



Celebrating the 30th Anniversary of the Republic of Korea joining the United Nations

Digital data governance for digital transformation

Panel 3 Innovation and Digital Transformation

**Friday, 22 October 2021
13:00 - 14:15 PM (GMT+9)**

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1. Mandates of UNPOG, DPIDG/UN DESA



The United Nations Project Office on Governance (UNPOG), established in 2006, is part of DPIDG, UN DESA.

Its principal mission is to strengthen the public administration capacities of developing countries in Asia and the Pacific and beyond to pursue sustainable development.





1. Mandates of UNPOG, DPIDG/UN DESA

Expected Accomplishment 1 Strengthened capacity of governments in target countries **to build institutions, at national and local levels**, to support the Sustainable Development Goals and Targets in an integrated, effective, transparent and accountable way.

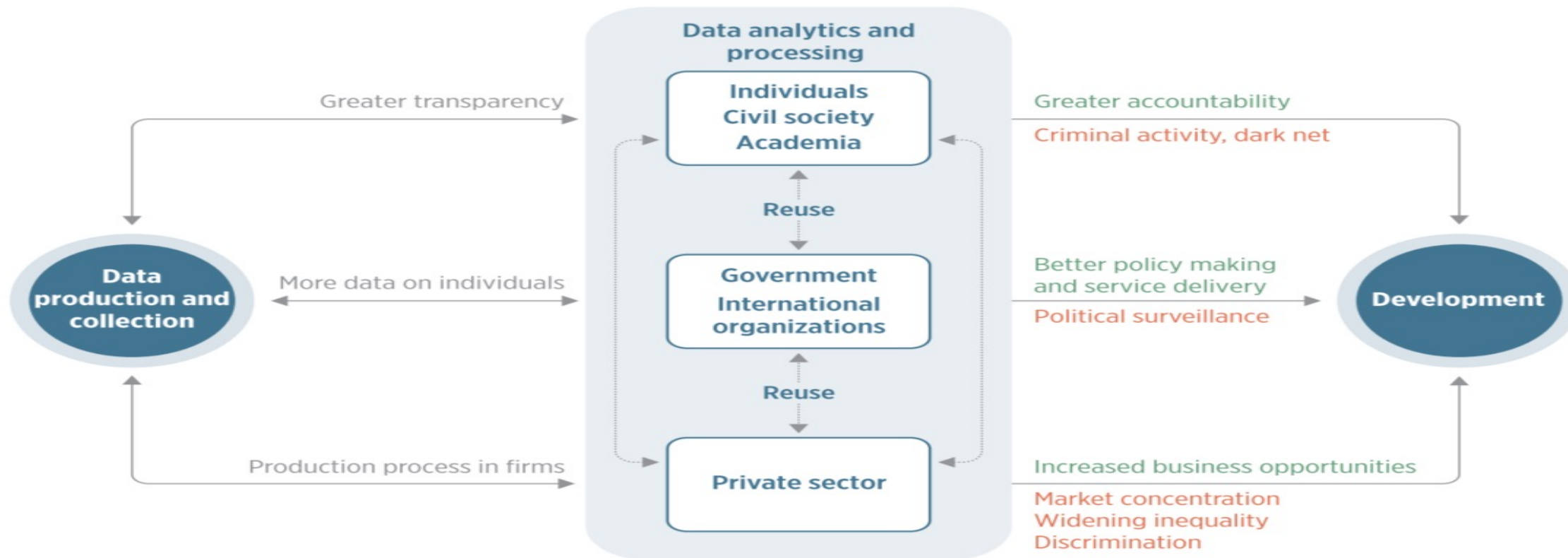
Expected Accomplishment 2 Enhanced government capacity in target countries **to promote innovation for inclusive service delivery in specific sectors**, including health, education, job creation, the environment, to support achievement of the SDGs and Targets.

Expected Accomplishment 3 Strengthened government capacity **to develop open innovation systems to engage societies**, including the poorest and most vulnerable, in designing, delivering and implementing policies for realizing the SDGs, as well as to design and implement effective partnerships.



2. Why data governance needed and the definition of data governance

Data can affect sustainable development



Source: WDR 2021 team.

Note: Positive impacts are shown in green; negative impacts are shown in red.



2. Why data governance needed and the definition of data governance

Data governance critical for digital transformation

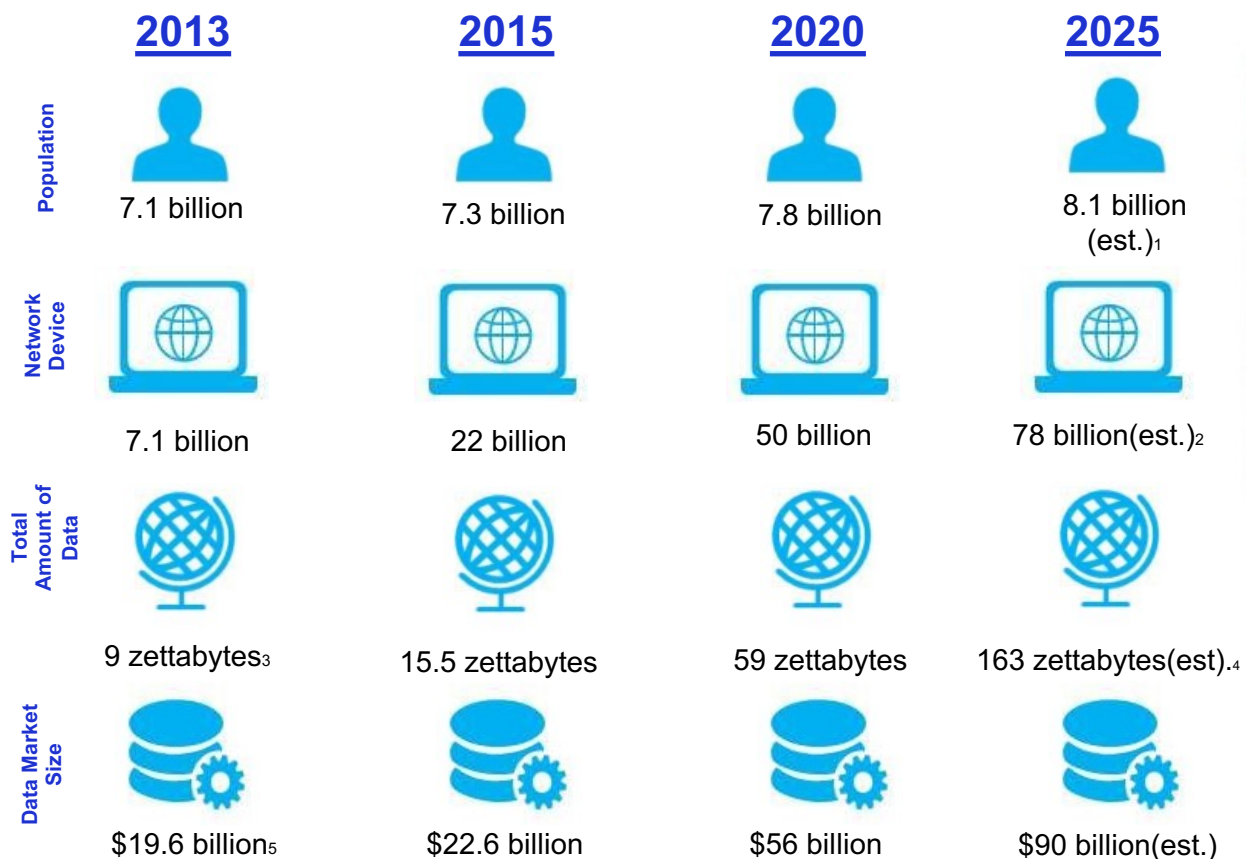
- The importance of **timely, quality, open and disaggregated data** and statistics has never been as clear as during the COVID-19 crisis – *info sharing, e-participation, e-health, e-business, contact tracking and tracing*, and etc.
- Harnessing public value from data requires a long-term vision and approach - instituting data governance – **policies and regulations, national data strategy and leadership, data ecosystem, data technologies**
- Building trust in government transformation – sharing information and empower citizens



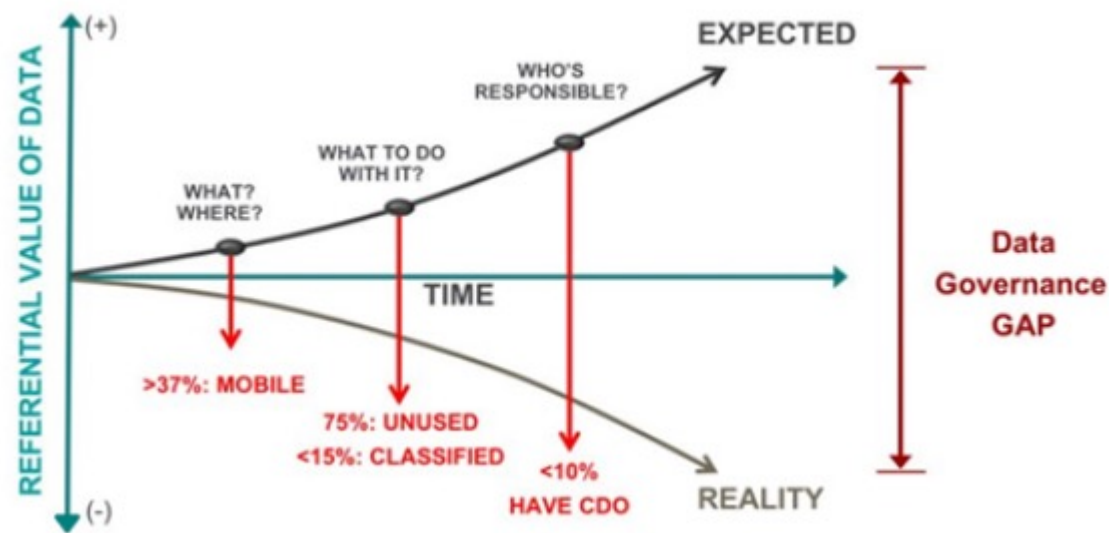
2. Why data governance needed and the definition of data governance

Recent Trends in Data Governance

Network Device and Increasing Data



Data Governance Gap



Hitachi Vantara (2018)
htchivantara.is/2UDGIID

Source:
 1. <https://www.worldometers.info/world-population/world-population-projections/>
 2. <https://www.mdpi.com/1424-8220/19/7/1703/htm>
 3. <https://www.statista.com/statistics/871513/worldwide-data-created/>
 4. <https://inform.tmforum.org/data-analytics-and-ai/2017/04/idc-predicts-ten-fold-increase-data-2025/>
 5. <https://www.statista.com/statistics/254266/global-big-data-market-forecast/>



2. Why data governance needed and the definition of data governance

What is data governance?

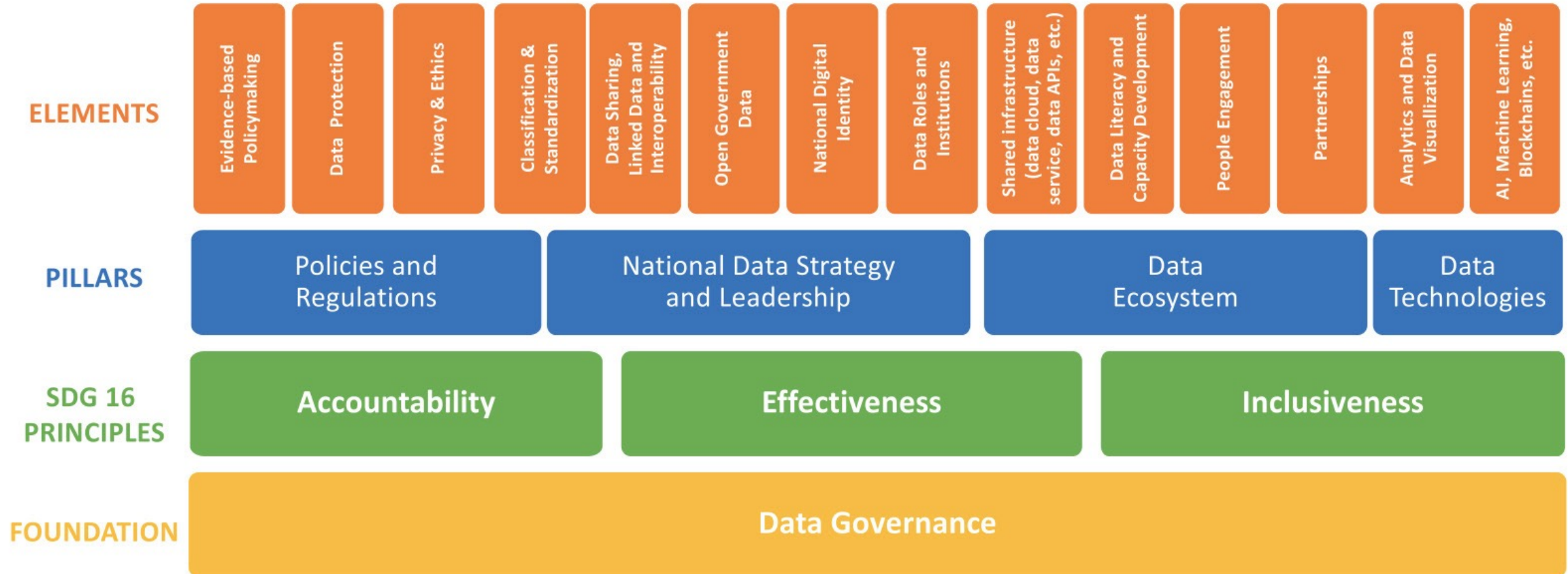
- Data governance is a **systemic and multidimensional approach** to setting policies and regulations, establishing leadership for institutional coordination and national strategy, nurturing an enabling data ecosystem, and streamlining data management.
- Data governance is supported by the dynamic relationship among **policies, institutions, people, processes, and enabling technologies**.





2. Why data governance needed and the definition of data governance

Illustrative Data Governance Framework for E-Government



Source: UN DESA (2020). UN E-Government Survey 2020, p. 166.





3. Major Challenges in Instituting Effective Data Governance

- **Lack of institutional arrangements for coordination, coherence and collaboration across government institutions;**
- **Lack of legal framework for addressing privacy and protection of personal data;**
- **Lack of standardized data platform for data storage and access to ensure public trust and support policy decision making;**
- **Lack of an enabling data ecosystem and there is no effective partnership between government and private sector, civil society and people.**
- **Inadequate and insufficient data disaggregation, which leaves the vulnerable groups unaccounted for or left out from government rescue measures or emergency assistance;**
- **Insufficient measures to safeguard data security and ICT infrastructure.**



4. Policy Recommendations



- Effective institutional coordination, especially by the leading/coordinating agency and designating CDO, is essential through a whole-of-government approach.
- A whole-of-society approach by engaging diverse stakeholders in the process of data strategy/framework development and implementation is essential.
- Ensuring data transparency through communication with stakeholders on the data progress and the related government efforts to data unavailability and unfitness is recommended.
- There need continuous updates and developments in data governance in order to adapt to various changes and developments in technology and data environment in an effective and agile manner.
- Innovative and timely actions/adjustments in relevant data policies are critical to ensure effective and agile response to emergency situations.
- Government should ensure inclusion of vulnerable groups by harnessing disaggregated data and collaborates with other stakeholders, including academia, experts, the private sector, IT industry and civil society organizations, for effective harnessing of data.



5. Capacity development support to developing countries

Curriculum on Governance for the Sustainable Development Goals



PURPOSE

- Promote critical understanding of sustainable development issues
- Enhance governance capacity and strengthen public servants' awareness of their active role in contributing to the achievement of the SDGs.
- Develop the knowledge and capacities required to implement the 2030 Agenda





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Economic and
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Thank you



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