



OGD Readiness Assessment

Division for Public Administration and Development Management (DPADM), United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA).

Content

- OGD assessment methodology
- Self-assessment of the eight dimensions of an OGD ecosystem
- Perception survey
- Recommendations

OGD Assessment Methodology

Introduction

- Developed within the framework of the DPADM/UNDESA OGD project [OGD Assessment Methodology](#)

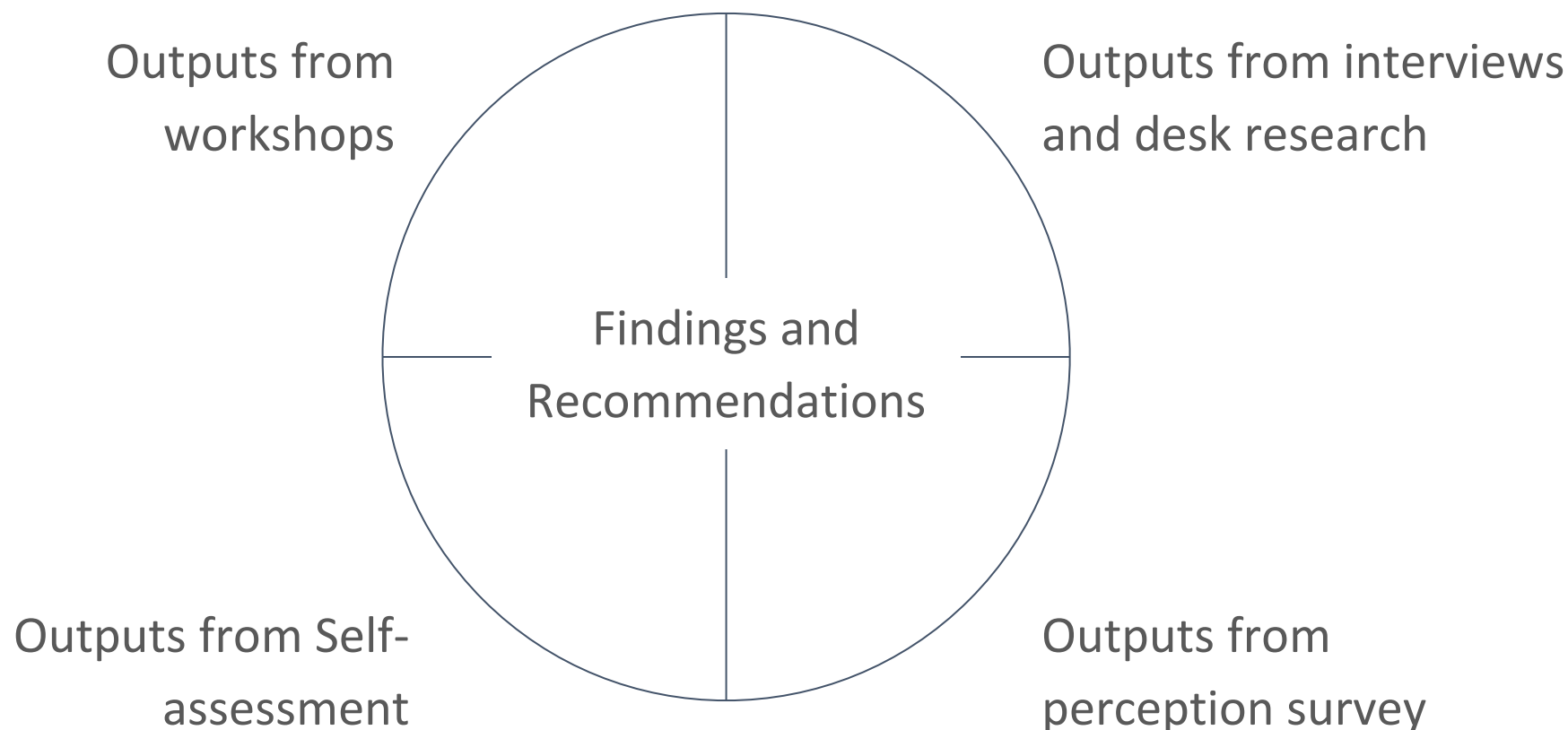
Objective

- Help understand local conditions and challenges to formulate policy and actions

Background

- Built on similar instruments: World Bank, World Wide Web Foundation, OECD, UNDESA

OGD Assessment Methodology Elements



Self Assessment Survey

The eight dimensions of OGD Assessment

1. Government Commitment
2. Policy/Legal Framework
3. Institutional Structures, Responsibilities and Capabilities in Government
4. Government Data Management Policies and Procedures
5. Demand for Open Data
6. Civic Engagement and Capabilities for Open Data
7. Funding an Open Data Programme
8. National Technology and Skill Infrastructure

Methodology:

- Data collected between DATE to DATE
- Number of participants in the survey
- Information collected from representatives of Government, civil society, academia and private sector

1. Government commitment

Self-assessment of:

- Opportunities
 - Emerging support from high-level government officials
 - Commitments on transparency and open government
 - Demand for evidence based decision-making
 - Whole-of-government direction of the OGD agenda
- Challenges
 - Lack of culture of openness and collaboration
 - Limits to free expression

2. Legal/Policy framework

Self-assessment of:

- Opportunity
 - Strong right-to-information legislation
 - Policy or legislation that promotes OGD reuse
 - Possible alignment with national development and e-government strategies
- Challenges
 - Law sometimes not followed, weak law enforcement
 - Lack of clear mandate on information to be published

3. Institutional structure, responsibilities, capacities

Self-assessment of:

- Opportunities
 - Government agencies understand the “what” and “why” of OGD
 - Interest/demand for improving data analytical skills within government
 - The Government Agency which is well positioned to coordinate Action Planning for whole-of-government
- Challenges
 - Lack of clear mandate for data management and sharing
 - Limited institutional capacity, low data and analytical skills
 - Lack of OGD coordination
 - Lack of resources

4. Policy and processes for data management

Self-assessment of:

- Opportunities

- Integration into access to information programme
- Alignment with national development priorities (SDGs)
- Data available at government websites
- Standards for data management throughout its life-cycle

- Challenges

- Lack of digitalization, legacy of ICT systems, weak security
- Inefficient and limited data management and sharing
- Lack of understanding of agencies' own data

4.1 Key dataset availability

Self-assessment of:

- Opportunities

- Country's scores (out of 100) and ranking

See: <https://index.okfn.org/place/>

- Challenges

- Limited availability of high-quality data
- Key data neither openly licensed nor machine readable

5. Open data demand

Self-assessment of:

- Opportunities
 - Growing demand for data; interest from stakeholders
 - Open data applications showcase usefulness of OGD
- Challenges
 - Stakeholders not being digitally connected with the government
 - High transaction costs to find and access data
 - Low data reuse because of poor quality of available data

6. People participation and open data capacities

Self-assessment of:

- Opportunities
 - Existence of co-creation projects
 - Possible capacity building programmes and entrepreneur financing
 - Strengthening partnerships via open data initiatives
- Challenges
 - Weak use of legal provisions on access to information
 - Low data analytical skills in civil society
 - Government control of media

7. Funding for an OGD programme

Self-assessment of:

- Opportunities
 - Resources for data management throughout its lifecycle
 - Implementation of OGD reuse pilot projects
 - Possible co-funding by development partners
 - Resources for building capacities
- Challenges
 - Budget constraints
 - Lack of investment in capacity building and effective data sharing practice

8. Skills and national IT infrastructure

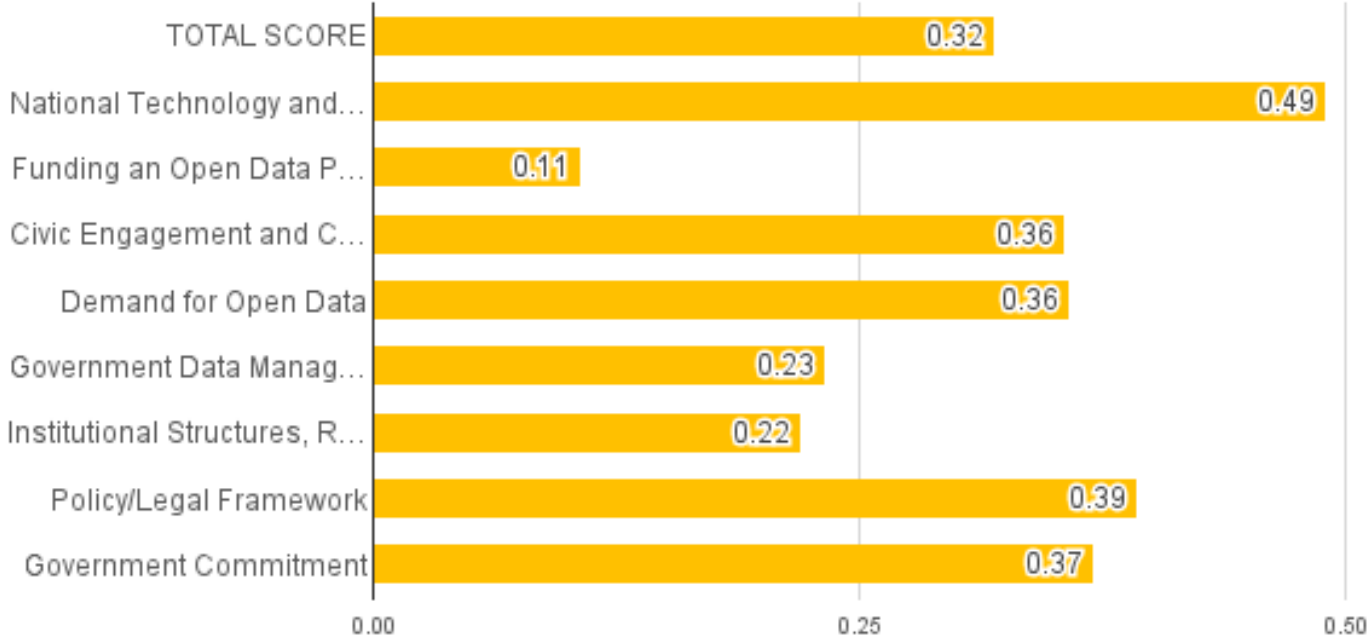
Self-assessment of:

- Opportunities
 - All government agencies have web presence
 - Internet high penetration
 - Growing internet access via mobile technologies
- Challenges
 - Digital divide
 - Low income, education levels

Overall Self Assessment Results

Visualization example

Average respondent scoring between 0-1



Perception Survey

Methodology:

- Data collected between DATE to DATE
- Number of Participants in the survey
- Information collected from representatives of Government, civil society, academia and private sector

Openness:

- Percentage of respondents that have heard about OGD
- Percentage of respondents strongly agreeing that making government data available to the public is beneficial
- Percentage of respondents satisfied with the current availability and relevance of OGD

Perception Survey

Openness:

- Percentage of respondents that have used OGD
- Identification of datasets being used
- Percentage of respondents believing there is demand for government data that is not yet available for reuse

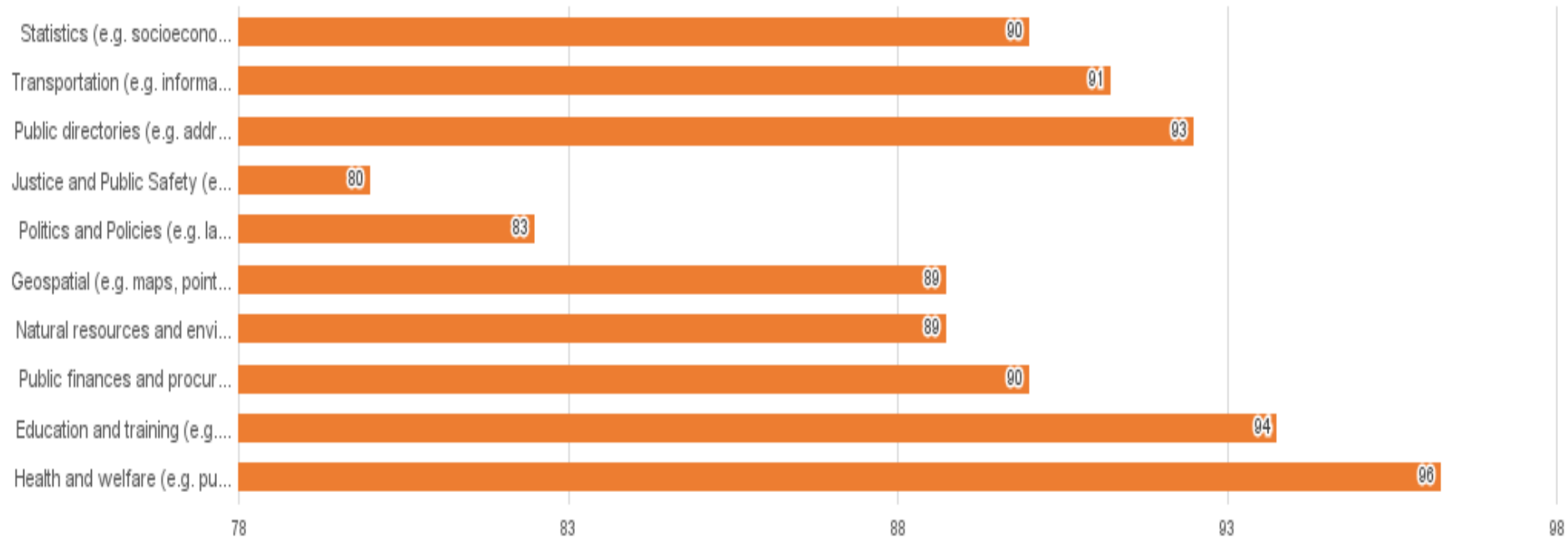
OGD value:

- Percentage of respondents believing that citizens currently have the resources and skills to create value with OGD
- Percentage of respondents believing that the private sector currently has the resources and skills to create value with OGD
- Percentage of respondents believing that government would be responsive to the public demand for OGD

Perception Survey

Perceived value of datasets (visualization example)

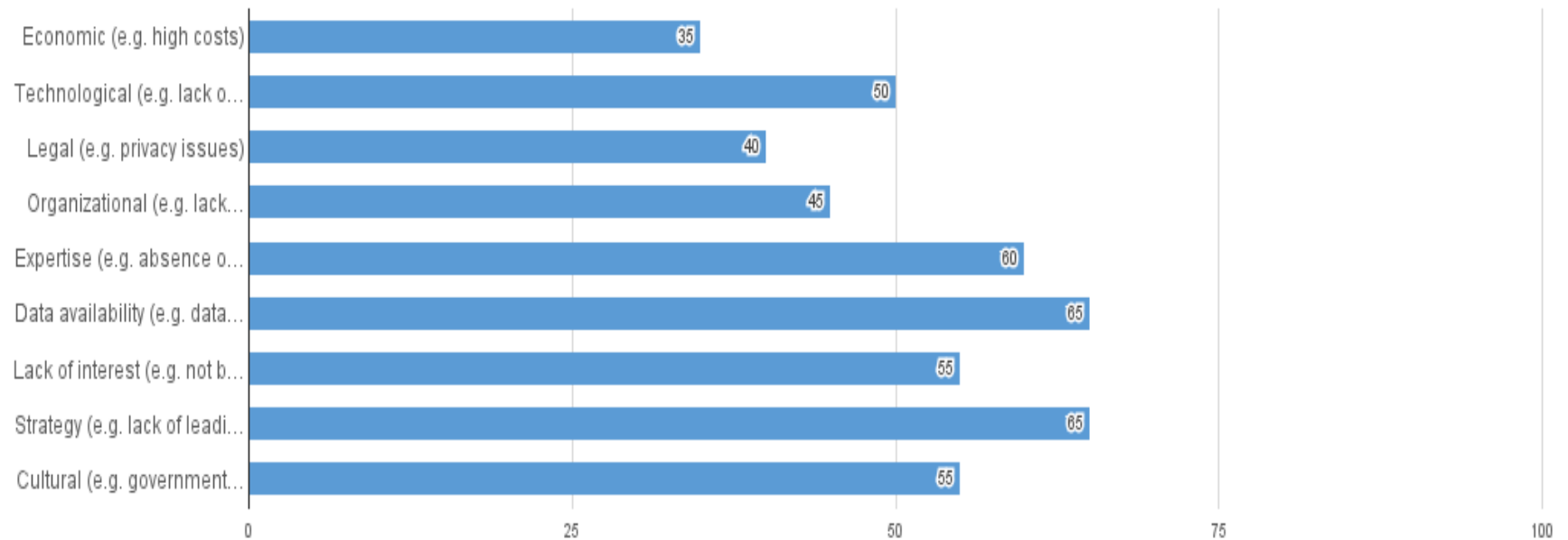
Average respondent scoring between 0-100



Perception Survey

Perceived barriers to OGD openness and reuse (visualization example)

Average respondent scoring between 0-100



Recommendations

1. The outputs collected from: 1) workshops, 2) interviews and desk research, 3) self-assessment, and 4) perception survey, need to be analyzed by the OGD ecosystem stakeholders.
2. The discussion, perhaps through workshops, will enable a collective understanding of the OGD situation and in-depth description of the country's challenges.
3. Challenges need to be prioritized and OGD ecosystem stakeholders need to be identify actions to tackle them. This collaboration will support a sustainable ecosystem for OGD Strategy and Action Plan development.

Thank you!

Division for Public Administration and Development Management (DPADM) of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA).

OGD project and OGDCE Guidelines
publicadministration.un.org/en/ogd

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