Open Government Data
as an Enabler of SGD 16 Implementation
“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
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

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
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**

Source: The ESCWA Governance Report, 2014
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

8 OGD Principles (Sebastopol Principles)

- Non-proprietary
- License-free
- Complete
- Primary
- Timely
- Non-discriminatory
- Machine processable
- Accessible

Source: https://opengovdata.org/
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/
... when the data are:

**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.

“Guidelines on Open Government Data for Citizen Engagement” (UN DESA, 2013)
E-Government Survey 2018
E-Government Survey 2018

Figure 5.19 Functionalities of Open Government Data Portals, 2018

- Countries with Open Government Data Portal, 2018: 139
- Availability of data dictionary or metadata repository: 117
- Possibility to propose and/or request new open datasets to be made available online: 104
- Availability of guidance for using Open Government datasets: 103
- Availability of policies and initiatives to promote Open Data App competitions (hackathons): 102

ESCWA 11
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.

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 implementation 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 Forum is bringing data communities together.

UNDESA/DPIDG: Resources on Open Government Data

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 strengthens 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 (co-participation). DPIDG's work on open government data 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. It contains 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.


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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