

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

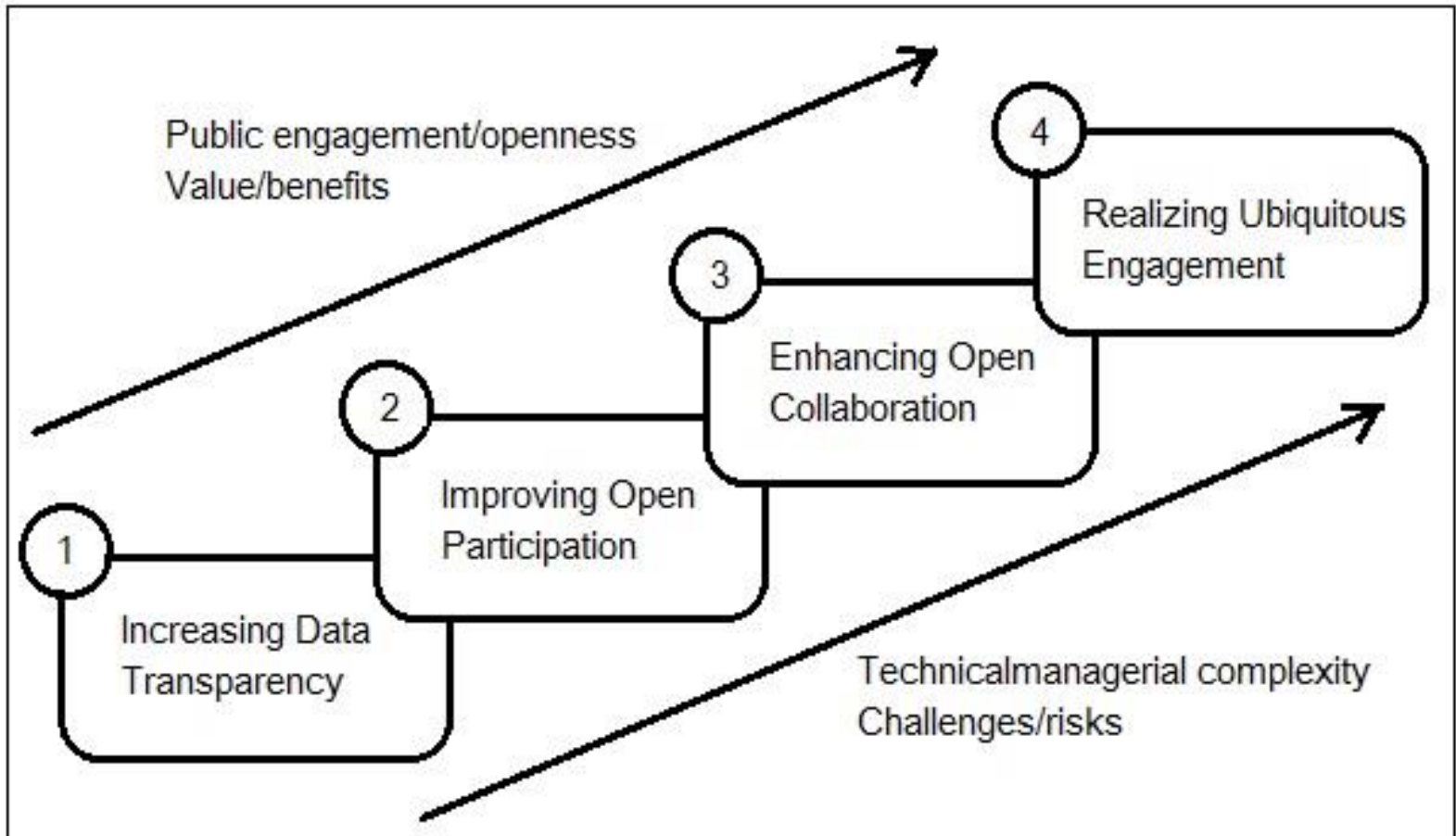
Governance and technology

- 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

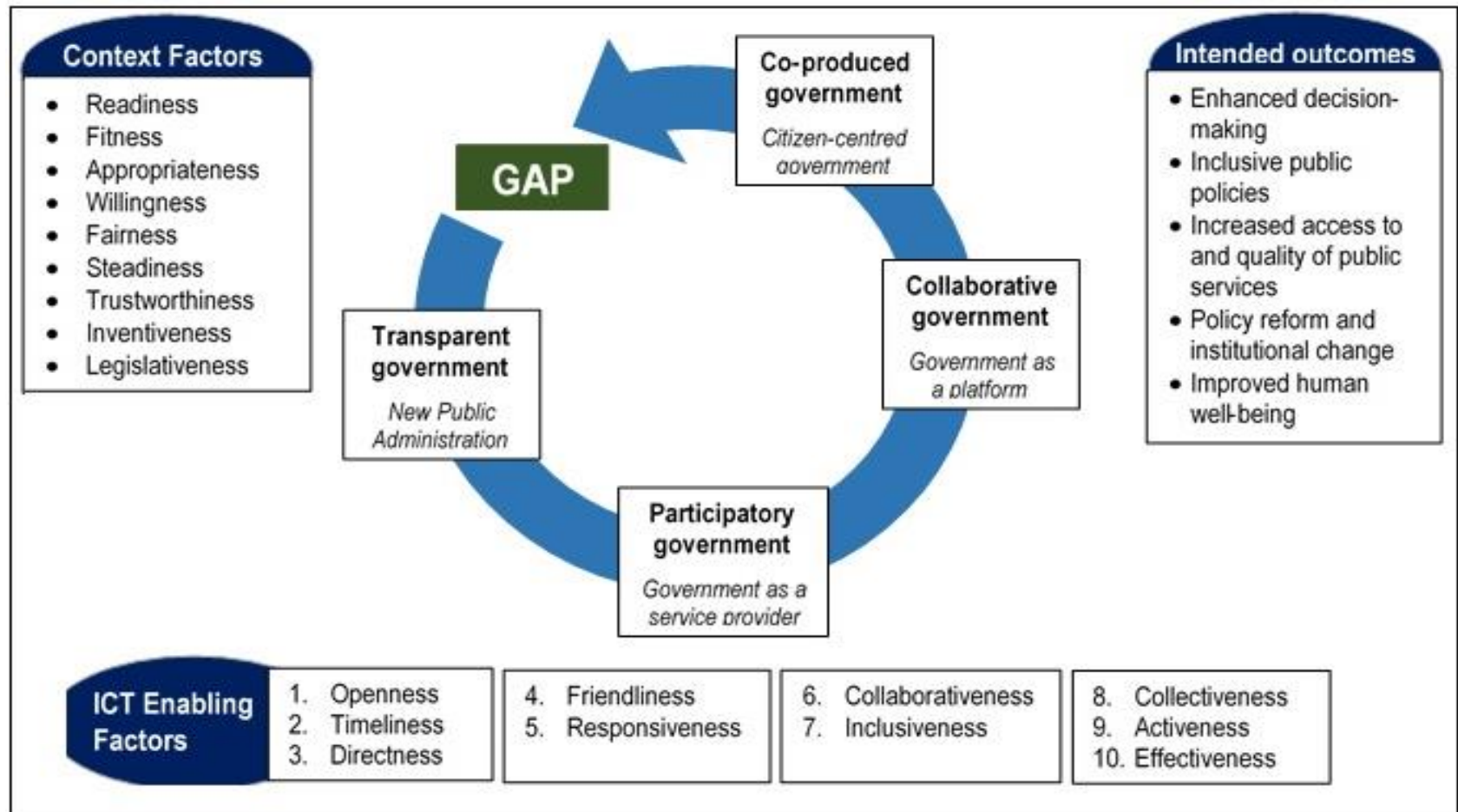
Open government

- 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



The Loch Ness Model



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

Public Information Disclosure Law - 2008

- Law No. 14/2008
- access Government information
- openness within Indonesian society

Nurturing Government Culture of Openness

- called for at the presidential level
- answer the demands of people
- improving the clarity of procedures
- avoid and prevent mistrust

Open Government Indonesia - 2011





- established as an entity;
- core team: representatives of ministries, agencies and Civil Society Organizations
- development of the national plans (next 16-17)

Indonesia – Implementation Model

- Living model
- Phase I – breakthrough:
 - initiating open government: roll-out and learn about strategies;
 - innovation and breakthrough: involve more organizations and encourage innovative initiatives;
 - expanding and deepening public participation;
 - 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.

	Dimension	Score	Global Rank
	Publicized laws and government data	0.49	39
	Access to information	0.56	46
	Civic participation	0.68	31
	Complaint mechanism	0.57	45

Source: WJP Open Government Index. <http://data.worldjusticeproject.org/opengov/>

Thank you



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