

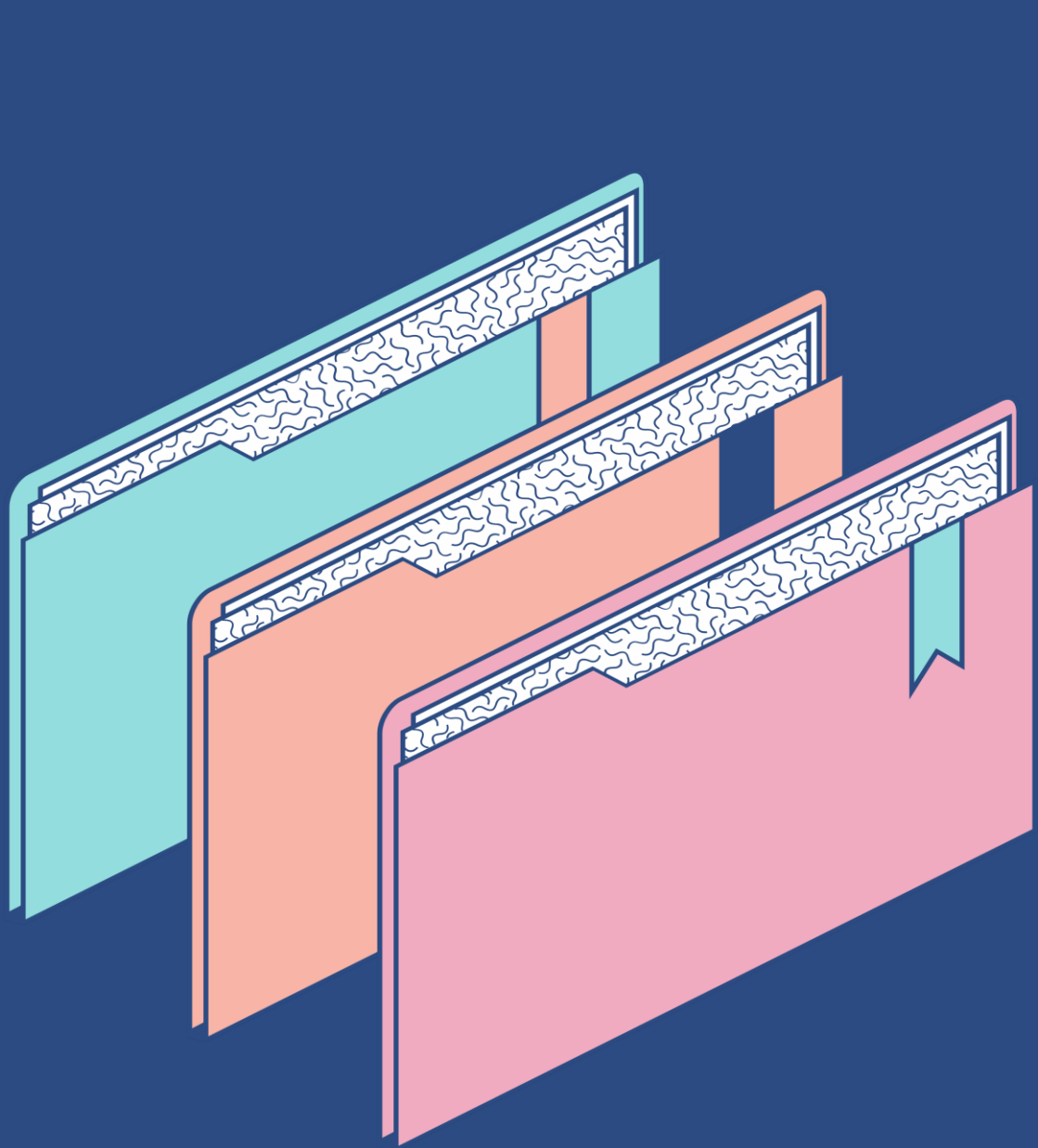
# Samoa Data Governance

Baseline study: National Data Governance Status of Samoa

**Overview, Current State & Challenges**

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# Introduction



1. Importance of data in decision-making
2. National data governance framework to improve living standards
3. Leverage data-driven projects like National Digital ID

# Report Objectives

- Assess the state of data governance in Samoa's public and private sectors
- Identify strengths and weaknesses in policy, institutions, processes, and personnel
- Develop a strategy for data management



# METHODOLOGY

## Quantitative

- ❖ Structured questionnaire

## Qualitative

- ❖ Desk review
- ❖ Key Informant Interviews



# Current State of Samoa's Data Governance

**Policies:** Implementation varies across departments, leading to inconsistencies in data management.

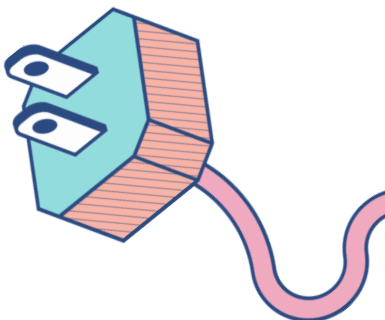
**Institutional Units:** Fragmentation and decentralization cause challenges in data sharing, consistency, and security.

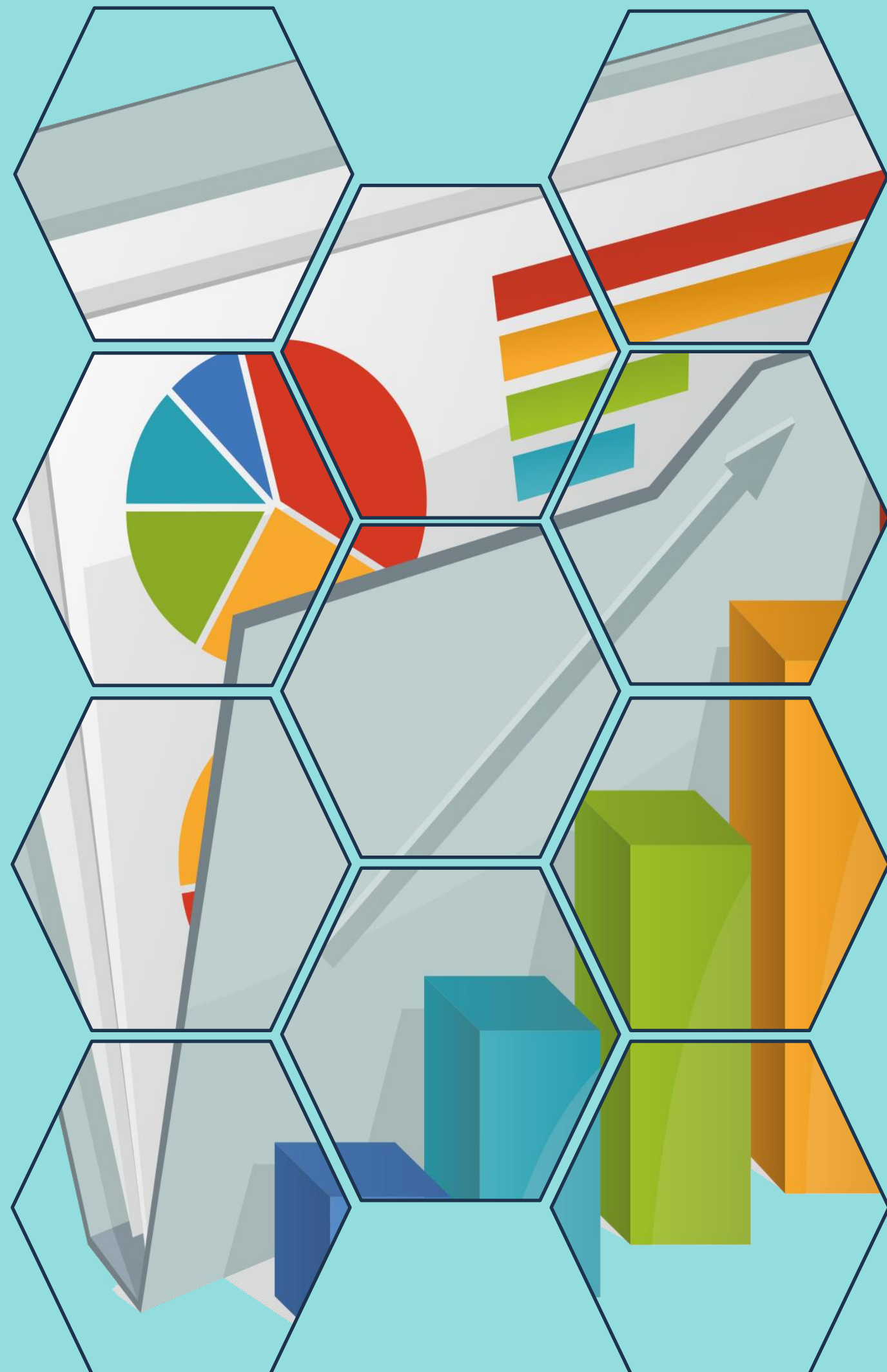
**Personnel:** There's a lack of centralized expertise and training for data governance.

**Work Processes:** A gap between established policies and workflow execution creates implementation challenges.

**Security & Privacy:** Existing policies need more enforcement, training, and stakeholder engagement.

**Infrastructure:** The infrastructure is partially developed but requires integration and improved processes.



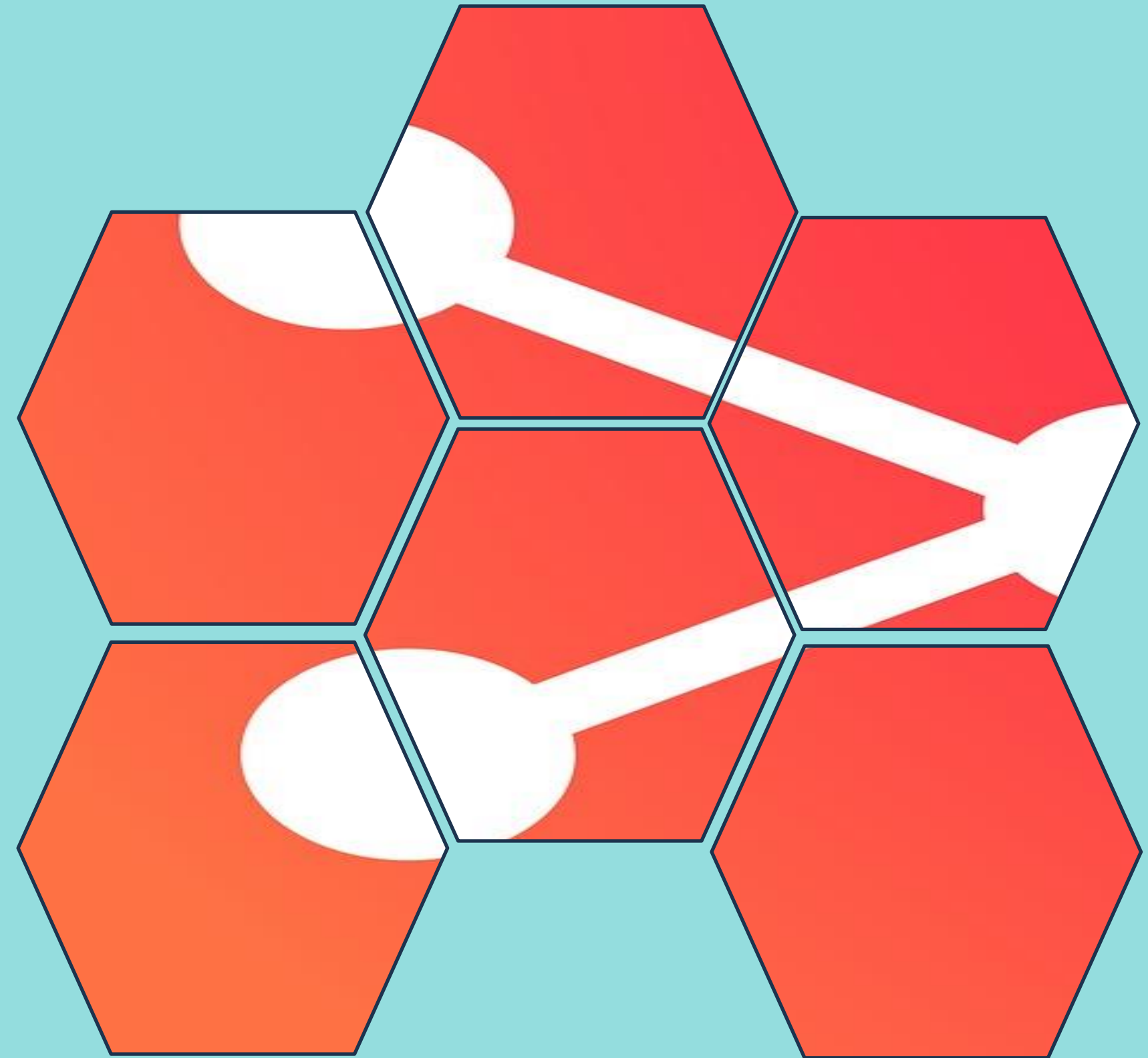


## E1 – Data Standardization & Classification

1. Lack of clear data definitions and standards causes inconsistencies in classification.
2. The absence of dedicated units and limited availability of trained personnel leads to inefficiencies.
3. Challenges in collaboration between government entities affect consistent data categorization and interoperability.

# E2 - Data Sharing & Interoperability

1. Inadequate policies for data sharing create ambiguity in data ownership, access, and usage rights.
2. Decentralized data management results in isolated data silos that hinder secure sharing between departments.
3. Lack of technology infrastructure prevents the implementation of effective data sharing and interoperability solutions.



# E3- Data Security

1. Policies and frameworks for data security are present, but require further personnel training and awareness.
2. Challenges include lack of coordination between departments, leading to inconsistent security measures.
3. Emerging security threats, such as phishing and ransomware, necessitate updated cybersecurity protocols.





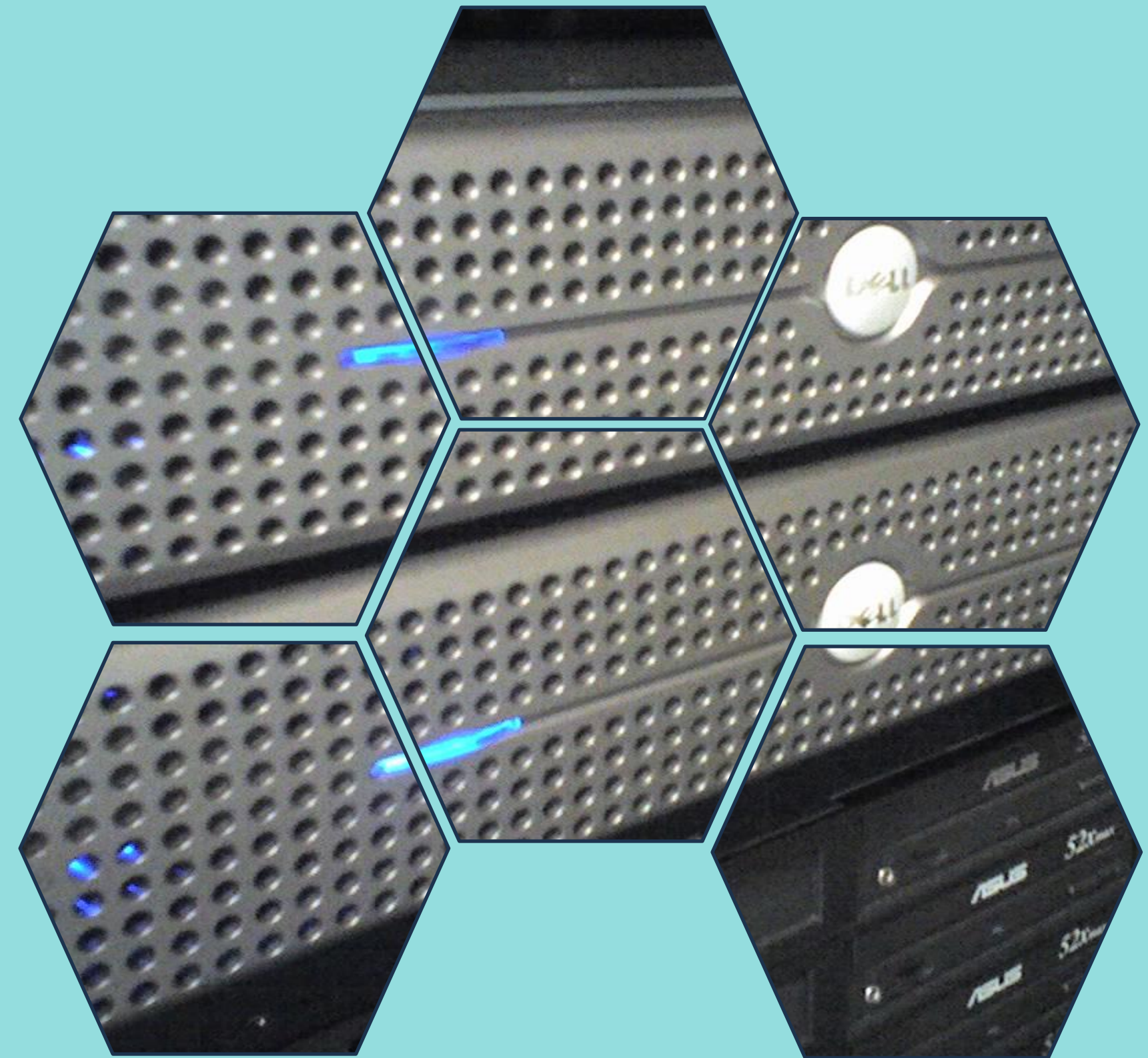


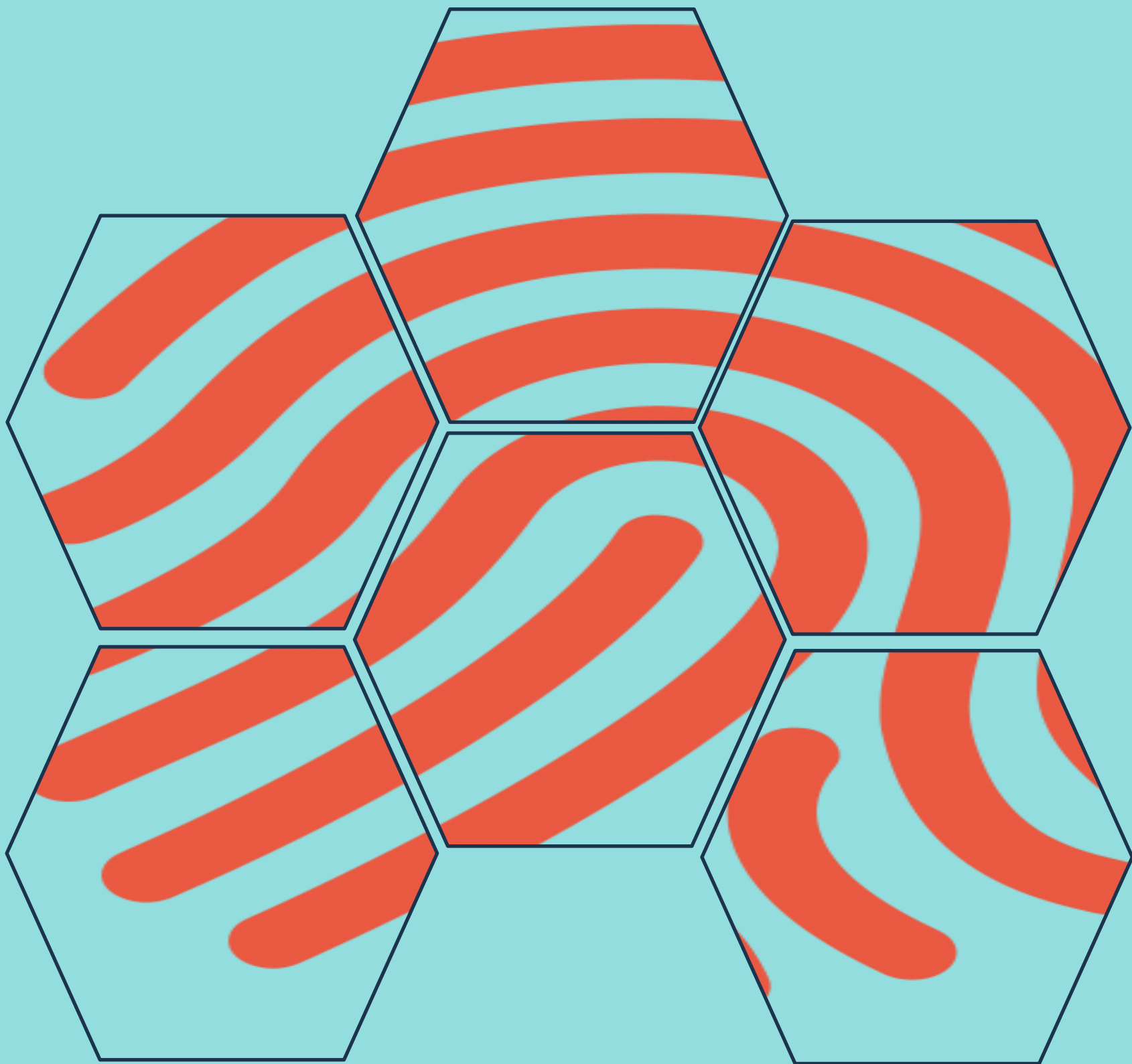
## E4- Data Privacy & Ethics

1. Privacy policies are in place but need better enforcement and stakeholder engagement.
2. The lack of dedicated units and personnel training leaves gaps in responsible data handling.
3. Implementing ethical data use guidelines requires clear communication and collaboration across agencies.

# E5 - Data Infrastructure

1. The data infrastructure is partially developed, but many databases remain isolated.
2. Manual processes for data collection and analysis hinder efficient decision-making.
3. Investment is needed to automate data workflows and integrate disparate systems.



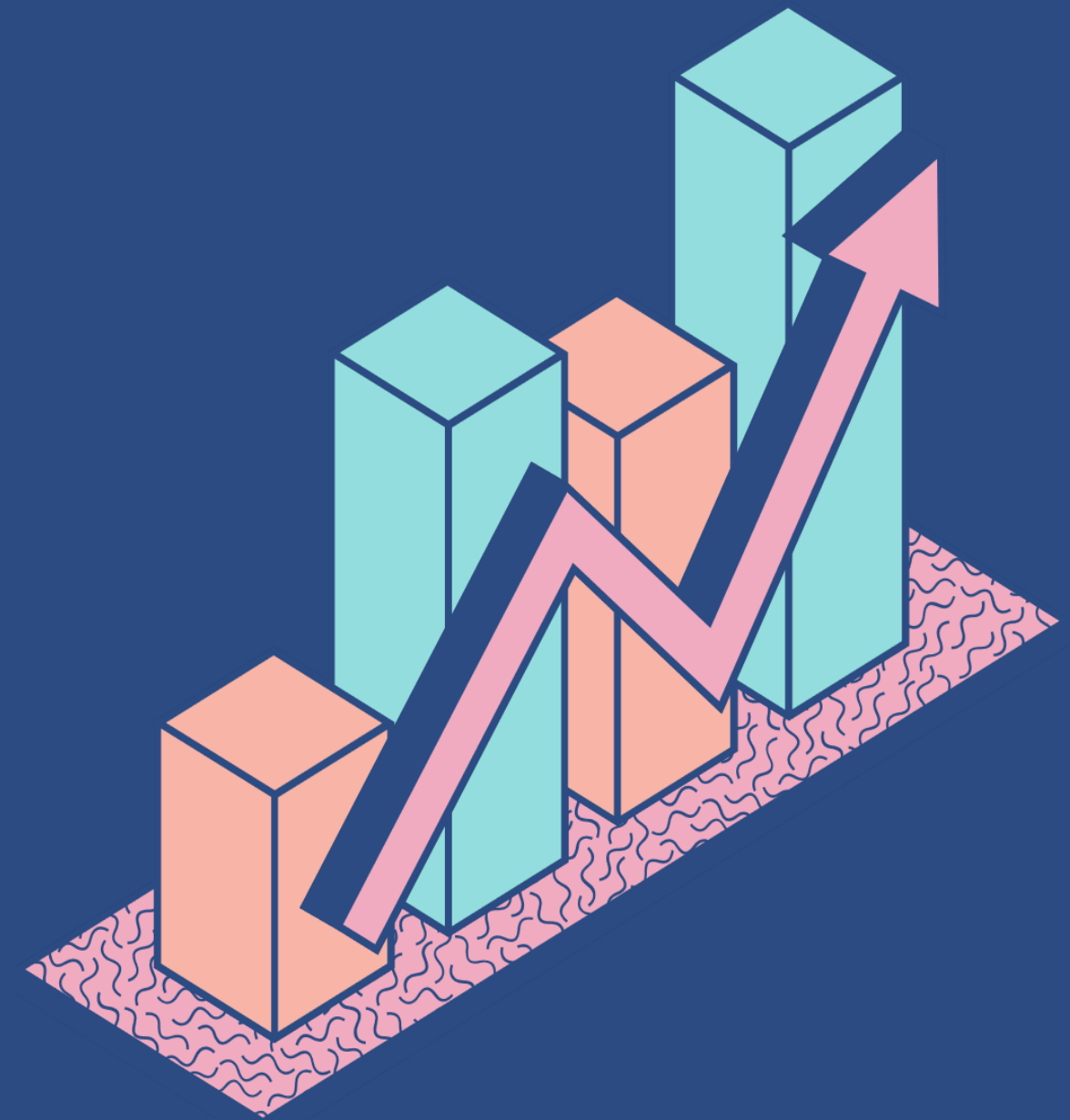


## E6 - Linking Data with Digital Identity

1. The National Digital ID system requires policy development to address data security and privacy concerns.
2. Institutional units need workforce training and capacity building to implement the system effectively.
3. Secure integration between the NDI and other government databases will facilitate streamlined service delivery.

# Conclusion

1. The foundational elements of data governance are present but require consistent application and enforcement.
2. A comprehensive data governance framework, alongside enhanced training, will unlock data's full potential for improved governance and economic growth.



# Do you have any questions?

Send it to us! We hope you learned something new.

## Faafetai Lava

