



# OGD action plan design

Division for Public Administration and Development Management (DPADM), United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA)

# Content

- The purpose of an OGD action plan
- Using S.M.A.R.T. methodology for action planning
- Designing ambitious but realistic action plans
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# What is an OGD action plan

An OGD action plan is the specific and detailed description of the activities, outputs, timeline and milestones to implement:

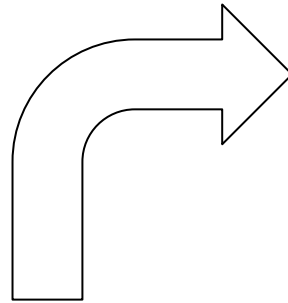
- the OGD strategy
- any related policy or amendments to the relevant legal framework
- OGD pilot projects

# Designing an action plan

Iterative and user centered design process

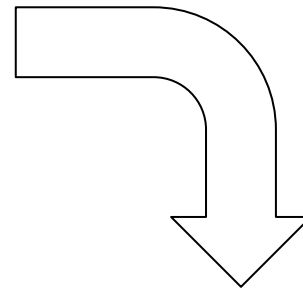
## 1. Planning phase

Assessment and stakeholder consultations



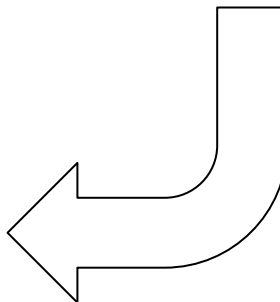
## 2. Design and development

User centered design and iterative development



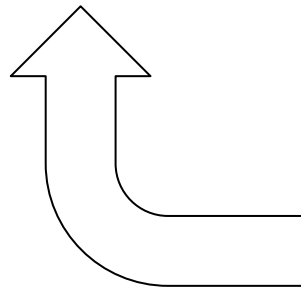
## 3. Implementation

Step by step implementation with feedback loops



## 4. Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation to inform future improvements



# Ambitious versus realistic

The **OGD Strategy** sets the priorities for action planning. An **Action Plan** is developed based on the strategy. The Action Plan should be ambitious but also realistic.

- Understanding the meaning of “ambitious” and “realistic” OGD action planning, requires understanding the local context, its challenges and opportunities.
- The UNDESA OGD Assessment can help understand the local conditions and challenges to formulate policy and actions.

# S.M.A.R.T. methodology

The heart of an Action Plan is a list of SPECIFIC goals, WELL DEFINED using S.M.A.R.T. methodology. Each goal must be:

- Specific
- Measurable
- Agreed upon
- Realistic
- Time-based

The Plan needs to specify the person/organization each action/responsibility is assigned to.

# Example of an action - initial formulation

“By 2016, the Ministry of Finance will publish the National Budget for public use. The budget will contain detailed information. In the following years, the budgets will be published at the beginning of each new budget cycle.”

When identifying each action, the following question needs to be asked:

*Is it: Specific - Measurable - Agreed upon - Relevant - Time-based?*

# Example of an action - improved formulation

“By **June 2016** the **Department of Budget planning of the** Ministry of Finance will publish the National Budget for public use **on its website in order to improve transparency and public oversight**. The budget will **be published following Open Data best practice in a non-aggregated form and as detailed and granular possible**. In the following years, the budgets will be published at the beginning of each new budget cycle.”

*Is it : Specific - Measurable - Agreed upon - Relevant - Time-based?*



# Example of improved structured action

Objective	Action	Specification	Owner	Timeline	Indicators
Improve fiscal transparency and public oversight over the national budget.	Publish the National Budget for public use on the website.	The budget will be published following Open Data best practice in a non-aggregated form and as detailed and granular possible.	Department of Budget Planning of the Ministry of Finance.	June 2016.  In the following years, at the beginning of each new budget cycle.	Published on time.  Non-aggregated form and as detailed and granular as possible.  Reusable and relevant to stakeholders.

# Countries' action plan examples: Mexico

“Create and implement a national policy for the publication and use of open data that is clear, provides legal certainty, uses open and interoperable standards, is guided by the principle of broadest publicity and considers the following:

- Guidelines for publishing open data with the participation of experts in keeping with international best practices
- Feedback, participation and complaints mechanisms for the user community
- Initiatives to promote the use of data in society and government
- Guarantees of privacy for those who provide, use and reuse data”

[www.opengovpartnership.org/country/mexico/commitment](http://www.opengovpartnership.org/country/mexico/commitment)

# Countries' action plan examples: UK

The UK government endorses the principles of open contracting. “We will build on the existing foundation of transparency in procurement and contracting and, in consultation with civil society organisations and other stakeholders, we will look at ways to enhance the scope, breadth and usability of published contractual data.”

[www.opengovpartnership.org/country/united-kingdom/commitment](http://www.opengovpartnership.org/country/united-kingdom/commitment)

# Countries' action plan examples: Philippines

“A tripartite initiative between government, civil society and business to ensure greater transparency in revenues from extractive industries, specifically through the publication of a report that compares government and industry figures on government revenues in mining, oil and gas. This publication is verified by an independent and internationally accredited auditor.”

[www.opengovpartnership.org/country/philippines/commitment](http://www.opengovpartnership.org/country/philippines/commitment)

# Countries' action plan examples: USA

“Strengthen data management and release practices. To ensure that agency data assets are managed and maintained throughout their life cycle, agencies must adopt effective data asset portfolio management approaches. Within six (6) months of the date of this Memorandum, agencies and interagency groups must review and, where appropriate, revise existing policies and procedures to strengthen their data management and release practices to ensure consistency with the requirements in this Memorandum, and take the following actions:

- Create and maintain an enterprise data inventory
- Create and maintain a public data listing
- Create a process to engage with customers to help facilitate and prioritize data release
- Clarify roles and responsibilities for promoting efficient and effective data release practices”

<https://www.opengovpartnership.org/countries/united-states>

# Countries' action plan examples: Indonesia

“Promoting transparency and accountability on budget information at National level. The data and information to be published include: national budget (proposed & enacted), project and budget list, periodical budget disbursement, annual budget report, audit.”

“Promoting transparency and accountability on budget information (activity based) at District level. The data and information to be published include: regional budget (proposed & enacted), project (sub-district level) and budget list, and budget disbursement.”

“Promoting transparency and accountability on procurement activities of government institutions. E-procurement software will be installed and operated at 56 central government institutions. (Track II, December 2012).”

<https://www.opengovpartnership.org/countries/indonesia>

# Countries' action plan examples: Kenya

“Committed to improve accountability through tackling corruption, working with non-state actors in improving government oversight and empowering citizens in governance through devolution. These three imperatives are the hallmarks of an open, transparent and responsive government.”

“Provides to the public up-to-date information on funding sources and allocations from bi-lateral donors through the e-promis portal. The Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS), in collaboration with Strathmore Business School, has also developed a data visualization portal for citizens, researchers and other users to be able to access and use data from Government.”

<https://www.opengovpartnership.org/countries/kenya>

# Countries' action plan examples: Uruguay

“Our mission lies in consolidating the OGD initiative while addressing the following challenges:

- Promote a culture of openness by default that encourages the opening of data in the strategic sectors of the Government.
- Establish regulatory frameworks and technological infrastructure to facilitate the publication and use of open data, ensuring adoption and compliance with internationally recognized standards.
- Encourage the creation and sustainability of communities, with capacity for the creation or improvement of public services and monitoring of government administration in collaboration with State agencies through the use of open data.
- Contribute to the solution of complex public problems, allowing citizens and public policy makers to access new forms of analysis based on data”.

*(unofficial translation from Spanish)*

<https://agesic.gub.uy/innovaportal/file/6332/1/plan-de-accion-nacional-de-datos-abiertos-2016-2018.pdf>



# Thank you!

Division for Public Administration and Development Management (DPADM) of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA).

OGD Project and OGDCE Guidelines  
[publicadministration.un.org/en/ogd](http://publicadministration.un.org/en/ogd)

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