3. Fiji

<http://www.fiji.gov.fj/>

<http://www.reservebank.gov.fj/>

4. Kiribati

5. Marshall Islands

<http://www.rmiembassyus.org/> Hosted by the Embassy in the USA.

6. Nauru

<http://www.un.int/nauru/aboutnauru.html> Hosted by the UN Embassy

7. Niue

<http://www.gov.nu/>

<http://www.niuegov.com>

<http://www.niueisland.nu/>

8. Palau

<http://www.palau.gov.net/>

<http://www.palaunet.com/Government.asp>

9. Papua New Guinea

<http://www.pngonline.gov.pg/>

<http://www.bankpng.gov.pg/>

10. Samoa

<http://www.govt.ws.>

<http://www.cbs.gov.ws/>

Through www.vsamoaweb.com Samoan TV content is being made available world wide.

11. Solomon Islands

www.pmc.gov.sb (official)

<http://www.solomons.com/> Launched in 1996 but not maintained.

<http://www.commerce.gov.sb/>

<http://www.solomons.com/iinvest.htm>

<http://www.paclii.org/sb/cases/SBCA/2004/>

<http://www.visitsolomons.com.sb/>

<http://www.cbsi.com.sb/>

<http://www.solomonstarnews.com/drupal-4.4.1/?q=node/view/7706>

12. Tonga

<http://www.pmo.gov.to/>

<http://www.reservebank.to>

13. Tuvalu

http://www.tuvaluislands.com/gov_info.htm

14. Vanuatu

<http://www.vanuatu.gov.vu/>

<http://www.vanuatugovernment.gov.vu>

www.rbv.gov.vu

Territories

French Polynesia

<http://www.presidence.pf/>

New Caledonia

<http://www.gouv.nc/>

Tokelau

<http://www.tokelau.org.nz/>

Wallis and Futuna

<http://www.wallis.co.nc/assemblee.ter/> (hosted in New Caledonia)