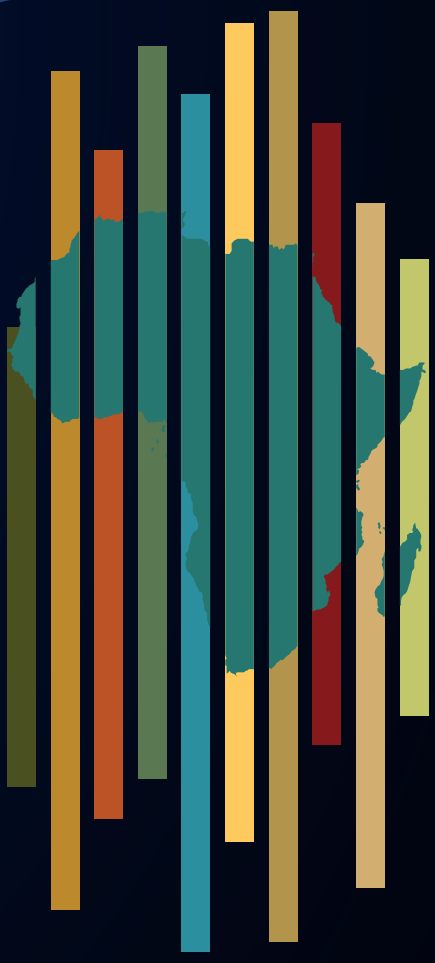
Africa Data Revolution Report 2018

STATUS AND EMERGING IMPACT OF OPEN DATA IN AFRICA



AFRICA DATA REVOLUTION REPORT 2018

THE STATUS AND EMERGING IMPACT OF OPEN DATA IN AFRICA

Lead Author:
Jean-Paul Van Belle
Centre for Information Technology and National Development in Africa (CITANDA),
University of Cape Town, South Africa
Jean-Paul.VanBelle@uct.ac.za

Contributing Authors:
Danny Lämmerhirt (OKI); Carlos Iglesias (World Wide Web Foundation); Paul Mungai (UCT); Hubeidatu Nuhu (UCT); Mbongeni Hlabano (UCT); Tarik Nesh-Nash (GovRight); Sarang Chaudhary (Berkeley)

This report was commissioned by:
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)
World Wide Web Foundation (WF)
Open Data for Development Network (OD4D)

This report was possible thanks to the generous contributions of:
The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea
The International Development Research Centre, Canada

Table of Contents

Foreword I
Acknowledgements II
List of Abbreviations III
Executive Summary IV
Findings IV
Key Recommendations IV
Other Recommendations V

1. Introduction 1
The imperative of Open Government Data for Africa 2

2. Definitions and scope 4
What is Open Data? 4
Scope 5

3. Methodology 6
The Africa Open Data Index methodology 6
The ODB methodology 7
The country case-based impact methodology 8

4. Existing open data ecosystem and stakeholders 10
Open Access Research and Open Access Research Data 12
Using or opening up of private or corporate data for the public good 13
Other local and regional players 15

5. Open data publication of core datasets in Africa:
findings from the Africa Open Data Index 16
Data collectors and publishers 16
Completeness 17
Timeliness 21
Open licensing and machine-readability 21
Recommendations 22

6. The Open Data Barometer – Africa Edition 2018:
open data readiness, use and impact in Africa 23
General research findings 23
Open Government Data initiatives in Africa 25
Data management and publication approach 26
Legal framework: data protection and right to information 27
Government engagement with the rest of stakeholders 28
Open data use and impact in Africa 29
The Africa Open Data Barometer recommendations 30

7. Assessing the impact of open data in Africa 31
Some initial considerations concerning the impact of open data 31
Approaches and frameworks for measuring open data impact 32
How open data contributes directly to achieving the SDGs 34

8. Assessing the impact of open data in Africa: 6 country case studies 37
Country case: Kenya open data impact 38
Country context 38
The impact of open data 38
Critical assessment and discussion 42
Recommendations for OD in Kenya 42

Country Case South Africa: tracing the
impact of the City of Cape Town's open data initiative 43
Country and city context 43
Tracing the development of Cape Town's open data initiative 43
Tracing the impact of the initiative 45
Impact findings 45
Critical impact assessment 47
Research and policy recommendations 48

Country case: Ghana 49
Ghana's open data ecosystem 49
Impact of open data in Ghana 51
Findings and recommendations 55

Country case: Rwanda 57
Country context 57
Open data impact in Rwanda 57
Analysis of the demand and supply side of open data 59
Critical assessment: 61

Country Case: Burkina Faso 62
Status of Open Government Data 62
Impact 63
Challenges 64
Recommendations 65

Country Case: Morocco's long, slow journey towards open data 67
Historical timeline and selected events 67
Context 68
Open Government Partnership 69
Use of open data 70
Recommendations 72

9. Summary of Findings 74
The overall finding is a mixed picture but with many positive signs 74
Political leadership is often lacking 75
Successful OGD projects require committed, long-term partnerships 76
Open Government Data in Africa exhibits impact pathways and patterns
different to those in the Global North 76
Focus needs to be on the entire open data ecosystem,
including intermediaries 77
The continent's unsung heroes are the data journalists 78
Africa's academic community needs to step forward 78

10. Suggestions and Recommendations. 79
Keep pushing for the importance and advancement of OGD 79
Promote a shift in culture around the importance and ownership of government data 80
Move the emphasis in Open Government Data projects from inputs and outcomes to impacts 80
Query the need for strict open licensing 81
Reduce the number of 'official' open data portals 81
Release more data relevant to addressing the needs of vulnerable groups 82
Debate the balance between the public good versus the protection of privacy and national security 82
Involve users and other stakeholders in open data decisions; release more lower-quality datasets with explicit quality indicators and implement feedback mechanisms for crowdsourced quality improvement 83
Continue financial and technical support for the early phases of quality open data production through long term partnerships 84
Support and strengthen National Statistics Offices as the key drivers of national open data initiatives 84
Build open data capacity and change the prevailing (lack of) data culture in government 85
Promote more local and urban government open data initiatives 85
Recognise that the priorities of the global North are not the same as those of Africa 86
Pursue a balanced, context-sensitive approach to the issue of transparency and open data 86
Engage in a critical debate around the use of private and corporate data for the social good 87
Provide more micro-grants and support for open data intermediaries and demand-side stakeholders 88
Set up a data infrastructure to share information, research and best practices around using data for the SDGs 88
Involve and incentivize academic involvement 89
Strengthen and protect data journalism 89

References 90
Organisational URLs 96

List of Tables

Table 1: Examples of useful open datasets curated by different types of stakeholders 11

Table 2: Percentage of African countries providing the indicated datasets 19

Table 3: Example cases of OGD making an impact on specific SDGs 34

Table 4: Kenyan open data innovations by sector 42

Table 5: Events and Developments Inspired by the City of Cape Town's open data Initiative. 44

Table 6: The Open Data Impact Monitoring Framework with content from South Africa 47

Table 7: Impacts of selected Burkina open data projects 63

Table 8: Milestone activities in the OGP open data commitment (source: Morocco, 2018, p14) 70

Table 9: Sample uses and applications of open data in Morocco 71

List of Figures

Figure 1: Countries selected for qualitative impact case study (left) and Open Data Barometer (right) 8

Figure 2: Comparison on open data readiness among the different African Union regions 24

Figure 3: Average open data readiness and use scores for Africa. 24

Figure 4: Percentage of countries fulfilling various well-resourced OGD initiative indicators. 25

Figure 5: Percentage of countries fulfilling various data management and publication indicators. 26

Figure 6: Percentage of countries fulfilling various data protection and right to information indicators. 27

Figure 7: Percentage of countries fulfilling various government engagement indicators. 28

Figure 8: The 4 phases in Morocco's legal framework governing open data. . . 67

Figure 9: Some key findings from the World Bank's 2014 survey (source: RIWI) 71

Figure 10: Potential position of the open data phenomenon using a hype cycle lens (Figure source: J. Kemp, Wikipedia) 75

Foreword

Nnenna Nwakanma

Policy Director, a.i.

World Wide Web Foundation

The first biennial Africa Data Revolution Report was announced in January 2017 at the UN World Data Forum, and launched in July 2017 at the second Africa Open Data Conference in Accra, by United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), UNDP, Open Data for Development, and the World Wide Web Foundation amongst other partners. This first (2016) Report recognised African countries' pledge to achieve sustainable development and inclusive growth for all following the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the African Union Agenda 2063. It further highlighted the challenges and opportunities for a data revolution in the continent that was sprung out of these agendas.

The 2016 Report addressed issues on the process of transforming national data ecosystems, from the status quo to an aspirational state where data from both conventional and new sources are being harnessed to inform decision-making better and enable sustainable development with contributions from diverse data communities. The report aimed to assist countries on the continent in charting their way towards strengthened national data ecosystems

South Africa, the High-level Group for Partnership, Coordination and Capacity-Building for statistics for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (HLG-PCCB) introduced the Cape Town Global Action Plan for Sustainable Development Data. Among the key objectives of the Global Action Plan is to modernise governance and institutional frameworks to allow national statistical systems to meet the demands and opportunities of constantly evolving data ecosystems. In order to achieve these objectives, member states agreed to take action to explore ways of revising the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics to include relevant and appropriate aspects of open data initiatives, and to encourage national statistical offices to embrace open data initiatives and ensure stakeholders of the national statistical system as part of the process.

As an answer to these imposing challenges and needed actions posed in front of African national statistical systems, this second report focuses on the theme of open data in Africa. The report will discuss the current status of, and recent evolution in open data – with the emphasis on Open Government Data – in the African

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_746