

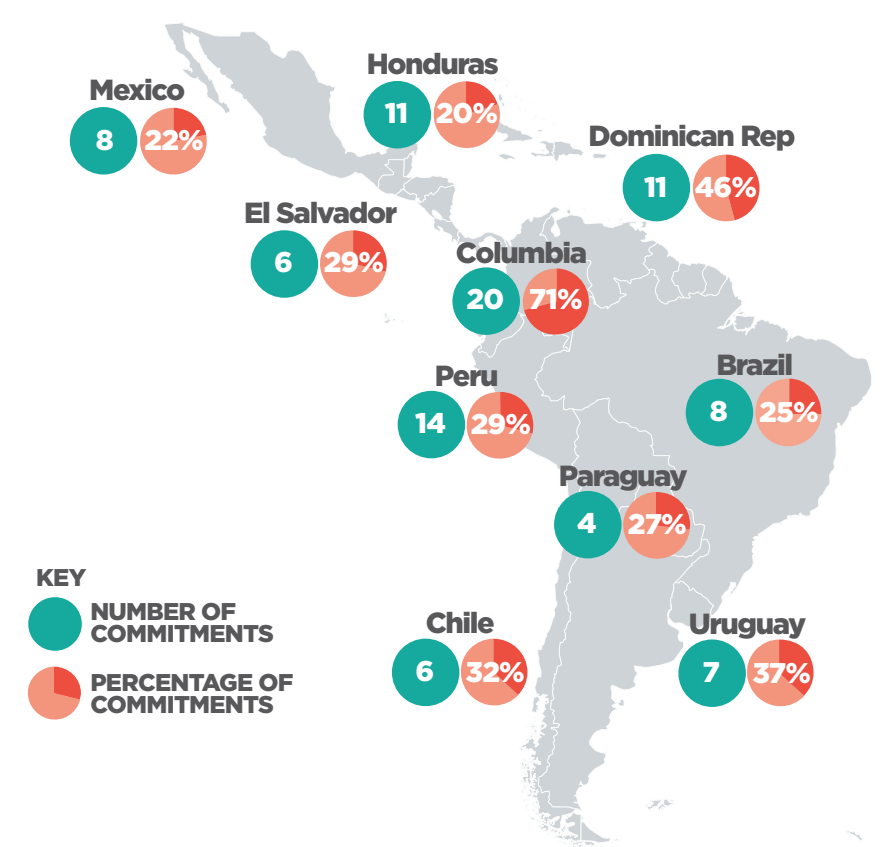
What are the trends in civic engagement commitments?
 In both first and second action plans, there are more commitments - and more countries making commitments - on improving participatory decision-making than on improving the enabling environment. On average there are 4.5 commitments per country on participatory decision-making and 2 on enabling environments for countries that include civic engagement commitments in their 2nd action plans. Worryingly, commitments in some areas of enabling environment, like human rights, are on the decline.

Participatory decision-making (social audits, e-petitions, public participation)

| Action Plan cycle | Number of commitments | Countries | Examples |
|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------|--|
| 1st | 175 | 50/61 | <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Chile commitment to "promote the participation of the entire community in processes for developing and implementing public policies."</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Philippines Bottom up budgeting and citizen charters.</p> </div> </div> |
| 2nd | 142 | 31/36 | |

Enabling Environment (NGO law, Labor, Human Rights, and Media)

| Action Plan cycle | Number of commitments | Countries | Examples |
|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------|---|
| 1st | 47 | 24/61 | <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Ukraine Law on Public Organizations allows CSOs to "pursue any lawful aims, engage in economic activities for not-for-profit purposes and acquire membership in public associations."</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Bulgaria Strategy to ensure financial independence and sustainability of non-governmental organizations.</p> </div> </div> |
| 2nd | 35 | 18/36 | |



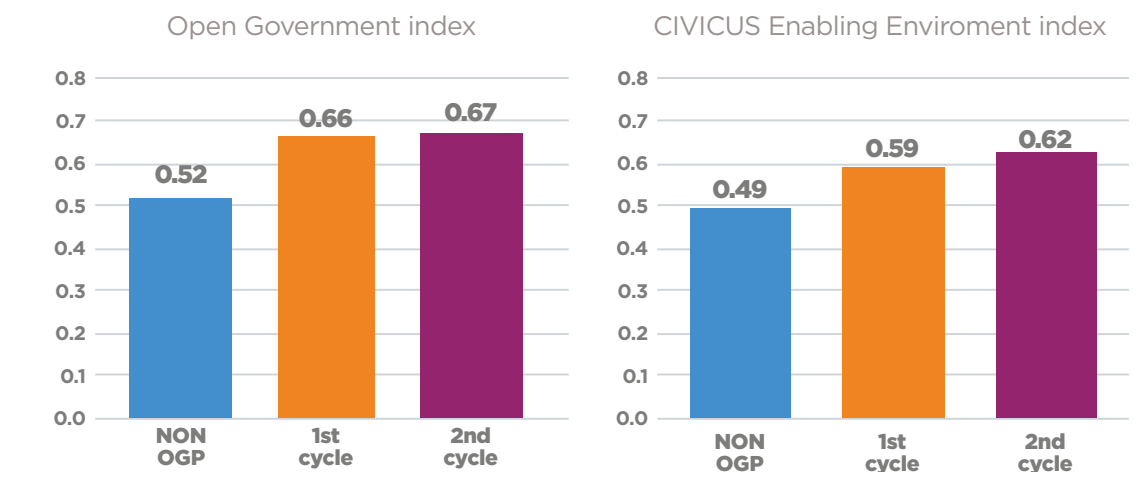
How is Latin America doing on civic participation?
 An IRM deep dive into civic participation commitments in Latin America found that 34% of Latin American commitments involved participation, with the Colombian action plan containing the highest percent of participation commitments. There are a total of 84 participation commitments, across 10 countries.

Improving existing spaces or opening new spaces?
 43% of Latin American civic participation commitments sought to open space for participation on new governance issues, while 80% sought to improve existing participation spaces.

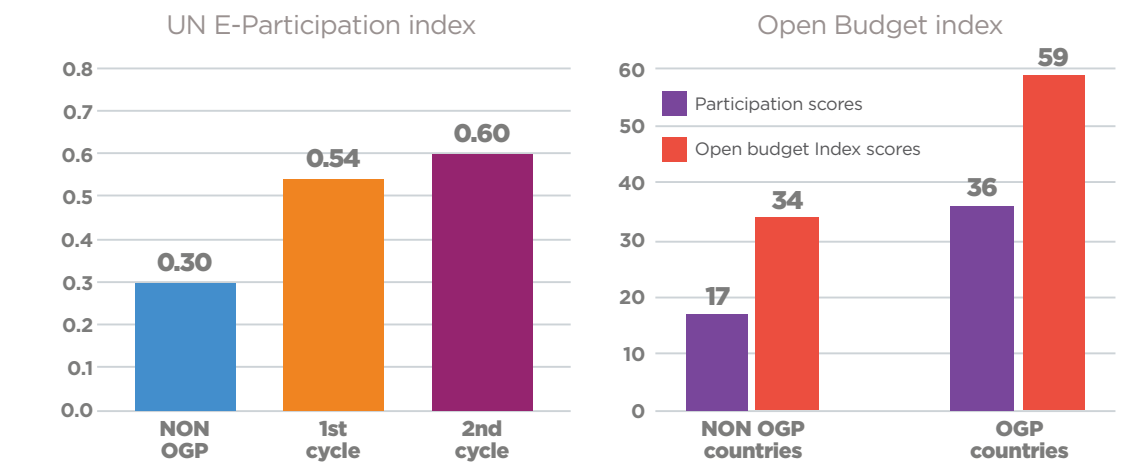
| | | Improve existing spaces for participation | | |
|------------------------------|-------|---|----------|------------|
| | | Yes | No | Total |
| Open new participatory space | Yes | 19 (23%) | 17 (20%) | 36 (43%) |
| | No | 48 (57%) | - | 48 (57%) |
| | Total | 67 (80%) | 17 (20%) | 84 (100%)* |

*Four cases were excluded because their values for these variables were unclear

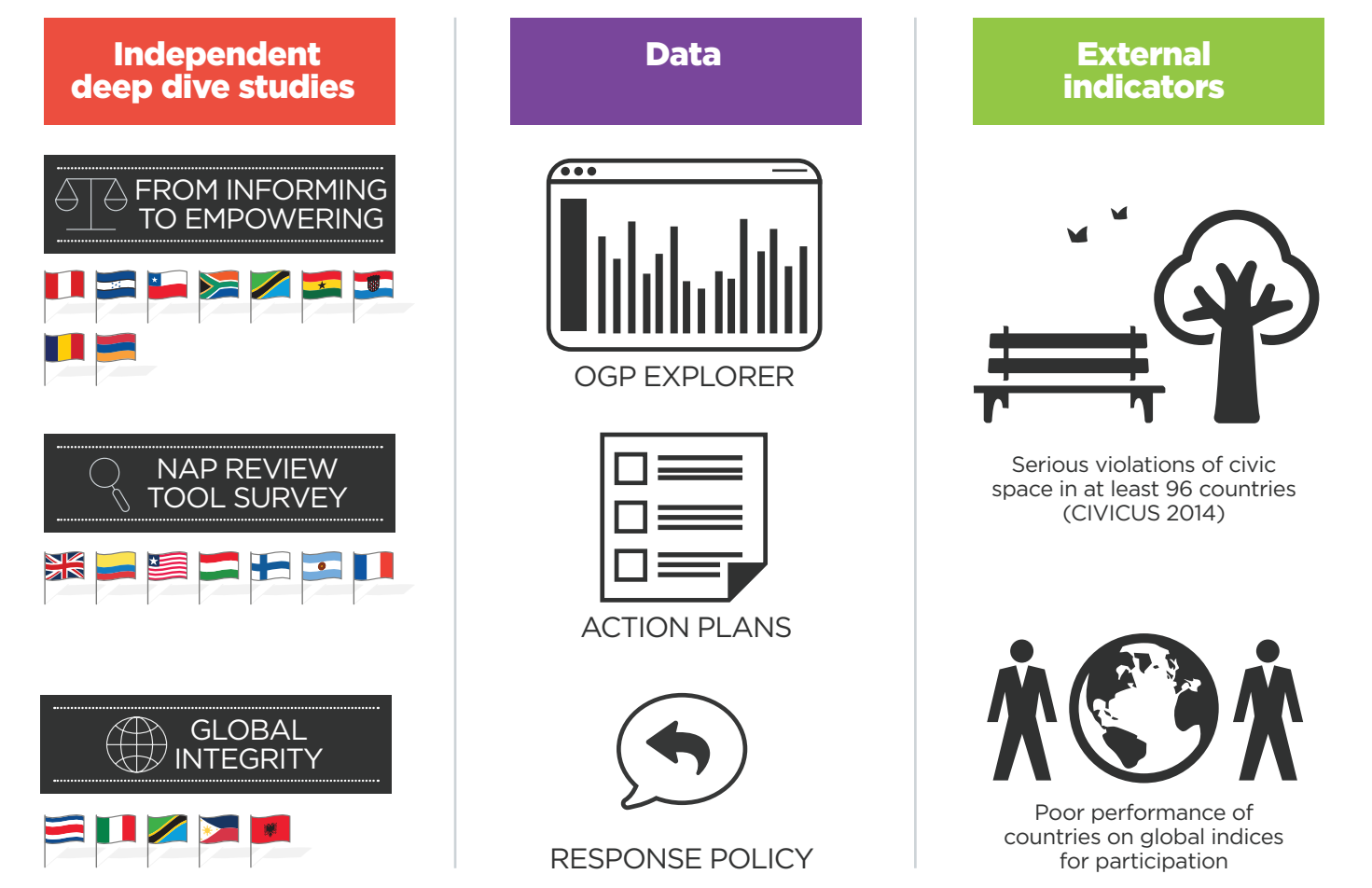
Putting OGP in the Wider Context of Public Participation



How do OGP members compare to non-members on global indices on participation and civic space?
 Across the board significant improvements are needed, but on average OGP countries did better than non-members, and OGP countries that were in their second action plan cycle performed better than countries that were in their first action plan cycle. More research is needed to explore any institutional effects of OGP membership.



Recommendations from the Wealth of Data on OGP



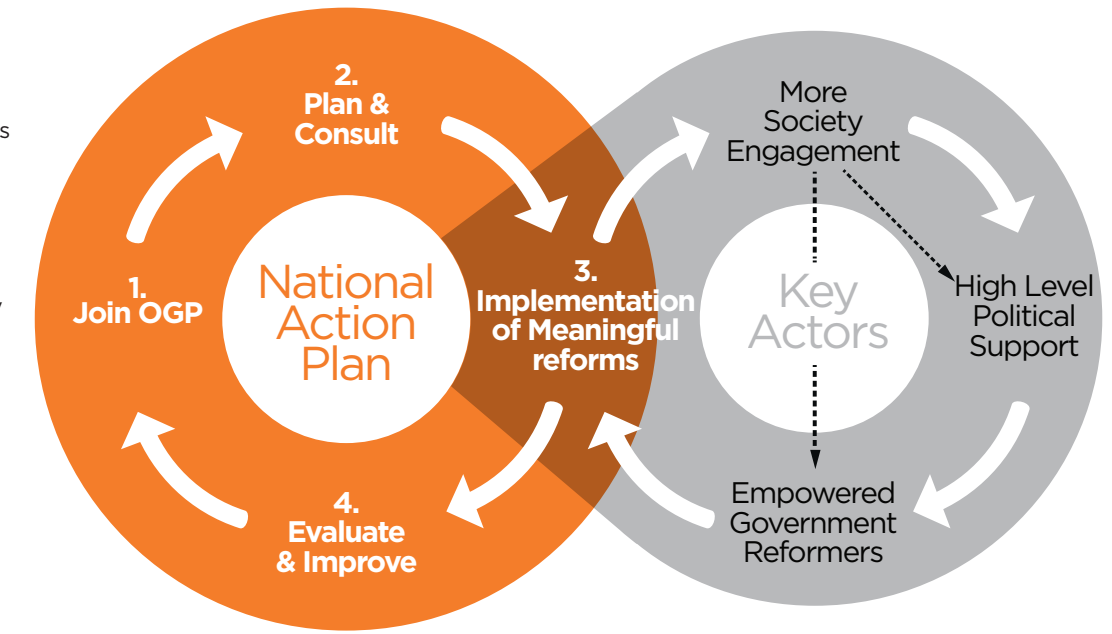
RECOMMENDATIONS

- Strengthen the foundation of open government by broadening the base of actors, institutions and topics, especially with those that are currently underrepresented or excluded in OGP.
- Deepen engagement between government and civil society and create regular, institutionalized structures for civic engagement and open dialogue.
- Improve the enabling environment for civil society at large and push for new spaces for public participation.



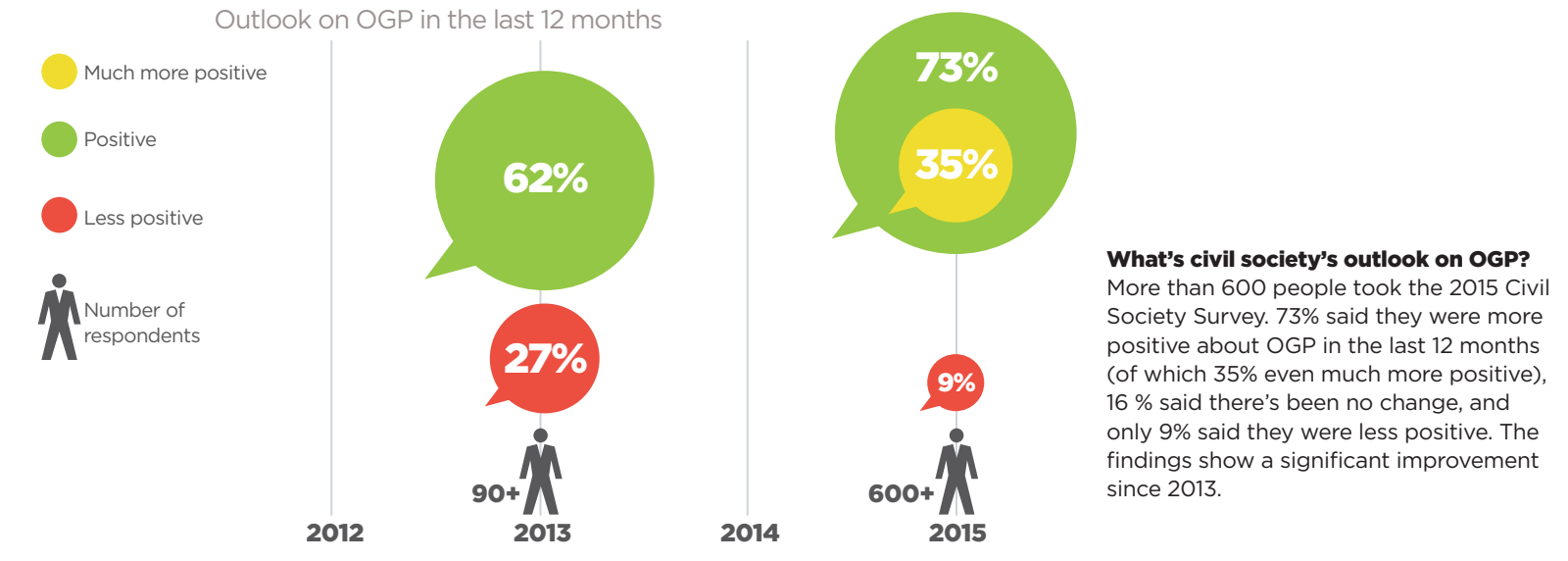
OGP NOW
 HOW IS OGP DELIVERING FOR CIVIL SOCIETY?

OGP's Theory of Change



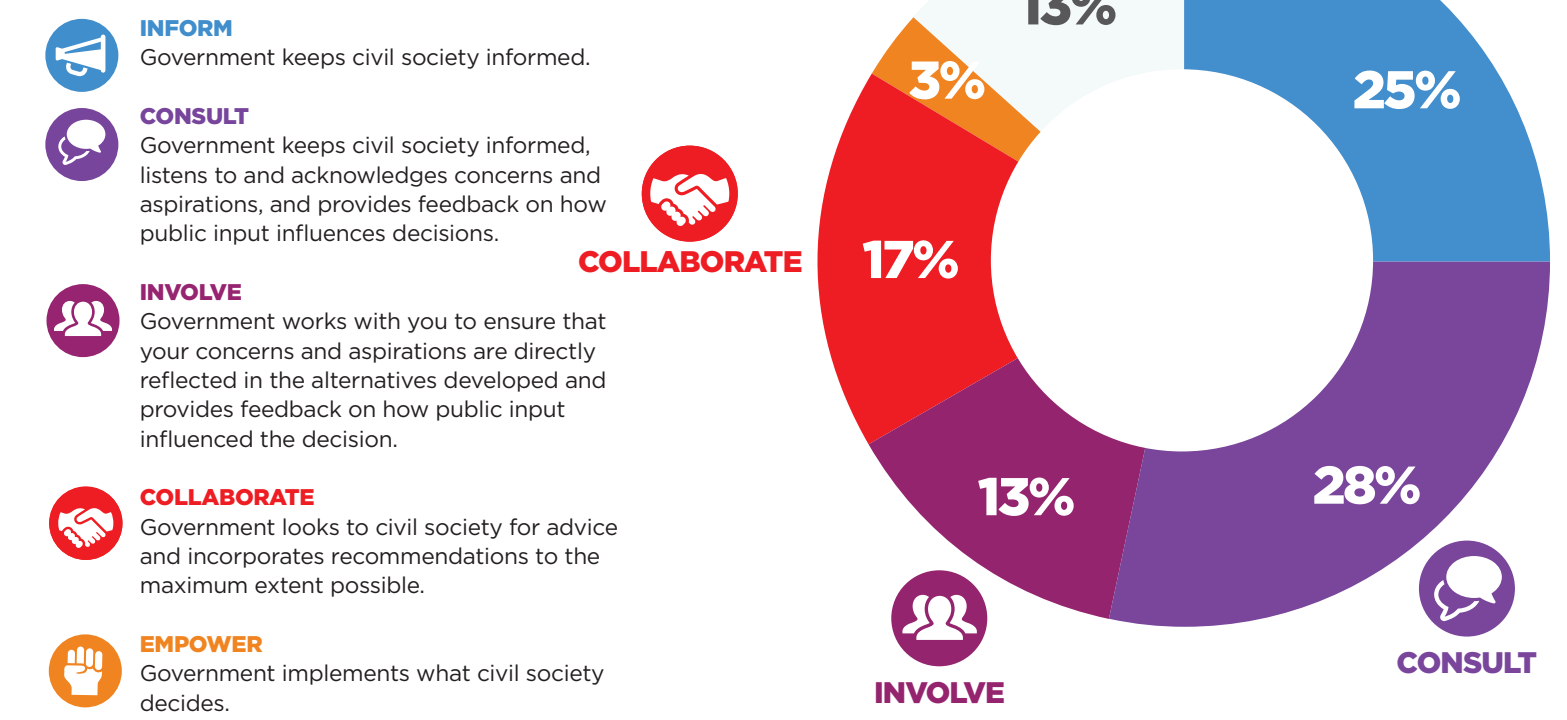
OGP was launched in 2011 with the idea of bringing together government and civil society as equal partners in improving government transparency, accountability and public participation in policy making. This equal partnership between government and civil society is at the very heart of the initiative and key to its success.

2015 Civil Society Survey Findings



What's civil society's outlook on OGP?
More than 600 people took the 2015 Civil Society Survey. 73% said they were more positive about OGP in the last 12 months (of which 35% even much more positive), 16% said there's been no change, and only 9% said they were less positive. The findings show a significant improvement since 2013.

To what extent does government involve civil society?
On this spectrum of public participation levels - ranging from citizens being informed to being empowered - findings show that there's still much to be desired in terms of true collaboration and trust building between governments and civil society.



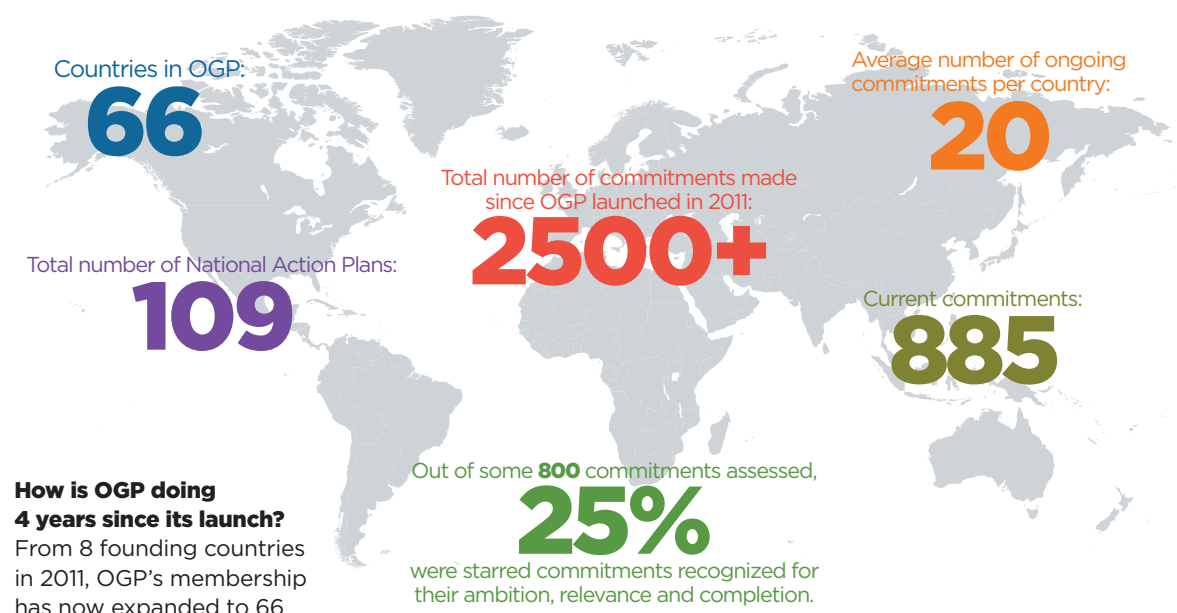
- INFORM**
Government keeps civil society informed.
- CONSULT**
Government keeps civil society informed, listens to and acknowledges concerns and aspirations, and provides feedback on how public input influences decisions.
- INVOLVE**
Government works with you to ensure that your concerns and aspirations are directly reflected in the alternatives developed and provides feedback on how public input influenced the decision.
- COLLABORATE**
Government looks to civil society for advice and incorporates recommendations to the maximum extent possible.
- EMPOWER**
Government implements what civil society decides.



*Francoli, Ostling & Steibel study on Improving Government-Civil Society Interactions within OGP
*IRM Data

How deep is the engagement?
Plotted on the IAP2 spectrum for participation, the more intense collaboration or co-creation can be seen in very few of the countries assessed by IRM and others.

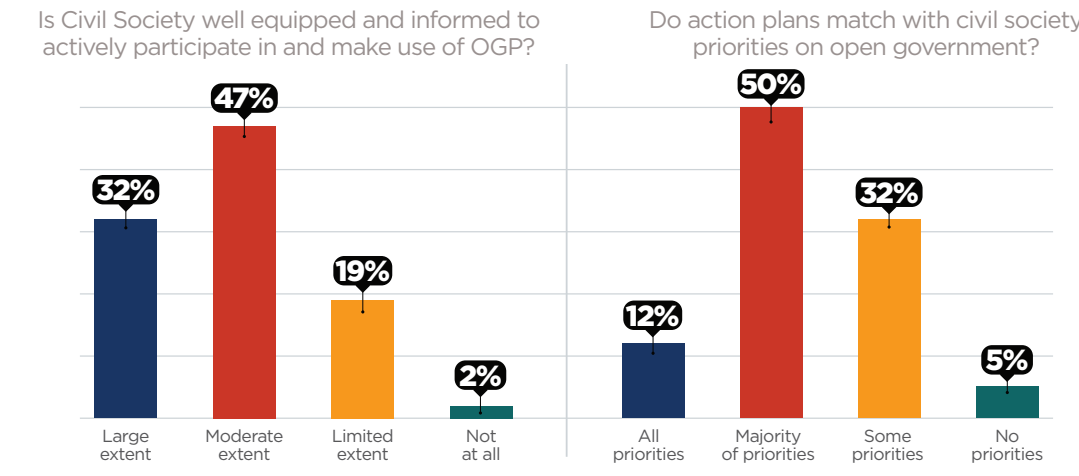
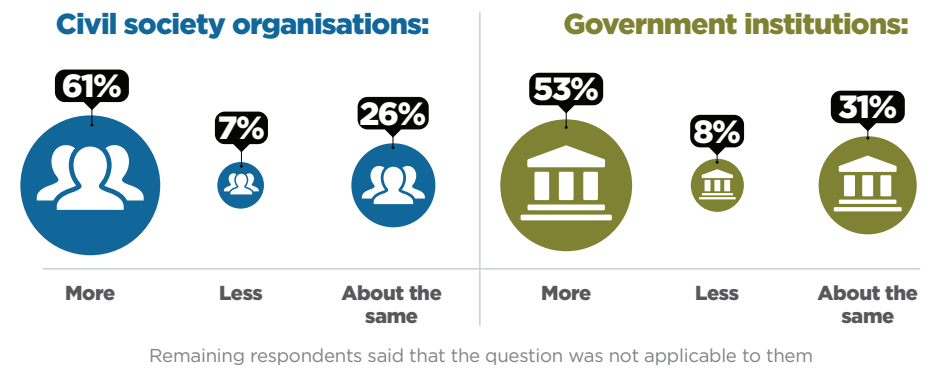
OGP Snapshot in Numbers



How is OGP doing 4 years since its launch?
From 8 founding countries in 2011, OGP's membership has now expanded to 66 countries and continues to grow. Together these countries have produced 109 action plans, with over 2500 commitments, of which 25% are recognized for ambition, completion and relevance to OGP values.

- Top 5 issue areas
- PUBLIC PARTICIPATION**
305 commitments
 - OPEN DATA**
243 commitments
 - BUDGET TRANSPARENCY**
204 commitments
 - ACCESS TO INFORMATION**
132 commitments
 - PUBLIC SERVICE DELIVERY**
165 commitments

Are more actors getting involved?
Broadening the base of open government reformers is crucial. More than half the survey respondents said that more civil society and government actors are getting involved. Less than 10% said that actors are beginning to disengage with the national OGP process.



Is civil society equipped to use OGP and are their priorities reflected in action plans?
79% of respondents said they are able to actively participate in OGP. Over 60% said that country action plans match most of civil society priorities on open government. The results are positive, but collective efforts will be needed to bridge the remaining gaps.

Data from IRM and Other Studies

How are countries doing on process?
OGP mandates 6 steps for national dialogue on action plan development. On average, countries undertake 3 of 6 steps. Only 17 of the 43 countries assessed carry out both in-person and online consultations. However, unreviewed IRM data suggests that almost all countries are improving in compliance with one plan to the next.



- Countries that have taken 3 or more steps: 21
- Countries that have taken all 6 steps: Chile, Croatia
- Countries that have taken 5/6 steps: Denmark, Finland, Ghana, Hungary, Tanzania
- 15 Countries have done in person consultations
- 5 Countries have done online consultations
- 17 Countries have done both online and in person consultations

Is there regular ongoing dialogue?
Real ongoing dialogue in all OGP phases is key to building trust between governments and civil society and getting the P in OGP right. 36 countries already have a regular forum for consultation. Some stand out:
Georgia and Mexico - jointly managed forums by government and civil society.
Sierra Leone - consults with even its diaspora and has a national Steering Committee.
United States - government and civil society implementation and monitoring teams organized around specific commitments.

