Open Government: Concepts and Models

Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

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Governance and its dimensions

• Governance
  • A process associated with those that have the authority to make decisions and implement actions in order to manage the affairs of a country and/or its sub-divisions.

• Dimensions
  • Accountability
  • Transparency
  • Effectiveness
  • Inclusiveness
  • Contestability
  • Responsiveness
Governance and technology

• Each revolution of technology ➔ opportunities for government and citizen

• e-Government and e-participation

• Informed and aware citizens ➔ demands

• Emerging technologies and innovation
  • Mobile technologies, Social media, etc.

• Innovation: process, “customer”, structure and/or network

• Technology and innovation ➔ enhance the dimensions ➔ open government
Open government

• Term dates back to 1950s – “the right to know”
• No one definition
  • Can relate to data and information access, online services, and/or citizen involvement, but…
  • The objectives between definitions are the same:
    • improved participation, transparency and accountability
• Require interaction with technology as an enabler
• Beyond technology
  • Political will to lead the change
  • Innovative processes, structures and technologies require change
Open Government Implementation Model

1. Increasing Data Transparency
   - Improving Open Participation
2. Public engagement/openness
   - Value/benefits
3. Enhancing Open Collaboration
4. Realizing Ubiquitous Engagement

Technical/managerial complexity
Challenges/risks
The Loch Ness Model

Context Factors
- Readiness
- Fitness
- Appropriateness
- Willingness
- Fairness
- Steadiness
- Trustworthiness
- Inventiveness
- Legislativeness

Co-produced government
Citizen-centred government

Intended outcomes
- Enhanced decision-making
- Inclusive public policies
- Increased access to and quality of public services
- Policy reform and institutional change
- Improved human well-being

GAP

Participatory government
Government as a service provider

Transparent government
New Public Administration

ICT Enabling Factors
1. Openness
2. Timeliness
3. Directness
4. Friendliness
5. Responsiveness
6. Collaborativeness
7. Inclusiveness
8. Collectiveness
9. Activeness
10. Effectiveness
Challenges of implementing open government

• Organizational challenges
  • Government commitment and funding
  • Need to change traditional organizational structures
  • Quality and consistency of data collection

• Technological challenges
  • Upgrading infrastructure – time consuming and expensive
  • Digital divide
  • Privacy and security of data

• Socioeconomic and political challenges
  • Citizens cannot afford new technologies
  • Lack of or limited social inclusion
  • Limiting government policies and regulations
Indonesia

- In 1998 Indonesia experienced a regime change; after 32 years of authoritarian rule → an era of reformation → changes in the political process.

- Democratic and open political scene.
# Indonesia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Law No. 14/2008</td>
<td>- called for at the presidential level</td>
<td>- established as an entity;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- access Government information</td>
<td>- answer the demands of people</td>
<td>- core team: representatives of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- openness within Indonesian society</td>
<td>- improving the clarity of procedures</td>
<td>- ministries, agencies and Civil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- avoid and prevent mistrust</td>
<td>- Society Organizations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- development of the national</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>plans (next 16-17)</td>
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Indonesia – Implementation Model

▪ Living model
▪ Phase I – breakthrough:
  o initiating open government: roll-out and learn about strategies;
  o innovation and breakthrough: involve more organizations and encourage innovative initiatives;
  o expanding and deepening public participation;
  o strengthening the foundations towards the beginning of → Phase 2.
▪ Phase II – update.
Indonesia and the Open Government Index

In 2015 Indonesia was ranked 32nd globally and 7th in the East Asia and Pacific region, making it the highest ranking developing country in its region.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dimension</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Global Rank</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Publicized laws and government data</td>
<td>0.49</td>
<td>39</td>
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<tr>
<td>Access to information</td>
<td>0.56</td>
<td>46</td>
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<tr>
<td>Civic participation</td>
<td>0.68</td>
<td>31</td>
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<tr>
<td>Complaint mechanism</td>
<td>0.57</td>
<td>45</td>
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Thank you