



Natural Resources Fact Sheet

The inclusion of community voices in natural resource governance can help detect corruption, safeguard community interests, and support environmental sustainability. Open government can improve natural resource governance in the areas of extractive industries, environment and climate, and land reform.

KEY TAKEAWAYS¹

- **Almost all OGP members have made commitments about natural resources.**
- **Commitments about natural resources outperform commitments in other policy areas.**
- **Find synergies between Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) and OGP:** OGP members can improve extractives industries transparency by applying policies like open contracting and beneficial ownership to extractives sector management.
- **Advance the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 13 (SDG):** OGP members can consider commitments that develop, track, and publish relevant milestones and indicators of sustainable development and climate action.
- **Advance community rights:** OGP members can provide indigenous and marginalized communities with information about land use and ownership and involve them in decision-making processes concerning land use.

NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITMENT UPTAKE

287

natural resources commitments have been included in OGP action plans since 2011.

198

natural resources commitments have been assessed by OGP's Independent Reporting Mechanism (IRM).

72

OGP members have made natural resources commitments. 40 members are currently implementing natural resource commitments.

¹ This fact sheet analyzes OGP commitment data as of March 2019.



NOTABLE COMMITMENTS

Philippines

Escaping the Resource Curse

In 2013, the Philippines joined the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) to advance extractives industry transparency and accountability. By 2015, the country had submitted its application for EITI Country Candidate status and published comprehensive extractive industry data. In 2017, the Philippines improved access to extractives data for civil society members and became the first country to achieve satisfactory progress according to EITI standards.

Mongolia

Publishing a List of Mandatory Public Information on the Environment

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.

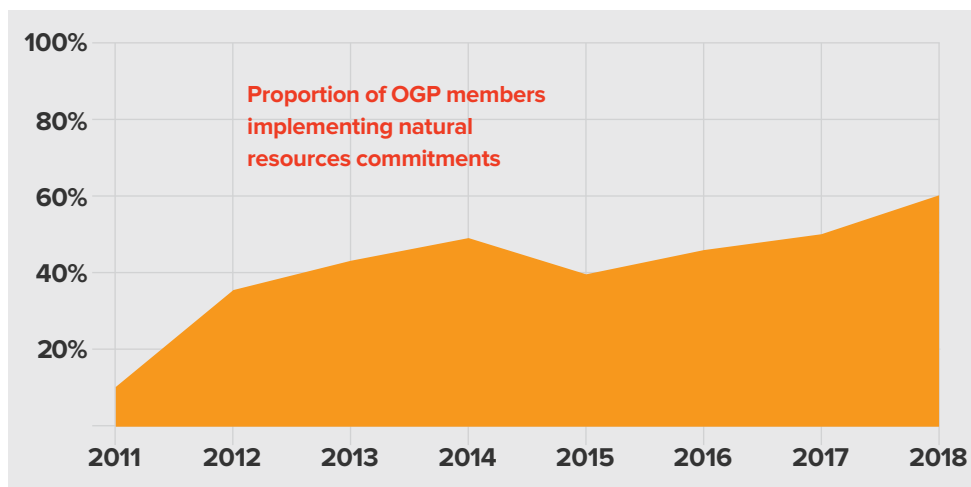
Liberia

Giving Citizens a Voice in Deciding How Their Land is Used

Liberia conducted public consultations in six counties across the country. At these consultations, citizens – including young people, women, the elderly, and people with disabilities – 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 for their benefit.

NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITMENT PROGRESS

Natural resources has steadily grown as a policy area in OGP.



WHAT ARE OGP MEMBERS DOING ABOUT NATURAL RESOURCES?

- Implementing EITI requirements
- Publishing extractives data and regulations
- Citizen monitoring of extractives management and land use and policy
- Creating climate change adaptation and mitigation policy
- Publishing data and research about pollution and climate change
- Publishing geographic and cadastral data and mapping

QUICK STATS ON PROGRESS

Out of all IRM-assessed natural resources commitments:



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³ Exemplary commitments that have high specificity, transformative potential impact, significant completion at the time of assessment, and are relevant to OGP values.

⁴ This variable measures how much government practice has changed as a result of a particular commitment. Major and outstanding scores indicate the commitment made significant improvements to government openness.

