

**Open Government Partnership**  
**Thematic Leadership Subcommittee Bi-monthly Call**  
18 July 2019 | 08:00-09:00 GMT-4

**Attendees**

- Ameile Banzet, Government of France
- Larisa Panait, Government of Romania
- Yujin Lee, Government of South Korea
- Zuzana Wienk, Fair Play Alliance
- Helen Darbishire, Access Info Europe
- Giorgi Kldiashvili, Institute for Development of Freedom of Information
- OGP Support Unit (Members of the Flagship Report, Knowledge Learning Innovation and Capacity Building, Country Support, and Global teams)

**Apologies**

- Government of Georgia
- Government of Mexico
- Delia Ferreira Rubio, Transparency International
- Tur-Od Lkhagvajav, Asia Democracy Network
- Scott Miller, Trust Democracy Australia

**Call Summary**

**I. Note on the structure of the call**

In keeping with its mandate, starting this month, the TLS discussed a thematic priority related to a recent activity/ publication in OGP. The discussion was informed by members of the data analysis teams, the country support team, and others undertaking relevant activities to advance thematic priorities.

The objectives were to:

- Discuss the latest on the state of a designated thematic priority across OGP.
- Identify gaps and opportunities for additional support to help advance the priority theme, recommend areas of future support that the Support Unit and the Steering Committee could provide.
- Provide recommendations to sharpen OGP's strategy and positioning on the priority theme.

Please refer to the accompanying slide deck for information.

**II. Collective Discussion: State of Extractives Transparency in OGP**

**Background**

The Support Unit presented to TLS the state of extractives in OGP which covered the trends seen across OGP countries, the strengths and gaps identified from within regions, and country-level examples of how countries are leveraging the OGP platform to advance on extractives.

Extractives transparency is among the more popular themes in terms of commitments seen across OGP Action Plans. The OGP Support Unit is currently working on a publication on the state of Extractives Transparency in OGP, with input from partners including EITI, TI Mining, NNGI, among others.

The recent OGP Summit, followed by the EITI Global Conference, provided opportunities to reflect on the progress of this theme in OGP, but also the synergies that exist between the two communities. Currently, 30 countries are members of both EITI and OGP. Both organizations signed an MoU in 2018 to collaborate on shared priorities on extractives transparency, including beneficial ownership, contract transparency, state owned enterprises, licensing, as well as on gender and civic space.

In addition to EITI, given the demand for co-creation and implementation support for governments and national civil society partners, OGP also works closely with organizations like NNGI (and their country offices), Publish What You Pay (including their national coalitions), and other country-based civil society partners. Further, the OGP Trust Fund has supported two proposals that look to further reforms on this topic, including on gender and extractives (awarded to an NNGI and WRI joint proposal) and on beneficial ownership (awarded to OpenOwnership).

## Main Findings

The OGP data teams presented a draft brief on OGP-EITI synergies and an overview of country-by-country analysis. The key findings from the analysis of the state of extractives in OGP are:

- a. Extractives OGP commitments outperform other OGP commitments in different policy areas - in terms of transformational potential impact, number of starred commitments, and early results. Many OGP countries have accelerated or gone beyond the existing EITI standard in contracting and licensing. This is particularly evident in the disclosure of contracts (one of the elements of the new EITI standard), more so than in licensing. A smaller group of OGP countries have accelerated or gone beyond the EITI standard in beneficial ownership and environmental disclosure. However, an important challenge is that there have been few to no OGP commitments in some key areas of collaboration between OGP and EITI, notably state-owned enterprises, gender and open data.
- b. Representatives of the Support Unit Country Support team shared 1) how they support government agencies and civil society partners on extractives related issues, including to proactively connect the EITI and OGP agenda, 2) they liaise with the EITI Global Secretariat to share country intelligence and strategies, and 3) challenges and gaps they see in the country to advance this agenda (e.g. how to more closely link the EITI Multi Stakeholder Groups with the OGP Multistakeholder forums).
- c. This was seen through engagement on extractives issues in the Asia Pacific and in Africa, the two regions with the greatest number of extractives related commitments and overlap between EITI and OGP membership.

## Country-Level Analysis



The **Asia-Pacific region** has historically had good traction on extractives openness in OGP - relevant commitments in Armenia, Indonesia, Kyrgyz Republic, Philippines, Mongolia, Papua New Guinea. Some highlights include:

- a. EITI provides a good entry point for introducing Beneficial Ownership and Open Contracting as issues within OGP, with stakeholders using the OGP platform to expand the scope of these reforms beyond the extractives sector (e.g. Beneficial Ownership in Armenia and Indonesia; Open Contracting in Mongolia).
- b. Extractives-focused civil society in countries like the Philippines and Indonesia have also expressed the value they find in advocating for broader complementary reforms like FOI or budget transparency by working together with the broader OGP civil society coalitions.
- c. EITI partnership has been valuable on several fronts: for the Support Unit to be able to point to an accepted standard in this sector for countries to make progress towards, while being respectful of the boundaries of our mandate; also very good intelligence sharing set up between the two Secretariats, and coordinated messaging during each other's in-country engagement where feasible.
- d. Challenges include: 1) how we bring the rigor of evidence and buy-in building that informs the EITI discussions in several countries, as we look to position OGP as a platform to expand reform efforts beyond a purely extractives focus; 2) Finding a few countries where there is appetite to explore frontier issues that are priorities for both OGP and EITI, such as gender and civic space; 3) Getting the theme to rise to salience in non EITI countries or where EITI processes are not strong.

In **Africa and the Middle East**, similar trends to those in Asia-Pacific have arisen as well. The extractives sector is a critical component of the economies in this region. This has resulted in the buildup of political commitment and collaboration across different ministries to leverage OGP to drive stronger commitments in the extractives sector. Some highlights include:

- e. Extractives commitments are gaining traction in Africa, with more than half of OGP countries in Africa with commitments. In countries like Senegal, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana and Nigeria, OGP is seen as a critical driver for transparency reforms in the extractives sector;
- f. We also see countries using OGP to help join EITI like in Tunisia, deliver beyond EITI standards through commitments like in Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Ghana.
- g. Partnerships with extractive partners like EITI and PWYP are beginning to help build strong national movements that push for transparency, accountability and participation in the extractives sector through OGP commitments.

### Discussion and Next Steps

The Support Unit opened the discussion and urged TLS to give their input and recommendations on how to close gaps in the extractives theme and ideas to provide further support to countries that need it in order to further advance this topic domestically. Some of the suggestions communicated by TLS are:

1. **Showcase linkages between OGP and EITI to deepen collaboration at the country level**



- a. For countries that both members in OGP and EITI, the Support Unit should inform the ministries in charge of the domestic OGP agenda and inform them of their EITI membership and invite the actors involved in EITI to participate in the MSFs. This would strengthen linkages between EITI and OGP and help with the operationalization of these two processes.
- b. Civil society working on extractives at the local level should be brought into the broader national conversation on this theme.
- c. Extractives is a cross-cutting theme that covers multiple sectors and has opened many opportunities for OGP, particularly on the open contracting and beneficial ownership. EITI brings new countries to OGP and opens up opportunities for OGP to expand. Given the partnership with EITI, OGP could urge them to serve as key ambassadors for the partnership.

**2. OGP should explore if the EITI model of collective action around an established standard could be replicated for beneficial ownership. This could build on the global coalition around beneficial ownership that was launched by the United Kingdom during the Global Summit in Ottawa.**

As next steps, the OGP Support Unit will launch the publication on Extractives Transparency in OGP in September - which will be shared with both the EITI and OGP communities to catalyze action at the national level.



# TLS Bi-Monthly Call

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Open  
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Partnership



# Objectives of this discussion

- Discuss the latest on the state of a designated thematic priority across OGP.
- Identify gaps and opportunities for additional support to help advance the priority theme, recommend areas of future support that the Support Unit and the Steering Committee could provide.
- Provide recommendations to sharpen OGP's strategy and positioning on the priority theme.



# Thematic strategy and action

- Data analysis and thought leadership
  - demand and progress - existing commitments in OGP
  - third-party data on traction across other platforms
  - Research and mapping
- Country support
  - demand arising from civil society and govt (co-creation process), shared partner intelligence
  - Commitment drafting and implementation (partner collaboration)
    - Engagement with relevant implementation agencies (through PoC)
    - Technical support for drafting
    - Financial support for implementation
    - Peer exchange and learning
- Global positioning
  - Events
  - Coalition building



# Extractives in OGP: Introduction and Context

- **Extractives** - among the top commitments areas
- **Thematic activities**
  - **Events:** Recent global positioning moment for OGP-EITI Global Conference (Paris, June 2019).
    - EITI-OGP beneficial ownership breakfast: 40 people expected, 120 participated.





# Extractives in OGP: Support & Resources

- **Thematic activities**
  - **Funders:** OSF, DFID, Luminate etc.
  - **Trust Fund** (thematic) - awardees with links to extractives related issues include NRGi (gender and extractives), OpenOwnership (beneficial ownership).



# Extractives in OGP: Country Support

- **Country Support activities**
  - advocacy support to civil society
  - ministerial engagement
  - implementation agencies
  - links to relevant areas to identify entrypoints (beneficial ownership, open contracting)

## WHAT ARE OGP MEMBERS DOING ABOUT NATURAL RESOURCES?



**Implementing EITI requirements**

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**Publishing extractives data and regulations**

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**Citizen monitoring of extractives management and land use and policy**

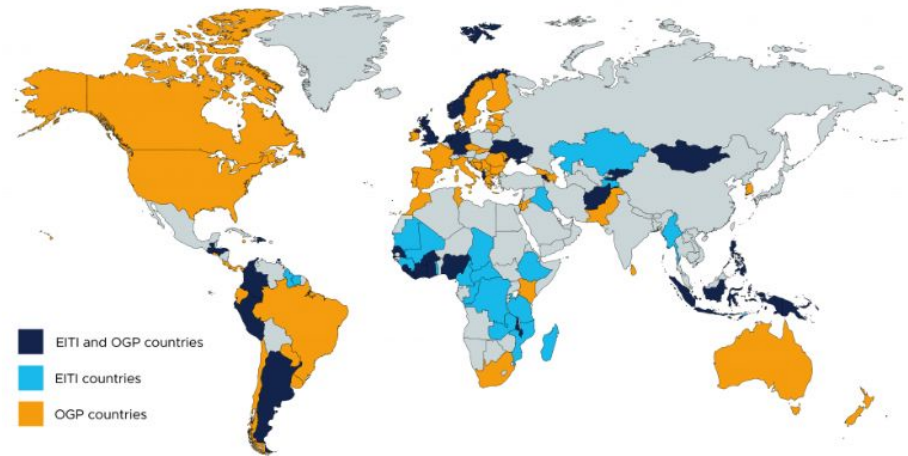
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- **Thematic activities**

- **Key partners:** EITI (MoU), NRG1 (MoU), Publish What You Pay, TI (MoU), national and regional networks
- **Shared champions:** Helen Clark (new EITI Board Chair), Mark Robinson (new EITI ED), several OGP SC members focused lead on extractives transparency efforts.

30 countries are members of EITI and OGP



SC govts (incoming and current): Argentina, Germany, Indonesia, Mexico, Nigeria

# State of Extractives Transparency in OGP



# EI Commitments Outperform Other Commitments

	EI Commitments	Global Average
<b>Transformative potential impact:</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>14%</b>
<b>Starred commitments:</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>7%</b>
<b>Early results:</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>19%</b>

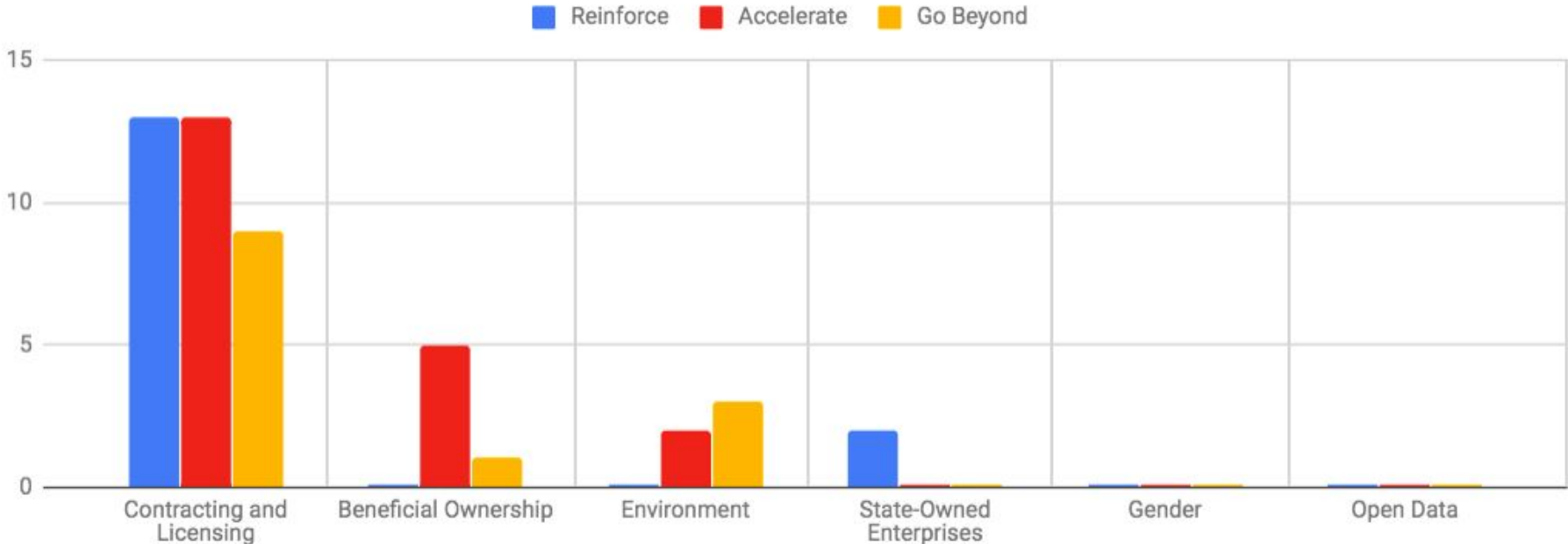


# Links between OGP and EITI

- **Reinforce**
- **Accelerate**
- **Go beyond**



# Links between OGP and EITI



# Country-Level Analysis

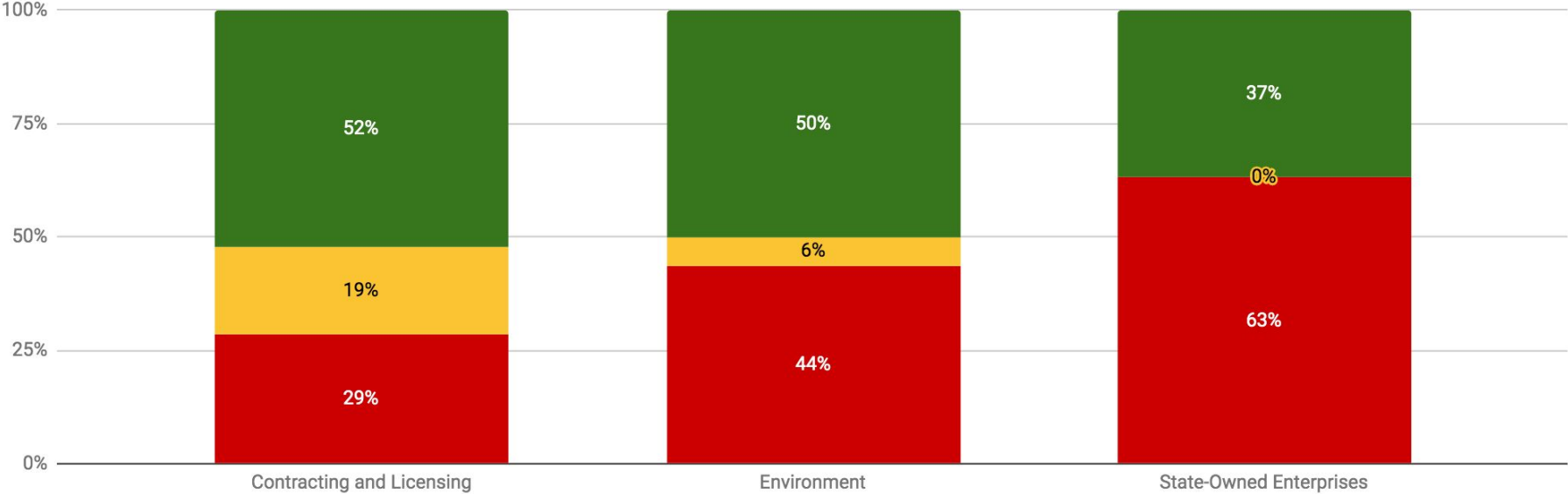
- **Share Innovation**
- **Implement for Results**
- **Consider Action**





# Country-Level Analysis

Share Innovation   Implement for Results   Consider Action



Average EITI score:

4.8

4.6

4.1



# Key Findings

- **EI OGP commitments outperform other OGP commitments**
- **Many OGP countries are accelerating or going beyond EITI in contracting and licensing**
  - **Particularly in contract disclosure, less so in licensing**
- **A smaller group of OGP countries are accelerating or going beyond EITI in beneficial ownership and environmental disclosure**
- **Little to no synergy between OGP and EITI on state-owned enterprises (including commodity trading transparency), gender, and open data**



# Country strategy and action

- Examples of how OGP SU's Country Support team support government agencies and civil society partners on extractives related issues, including to proactively connect the EITI and OGP agenda
- Steps taken by the OGP Support Unit to liaise with the EITI Global Secretariat to share country intelligence and strategies, and
- Challenges and gaps OGP SU's regional teams see in the country to advance this agenda (eg how to more closely link the EITI Multi Stakeholder Groups with the OGP Multistakeholder forums etc).



Q&A

# TLS Discussion

- Overall comments and reflections on progress related to extractives in OGP?
- How can OGP further strengthen its overall strategy and positioning related to advancing extractives - across global, regional, and country level conversations?
- What additional support (peer exchange, technical support, etc) could the Support Unit and Steering Committee provide to countries interested in advancing this topic?
  - What existing efforts is your government/organization engaged in that could help further advance this agenda in peer countries?
- What additional partnerships could be explored on this?

