

Gender & Inclusion Fact Sheet

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- ✓ Members of the [Open Government Partnership \(OGP\)](#) are increasingly using their OGP action plans to address issues pertinent to gender and under-represented groups.
- ✓ In addition to making co-creation processes more inclusive, 40% of OGP members are currently implementing a gender-related commitment.
- ✓ Next steps for OGP members include actively involving women, non-binary and LGBTQIA+ and under-represented communities in the co-creation process, making commitments that directly target inclusion, and applying principles of inclusion and intersectionality across all open government reforms.

WHY GENDER & INCLUSION?

Societies with greater political and economic equality demonstrate higher sustained rates of growth and lower poverty rates over time. Inclusion is also fundamental to the mission of open government; in order for governments to be truly open, they must serve all people – not just particular groups. OGP community members are using open government approaches to tackle inequality directly by addressing the needs of marginalized groups, including women, those across the gender and sexual identity spectrum, indigenous and disability communities among others. They are also bringing in gender and inclusion perspectives to popular policy areas such as open contracting, natural resource governance, civic space, political representation, and digital governance.

STATUS QUO

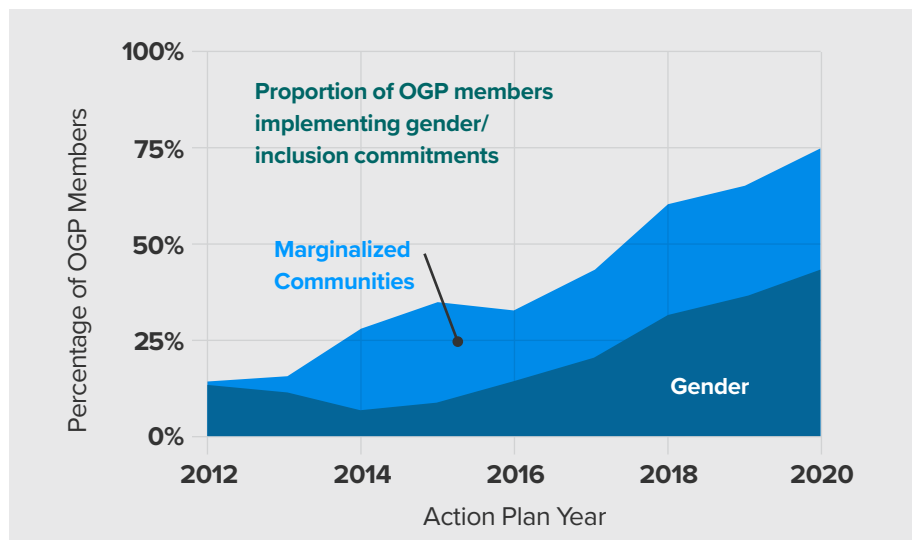
- **Different approaches to inclusion:** Many open government reforms may improve gender equity and inclusion without necessarily being gender-targeted (such as introducing transparent access for government contracts). Other reforms may need to be focused on improving inclusion (such as ensuring diversity in participatory processes), or may need to specifically target a gap in policy for certain communities (such as improving access to justice for women and girls).
- **The need for more inclusion:** Seven percent of all OGP commitments include references to marginalized communities. Three percent are focused on gender or include gender-related language. It is likely that many commitments have disparate gender and inclusion impacts and could benefit from an explicit focus on inclusion.

Commitment data analyzes all commitments through the 2020 action plan cycle. As of 2020, OGP consisted of 98 national and local members.

Open
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COMMITMENT PROGRESS

More and more action plans have incorporated gender and inclusion commitments over time (see figure below).¹ 25 OGP members are implementing 106 inclusion commitments from their 2019 or 2020 action plans. 59 of these commitments make specific reference to gender. Since OGP was established in 2011, 75 members have made 325 total inclusion commitments. Of these, 44 members have made 144 commitments explicitly related to gender.



WHAT ARE OGP MEMBERS DOING?

→ Ensuring public service delivery better responds to marginalized and under-served group needs

→ Making budgeting processes more inclusive and participatory

→ Publishing disaggregated budget data and analysis

WHERE TO NEXT

The following recommendations summarize key actions for OGP members to implement:

Inclusion in the co-creation process

- Pro-actively engage a diversity of persons & experiences in multi-stakeholder forums.
- Ensure specific outreach to key under-represented, impacted communities.

Mainstream commitments

- Conduct a gender analysis of commitment design.
- Incorporate gender and diversity reviews of budgets.
- Disaggregate person-level data by gender, age, location where appropriate to feed back into policy analysis.

Inclusion-focused commitments by sector

- Health
- Employment and care economy
- Justice and gender-based violence
- Climate

¹ In OGP's database, inclusion is categorized as "marginalized communities", defined as commitments that "affect traditionally marginalized populations, defined broadly to include many historically oppressed groups including persons with disabilities, women, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex people, older individuals, youth, members of minority groups, indigenous people, internally displaced persons, refugees, asylum seekers, and migrant workers, and those of lower socioeconomic status."



NOTABLE COMMITMENTS

Recent Results



Argentina - Co-Creating an Equal Opportunity Plan (2017)

In 2017, Argentina committed to co-creating a national plan with citizens addressing equal gender opportunity. The government published data on female unemployment rates, the gender pay gap, hours dedicated to unpaid work by women, and gender-based violence. Now citizens can better understand and address the extent of gender inequality within Argentina. Additionally, Argentina furthered their commitment to gender equality and inclusion by conducting a gender review [on their 2019-2022 action plan](#).



North Macedonia - Ensuring Access to Justice for Marginalized Groups (2018)

The Roma minority in North Macedonia faces discrimination in housing, access to medical care, and employment - resulting in persistent poverty. In its 2018 action plan, North Macedonia committed to expanding access to justice for the Roma community, including through improving two Roma Information Centers. These centers provided legal services to over 750 citizens over two years.

Commitments to Watch



Mexico - Reducing Gender Inequality through Public Care Services (2019)

In Mexico's 2019 action plan, the National Institute for Women committed to work with the Simone de Beauvoir Leadership Institute to design a national policy on public care services through a pilot program. This policy will be monitored by citizens to increase their ability to monitor and shape these services and reduce the gender inequality gap in Mexico and position the right to care in the public agenda.



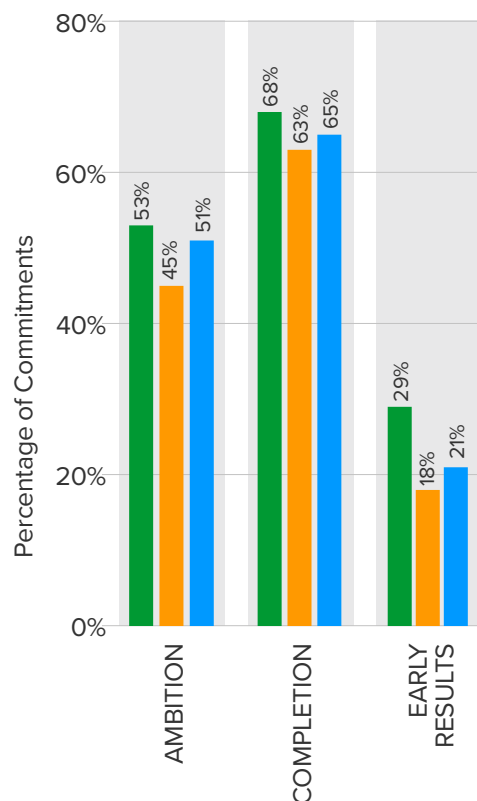
Philippines - Indigenous Representation in Local Legislative Councils (2019)

In the Philippines, indigenous peoples have the legal right to participate in all levels of government decision-making, but many local government units do not recognize their representatives. The Philippines' 2019 action plan includes a commitment to increase indigenous peoples' mandatory representation from seven percent of provinces, cities, municipalities, and barangays to 78 percent. The National Commission on Indigenous Peoples will provide guidelines and publish reports on local government units that have yet to seat indigenous representatives.

IRM QUICK STATS

According to OGP's Independent Reporting Mechanism (IRM), gender commitments have a higher completion rate than the average OGP commitment, and perform similarly to all OGP commitments on ambition and early results. Inclusion commitments typically have lower ambition than the average OGP commitment, but perform similarly on completion and early results.

Commitment Performance



- Gender commitments
- Marginalized Communities commitments
- All OGP commitments

Ambition - Ambitious commitments are those that the IRM finds would make transformative changes if fully implemented.

Early Results - Strong early results indicate the commitment made significant improvements to government openness.