

NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITMENTS FACT SHEET

Transparency, accountability, and the inclusion of community voices in natural resource governance can help detect corruption, safeguard community interests, improve the investment climate, and support environmental sustainability. OGP members have made numerous commitments to improve natural resource governance in the areas of extractive industries, land reforms, environment and climate.

Key Takeaways:

- Expand commitment topics to include other areas of the natural resources sector.
- Use natural resource commitments to complement EITI initiatives.

Numbers at a Glance

64 OGP members have included natural resources commitments in their action plans to date.

248 natural resources commitments to date
69 currently being implemented

193 commitments have been assessed by OGP's Independent Reporting Mechanism (IRM).
38 have transformative potential impact.
26 are starred.
28 have shown significant early results in increasing government transparency, citizen participation, or public accountability.¹

How many OGP participants are doing natural resources?

Natural resources commitments are one of the most common areas of activity among OGP members. **37** OGP members with action plans have at least one natural resource commitment.

What are OGP participants doing about natural resources?

46 of 99 (46%) have extractive industry commitments (pertain to oil, gas, mining, and forestry, most frequently revenue transparency).

49 of 99 (49%) have climate and environment commitments (pertain to pollution, adaptation, and mitigation).

40 of 99 (33%) have land reforms commitments (including cadastral data, mapping, zoning and tenure).

¹As of November 1, 2018. Since delays can occur between Action Plan submission, IRM report releases, and when data are updated in OGP databases, data may not reflect the most up to date information for every country/local entity. Scored Major or Outstanding on the Independent Report Mechanism's (IRM) Did It Open Government metric.



So what?

The IRM assesses commitments for whether they are verifiable, relevant to open government principles, would create change on the ground, and are on their way to credible completion. We call these “**starred commitments.**” Based on these criteria, OGP’s natural resource commitments are among the highest rated. **26 out of 193 (13.5%)** of natural resource commitments, are starred. This is **nearly triple the overall average.**

Do we know anything about early results?

- **103 out of 193 (53%)** natural resources commitments are complete or near completion, which is above the average for OGP commitments (**36%**).
- Natural resources commitments show significant early results at **1.5 times** the average rate (**20%**). In **28 out of 78 cases (36%)**, IRM evidence shows that natural resources commitments improve the transparency of natural resources governance. Note, assessment comes at the end of the second year of action plan implementation.

What does it all mean?

- **Broaden commitment content:** OGP members should build on the momentum of the natural resource sector and work to extend new commitments to previously untouched areas of the sector (e.g. forestry or natural gas).
- **Capitalize on organizational support:** OGP should provide a national platform to work on these issues in ways that complement other initiatives and bring attention to reformers. For example, OGP can provide support to reformers working on extractives contract disclosure which is voluntary in the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) but can be promoted by the OGP framework.

Notable Commitments

Brazil: Formalizing land governance and management

Brazil is developing the Land Management System (SIGEF) to integrate information related to the identification, certification, and destination of public lands. The system will also provide data on the land occupancy in the country and information on the different government agencies responsible for managing the territory. This initiative will bolster the effective development of a Land Governance Policy.

Mongolia: Publishing a list of mandatory public information on the environment

To boost natural resource transparency, Mongolia is developing comprehensive policies and systems to disclose information on licenses, contracts, and environmental information in the extractives sector. For example, the government publishes information on actions taken by companies and other legal entities that might harm the environment and people’s health. Because no centralized repository for natural resource licenses exists, the government is developing a centralized, open database of minerals, oil, and land tenure license owners.

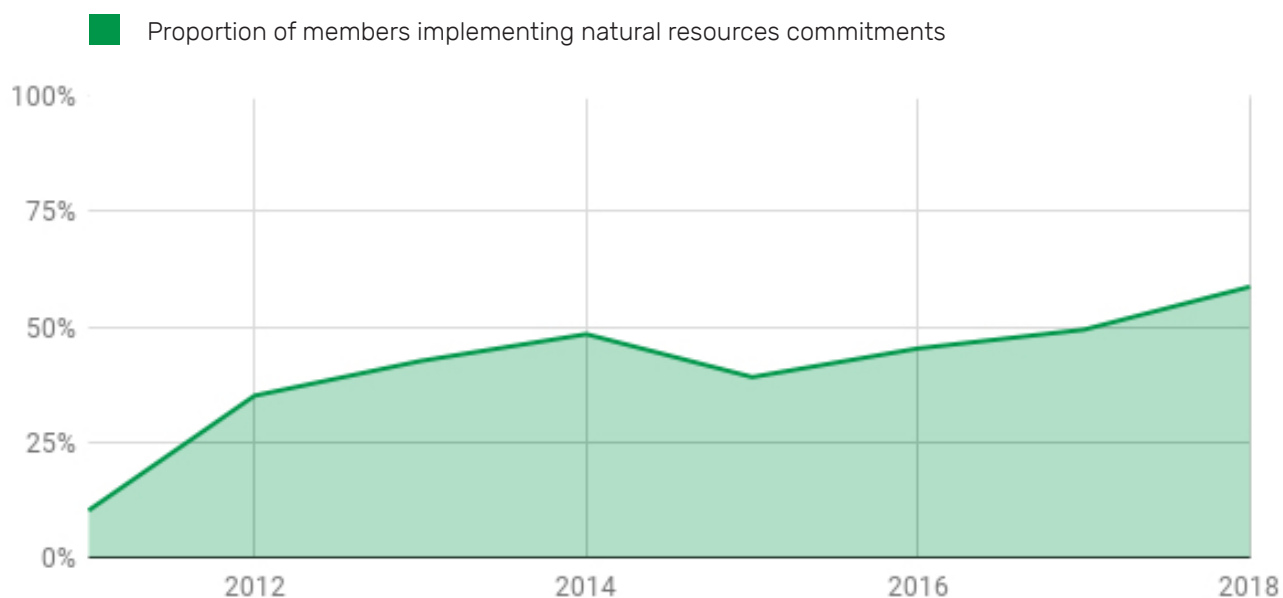
Australia: Extractives industry transparency

Australia is improving the transparency of government revenues in the oil, gas, and mining sectors by working to achieve the EITI standards for membership. So far, Australia established a multi-stakeholder group to perform monitoring and evaluation of Australia’s compliance with EITI. Australia plans to attain formal EITI membership by 2019.

Liberia: Giving citizens a voice in deciding how their land is used

As part of its commitment to ensure the public understands land reforms that affect their lives, the government conducted public consultations in six counties across the country. At these consultations, citizens – including young people, women, and elderly and disabled individuals – participated in town hall meetings about relevant land policy issues. With increased understanding of land use, citizens will be better equipped to ensure land rights are documented and secured for their benefit.

Natural Resources Commitment Growth



Members Working on Natural Resources

Members with Active Commitments in 2011:

- Brazil, Indonesia, Mexico, Norway, United States

Members with Active Commitments in 2012:

- Albania, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Greece, Jordan, Latvia, Malta, Moldova, Peru, South Africa, Spain, Ukraine, Brazil, Indonesia, Mexico, Norway, United States

Members with Active Commitments in 2013:

- Brazil, Costa Rica, Ghana, United Kingdom, Indonesia, Liberia, Mexico, Norway, Philippines, South Africa, United States, Albania, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Greece, Jordan, Latvia, Malta, Moldova, Peru, South Africa, Spain, Ukraine

Members with Active Commitments in 2014:

- Albania, Armenia, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Indonesia, Macedonia, Mongolia, Sierra Leone, Spain, Tanzania, Tunisia, Ukraine, Uruguay, Brazil, Costa Rica, Ghana, United Kingdom, Indonesia, Liberia, Mexico, Norway, Philippines, South Africa, United States

Members with Active Commitments in 2015:

- Colombia, France, Liberia, Panama, Peru, Philippines, South Africa, Albania, Armenia, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Indonesia, Macedonia, Mongolia, Sierra Leone, Spain, Tanzania, Tunisia, Ukraine, Uruguay

Members with Active Commitments in 2016:

- Madrid, Kigoma, Albania, Australia, Azerbaijan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, El Salvador, Georgia, United Kingdom, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Indonesia, Côte d'Ivoire, Jordan, Kenya, Macedonia, Malawi, Mexico, Mongolia, Norway, Paraguay, Romania, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Tunisia, Ukraine, Uruguay, Colombia, France, Liberia, Panama, Peru, Philippines, South Africa

Members with Active Commitments in 2017:

- Argentina, Colombia, Costa Rica, Finland, Germany, Ghana, Israel, Liberia, Nigeria, Philippines, Spain, Madrid, Kigoma, Albania, Australia, Azerbaijan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, El Salvador, Georgia, United Kingdom, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Indonesia, Côte d'Ivoire, Jordan, Kenya, Macedonia, Malawi, Mexico, Mongolia, Norway, Paraguay, Romania, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Tunisia, Ukraine, Uruguay

Members with Active Commitments in 2018:

- Argentina, Colombia, Costa Rica, Finland, Germany, Ghana, Israel, Liberia, Nigeria, Philippines, Spain, Albania, Australia, Azerbaijan, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, France, Georgia, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Kaduna State, Macedonia, Madrid, Malawi, Mexico, Morocco, Norway, Peru, Romania, Sekondi-Takoradi, Sierra Leone, South Cotabato, South Korea, Sweden, Tbilisi, Ukraine

