ESCWA Workshop on
Fostering Open Government in the Arab Region
25-27 September 2018, Beirut, Lebanon

Open Government Data as an Enabler of SGD 16 Implementation

New York
25 September 2018

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Public Institutions and Digital Government
Department of Economic and Social Affairs

Division for Public Administration and Development Management (DPADM)
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"Improving governance, and improving confidence between governments and people, is essential and it is a condition to improve the confidence in the relations between countries."

Remarks at the World Government Summit

Antonio Guterres
Secretary-General, United Nations

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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

16.6 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

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 17

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

TARGETS

Finance

17.1
Strengthen domestic resource mo
improve domestic capacity for tax

17.2
Developed countries to implement
commitment by many developed
and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/
a target to provide at least 0.20 pe

17.3
Mobilize additional financial resou

17.4
Assist developing countries in atta
debt financing, debt relief and deb
poor countries to reduce debt dist

17.5
Adopt and implement investment

Technology

17.6
Enhance North-South, South-Sout
technology and innovation and en
coordination among existing mec
facilitation mechanism

17.7
Promote the development, transfe
countries on favourable terms, inc

17.8
Fully operationalize the technology
least developed countries by 2017
communications technology

Capacity-Building

17.9
Enhance international support for
support national plans to implem
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

Why Data matters for SD and SDGs?

- ❑ Inform **policies** and **decision-making**
- ❑ Monitor **progress**
- ❑ Leave no one behind – **inclusion**
- ❑ **Accountability** and **participation**

Governance Principles

Source: The ESCWA Governance Report, 2014

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Importance of Data

- ✓ Promote **transparency** and boost public trust in government
- ✓ Enable **people participation with** government entities in designing policies and services
- ✓ Enhance government **effectiveness** and **efficiency**
- ✓ Create **business opportunities** and **jobs**
- ✓ Promote **innovation** and **research**

Better Information Drives SD

"Multi-stakeholder consensus across public policy and open data communities recognizing

a need not just for more and better data generation but for the creation of better information to drive policy-making and accountability efforts in future"

International Aid Transparency Initiative, November 6, 2015

Source: http://www.aidtransparency.net/news/joining-up-data-standards-post-ogp15-a-need-for-joined-up-conversations#sthash.BfG1HOaw.dpuf

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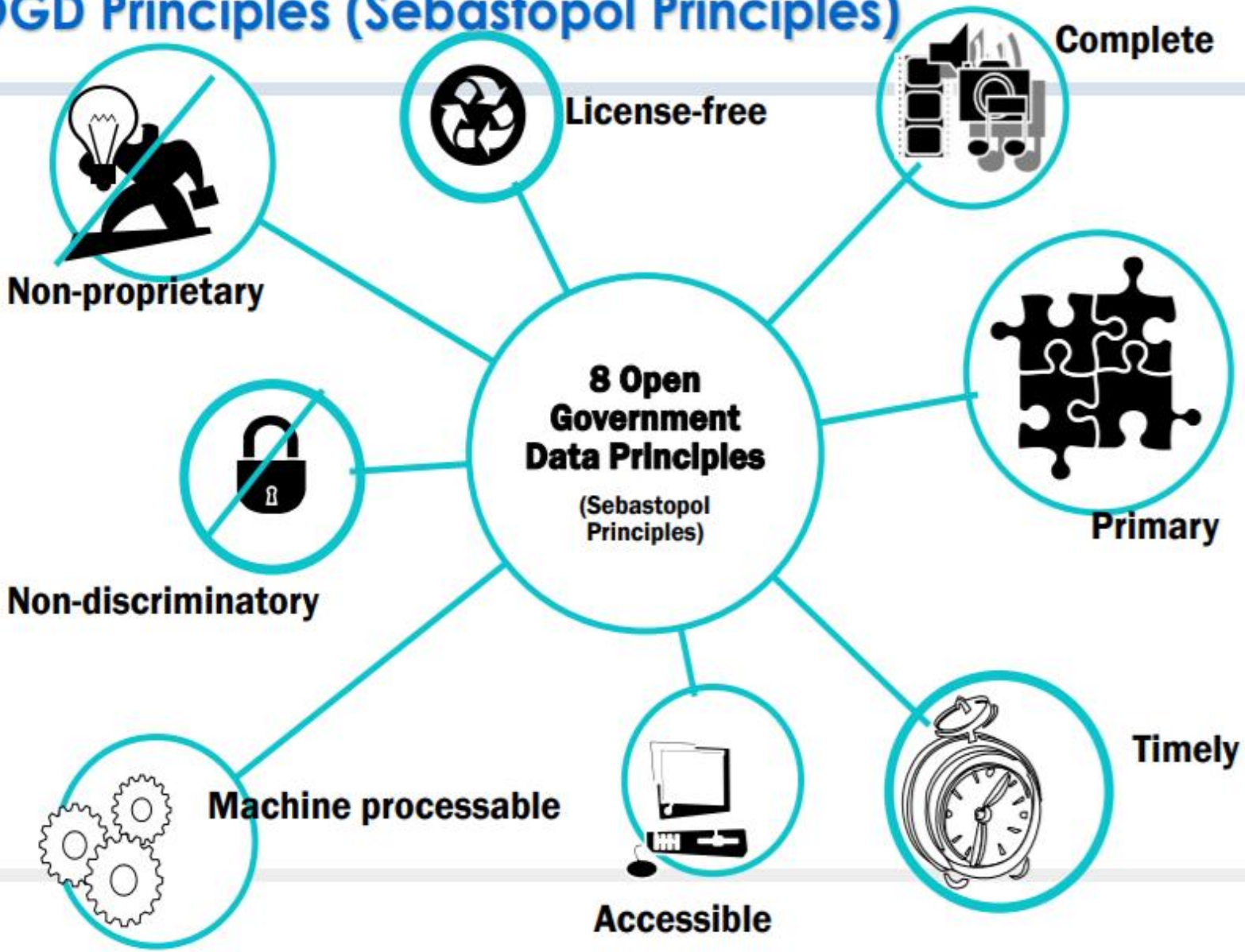
8 OGD Principles (Sebastopol Principles)



Source: https://opengovdata.org/

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Definitions

“public” means:

The Open Government Data principles do not address what data should be public and open. Privacy, security, and other concerns may legally (and rightly) prevent data sets from being shared with the public. Rather, these principles specify the conditions public data should meet to be considered “open.”

“data” means:

Electronically stored information or recordings. Examples include documents, databases of contracts, transcripts of hearings, and audio/visual recordings of events.

Source: https://opengovdata.org/

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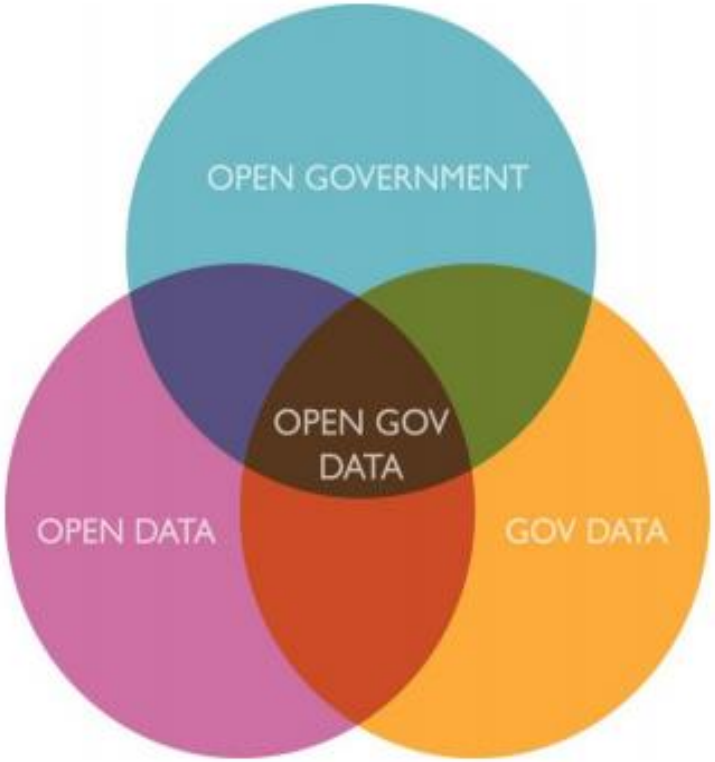
… when the data are:



"Guidelines on Open Government Data for Citizen Engagement" (UN DESA, 2013)

Open: readily and easily consulted, re-used and redistributed by anyone for any purposes.

***Accessible*:** free (reasonable costs); downloadable; easily discoverable and findable; available in convenient and modifiable form.

Usable and used: timely released; comparable & standardized; used, reused, & redistributed.

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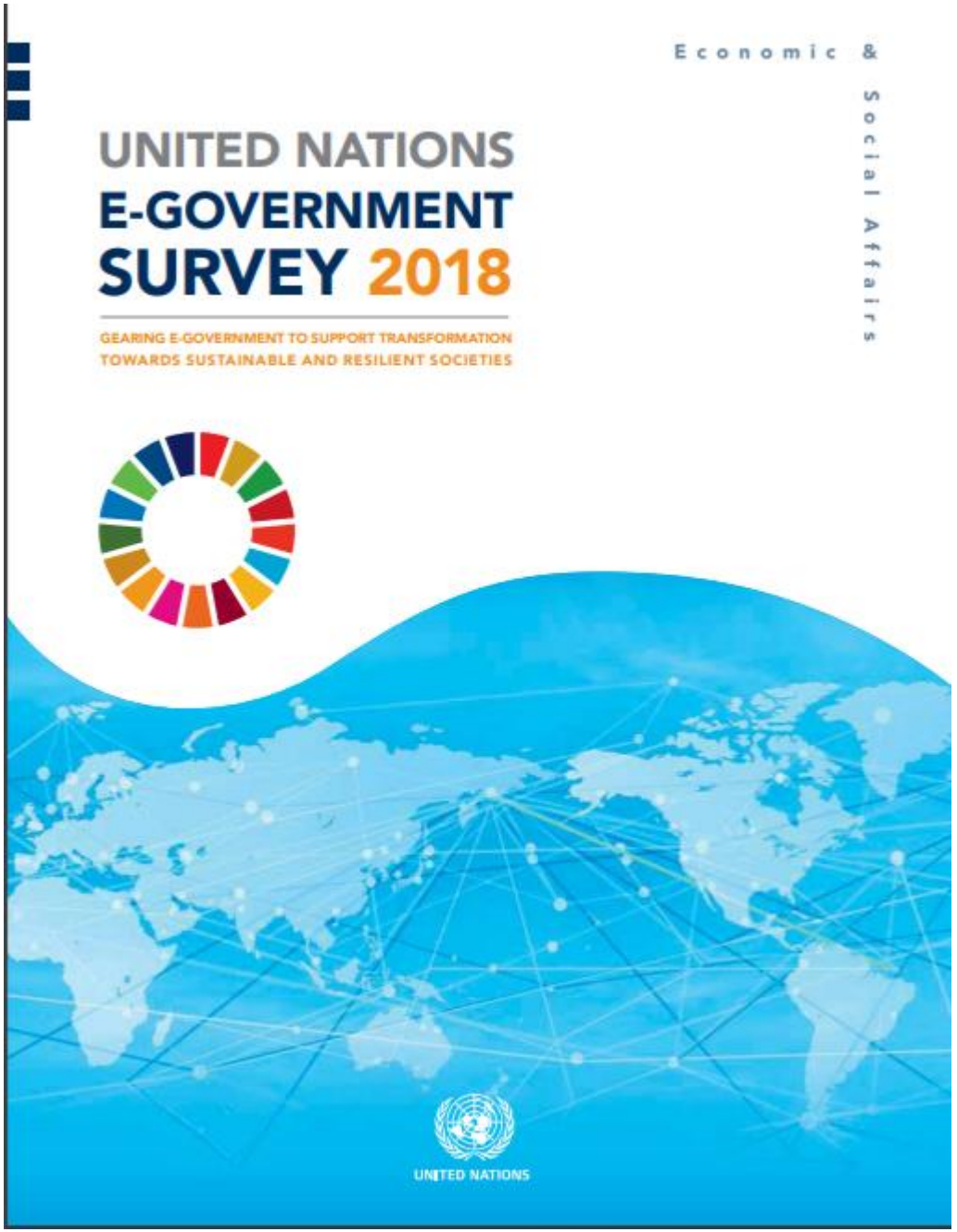
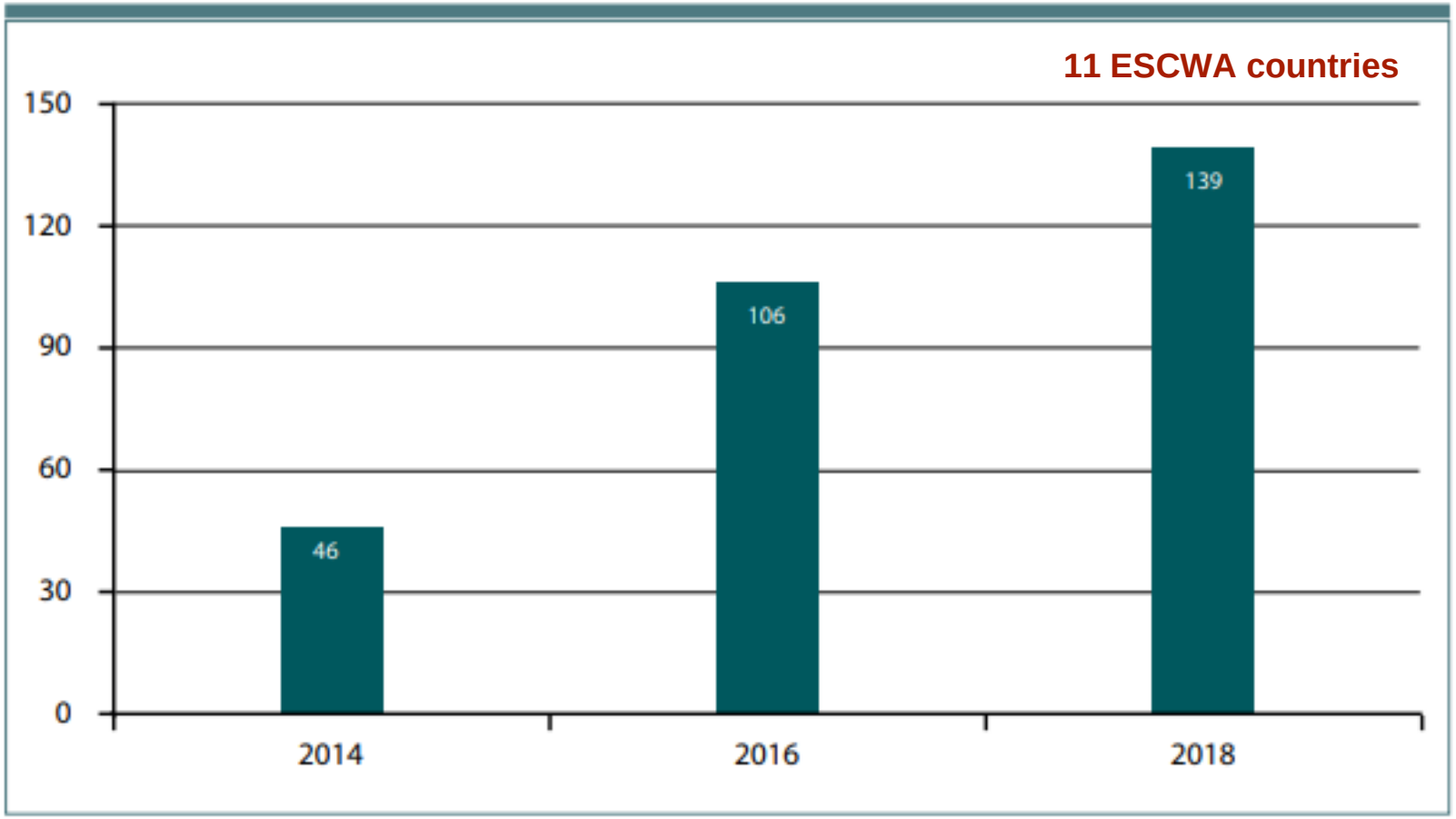


E-Government Survey 2018

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



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E-Government Survey 2018

Figure 5.19 Functionalities of Open Government Data Portals, 2018

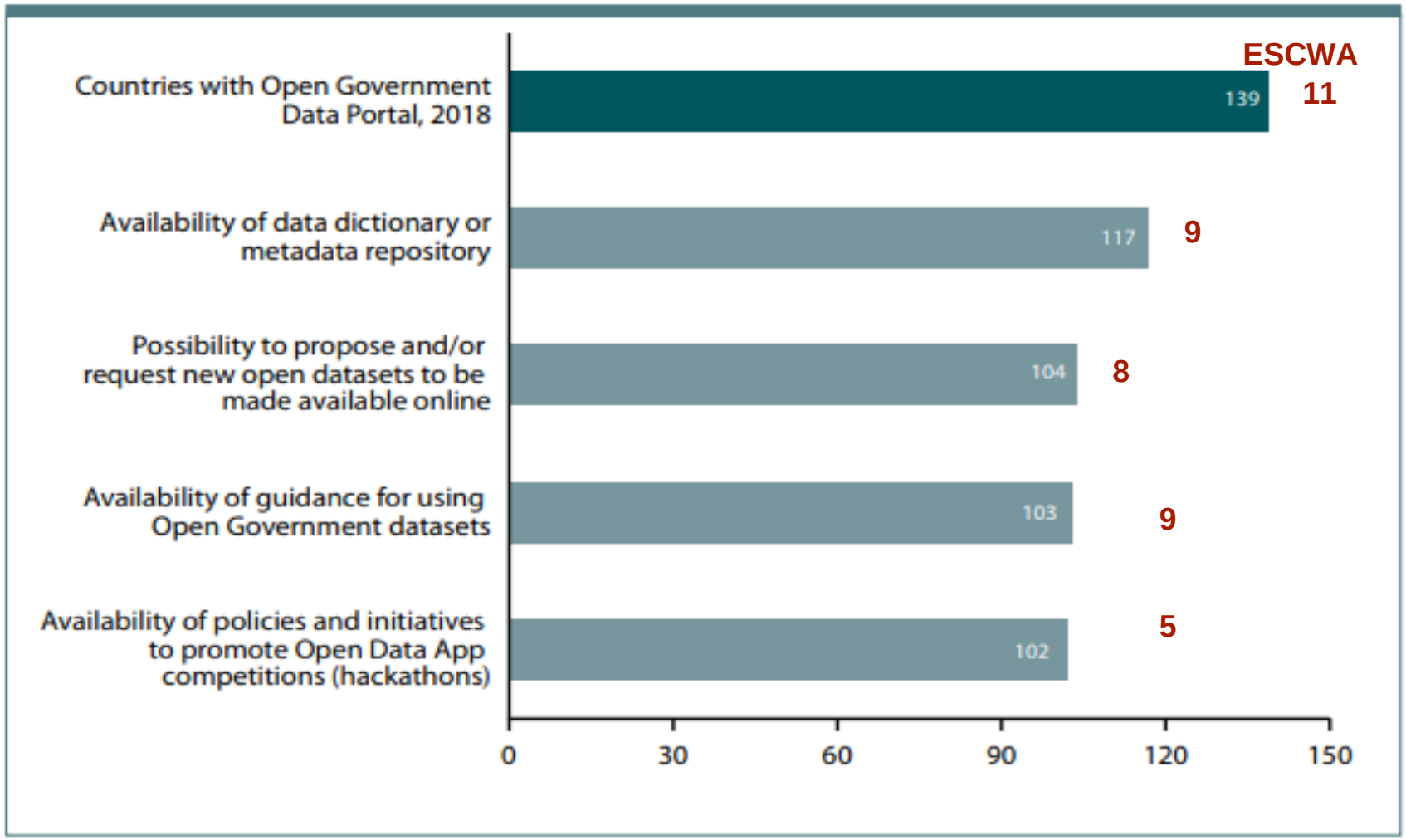

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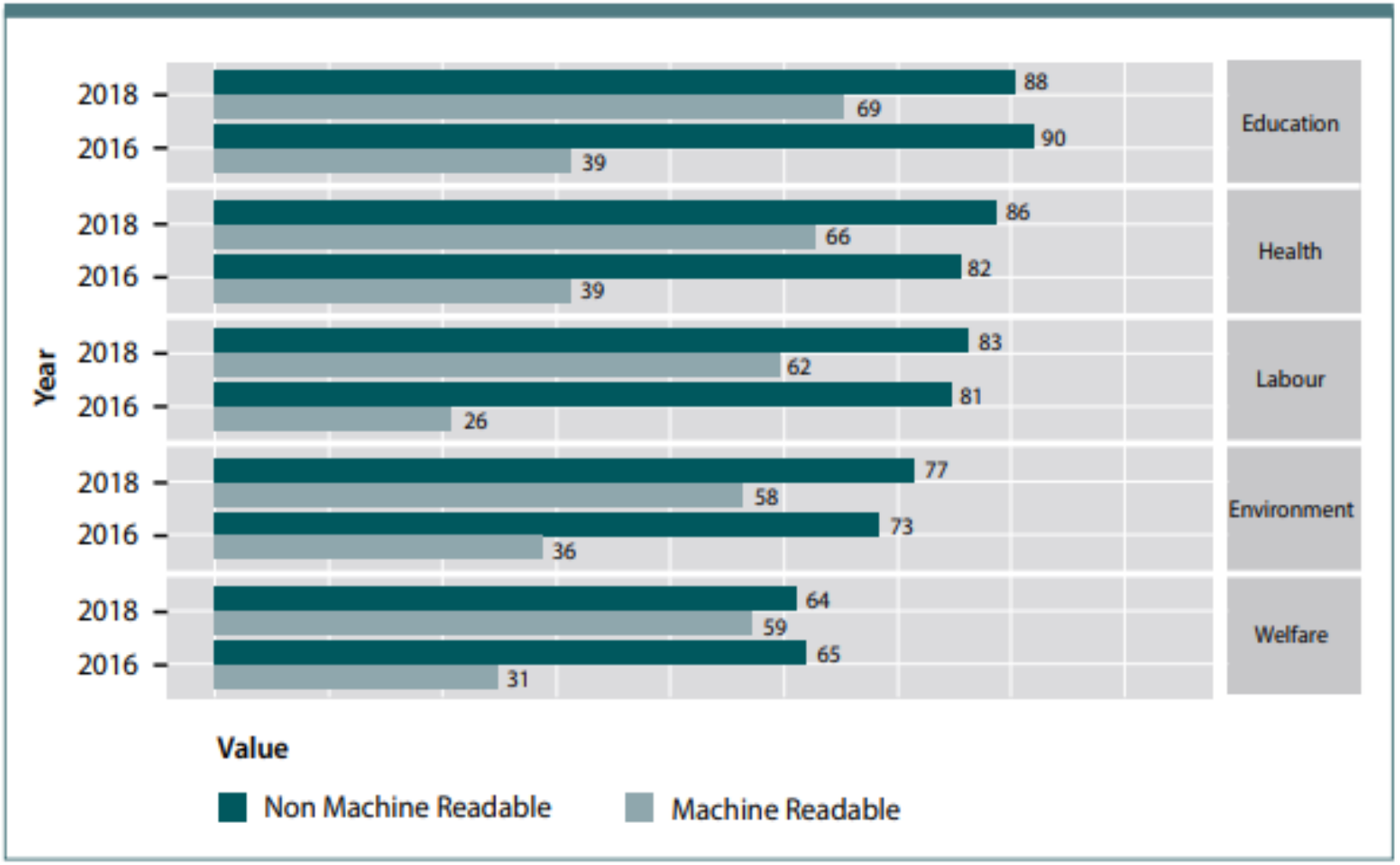
Figure 5.20 Trends in open government data, by sector, 2016 and 2018



Source: E-Government Survey 2018

Lessons from the SDG Report 2018

- 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/2016/

Lessons from the SDG Report 2018

- 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 implementati and review
- Designing a free, reusable and customizable national reporting platform for the SDGs
- Using geospatial data can ensure that no one is left behind
- The United Nations World Data

Source: http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2016/

UNDESA/DPIDG: Resources on Open Government Data

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OPEN GOVERNMENT DATA AND SERVICES

Themes / Digital Government / Open Government Data and Services

- Feedback
- OGD Guidance Toolkit
- OGD Readiness Assessment
- OGD Project Activities
- Lessons for OGD Action Planning Guide

Our Work

DPIDG has been conducting research on **Open Government Data (OGD)** since 2010. OGD is relevant to DPIDG's work as it is an online government service (e-government) and an important initiative that strengthen participatory governance. OGD allows citizens to monitor data streams and thereby improves the accountability and transparency of government. OGD also allows citizens to be aware of important issues and to be part of the decision-making process to address policy issues (e-participation). DPIDG's work on open government is divided in four pillars: policies and regulatory framework; organizational framework; channels & modalities; and case studies.

OGDCE Guidelines

The **Guidelines on Open Government Data for Citizen Engagement** is a practical and easy-to-understand guideline for policy makers and technologists. It can be used to understand, design, implement and sustain open government data initiatives. The document is tailored to the needs and constraints of developing countries, but it can be used by anyone interested in opening up data. Itcontains the core principles of openness, best practices and case studies, checklists, step-by-step guidelines and practical policy recommendations.
The document is an evolving tool. If you would like to make comments to our current version, click below on "working version". To view the latest released edition of the Guidelines, click on "2nd edition". We also provide the Japanese version of the 1st Edition for your reference.
Click here to access the 2nd edition of the Guidelines on Open Government Data for Citizen Engagement.
JAPANESE VERSION of the 1st Edition released in 2013

Open Government Data for Sustainable Development

Strengthening of Capacities of Developing Countries to Provide Access to Information for Sustainable Development through Open Government Data Opening up government data is fundamentally about more efficient use of public resources and improving service delivery for citizens. The effects of open data utilization are potentially far reaching for sustainable development with a positive impact on innovation, transparency, accountability, participatory governance and economic growth. Open Government Data (OGD) can help countries improve development programmes and track progress, prevent corruption and improve aid effectiveness. The benefits of open data and improved access to public information gain greater visibility and relevance today in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Questions?

▪ 谢谢 ▪ thank you ▪ merci ▪ bienvenidos ▪ gracias ▪ شكرا

Workshop web page: www.unpan.org/OGD-NST-Uruguay

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