
Open Government Partnership New Zealand Final Self-assessment Report

First National Action Plan 2014-16

September 2016

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1 Introduction and background

This report provides the final self-assessment of New Zealand's first National Action Plan as part of its membership in the Open Government Partnership (OGP). New Zealand submitted its first plan in October 2014 covering the period of 1 July 2014-30 June 2016.

New Zealand's democratic system operates through a culture and commitment to openness, freedom of information and public accountability. New Zealand's commitment to the OGP solidifies these principles and values. New Zealand's first action plan sought to reflect its strong record of openness, transparency and citizen engagement in government by highlighting existing and developing initiatives and by targeting ambitious and transformational programmes for further progress.

New Zealand's first action plan committed to the following initiatives:

- [Better Public Services Results programme](#)
- [Government ICT Strategy and Action Plan to 2017](#)
- Responding to the [2013 Transparency International New Zealand National Integrity System Assessment](#) report
- Review progress of the [Kia Tūtahi \(Standing Together\) Relationship Accord](#).

The following table, published in 2014, showed how the plan's commitments contributed to OGP principles and its 'grand challenges'¹:

Commitment	Open Government Partnership principles				Open Government Partnership grand challenges		
	Transparency	Accountability	Participation	Technology and innovation	Improving public services	Increasing public integrity	More effectively managing public resources
Report on progress towards Better Public Services results	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Government ICT Strategy and Action Plan to 2017	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
National Integrity System assessment report	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
The Kia Tūtahi (Standing Together) Relationship Accord			✓			✓	

Commitments 1 and 2 of New Zealand's first action plan comprised ongoing and comprehensive work programmes across the New Zealand Government. Commitment 3, the response to the Transparency International Integrity Plus 2013 National Integrity System Assessment Report (NIS Assessment Report), has required an assessment of progress across a range of governmental and non-governmental actions and agencies.

The OGP recognises that, for many countries, including existing projects and programmes such as Commitments 1 and 2 may be appropriate. The expectation accompanying this is that where existing projects or programmes are included they will be ambitious in terms of expediting outcomes and stretching existing government

¹ Following publication of the 2014 OGP Action Plan the environment has continually evolved and programmes have adapted to reflect this. Particularly, the Government ICT Strategy and Action Plan to 2017 has included one refresh of the strategy and two refreshes to the action plan. The Open by Default commitments under Action 13 of the original Government ICT Action Plan were carried forward into Action Area 4 of the refreshed Government ICT Action Plan in 2014. This change is now reflected in the body of this report.

activities beyond baselines and demonstrate measurable year-on-year advancement against the OGP's grand challenges. While pre-existing, both the Better Public Services (BPS) Results programme and the Government ICT Strategy and Action Plan to 2017 (ICT Strategy and Action Plan) are focused on achieving system-wide transformational change.

In all cases there is an obvious additional benefit from including existing work in the action plans – namely the transparency and accountability arising from greater public and international exposure of the Government's intentions in each of these programme areas, as well as the annual reporting on progress for each programme in an international forum.

In mid-2015 the State Services Commissioner appointed a Stakeholder Advisory Group to provide feedback on the 2014-16 action plan and to help develop New Zealand's next action plan. The group provided an opportunity for officials working directly on the programmes and stakeholder representatives to consider the nature of reform and to discuss progress in detail.

2 National Action Plan process

Consultation during implementation

New Zealand engaged with community members via two key channels during its first action plan. These were:

- 1) A representative Stakeholder Advisory Group was appointed in 2015 in response to feedback and it began meeting in August of that year. It considered:
 - specific briefings for group members from each of the agencies responsible for delivery of action plan commitments
 - progress on commitments and provided feedback on the mid-term self-assessment.

The group was comprised of two academics, two civil society leaders, a political commentator and an ICT practitioner. Its members were:

- Fuimaono Tuiasau (Chair)
- Professor Miriam Lips (Deputy Chair)
- Dave Henderson
- Colin James
- Associate Professor Michael Macaulay
- Karaitiana Taiuru.

- 2) Specific public feedback was sought on New Zealand's progress on its commitments during the mid-term assessment. This took place during a three-week period through www.govt.nz. To encourage concise feedback, the online form required submitters to provide short submissions on the action plan commitments, and Government's progress in delivering them. (State Services Commission (SSC) received feedback from some submitters that the character limit within the text field hampered their ability to submit fuller feedback gathered from their wider constituency.) Enhancements to the online form were subsequently made to improve the user experience while encouraging succinct feedback.

The online engagement drew an initial set of 31 submissions. One of these submitters elected to provide a more detailed submission to New Zealand's webpage on the OGP website while another submitter provided a detailed submission to the SSC's OGP mailbox.

Government performance in terms of freedom of information and public record-keeping were noted by a number of submitters as the most important areas for improvement.

Concern was expressed about a lack of ambition in the action plan, in terms of the number of commitments, and inclusion of existing programmes.

3 Implementation of National Action Plan commitments

Better Public Services Results

The Better Public Services programme is a world-leading, cross-government initiative by the New Zealand Government to hold itself to account in delivering better services for New Zealanders. Specific result areas for government action and focus were chosen and these are outlined in the following tables. These results are continually monitored and reported on publicly with a focus on ambitious targets. While the programme does set time-bound targets for achievement, the long-term outlook is on where to focus next and how to make further improvements to public service delivery and management of public resources.

Lead Implementing Agency: State Services Commission				
Name and number of the commitment	<i>Commitment 1: BPS results programme</i>			
Main Objective	Result one: Reducing long term welfare dependence			
Commitment Description	By June 2018 reduce the number of people receiving main benefits by 25% and reduce the long-term cost of benefit dependence (as measured by an estimated accumulated actuarial release) by \$13 billion. [Revised target in 2015]			
Relevance	OGP principles: transparency, accountability and participation OGP grand challenges: improving public services, increasing public integrity, and more effectively managing public resources.			
Ambition	This result area, particularly the ambitious revised target, is a significant challenge for the social sector that requires greater collaboration between government agencies. The diversity of the population (clients seeking welfare assistance) will mean that reaching the target within the current fiscal context will require more targeted and diverse services from across government and better matched job opportunities for clients. It will also require active participation and support from employers, along with a stronger focus on improving clients' work-readiness. Work toward the new target involves a cross-agency approach by the ministries of Health; Education; Business, Innovation and Employment; Social Development; the Department of Corrections, New Zealand Police, and the Accident Compensation Corporation.			
Completion Level	Not started	Limited	Substantial ✓	Completed
Progress Description	Reporting on the journey and the associated data for Result Area 1 continues to be reported and shown on SSC's website twice a year. The next update is expected in October 2016. http://www.ssc.govt.nz/bps-reducing-dependence The first measure associated with this result, 'numbers on main benefits (excluding student hardship)', continues to fall from the December 2013 baseline figure of 321,869, to 286,939 in September 2015, a 10.6% reduction. The second measure, 'accumulated actuarial release', and its target of \$13.3 billion by June 2018, reached \$2.4 billion by September 2015. This relates to a reduction in the long-term government financial liability associated with the benefit system.			

Main Objective	Result two: Increase participation in early childhood education			
Commitment Description	By the beginning of 2017, 98% of children starting school will have participated in quality early childhood education.			
Relevance	OGP principles: transparency, accountability and participation OGP 'grand challenges': improving public services, increasing public integrity and more effectively managing public resources.			
Ambition	Early Childhood Education (ECE) participation rates have been increasing steadily since 2012. Over the past 18 months the rate of increase has slowed down, with the rate reaching around 96.4% at December 2015. Much of the progress has come from targeting Māori, Pasifika and low income communities which had the largest number of non-participation rates. Success will depend on engaging with the hardest to reach families who are least likely to engage in ECE but most likely to benefit from it. To improve participation rates with these groups, the Ministry of Education is intensifying its engagement activities with priority communities to reach the 98% target by 2017.			
Completion Level	Not started	Limited	Substantial ✓	Completed
Progress Description	This result description, the associated data and case studies continue to be published twice a year on SSC's website. The next update is expected in October 2016. https://www.ssc.govt.nz/bps-supporting-vulnerable-children#result2 The ECE participation rate prior to attending school was 96.4% for the 12 months to December 2015. This was up by 0.3 percentage points from 96.1% for the previous year.			

Main Objective	Result three: Increase infant immunisation rates and reduce the incidence of rheumatic fever			
Commitment Description	1) Increase infant immunisation rates so that 95% of eight-month-olds are fully immunised by December 2014 and maintain this through to July 2017. 2) Reduce the incidence of rheumatic fever by two-thirds to 1.4 cases per 100,000 people by 2017.			
Relevance	OGP principles: transparency, accountability, and participation. OGP grand challenges: improving public services, increasing public integrity and more effectively managing public resources			
Ambition	In the quarter ending December 2015, 93.7% of eight-month-olds were fully vaccinated (an increase from 93.4% at the end of September 2015). The last 1.3% of children will be the hardest to reach owing to cultural, social, financial or other barriers to accessing primary care. Ninety-five percent of 12-month-olds were fully immunised at this point. This suggests the target can be reached with more support for timely immunisation. The Ministry of Health is also undertaking further work to investigate the reasons why some parents choose not to vaccinate their children. Rates for first rheumatic fever hospitalisations continue to fall, with the latest data collection from January 2015 showing the rate as 2.1 per			

	100,000.			
Completion Level	Not started	Limited	Substantial ✓	Completed
Progress Description	The measurement and reporting of this data continues to be updated on SSC's website. http://www.ssc.govt.nz/bps-supporting-vulnerable-children#rheumatic Progress continues to be made toward meeting the 2017 rheumatic fever target rate of 1.4 per 100,000. There was a 45% decrease in rheumatic fever hospitalisations from the baseline (2009/10 to 2011/12) by the end of 2015. Once the first six months of this calendar year data are analysed we will have a better understanding of target achievement. There has been significant success with a rising trend in immunisation levels in recent years towards the target but achieving the last 2% will require increased targeting of awareness-raising measures to specific populations and caregiver groups.			

Main Objective	Result four: Reduce the number of assaults on children			
Commitment Description	The 10-year rise in children experiencing physical abuse will be halted and current numbers reduced by 5% in 2017.			
Relevance	OGP principles: transparency, accountability OGP 'grand challenges': improving public services, increasing public integrity, more effectively managing public resources.			
Ambition	This Result Area is on track to achieve the target of reducing the number of assaults on children. In the 12 months to September 2015, 3,011 children experienced substantiated physical abuse, a 3.2% decrease on the year to September 2014 (3,144). Going forward, the focus will be on sustaining better results in the longer term and addressing the causes of child maltreatment.			
Completion Level	Not started	Limited	Substantial ✓	Completed

Progress Description	The description, information and associated data within this result area continues to be updated on SSC's website every six months. http://www.ssc.govt.nz/bps-supporting-vulnerable-children#result4 Ten Children's Teams have now been established, the most recent in Counties Manukau. The Children's Teams expect to work with around 3,800 children per year. As of 31 October 2015, 569 children have been referred to the Children's Teams. Children's Teams bring together frontline professionals from local education, health and the social sector to respond to the needs of vulnerable children. Under the Community Investment Strategy, government is working to ensure funding is aligned to priorities, is well-targeted, and is based on evidence of effectiveness. Some funding is being reprioritised to better support vulnerable children, for example, the reprioritisation of funding to expand Family Start. Family start is a free, voluntary, home-based service to support mothers who are pregnant and families with babies under 12 months of age.
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Main Objective	Result five: Increase the proportion of 18-year-olds with National Certificate of Educational Achievement (NCEA) Level 2 or equivalent qualification			
Commitment Description	85% of 18-year-olds will have achieved NCEA Level 2 or an equivalent qualification in 2017			
Relevance	OGP principles: transparency, accountability and participation OGP grand challenges: Improving public services, increasing public integrity and more effectively managing public resources.			
Ambition	The 2015 NCEA Level 2 achievement result for all 18-year-olds is on track at 83.3%. This represents a nine percentage point increase since 2011 and is on track to achieve the 85% target by 2017. Achievement levels for 18-year-old Māori and Pasifika are not on track to achieve the target. Gaining 85% NCEA Level 2 qualifications for Māori and Pasifika students requires reconnecting young people not in employment, education or training into learning programmes; and increasing the retention, engagement and achievement of Māori and Pasifika students in schools. The Ministry of Education is combining the efforts of secondary and tertiary education providers with a multi-agency intervention called Count Me In, involving Ministry of Social Development, Justice sector agencies, Te Puni Kōkiri, the Ministry of Pacific Island Affairs and iwi (tribes) to improve education outcomes for and with Māori and Pasifika.			
Completion Level	Not started	Limited	Substantial ✓	Completed

Progress Description	The description, information and associated data within this result area continues to be updated on SSC's website every six months. https://www.ssc.govt.nz/bps-boosting-skills-employment New programmes focusing on supporting student retention and achievement are delivering: • improved learning outcomes for students, providing greater choice and opportunities to progress to further education, training and employment • greater curriculum choice and delivery that is relevant to students and responsive to the labour market • better parent, whānau (family), iwi and local community involvement in supporting student achievement and engagement • accelerated NCEA Level 2 success for Māori and Pasifika students • more education options that are better connected with employers.
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Main Objective	Result six: Increase the number of 25 to 34-year-olds with advanced trade qualifications, diplomas and degrees (at Level 4 or above)			
Commitment Description	60% of 25 to 34-year-olds will have a qualification at Level 4 or above by 2018.			
Relevance	OGP principles: transparency, accountability and participation OGP grand challenges: improving public services, increasing public integrity and more effectively managing public resources.			
Ambition	As the number of young people achieving NCEA Level 2 continues to rise, there is a need to focus on progression for young people into NCEA Level 3 and further education at Level 4 and above. Progression into Level 4 or higher study by 19-year-olds has remained steady at 48% over 2010-14. The Ministry of Education is looking to address system issues to ensure schools and tertiary education providers have progression pathways linked to industry needs, and approaches to support more young people transition into study at Level 4 and above, and into careers. Annual data to December 2015 shows 54.7% of 25 to 34-year-olds with a qualification at Level 4 or above. The tertiary education system is supporting more young people to complete qualifications at Level 4 or above and gains have increased for Māori and Pasifika young people. To support increases in the skilled workforce, study opportunities in high demand areas, such as engineering and trades, are being promoted and expanded and information on graduate employment outcomes is being made more accessible to inform study decisions. Given the Result 6 target relates to the workforce aged 25 to 34, the effects of net migration will provide some uncertainty around future progress towards the target, especially with net migration currently at record highs, of 3.5% increase in this age group in the year to December 2015.			
Completion Level	Not started	Limited	Substantial ✓	Completed

Progress Description	The description, information and associated data within this result area continues to be updated on SSC's website every six months. http://www.ssc.govt.nz/bps-boosting-skills-employment#result6 Progress is supported by: • providing better information to students on the salary and employment outcomes of study to inform students' study and career choices, such as through the Occupation Outlook smartphone app • improving the New Zealand careers system in terms of information, advice and guidance provided • expanding and improving apprenticeships, through the Māori and Pasifika Trades Training programme and the provision of additional funding and an increasing number of trade and apprenticeship places across the New Zealand system.
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Main Objective	Result seven: Reduce the rate of total crime, violent crime and youth crime			
Commitment Description	By June 2017, reduce the violent crime rate by 20% and reduce the youth crime rate by 25%; by 2018 reduce the total crime rate by 20%.			
Relevance	OGP principles: transparency, accountability and participation OGP 'grand challenges': improving public services, increasing public integrity and more effectively managing public resources.			
Ambition	Good progress was made toward achieving the total crime target from mid-2011 to the end of 2014 but reported violent crime is increasing. There is also a rise in the number of burglary offences, making it more difficult to achieve the total crime rate target (revised in 2015 from a 15% to a 20% reduction in crime). The bulk of the increase in violent crime over 2015 comprises offences committed in dwellings. Dwelling-based violence has a strong correlation with family violence. A cross-government focus on strategies to address family violence has contributed to greater public awareness and reporting, resulting in increased recording by Police of family violence offending and a corresponding increase in criminal proceedings. Increased reporting, and its flow-on effect on the violent crime rate, may continue over the next few years.			
Completion Level	Not started	Limited	Substantial ✓	Completed
Progress Description	The description, information and associated data within this result area continues to be updated on SSC's website every six months. https://www.ssc.govt.nz/bps-reducing-crime#result7 From August 2015-February 2016, the results have been mixed, with total crime levelling off and the violent crime rate stabilising. Since June 2011, total crime has fallen by 17%, violent crime by 10%, and youth crime by 39%. The youth crime rate is down 39% against the June 2011 baseline, well beyond the target of 25% reduction. In the year ending September 2015, there were 58,120 fewer crimes (2,739 fewer violent crimes) and 2,323 fewer youth court first			

	appearances than in the year ending June 2011.
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Main Objective	Result eight: Reduce reoffending			
Commitment Description	Reduce the re-offending rate by 25% by 2017.			
Relevance	OGP principles: transparency, accountability and participation OGP grand challenges: improving public services, increasing public integrity and more effectively managing public resources.			
Ambition	The ambition is to reduce the rate of reoffending. Analysis has shown the reoffending rate, which measures the churn of offenders through the system, is currently not indicating progress; however, the actual number of reoffenders each year has been steadily decreasing since 2011. This means that the Department of Corrections (Corrections) is left with a smaller, more difficult group of offenders more likely to reoffend. To respond, Corrections has put in place a range of additional programmes and interventions to target this group. These interventions include significantly expanding short-term rehabilitation programmes for prisoners serving shorter sentences; intensifying delivery of employment and living skills courses to offenders on Community Work sentences; increasing brief drug and alcohol interventions to those offenders with an identified need; and contacting recently released short-term and community-based offenders to ensure their recovery is progressing smoothly and is on track. Further progress is expected, but some of the benefits of these initiatives will be realised over a longer period of time than the target date of June 2017.			
Completion Level	Not started	Limited	Substantial ✓	Completed
Progress Description	The description, information and associated data within this result area continues to be updated on SSC's website every six months. http://www.ssc.govt.nz/bps-reducing-crime#result8 There is sound evidence for the effectiveness of programmes to reduce re-offending. When outcomes of participants in a specific programme are compared to those of offenders of comparable risk but who did not complete the programme, Corrections routinely records significant reductions in rates of reconviction and re-imprisonment amongst programme participants. Results for individual programmes are published in Corrections' annual reports.			

Main Objective	Result nine: New Zealand businesses have a one-stop online shop for all government advice they need to run and grow their business			
Commitment Description	Business costs in dealing with government will reduce by 25% by 2017, through a year-on-year reduction in effort required to work with agencies. Government services to business will have similar key performance ratings as leading private sector firms by July 2017 and businesses will be able to contribute to this through an online feedback system from July 2013			
Relevance	OGP principles: transparency, accountability and participation, technology and innovation OGP 'grand challenges': improving public services, increasing public integrity and more effectively managing public resources.			
Ambition	Making it easier for business to interact with government will make New Zealand a more attractive place for domestic and international businesses to work. It will also allow existing kiwi businesses to thrive in a less complex regulatory environment. This will enable more meaningful participation of business in government, particularly using technology and innovation as enabling mechanisms.			
Completion Level	Not started	Limited	Substantial ✓	Completed
Description	The description, information and associated data within this result area continues to be updated on SSC's website every six months. http://www.ssc.govt.nz/bps-interaction-with-govt#result9 There were slight increases in both government effort (up from 84 to 88 index points) and private sector effort (from 77 to 83 points) in the six months ending December 2015. The survey data indicates that regulatory change, such as the impact of the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015, is a key contributing factor to overall effort for business customers dealing with government			

Main Objective	Result ten: To make it easier for New Zealanders to transact with Government in a digital environment.			
Commitment Description	An average of 70% of New Zealand's most common transactions will be completed in a digital environment by 2017.			
Relevance	OGP principles: transparency, accountability, participation, technology and innovation OGP grand challenges: improving public services, increasing public integrity and more effectively managing public resources.			
Ambition	Building more a transparent and accountable delivery of public services through a digital environment is the ambition for this result. Allowing a more meaningful and tailored involvement and access to government services is also being sought through increasing the proportion of services being delivered online.			
Completion Level	Not started	Limited	Substantial ✓	Completed
Description	The description, information and associated data with this result area continues to be updated on SSC's website every six months. http://www.ssc.govt.nz/bps-interaction-with-govt#result10 In 2015 Cabinet agreed to shift the Result ten focus towards delivering integrated digital services [CAB Min (15) 15/2]. The adoption of integrated service delivery will substantially change the way things are done in government, with particular emphasis on service delivery and interaction with customers. Example: From March 2015, when new parents are registering the birth of their child (with Department of Internal Affairs (DIA)) they are able to choose to apply for an IRD Number for their child in the same application. This option is available digitally. Overall, progress continues to trend towards achieving the 70% target by 2017, with 2015 projections and latest quarterly reporting supporting a 71.4% forecast. Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE) satisfaction survey: ninety-two percent of survey respondents reported they would use online forms over paper forms if they had to apply for another visa (Immigration New Zealand) Customers happy renewing passports online: customers, including New Zealanders living overseas, report satisfaction with the fast turnaround times for online passport renewals. Digital uptake for the last quarter (Q3) was up 11% on the corresponding quarter in 2015. More people paying tax online: the number of people paying their tax online in quarter three increased 4.6 percentage points (6%) over the same quarter in 2015. Payments by cheque now make up less than 10% of the payments. Digital uptake exceeded 50% for the first time in the December 2015 quarter.			

2 Government Information and Communications Technology (ICT) Strategy

- [ICT Strategy and Action Plan to 2017](#)
- [Action 13 / Action Area 4](#)

Lead Implementing Agency: Department of Internal Affairs				
Name and number of the commitment	Commitment 2 – Government ICT Strategy and Action Plan to 2017			
Main Objective	Achieve a single, coherent ICT ecosystem supporting radically transformed public services			
Commitment Description	The Government ICT Strategy and Action Plan to 2017 will remove system barriers, enabling agencies to more effectively embrace the principles of open government and overcome the OGP grand challenges.			
Relevance	The strategy takes a customer-centric, ICT-enabled approach to transforming and integrating services across government to: • unlock the value of government information by making data open • harness technology to deliver better, trusted, public services.			
Ambition	ICT is not just about technology – it is about the ways in which information and technology are used to deliver better services and enhance trust and confidence in government.			
Completion Level	Not started	Limited	Substantial ✓	Completed
Description	Some specific actions from the Government ICT Strategy that in particular have contributed to OGP outcomes are described in the next section of this report under Action Area 4 in the refreshed Government ICT Action Plan. Other achievements under the Government ICT Strategy that contribute to advancing open government, including technology and innovation, include: • the focus on citizen-centric service delivery, where services are built around citizens' life events, rather than traditional agency boundaries. Key enablers of this vision have been delivered, including: ○ the identity verification service RealMe² ○ the Govt.nz platform that makes it easy for people to find, access and use New Zealand government information online³. • establishing the role of Government Chief Privacy Officer to support the public service to build capability in privacy and security management. A Privacy Maturity Assessment Framework has been developed to help agencies assess their existing capability and establish improvement plans⁴ • setting up the system-wide ICT Assurance function and publishing two ICT Assurance Frameworks (covering ICT Operations, and ICT Projects and Programmes) to help agencies realise the benefits of their ICT investments⁵ • delivering new common capabilities to deliver system-wide cost savings and make it easier for agencies to work together⁶			

² <https://www.realme.govt.nz/>

³ <https://www.govt.nz/>

⁴ <https://www.ict.govt.nz/governance-and-leadership/the-gcio-team/government-chief-privacy-officer/>

⁵ <https://www.ict.govt.nz/ict-system-assurance/about-ict-system-assurance/ict-assurance-frameworks/>

⁶ <https://www.ict.govt.nz/services/>

	• issuing cloud computing guidance for agencies⁷ and conducting a review of how to accelerate the use of cloud computing within the public sector⁸ • the June 2016 launch of the beta version of data.govt.nz to test ways to improve public discoverability and access to quality open government data • the Government Chief Information Officer (GCIO) Partnership Framework⁹ to provide the executive leadership and system-wide commitment to working in partnership to ensure the success of the Government ICT Strategy. This strengthens the formality of the joined-up approach to strategy and shared investment opportunities and further enables the achievement of government priorities, such as the pursuit of open data and the Better Public Services Programme. The Partnership Framework has enabled: ○ senior leaders across government to refresh the ambitions of the Government ICT Strategy¹⁰ ○ development of an integrated work programme¹¹ ○ a Data Investment Framework to be drafted through the Information Working Group to identify the data and analytics investment priorities for government. • the Govt.nz platform that makes it easy for people to find, access and use New Zealand government information online¹². For example, in March 2016 a cross-agency work programme has improved the delivery and access to health and financial information for older people, which limits the need to go to multiple websites to get the information they and their families/whanāu need.
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⁷ <https://www.ict.govt.nz/guidance-and-resources/information-management/requirements-for-cloud-computing/>

⁸ <https://www.ict.govt.nz/guidance-and-resources/information-management/requirements-for-cloud-computing/2016-cloud-services-review/>

⁹ <https://www.ict.govt.nz/governance-and-leadership/governance-groups/partnership-framework/>

¹⁰ <https://www.ict.govt.nz/strategy-and-action-plan/strategy/>

¹¹ <https://www.ict.govt.nz/strategy-and-action-plan/government-ict-strategy-implementation/>

¹² <https://www.govt.nz/>

Lead Implementing Agency: Land Information New Zealand				
Name and number of the commitment	Commitment 2 with a specific focus on new Action Area 4 in the ICT Strategy and Action Plan (previously ICT Strategy Action 13) – Open by Default: Active Reuse of Information Assets.			
Main Objective	To increase economic and social value through government data re-use, enable more efficient government through appropriate sharing and alignment of data, increase evidence of transparency in government, and boost external participation in policy development.			
Commitment Description	Drive release of high value public information and data in open machine-readable formats, licensed for reuse to enable innovative reuse by third parties. See the New Zealand Open Government Information and Data work programme. In summary, this programme seeks to: • make non-personal government-held data and information more widely available and discoverable, easy to use and compliant with open government data principles within the New Zealand legal context • facilitate agencies' release of the non-personal government-held data and information that people, communities and businesses want to use and reuse • raise the awareness and knowledge of open data and information within business and civil society and improve the demand for and reuse of, open data.			
Relevance	Direct support for the OGP 'grand challenge' of increasing public integrity and OGP principles covering transparency, participation and innovation, by improving access and reuse of government held information. See: Case Studies of Open Data and Data Reuse .			
Ambition	Government agencies have ongoing, direct relationships with their stakeholders that set their information and data release priorities, and enable innovative reuse which has benefits for New Zealand.			
Completion Level	Not started	Limited	Substantial ✓	Completed
Description	<u>Civil society engagement</u> The Open Government Information and Data work programme broadened its engagement with civil society organisations and business during 2015/16, including the development of the 'Civil Engagement Strategy 2015/16'. Engagement included: • committee membership and direct support to GovHack 2015 and engagement post-event with relevant agencies • delivery of the Open Data Spring Series (specifically 'Session 1: How open data is changing the game everywhere' & 'Session 2: Why/How/When open data is good for business') • delivery of the Alvaro Maz (Code for Australia) Meetup presentation & discussion • launch of bi-monthly newsletters • delivery of live-streamed Google Hangouts with international open data experts, including a live-streamed event at BizDojo			

- delivery of workshop with civil society and business open data advocates to explore how the release and reuse of open data can accelerate
- delivery of the Open Data Showcase at Parliament where civil society and business members were invited, attended and presented
- public consultation on the co-creation of the NZ Government Open Access Licensing framework (NZGOAL)–Software Extension policy
- delivery of an online survey to identify the Top 10 Requested Datasets that civil society would like to see released as open data
- increased engagement tools, including participatory events, workshops and use of new social digital channels.

During engagement, the programme received strong confirmation from the public that its approach is on target, as evidenced by favourable feedback.

Making data ‘open by default’

While a full culture change to achieve an ‘open by default’ approach across government is yet to be achieved, transformative processes are occurring. Agencies are beginning to view data and information as key public assets.

There has been strong progress. All 32 central government agencies have appointed executives or senior managers who understand customer and stakeholder demand for open data to act as data champions. The programme also has encouraged local government to do the same and currently there are 57 data champions at that level. These data champions are drivers for culture change within their individual agencies.

The Open Government Information and Data Programme provides technical assistance to agencies, including explaining open formats and licensing and mechanisms for publishing open data to data champions and other agency officials as required.

Significant support has been provided to data champions to help agencies navigate through their real or perceived barriers. This support has included one-on-one meetings, training, guidance documentation and case studies of success.

The annual agency progress report for 2015 is available online: <https://www.ict.govt.nz/guidance-and-resources/open-government/declaration-open-and-transparent-government/2015-report/>

Results

In the period 1 July 2014-30 June 2016:

- 1,860 new datasets were listed on data.govt.nz
- approximately 80% of these are listed in formats that qualify as three-star or above (available in open, non-proprietary formats, such as CSV, XML or OGC geospatial formats). The remainder are mostly excel spreadsheets.

The government publishes online case studies throughout each year that detail the reuse of open government data. Regular reuse of open government data is also evidenced through organisations such as GovHack (<http://govhack.org.nz/>) and Figure NZ (<http://figure.nz/>); businesses such as Thundermaps (<https://learn.thundermaps.com/>) and DOT Loves Data (<http://dotlovesdata.com/>); and through the launch of sites such as NZ Herald Data Insights (<http://insights.nzherald.co.nz/>).

The current data.govt.nz website is not effective at helping data users find open, useful, reusable data. However, it is anticipated that the proposed migration to the CKAN platform, which is designed for use as a data portal, is expected to provide improved tools to measure and encourage quality, open data delivery and to measure how data users value open data. The CKAN beta.data.govt.nz site was launched in June 2016 to gain feedback from data users and government agencies on its suitability as a replacement for data.govt.nz.

The proposed migration of data.govt.nz to the CKAN platform is driven largely by its capability to raise the quality and usability of agency data releases in a number of ways:

- the dataset preview capabilities will not only allow users to better understand the content and structure of datasets, it will also show agencies the difference between quality machine-readable data and data that is less readily usable
- the ability to associate a number of resources to individual datasets will not only provide users with a richer search/browse experience and options for re-use but will allow, if not encourage, agencies to make data available (and previewable) in a granular form, along with accompanying explanatory material where appropriate.

The provision of a direct link to dataset resources (in contrast to directing users to a webpage from which datasets may be accessed) will not only make data more readily discoverable and accessible to users, it will also permit better analytics to be gathered about the access to, and use of, agency datasets that can be shared with agencies, allowing them to prioritise their data release processes.

3 National Integrity System

Lead Implementing Agency: State Services Commission				
Name and number of the commitment	Commitment 3 – Respond to the recommendations in the National Integrity System Assessment produced by Transparency International New Zealand (TINZ) in 2013			
Main Objective	The main objective of responding to the recommendations is to clarify the issues relating to the recommendations and ascertain the relevant facts and policy considerations in relation to those integrity matters that the State services has a role in or can influence. This is for reporting to government about what, if any, action might be taken.			
Commitment Description	Work with Transparency International's New Zealand branch and with State service agencies on the issues and extent of implementation of the recommendations, to respond to the 2013 New Zealand National Integrity System (NIS) Assessment Report across the 12 'pillars' of New Zealand's integrity system.			
Relevance	Considering the recommendations and responding to them has provided an opportunity to engage with Transparency International on the issues, to take a holistic approach to the integrity work being undertaken across the State services, and consider whether there are opportunities to improve the integrity and transparency of public services and their management through adopting any of the recommendations. Strengthening transparency and increasing the dialogue on our integrity systems improves the quality of what we do and increases public trust and confidence in the State services.			
Ambition	The ambition is to identify whether any further action might be taken in relation to the recommendations.			
Completion Level	Not started	Limited	Substantial	Completed ✓
Description	The NIS recommendations are broad, comprising seven areas and 58 recommendations. Examples of areas covered are legislative processes, quality of policy advice, public sector procurement and local government regulation. It was important to work with TINZ on the issues and identify relative priorities. This engagement process has enhanced our collective knowledge and understanding of New Zealand's integrity systems and the roles that State service agencies are playing in strengthening the system. It was necessary to consult widely across government, as a number of the recommendations touch on more than one area and have made ongoing progress. The response published, https://www.ssc.govt.nz/tinz, shows that the substance of many of the NIS recommendations have been implemented. Some examples are: • updating and strengthening New Zealand's anti-bribery legislation and Ratification of the United Nations Convention against Corruption • development and implementation of the first OGP National Action Plan			

	• developing and implementing a strategy to promote ‘evidence-based policy making’ • strengthening transparency, agency capability and accountability for public sector procurement • encouraging proactive release of official information and promoting enhanced compliance with, and understanding of, the Official Information Act 1982. A small number of recommendations are not being implemented as they are contrary to the policy framework in place. These are described in the Government’s response.
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4 Kia Tūtahi (Standing Together) Relationship Accord

Lead Implementing Agency: Department of Internal Affairs				
Name and number of the commitment	Commitment 4-Kia Tūtahi Relationship Accord			
Main Objective	To strengthen engagement practices between government agencies and civil society.			
Commitment Description	To review and strengthen relationships between government agencies and civil society organisation in the context of Kia Tūtahi.			
Relevance	Relevant to goals of enhancing civic participation in government decision-making and increasing public integrity.			
Ambition	Establish regular high-level conversations between the community and voluntary sector and government.			
Completion Level	Not started	Limited	Substantial	Completed ✓
Description	The review of the accord was completed in November 2015 and the Minister for the Community and Voluntary Sector informed her Ministerial colleagues of the findings. DIA also published its full review on its website: www.dia.govt.nz/kiatutahi			

4 Conclusion, other initiatives and next steps

Lessons learnt, next steps, conclusion

New Zealand’s first action plan, covering 2014-16, contained commitments that were multi-faceted and delivered improvements in public services, increased public integrity and more effectively managed public resources. There has been significant progress against the plan, and this reflects New Zealand’s ongoing commitment to the values inherent in OGP. However, there remain many opportunities for improvement in the development and implementation of New Zealand’s second action plan.

Civil society and the Independent Reporting Mechanism (IRM) assessment noted clear scope to explore new initiatives as commitments and to show measurable year-on-year advancements in meeting OGP’s ‘grand challenges’.

Expanding consultation using online technologies enables participation by those outside of the main centres and those otherwise unable to have dialogue with government.

Co-creating the commitments between government, civil society and the New Zealand public will enable a broader range of voices to help shape New Zealand’s open government.