

TABLE 1: IMPROVING ACCESS TO QUALITY DATA
COLLECTING RELIABLE DATA

Strategy/Mechanism	Description	Time frame	Country	Department/Organization	Link
National Development Plan 2014–2018 of Article 160	The adoption of the plan has helped define the role of the National Statistical System (NSS) and has established the importance of having access to quality, reliable statistics to inform policy.	Approved by Congress in May 2015 and ratified by the president in June 2015.	Colombia	National Statistical System	http://www.oecd.org/std/OECD-Assessment-of-the-Statistical-System-and-Key-Statistics-of-Colombia.pdf
National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS)	A country strategy for building statistical capacity that includes a framework for mobilizing resources and managing the national statistical system.	Paris21 was established in 1999 by the United Nations, the European Commission, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the International Monetary Fund, and the World Bank. The adoption of the Action Plan for Statistics, the catalyst for the development of the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics by PARIS21, took place in 2004.	Multiple	Paris21 (Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century)	http://www.paris21.org/NSDS
National Quality Assurance Framework (NQAF)	A framework for quality assurance of the National Statistical System that includes guidelines for managing statistical outputs and evaluating and managing quality.		Rwanda	National Institute of Statistics Rwanda (NISR)	http://statistics.gov.rw/publication/national-quality-assurance-framework
Statistical Quality Assessment Framework (SASQAF)	A framework providing criteria and procedures for evaluating official statistics and other data that can be used by data producers for self-assessment of their own products. It is accompanied by operational standards and guidelines for achieving best quality statistics.	SASQAF was first released in 2008.	South Africa	Statistics South Africa	http://www.statssa.gov.za/standardisation/SASQAF_OpsGuidelines_Edition_1.pdf

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Evidence-Based Policymaking Commission Act of 2016	The act establishes a 15-member Commission on Evidence-Based Policymaking to conduct a comprehensive study of data inventory and infrastructure, database security, and statistical protocols related to federal policymaking and the agencies that use that data, with the objective of exploring how the federal government can make better use of administrative data.	Passed in 2016; recommendations are forthcoming in fall 2017.	United States	Executive Branch and Congress	https://www.congress.gov/bill/114th-congress/house-bill/1831

USING DATA TO MEASURE RESULTS

IrelandStat	This government performance management system tracks how government funds are allocated, spent, and accounted for and shows how Ireland's performance compares with other countries. The IrelandStat website presents information for 51 programs across 14 ministerial voting groups.	The IrelandStat project was one of the reform measures announced in the Comprehensive Expenditure Report 2012–2014.	Ireland	Department of Public Expenditure and Reform	http://www.irelandstat.gov.ie/Default.aspx
Minister's Scorecard	This tool in Malaysia's Performance Management and Delivery Unit is used to track progress against key performance indicators defined by each ministry and was designed to support transformational change in government.		Malaysia	Performance Management and Delivery Unit (PEMANDU) in the Prime Minister's Office	http://etp.pemandu.gov.my/annualreport2014/Minister_Scorecard-@-Minister's_Scorecard.aspx

USING DATA TO MEASURE RESULTS

Strategy/Mechanism	Description	Time frame	Country	Department/Organization	Link
Employee Performance Management and Development System (EPMDS)	This assessment framework is for voluntary use by government departments. It awards employees who perform at a satisfactory level a one percent increase in base salary; employees who perform at above satisfactory levels are awarded increases that are capped at eighteen percent. The framework also serves as a diagnostic tool for benchmarking civil servant capacity. Beyond identifying inadequate performance, it aims to strengthen capacity in low-performing departments through a capacity development program.	The amended system became effective on April 1, 2007.	South Africa	Department of Public Service and Administration (DPSA)	http://www.dpsa.gov.za/dpsa2g/documents/ep/2007/EPMDS.pdf http://sanssu.za.net/Portals/5/Documents/AP/6124%20Administratio%20Publica%2019%202_web.pdf#page=25
OutcomeStat	OutcomeStat is a data-driven decision-making approach to identifying the best strategies for meeting the needs of the population, aligning resources accordingly, and measuring the performance of programs, agencies, and service systems in delivering on these strategies. Using the OutcomeStat approach, the city of Baltimore tracks 23 measurable indicators within each of the mayor's seven priority outcomes.		United States	Baltimore, Maryland, City Government Bureau of the Budget and Management Research	http://bbmr.baltimorecity.gov/outcomestat-0
LouieStat	This program uses data to help metropolitan government departments assess and improve the delivery of services for citizens in Louisville, Kentucky. It brings individual departments before the mayor and his senior leadership team every six to eight weeks to identify, through consistent metrics, tracking, and data analysis, what the departments can do to improve service delivery.	Louisville's Office of Performance Improvement (OPI) was established in January 2012.	United States	Louisville, Kentucky, City Government Office of Performance Improvement and Innovation	http://louiestat.louisvilleky.gov/basic-page/about-louiestat

USING DATA TO MEASURE RESULTS

Strategy/Mechanism	Description	Time frame	Country	Department/Organization	Link
Performance-Informed Budgeting (PIB)	The national budget includes agency performance information and targets and financial allocations. The adoption of PIB has made it possible to clearly show the outputs and outcomes that agencies commit to deliver against their respective budgets. It helps strengthen accountability in the budget and provides a mechanism for citizen review of resource allocation and public service delivery. The 2015 budget added performance information at the organizational level.	The government of the Philippines adopted PIB in its 2014 budget.	Philippines	Department of Budget and Monitoring (DBM)	http://www.dbm.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2016/PREXC/PREXC%20Booklet%206.20.2016.pdf
Results-Based Budgeting System	The Ministry of Economics and Finance administers Peru's results-based budgeting system. The law requires the National Center for Strategic Planning (CEPLAN) and all new programs to incorporate the results-based budget framework into their planning processes. It also mandates the use of indicators, evaluations, and other instruments to monitor performance.	Established by law in 2007 (Chapter IV of General Law 28.411).	Peru	Ministry of Economics and Finance (MEF)	https://publications.iadb.org/handle/11319/6960 http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PA00JJ23.pdf Text of law: http://www.midis.gob.pe/dmdocuments/pca/pres/7_Ley_24811_Ley_Gral_Sist_Nac_Ppto.pdf

USING DATA TO MEASURE RESULTS

Strategy/Mechanism	Description	Time frame	Country	Department/Organization	Link
Management Control System (MCS)	The Ministry of Finance Budget Office (DIPRES) is responsible for monitoring and evaluating programs and institutions. It implements performance budgeting through an MCS that seeks to improve resource allocation, use of resources, and transparency. DIPRES plays a lead role in developing and implementing the system's eight tools: strategic definitions, performance indicators, comprehensive management reports, programs for management improvement, evaluation tools, government program evaluations, impact evaluations, comprehensive spending evaluations, and evaluations of new programs.		Chile	Ministry of Finance, National Budget Office (DIPRES) Management Improvement Program	http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTPOVERTY/Resources/335642-1276521901256/PREMNo-teME13_Chile.pdf

MAKING DATA ACCESSIBLE

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)	The 2005 act recently launched a public data portal that includes dashboards focused on key interest areas, interactive data visualizations, and data that are searchable and comparable. The dashboards make it considerably easier to access and navigate the massive amount of data collected through one of the largest safety net programs in the world.	The MGNREGA public data portal was launched in March 2014.	India	Ministry of Rural Development	http://www.nrega.nic.in/netnrega/home.aspx https://mgnrega-case.herokuapp.com/index.html
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MAKING DATA ACCESSIBLE

Strategy/Mechanism	Description	Time frame	Country	Department/Organization	Link
Afghanistan's Education Management System (EMIS)	A portal that contains comprehensive education data, easily accessible through an online platform. It includes a student management system with detailed information about students, such as demographics and class status; a teacher management system that tracks induction, training, and professional development of teachers; a school management system with details about the schools in Afghanistan, including location, size, and infrastructure; and an infrastructure management system that monitors maintenance information on all assets in the school system.	Work to build EMIS began in 2005.	Afghanistan	Ministry of Education	http://emis.af/service.aspx http://blogs.worldbank.org/education/impact-education-management-information-systems-case-afghanistan
National Data Archive (ANDA)	An online portal with public access to metadata (technical information about the data that are collected) and one hundred databases with anonymous household data.		Colombia	National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE)	https://formularios.dane.gov.co/Anda_4_1/index.php/home
Nepal Aid Management Platform	A platform that provides public access to information on all donor-funded development projects, which accounts for most of Nepal's development spending. The database contains reports, visualization dashboards, and an advanced mapping module enabling development stakeholders to track development financing with precision.		Nepal	Ministry of Finance	http://amis.mof.gov.np/portal/about
InfoMidis	Through the public access information platform, users can gain information about the five social programs that fall under the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion, including an interactive map of program indicators.		Peru	Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion (MIDIS)	http://www.midis.gob.pe/mapas/infomidis/index.php

MAKING DATA ACCESSIBLE

Strategy/Mechanism	Description	Time frame	Country	Department/Organization	Link
“Open by Preference” City Data	In Seattle, Washington, city data is “open by preference,” requiring city departments to make their data accessible to the public after screening for privacy, security, and quality considerations.	Mayor Ed Murray signed an executive order in February 2016.	United States	City of Seattle, Washington	https://data.seattle.gov/stories/s/urux-ir64
Budget Dashboard	The dashboard uses data from the Output Budgeting Tool (OBT), an in-house database for collecting information on performance contracts and reports and budget allocations. The dashboard explores historical government budget and performance information and is expected to be improved on in the future to include easy-to-interpret visualizations such as graphs and charts.		Uganda	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development	http://budget.go.ug/budget/page/about-budget-dashboard

INNOVATING WITH BIG DATA

Global Pulse Labs	A network of innovation labs that brings together UN agencies, governments, academics, and the private sector to implement data innovation programs for improving data-driven decision making and to contribute to development of regulatory frameworks that address data sharing and privacy issues and provide support to the public sector for strengthening capacity to integrate real-time insights into policy and practice.		Kampala, Uganda, and Jakarta, Indonesia	Pulse Lab Jakarta Pulse Lab Kampala	http://www.unglobalpulse.org/about-new
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Use of Satellite and Cell Phone Data	Namibia's Ministry of Health, with support from the Global Fund and the Clinton Health Access Initiative, used satellite images and cell phone data to better target distribution of malaria bed nets to key areas.	2013	Namibia	Ministry of Health	http://dataimpacts.org/project/malaria/
Use of Mobile Phone Data	The Data and Statistics Division of Seoul's metropolitan government partnered with telecom company KT Corporation to analyze mobile phone data from late-night calls to optimize bus routes, introducing nine new bus lines where demand for public transportation was highest.	2012	South Korea	Metropolitan Government	http://dataimpacts.org/project/mobile-phone-data-optimize-bus-routes/
Use of Scanner Data	Statistics New Zealand is using scanner data from barcodes to measure price changes for products sold through supermarkets and for consumer electronics.	2014	New Zealand	Statistics New Zealand	http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/economic_indicators/CPI_inflation/cpi-price-change-scanner-data.aspx

USING CITIZEN OPINION TO DRIVE ACCOUNTABILITY AND PERFORMANCE IN GOVERNMENT

Barazas	These community advocacy forums serve as a platform for encouraging the participation of citizens at the local government level. Similar to town hall meetings, barazas bring leaders and members of the community together to share information and discuss implementation of programs, helping to build accountability and transparency in service delivery.	Introduced in 2009 by the Office of the Prime Minister.	Uganda	Office of the Prime Minister	http://opm.go.ug/baraza-program/
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Albuquerque Goals Forum	The forum is one platform the city uses to solicit citizen input in its goal-setting process. It gives residents the opportunity to come together as a community to discuss progress and priorities for their city. Input received from the forum is used to prepare a report for the mayor with recommended goals, vision, and community conditions.	Residents of Albuquerque have met since 1995.	United States	City of Albuquerque, New Mexico, Indicators Progress Commission	http://nmfirst.org/event-details/albuquerque-goals-forum
Participatory Budgeting (PB)	Pioneered in Latin America, this process can help give marginalized populations a voice in deciding how public funds are spent and promote greater transparency in government.	First launched in Brazil in 1989; now implemented in more than 15 countries in the region.	Multiple		http://ella.practicalaction.org/wp-content/uploads/files/111129_GOV_BudPubPol_SPOTKNOW3_0.pdf
Framework for Strengthening Citizen-Government Partnerships for Frontline Service Delivery Monitoring	The framework lays out guiding principles for the implementation of citizen-based monitoring (CBM) in local governments.	Ongoing, based on findings from a pilot that ran from September 2013 to March 2015.	South Africa	Department for Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation	http://www.dpme.gov.za/keyfocusareas/cbm-Site/Pages/default.aspx
BlightSTAT	BlightSTAT is a monthly public meeting run by the New Orleans Office of Performance and Accountability to track the city's blight eradication process.	2010	United States	City of New Orleans, Louisiana, Office of Performance and Accountability	https://www.nola.gov/code-enforcement/blightstat/

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Mi Quito	A crowdsourcing platform for soliciting citizen feedback and solutions that address the city's most pressing challenges and for improving delivery of public services.		Ecuador	Municipality of Quito	http://mi.quito.gob.ec/faqs
synAthina	An online platform for soliciting feedback from community members in problem-solving and reform. Citizens post their ideas and are connected with representatives from government, NGOs, or the private sector who may support their proposals.		Greece	Municipality of Athens	http://www.synathina.gr/el/ http://mayorchallenge.bloomberg.org/ideas/synathina-a-public-platform-for-engaged-citizens/