

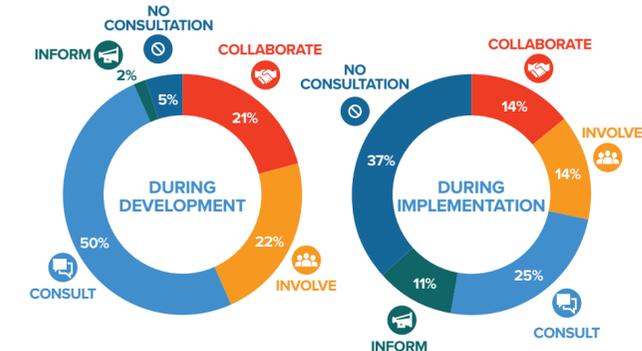
Raising the bar on process Better citizen engagement

Public influence grows - still low at implementation

OGP's standard is to at least "involve" the public during AP development, which 43% of countries meet (up from 35% in 2015), as assessed by IRM. During implementation the expected minimum level is for the public to be

at least "informed" (a lower threshold), which 63% of countries meet (up from 61%). Still, more than a third of countries do not meet this relatively low requirement yet, providing no means of public input during implementation.

Level of citizen engagement



EMPOWER
government and civil society make joint decisions.

COLLABORATE
government works together with civil society to formulate solutions and incorporates advice and recommendations into the decisions to the maximum extent possible.

INVOLVE
government works with civil society to ensure that their concerns and aspirations are directly reflected in the alternatives developed and provides feedback on how public input influenced decisions.

CONSULT
Government keeps civil society informed, listens to and acknowledges concerns and aspirations, and provides feedback on how public input influences decisions.

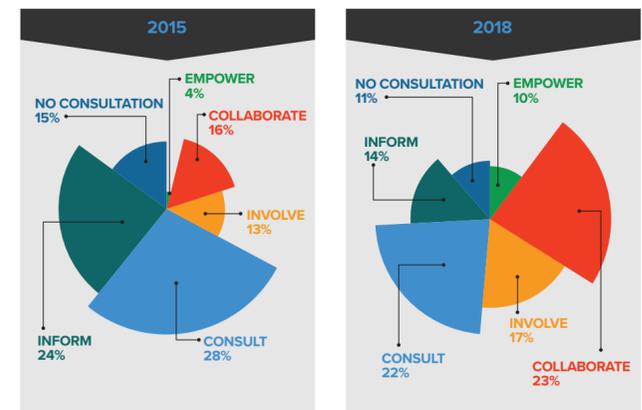
INFORM
Government keeps civil society informed.

NO CONSULTATION
Government does not inform or consult civil society.

Civil society feels more involved

Interestingly, views of civil society respondents on the extent to which they feel involved in the co-creation process have improved markedly. The share of those reporting engagement being at the "empower", "collaborate" or "involve" level has grown by 17 percentage points, while reports of no consultation are even less common than previously.

To help improve the quality and depth of co-creation, OGP has created new support services and launched a [Trust Fund](#) that provides grants to improve co-creation.

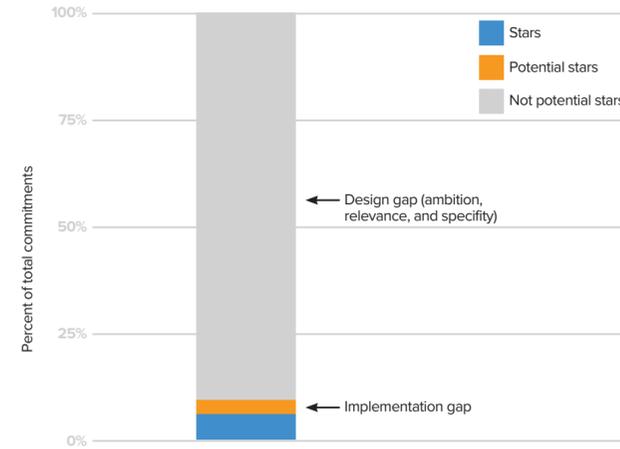


Raising ambition and completion Shooting for the stars

More commitments are being completed, but "ambition" limits effect

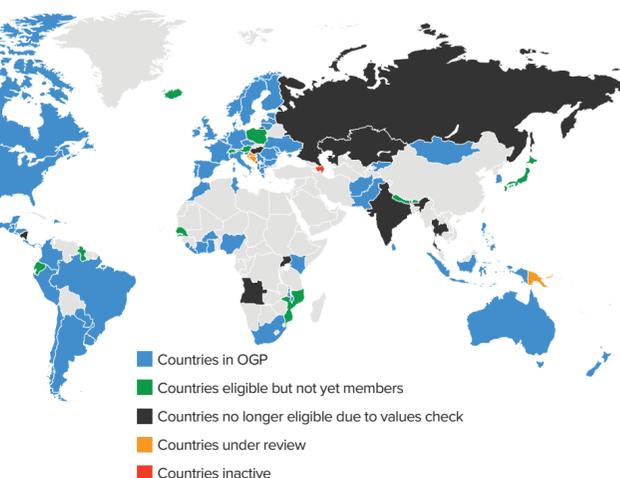
OGP recognizes commitments as "starred" when they are verifiable, relevant to open government, clearly articulate their impact and are on their way to being credibly completed. From all IRM assessed commitments, only 7% are "Starred". The average action plan now has 1.2 stars (up from 0.8), with 74% of countries having at least one star. 55% of all assessed commitments reached substantial completion or were completed (up from 49%).

Why haven't we reached the goal of two stars per action plan? There are multiple reasons but the most fundamental is that there are not enough ambitious commitments being made. Relevance and specificity seem to be less of a problem.



Higher eligibility requirements

Currently there are fourteen countries eligible to join OGP that are not yet members. Eight countries (Angola, Hungary, India, Kazakhstan, Nicaragua, Russia, Thailand and Uganda) - that otherwise meet the core eligibility criteria are no longer eligible to join OGP as they do not pass the [Values Check](#) assessment introduced in 2017, which aims to ensure that new members have ample civic space to co-create reforms with civil society. As of mid-2018, six participating countries (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cabo Verde, Croatia, Papua New Guinea and Trinidad and Tobago) are under procedural review, one country (Montenegro) is designated inactive following a procedural review, while one country (Azerbaijan) under OGP's Response Policy.



CIVIC SPACE

Civic space, the ability of people to organize and participate in decisions, is declining globally. A [recent study](#) by OGP Support Unit found that OGP countries are not immune to this challenge either. While many action plans aim to strengthen peoples' ability to form associations, fewer commit to counter harassment of activists or to protect peaceful assembly. As of mid-2017, only 100 commitments (of 2733 at that point) addressed improving fundamental freedoms, state-civil society relations and the protection of human rights, signalling that much more needs to be done.



URUGUAY

The government created consultation mechanisms to engage civil society in monitoring the government's compliance with human rights conventions aimed at protecting minority groups.



PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Public participation and citizen engagement is at the core of OGP. To date, almost a third of all commitments (a total of 971) have focussed on enhancing public participation opportunities and improving social accountability measures.



ITALY

The government of Italy organised an Open Administration Week in 2017 with over 20,000 people participating in more than 240 events across the country. In 2018 the initiative was scaled up to global level and saw 56 countries organising more than 700 events worldwide.



MONGOLIA

Mongolia's CheckMyServices initiative, allows citizens to monitor and improve public services such as water, sanitation and trash collection.



PUBLIC SERVICE DELIVERY

Public service delivery commitments (PSD - largely focused on health, water, sanitation, education, and infrastructure) are one of the most common categories of commitments (21% of the total, steadily increasing since OGP's founding). 90% of OGP participants include PSD in their action plans. However, despite their growing prevalence, PSD commitments see a lower rate of implementation, earn fewer stars, and include elements of participation and responsiveness less often than do other types of commitments.



KENYA

Kenya introduced disclosure obligations for beneficial owners of corporate entities in 2017 to curb money laundering, tax evasion, and illicit financial flows.



ANTI-CORRUPTION

Corruption and elite capture are objectives that many national and local governments are seeking to tackle through their OGP action plans. To date, 68 countries and locals have made a total of 323 anti-corruption commitments, ranging from enhancing beneficial ownership transparency, strengthening anti-corruption institutions or promoting corruption-free procurement. So far, at least 15 countries have made commitments on beneficial ownership aiming to end abuse by anonymous companies.

Moving the needle on thematic ambitions

OGP wants to advance ambition on a broad set of issues that define the open government agenda. Anti-corruption, public service delivery, citizen engagement and civic space are core priorities.

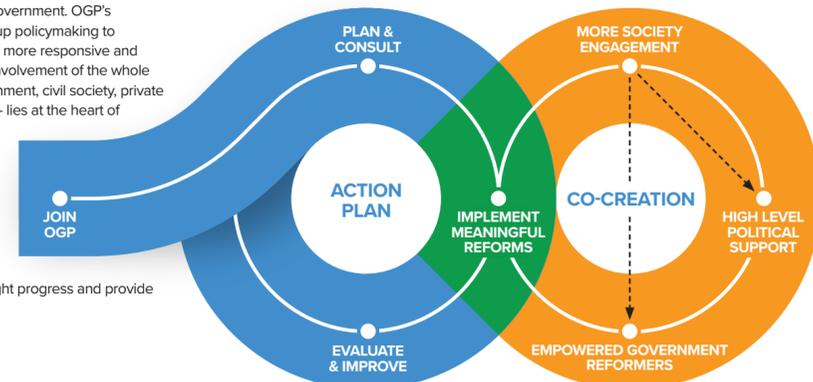
OGP Now How is OGP delivering for civil society?

2018 EDITION

The OGP model

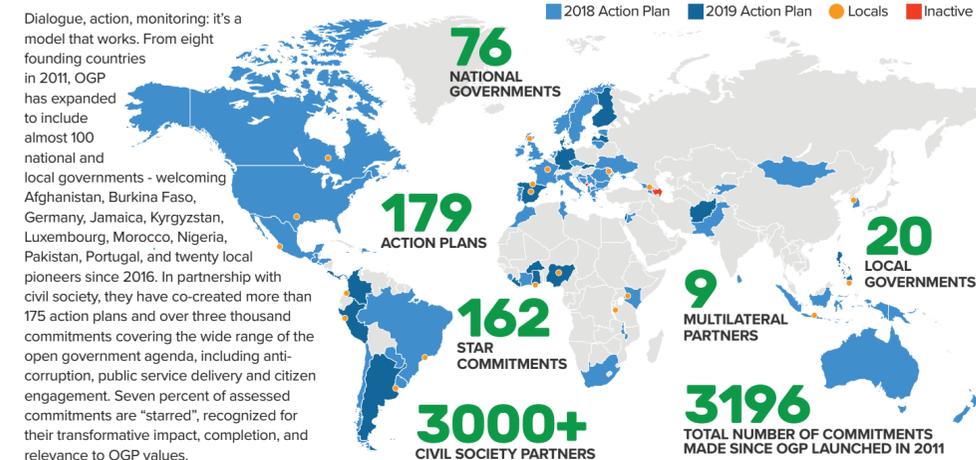
More open, inclusive and responsive governments

Transparency, participation and accountability are vital for open government. OGP's mission is to open up policymaking to make governments more responsive and accountable. The involvement of the whole community - government, civil society, private sector and citizens - lies at the heart of the process, ensuring reforms are meaningful, and effectively implemented. Action Plans are independently evaluated to highlight progress and provide recommendations.



OGP in numbers

A growing partnership

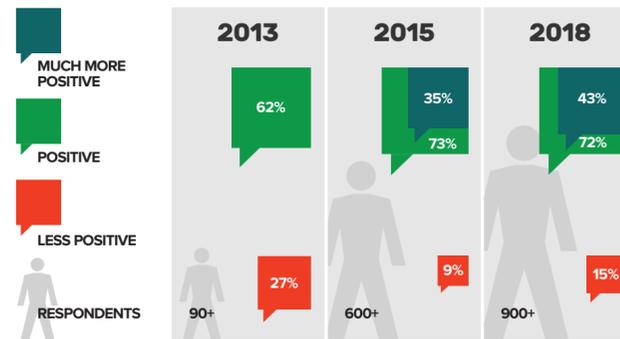


2017-2018 Civil society survey findings

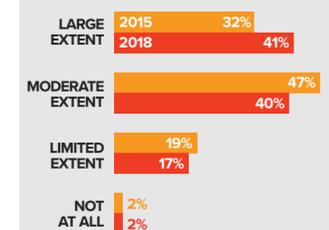
A stronger community

Trust grows in OGP's potential to deliver change

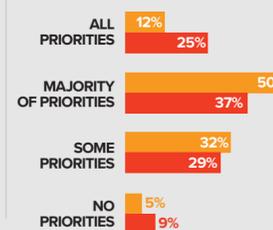
More than 900 respondents answered the 2017-2018 Civil Society Survey, up by almost 50% since the previous edition in 2015. Opinions about the potential of OGP to deliver change have become more polarised over time. Almost three-quarters of respondents have become more positive about OGP's potential to deliver change, with the number of those being very positive increasing from 35% in the previous survey (2015) to 43% now. At the same time, the number of those feeling less positive about OGP's potential to deliver change has also increased: from 9% to 15%. Perhaps not surprisingly, in countries with multi-stakeholder forums, the positive outlook is even more pronounced: 78% with improved views versus 11% with less positive outlooks.



Is Civil Society well equipped and informed to actively participate in and make use of OGP?



Do action plans match with civil society priorities on open government?



Civil society is well-equipped to use OGP, with priorities largely met

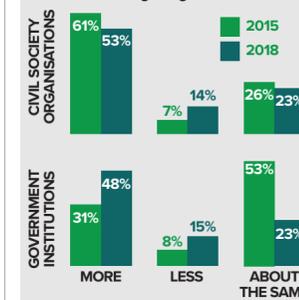
81% of respondents (up from 79%) said they are able to actively participate in OGP - a considerable development given the growing community. The number of respondents that report Action Plans incorporating almost all of their priorities has more than doubled from 12 to 25% - those with a more extensive involvement report an even higher, 29% rate. An additional 37% report that the plan covers the majority of their priorities. In

countries where multi-stakeholder forums (MSFs) exist, the figures are even better: with proper co-creation, a combined 75% report the majority or all of their asks being incorporated. At the same time - in line with closing civic space trends in many corners of the world - the number of those reporting no civil society priorities taken on board has also almost doubled, from 5% to 9% (but only 2% in countries with MSFs).

More actors getting involved from both civil society and government

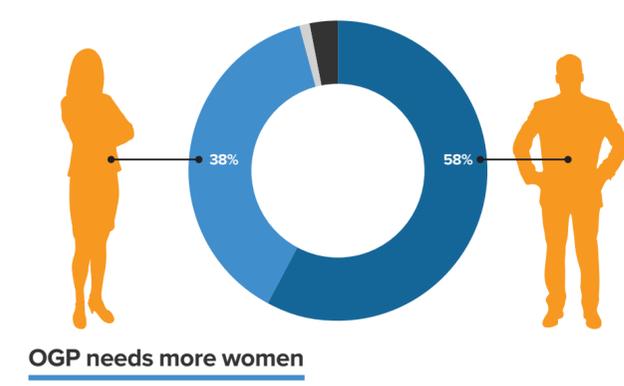
Building on a strong base, OGP continues to bring more civil society and government actors into the conversation. 53% of respondents see an increase in civil society participation and 48% in government participation (up from 31% two years prior). Less than 15% said that actors are disengaging from the OGP process.

Are more actors getting involved in OGP?



Civil society survey findings

A diversifying community



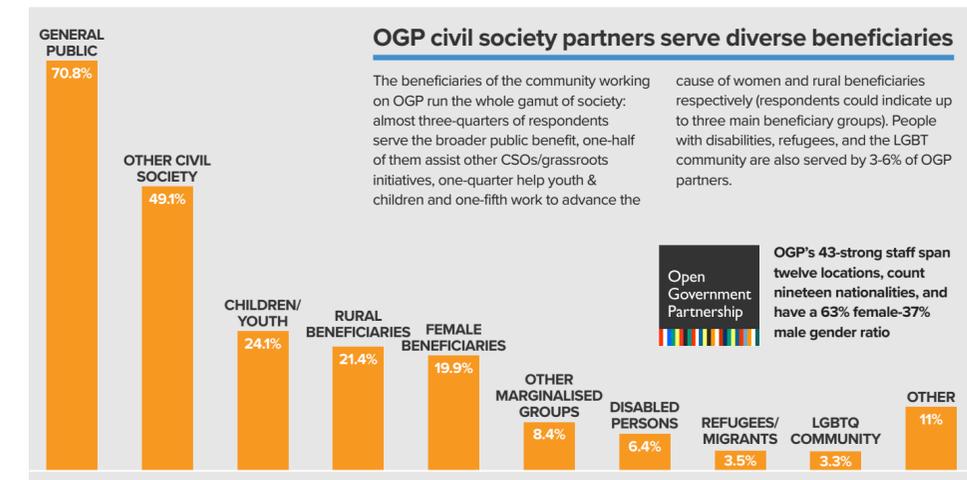
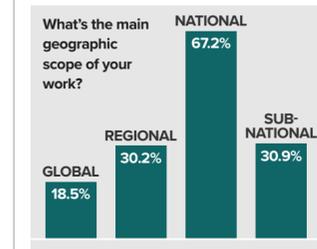
OGP needs more women

Of the 900+ respondents, 58% identified as male, 38% as female, 1% as non-binary and 3% preferred not to identify their gender. The disparity underlines the need for the community to involve more women and girls in OGP co-creation as well as commitments.

Inclusion and diversity are a priority for the Partnership and its leadership. The region that came closest to gender parity in this survey was the Americas (with 51%-48% male/female ratio)

A truly global community, with strong local roots

Survey participants indicated they advance their agendas in a total of 119 countries, highlighting the cross-border, international aspect of the OGP community. In terms of scope, two-thirds of them work at the national level, one third-one third work at the regional and the subnational (local) level, while almost a fifth of respondents (also) do global work.



OGP civil society partners serve diverse beneficiaries

The beneficiaries of the community working on OGP run the whole gamut of society; almost three-quarters of respondents serve the broader public benefit, one-half of them assist other CSOs/grassroots initiatives, one-quarter help youth & children and one-fifth work to advance the

cause of women and rural beneficiaries respectively (respondents could indicate up to three main beneficiary groups). People with disabilities, refugees, and the LGBT community are also served by 3-6% of OGP partners.

Open Government Partnership
OGP's 43-strong staff span twelve locations, count nineteen nationalities, and have a 63% female-37% male gender ratio

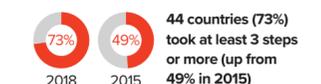
Raising the bar on process

Improved co-creation and more multistakeholder forums

Countries improve on process - OGP sets higher standards

Of sixty countries assessed on the original process requirements, twelve countries (20%) followed all six recommended steps while co-creating their latest action plan. 90% of countries have held at least in-person consultations, with 60% also offering opportunities for online contributions - all significant improvements over time. Still, work remains to be done to ensure that countries move beyond formally complying with requirements, especially since OGP has raised the bar on co-creation. E.g.: governments are now required to provide a summary of and response to inputs received, a practice currently observed by only half of the countries.

- Countries that have taken 6/6 steps:
- ARMENIA, AUSTRALIA, BRAZIL, CANADA, CROATIA, FINLAND
 - FRANCE, GREECE, HONDURAS, IRELAND, ROMANIA, SIERRA LEONE



Progress on multistakeholder forums - a basic requirement going forward

Meaningful ongoing dialogue between governments and civil society is key to (re)building trust in public institutions. According to information gathered by the OGP Support Unit, 49 countries (64%) and 13 locals (65%) have a regular multistakeholder forum for OGP. Going forward from 2018, having a MSF is a basic requirement of the co-creation process. If the IRM finds no evidence of a MSF, the government will be considered acting contrary to OGP process.

