



ด่วน

บันทึกข้อความ

ส่วนราชการ... สำนักจัดการทรัพยากรป่าไม้ที่ ๕ (สระบุรี) ส่วนอำนวยการ โทร. ๐๓๖-๓๔๓/-๔๔๙

ที่ ทส.๑๖๑๔.๑/๐.๒๑๗๘ วันที่ ๒ มิถุนายน ๒๕๖๐

เรื่อง... สรุปรายงานประชุมชี้แจง เรื่อง โครงการส่งเสริมการมีส่วนร่วมในการบริหารงานภาครัฐ (Open Government Partnership)

เรียน... ผู้อำนวยการส่วนทุกส่วน
ป่าไม้จังหวัดทุกจังหวัด

สำนักจัดการทรัพยากรป่าไม้ที่ ๕ (สระบุรี) ขอส่งสำเนาหนังสือกรมป่าไม้ ที่ ทส ๑๖๐๐.๙/ว ๙๑๖๖ ลงวันที่ ๒๓ พฤษภาคม ๒๕๖๐ เรื่อง สรุปรายงานประชุมชี้แจง เรื่อง โครงการส่งเสริมการมีส่วนร่วมในการบริหารงานภาครัฐ (Open Government Partnership) มาเพื่อโปรดทราบและศึกษาข้อมูลเบื้องต้นสำหรับเป็นแนวทางในการเสนอเข้าร่วมโครงการฯ ต่อไป

(นายสุรชาติ ปุณณวนิชศิริ)
นักวิชาการป่าไม้ชำนาญการ รักษาราชการแทน
ผู้อำนวยการสำนักจัดการทรัพยากรป่าไม้ที่ ๕



ด่วน

พ.ศ. ๒๕๖๐

บันทึกข้อความ

สำนักจัดการทรัพยากรป่าไม้ (สวป.)
 เลขที่รับ ๕๕๗๓
 วันที่ ๓๑ พ.ค. ๒๕๖๐
 เวลา

ส่วนราชการ กรมป่าไม้ กลุ่มพัฒนาระบบบริหาร โทร. ๐ ๒ ๕๖๑ ๔๒๙๒-๓ ต่อ ๕๒๔๐ โทรสาร ๐๒ ๕๓๙/๙ ๕๖๙๒

ที่ ทส ๑๖๐๐.๙/ว ๙๑๖๖ วันที่ ๒๓ พฤษภาคม ๒๕๖๐

เรื่อง สรุปรายงานการประชุมชี้แจง เรื่อง โครงการส่งเสริมการมีส่วนร่วมในการบริหารงานภาครัฐ (Open Government Partnership)

ส่วนราชการ
 เลขที่รับ ๓๓๕๓
 วันที่ ๓๑ พ.ค. ๒๕๖๐
 เวลา

- เรียน รองอธิบดีกรมป่าไม้ทุกท่าน
- ผู้ตรวจราชการกรมป่าไม้ทุกท่าน
- ผู้อำนวยการสำนักทุกสำนัก
- ผู้อำนวยการสำนักจัดการทรัพยากรป่าไม้ ที่ ๑-๑๓
- ผู้อำนวยการสำนักจัดการทรัพยากรป่าไม้สาขาทุกสาขา
- ผู้อำนวยการกลุ่มพัฒนาระบบบริหาร
- หัวหน้ากลุ่มตรวจสอบภายใน

กรมแผนงาน
 และติดตามประเมินผล
 เลขที่รับ 418
 วันที่ 31 พ.ค. 2560
 เวลา

กรมป่าไม้ ขอส่งสำเนาหนังสือกลุ่มพัฒนาระบบบริหาร ด่วน ที่ ทส ๑๖๐๐.๙/๒๖๗ ลงวันที่ ๒๒ พฤษภาคม ๒๕๖๐ เรื่อง สรุปรายงานการประชุมชี้แจง เรื่อง โครงการส่งเสริมการมีส่วนร่วมในการบริหารงานภาครัฐ (Open Government Partnership) เรียนมาเพื่อโปรดทราบและศึกษาข้อมูลเบื้องต้นสำหรับเป็นแนวทางในการเสนอเข้าร่วมโครงการฯ ต่อไป

- ส่วนอำนาจการ
- ฝ่ายแผนงานและงบประมาณ

นายสุรชาติ ปุณณวานิชศิริ พ.ศ. ๒๕๖๐
ผู้อำนวยการส่วนอำนาจการ

(นายจเรศักดิ์ นันตะวงษ์)
รองอธิบดีกรมป่าไม้
ปฏิบัติราชการแทนอธิบดีกรมป่าไม้

เรียน ผอ.สจป.๕ (สระบุรี)

- เพื่อโปรดทราบ
- กรมป่าไม้ ขอส่งสรุปการประชุมชี้แจง โครงการส่งเสริมการมีส่วนร่วมในกรรมบริหารงานภาครัฐ (Open Government Partnership) มาเพื่อโปรดทราบและศึกษาข้อมูลเบื้องต้นเพื่อพิจารณาเป็นแนวทางในการเสนอโครงการต่อไป
- เป็นควรแจ้งเวียนส่วนทุกส่วน ป่าไม้จังหวัดทุกจังหวัด เพื่อทราบและศึกษาข้อมูลเบื้องต้นสำหรับเป็นแนวทางในการเสนอเข้าร่วมโครงการต่อไป
- ทั้งนี้ได้แนบร่างหนังสือเพื่อโปรดพิจารณา

สุพิชชา ช่างร้าย

(นางสาวสุพิชชา ช่างร้าย)
นักวิชาการป่าไม้

ฝ่ายแผนงานและงบประมาณ, ๑ มิ.ย. ๖๐

อุษณีย์

(นางสาวอุษณีย์ ขวัญมา)
นักวิชาการป่าไม้ปฏิบัติการ

๕๑.๓.๖๐

(นายสุรชาติ ปุณณวนิชศิริ)
ผู้อำนวยการส่วนอำนวยการ

สุรชาติ ปุณณวนิชศิริ

(Signature)

๖๓.๖.๖๐

(นายสุรชาติ ปุณณวนิชศิริ)
นักวิชาการป่าไม้ชำนาญการ รักษาการแทน
ผู้อำนวยการสำนักจัดการทรัพยากรป่าไม้ที่ ๕



ด่วน

บันทึกข้อความ

ห้องรองอธิบดีกรมป่าไม้ (นายจเรศักดิ์)
เลขรับ..... ๒๒๑๓
วันที่รับ..... ๒๒ พ.ค. ๒๕๖๐
เวลา.....

ส่วนราชการ กลุ่มพัฒนาระบบบริหาร ฝ่ายเสริมสร้างการเปลี่ยนแปลง โทรภายใน ๕๒๔๐

ที่ ทส ๑๖๐๐.๙/๒๖๗

วันที่ ๒๒ พฤษภาคม ๒๕๖๐

เรื่อง สรุปรายงานการประชุมชี้แจง เรื่อง โครงการส่งเสริมการมีส่วนร่วมในการบริหารงานภาครัฐ (Open Government Partnership)

เรียน อธิบดีกรมป่าไม้

๑. เรื่องเดิม

รองอธิบดีกรมป่าไม้ (นายจเรศักดิ์ นันตะวงษ์) ปฏิบัติราชการแทนอธิบดีกรมป่าไม้ ได้โปรดมีบันทึกลงวันที่ ๘ พฤษภาคม ๒๕๖๐ ท้ายหนังสือกรมบัญชีกลาง ด่วนที่สุด ที่ กค ๐๔๑๙.๒/๐๑๓/๑๐๔ ลงวันที่ ๒๓ เมษายน ๒๕๖๐ มอบกลุ่มพัฒนาระบบบริหารเข้าร่วมประชุมชี้แจง เรื่อง โครงการส่งเสริมการมีส่วนร่วมในการบริหารงานภาครัฐ (Open Government Partnership : OGP) ในวันที่ ๑๙ พฤษภาคม ๒๕๖๐ เวลา ๐๘.๓๐-๑๒.๓๐ น. ณ ห้องประชุม ๑ ชั้น ๓/ กรมบัญชีกลาง กรุงเทพฯ (เอกสารหมายเลข ๑)

๒. ข้อเท็จจริง

กลุ่มพัฒนาระบบบริหารขอเรียนว่าได้มอบหมายให้ นางสาวลิตานันท์ จันทรสมบูรณ์ นักวิเคราะห์นโยบายและแผนชำนาญการ กลุ่มพัฒนาระบบบริหาร เข้าร่วมประชุมดังกล่าว ขอสรุปรายงานผลการประชุม ดังนี้

๒.๑ Mr.Richard Bon Moya นักวิชาการมูลนิธิฟอร์ด เพื่อสนับสนุนโครงการของหน่วยงาน OGP อธิบดีรัฐมนตรีช่วยว่าการกระทรวงงบประมาณและการบริหารจัดการประเทศฟิลิปปินส์ ได้ชี้แจงวัตถุประสงค์ และขั้นตอนโครงการส่งเสริมการมีส่วนร่วมในการบริหารงานภาครัฐ

๒.๑.๑ วัตถุประสงค์ที่สำคัญของโครงการส่งเสริมฯ มีเป้าหมายเพื่อส่งเสริมความโปร่งใส ความรับผิดชอบ ส่งเสริมการมีส่วนร่วมของประชาชน และใช้ประโยชน์จากเทคโนโลยีใหม่ๆ ในการเพิ่มประสิทธิภาพการกำกับดูแลภาครัฐ

๒.๑.๒ กำหนดให้ประเทศสมาชิกจะต้องจัดทำแผนปฏิบัติงานส่งเสริมการมีส่วนร่วมในการบริหารงานภาครัฐ (National Action Plan : NAP) ซึ่งร่วมกันจัดทำโดยภาครัฐและภาคประชาชน ตามปฏิญญาส่งเสริมการมีส่วนร่วมในการบริหารงานภาครัฐ (Open Government Declaration) ซึ่งครอบคลุมถึงเรื่องการเปิดเผยข้อมูลภาครัฐ การเสริมสร้างการเข้าถึงข้อมูล และการเปิดกว้างในการเข้าถึงข้อมูล ความรับผิดชอบในการปฏิบัติงานของเจ้าหน้าที่รัฐ และส่งเสริมให้ประชาชนมีส่วนร่วมในการกำหนดนโยบาย

๒.๒ Ms.Haidy S. Ear-Dupuy ผู้เชี่ยวชาญด้านการพัฒนาสังคม (ภาคประชาสังคมและการมีส่วนร่วม) ได้ชี้แจงถึงบทบาทของธนาคารพัฒนาเอเชีย (Asia Development Bank: ADB) โดย ADB มีบทบาทหน้าที่ในเรื่องของการให้เงินกู้ ลงทุน และให้ความช่วยเหลือทางเทคนิคแก่รัฐบาล และบริษัทเอกชนต่างๆ ในประเทศสมาชิก สำหรับการเตรียมการและการดำเนินการโครงการพัฒนาต่างๆ จนเสร็จสิ้น การให้ความช่วยเหลือทางด้านเทคนิคและวิชาการ รวมทั้งยังทำหน้าที่เป็นตัวกระตุ้นส่งเสริมให้เกิดการลงทุนจากการระดมเงินทุนจาก ทั้งภาคเอกชนและภาคสาธารณะเพื่อการพัฒนา (เอกสารหมายเลข ๒)

๒.๓ ผู้แทนกรมบัญชีกลางได้ชี้แจงให้ที่ประชุมทราบว่า คณะกรรมการต่อต้านการทุจริตแห่งชาติ (คตช.) ได้มีมติเมื่อวันที่ ๒๔ พฤศจิกายน ๒๕๕๘ เห็นชอบในหลักการให้ผู้แทนรัฐบาลไทยเข้าร่วมประชุมกับองค์การนาชาชาติที่ส่งเสริมความโปร่งใสของรัฐ ได้แก่ โครงการส่งเสริมการมีส่วนร่วมในการบริหารงานภาครัฐ (Open Government Partnership : OGP) และคณะรัฐมนตรีได้มีมติเมื่อวันที่ ๒๔ พฤศจิกายน ๒๕๕๘ เห็นชอบให้กระทรวงการคลังสมัครเข้าร่วมเป็นภาคีสมาชิกโครงการ OGP และแต่งตั้งคณะกรรมการความร่วมมือเพื่อการเปิดเผยข้อมูลภาครัฐ และคณะอนุกรรมการความร่วมมือเพื่อการเปิดเผยข้อมูลภาครัฐ เพื่อพิจารณาแนวทางการจัดทำแผนปฏิบัติงานส่งเสริมการมีส่วนร่วมในการบริหารจัดการภาครัฐ (OGP National Action Plan) (เอกสารหมายเลข ๓) และกระทรวงการคลังโดยกรมบัญชีกลางได้ดำเนินการสมัครเข้าร่วมเป็นภาคีสมาชิก OGP ทั้งนี้ ประเทศไทยจะเข้าร่วมเป็นสมาชิก OGP ได้เมื่อจัดทำแผน OGP National Action Plan แล้วเสร็จ โดยกรมบัญชีกลางจะเร่งทำหนังสือแจ้งรายละเอียดดังกล่าว พร้อมทั้งขอข้อมูลกิจกรรม/โครงการของส่วนราชการที่สอดคล้องกับการส่งเสริมการมีส่วนร่วมในการบริหารงานภาครัฐ เพื่อให้คณะกรรมการฯ พิจารณาคัดเลือกเพื่อนำเข้าเป็นส่วนหนึ่งในการจัดทำแผน OGP National Action Plan ต่อไป

๓. ข้อพิจารณา

กลุ่มพัฒนาระบบบริหารพิจารณาแล้ว หากกรมป่าไม้ได้รับคัดเลือกให้เข้าร่วมโครงการส่งเสริมการมีส่วนร่วมในการบริหารงานภาครัฐ (Open Government Partnership : OGP) จะช่วยเปิดโอกาสในด้านการพัฒนาประสิทธิภาพการปฏิบัติงาน และมีผลงานเป็นที่ยอมรับในระดับนานาชาติ รวมทั้งมีโอกาสในการได้รับงบประมาณและความช่วยเหลือในด้านวิชาการจาก ADB ด้วย ดังนั้นเพื่อเป็นการเตรียมความพร้อมของกรมป่าไม้ และผู้ที่เกี่ยวข้องให้มีความรู้ ความเข้าใจในหลักการ การดำเนินการตามโครงการส่งเสริมการมีส่วนร่วมในการบริหารจัดการภาครัฐ เห็นควรแจ้งเวียนสรุปรายงานการประชุมชี้แจง เรื่อง โครงการส่งเสริมการมีส่วนร่วมในการบริหารงานภาครัฐ (Open Government Partnership) และเอกสารที่เกี่ยวข้องให้หน่วยงานภายในกรมป่าไม้ทราบและศึกษาข้อมูลเบื้องต้นต่อไป

จึงเรียนมาเพื่อโปรดทราบและพิจารณา หากเห็นชอบโปรดลงนามในร่างหนังสือแจ้ง

หน่วยงานที่แนบมาพร้อมนี้

ลงนามแล้ว

(นายจเรศักดิ์ นันตะวงษ์)

รองอธิบดีกรมป่าไม้

(นายปราโมทย์ ห่านวิไล)

ผู้อำนวยการกลุ่มพัฒนาระบบบริหาร

กลุ่มพัฒนาระบบบริหาร
รับที่ 1274
วันที่ 9 พ.ค. 2560
เวลา 09.08

ห้องรองอธิบดีกรมป่าไม้ (นายจเรศักดิ์)
เลขรับ ๒๕๗๐
- ๘ พ.ค. ๒๕๖๐

กรมป่าไม้
รับที่ 18579
วันที่ พ.ค. ๒๕๖๐
เวลา 13.38 น.

ด่วนที่สุด

ที่ กค ๐๔๑๙.๒/๐๑๗๑๐๔



กรมบัญชีกลาง

เอกสารหมายเลข ๑

ถนนพระราม ๖ กทม. ๑๐๔๐๐

๒๗ เมษายน ๒๕๖๐

เรื่อง ขอเชิญเข้าร่วมการประชุมชี้แจง เรื่อง โครงการส่งเสริมการมีส่วนร่วมในการบริหารงานภาครัฐ (Open Government Partnership)

เรียน อธิบดีกรมป่าไม้

- สิ่งที่ส่งมาด้วย ๑. กำหนดการโครงการประชุมชี้แจง เรื่อง โครงการส่งเสริมการมีส่วนร่วมในการบริหารงานภาครัฐ
- ๒. แบบตอบรับการเข้าร่วมประชุมชี้แจง

ด้วยคณะรัฐมนตรีมีมติเมื่อวันที่ ๒๔ พฤศจิกายน ๒๕๕๘ เห็นชอบให้กระทรวงการคลัง โดยกรมบัญชีกลาง ดำเนินการสมัครเข้าร่วมเป็นภาคีสมาชิกโครงการส่งเสริมการมีส่วนร่วมในการบริหารงานภาครัฐ (Open Government Partnership: OGP) ซึ่งเป็นความร่วมมือระหว่างประเทศ ที่มีเป้าหมายเพื่อส่งเสริมการมีส่วนร่วมของประชาชนในการกำหนดนโยบายรัฐ เพื่อเพิ่มความโปร่งใส ความรับผิดชอบของรัฐ และการใช้ประโยชน์จากเทคโนโลยีใหม่ๆ ในการเพิ่มประสิทธิภาพการกำกับดูแล โดย OGP จะรับประเทศไทยเข้าเป็นสมาชิกเมื่อจัดทำแผนปฏิบัติงาน (National Action Plan) ซึ่งร่วมกันจัดทำโดยภาครัฐและภาคประชาชน ตามที่ OGP กำหนด ในปัจจุบัน OGP มีสมาชิกทั้งหมด ๗๐ ประเทศ

กรมบัญชีกลางพิจารณาแล้วเห็นว่า เพื่อเป็นการเตรียมความพร้อมของหน่วยงานรัฐ ภาคประชาสังคม และผู้ที่เกี่ยวข้องให้มีความรู้ ความเข้าใจในหลักการ การดำเนินการตามโครงการส่งเสริมการมีส่วนร่วมในการบริหารงานภาครัฐ เสนอความเห็น แลกเปลี่ยนความคิดและประสบการณ์ด้านการมีส่วนร่วม ในการบริหารงานภาครัฐ จึงได้ร่วมกับธนาคารพัฒนาเอเชีย (Asian Development Bank: ADB) และภาคีโครงการส่งเสริมการมีส่วนร่วมในการบริหารงานภาครัฐ (Open Government Partnership: OGP) จัดการประชุมชี้แจง เรื่อง “โครงการส่งเสริมการมีส่วนร่วมในการบริหารงานภาครัฐ (Open Government Partnership) ในวันศุกร์ที่ ๑๙ พฤษภาคม ๒๕๖๐ เวลา ๐๘.๓๐ น.- ๑๒.๓๐ น. ณ ห้องประชุม ๑ ชั้น ๗ กรมบัญชีกลาง จึงขอเรียนเชิญผู้แทนจากหน่วยงานของท่านจำนวน ๑ คน เข้าร่วมการประชุมฯ ดังกล่าว ทั้งนี้ ในการประชุมจะมีการบรรยายเป็นภาษาอังกฤษ โดยกรมบัญชีกลางได้จัดเตรียมล่ามในการแปลภาษาอังกฤษ - ไทย ให้แก่ผู้เข้าร่วมประชุม โดยมีกำหนดการประชุมฯ ปรากฏตามสิ่งที่ส่งมาด้วย ๑

จึงเรียนมาเพื่อโปรดพิจารณาจัดส่งผู้แทนเข้าร่วมโครงการประชุมชี้แจงฯ ตามวัน เวลา และสถานที่ ดังกล่าว โดยแจ้งชื่อในแบบตอบรับเข้าร่วมโครงการประชุมชี้แจงฯ ตามสิ่งที่ส่งมาด้วย ๒ ภายในวันที่ ๑๒ พฤษภาคม ๒๕๖๐ ด้วย จะขอบคุณยิ่ง

ที่กระทรวง
เพื่อมิได้แจ้ง

(นางสาวธนสม โอบัญญัติ)

นักวิชาการเงินและบัญชีชำนาญการพิเศษ
เขาราชการแทน กลุ่มนโยบายและแผนการคลัง
๐๘ พ.ค. ๒๕๖๐ โทร. ๐ ๒๑๒๗ ๗๔๓๑ - ๒
โทรสาร ๐ ๒๑๒๗ ๗๔๓๓

ขอแสดงความนับถือ

(นางสาวชันทนา สัจจิม)

ที่ปรึกษาด้านพัฒนาระบบการเงินการคลัง
ปฏิบัติราชการแทน อธิบดีกรมบัญชีกลาง

กรมบัญชีกลาง

(นายจเรศักดิ์ นันตะวงษ์)
รองอธิบดีกรมป่าไม้

กำหนดการประชุม
 โครงการส่งเสริมการมีส่วนร่วมในการบริหารงานภาครัฐ
 (Open Government Partnership: OGP)
 วันศุกร์ที่ ๑๙ พฤษภาคม ๒๕๖๐
 ณ ห้องประชุม ๑ ชั้น ๗ กรมบัญชีกลาง กรุงเทพฯ

๐๘.๓๐ - ๐๙.๐๐ น.	ลงทะเบียน
๐๙.๐๐ - ๐๙.๑๕ น.	พิธีเปิด
๐๙.๑๕ - ๑๐.๓๐ น.	ความเป็นมาของโครงการส่งเสริมการมีส่วนร่วมในการบริหารงานภาครัฐ - วัตถุประสงค์ของโครงการส่งเสริมการมีส่วนร่วมในการบริหารงานภาครัฐ - ขั้นตอนการดำเนินการ
๑๐.๓๐ - ๑๐.๔๕ น.	ถาม-ตอบ
๑๐.๔๕ - ๑๑.๔๕ น.	แนวทางการดำเนินงานโครงการส่งเสริมการมีส่วนร่วมในการบริหารงานภาครัฐ - ข้อเสนอแนะการดำเนินงานโครงการส่งเสริมการมีส่วนร่วมในการบริหารงานภาครัฐในบริบทของประเทศไทยในอนาคต
๑๑.๔๕ - ๑๒.๓๐ น.	ถาม-ตอบ

แบบตอบรับ

การประชุมชี้แจง เรื่องโครงการส่งเสริมการมีส่วนร่วมในการบริหารงานภาครัฐ

(Open Government Partnership)

ในวันศุกร์ที่ ๑๙ พฤษภาคม ๒๕๖๐ เวลา ๘.๓๐ น.

ณ ห้องประชุม ๑ ชั้น ๗ กรมบัญชีกลาง

หน่วยงาน.....

- เข้าร่วมการประชุม
- ไม่สามารถเข้าร่วมการประชุม

ผู้เข้าร่วมประชุม

ชื่อ-สกุล.....

ตำแหน่ง.....

โทรศัพท์..... โทรสาร.....

E-mail.....

กรุณาส่งแบบตอบรับคืนที่ กลุ่มนโยบายการจัดซื้อโดยรัฐระหว่างประเทศ กรมบัญชีกลาง

โทรสาร ๐ ๒๑๒๗ ๗๔๓๓ ภายในวันจันทร์ที่ ๑๒ พฤษภาคม ๒๕๖๐

สอบถามรายละเอียดเพิ่มเติม ติดต่อคุณชานนท์ ชำนาญกิจ โทรศัพท์ ๐ ๒๑๒๗ ๗๔๓๒

- หมายเหตุ สามารถจองรถยนต์ได้ที่กรมประชาสัมพันธ์ ตั้งแต่เวลา ๘.๐๐ น. เป็นต้นไป

โครงการส่งเสริมการมีส่วนร่วมในการบริหารงานภาครัฐ (Open Government Partnership)

โครงการส่งเสริมการมีส่วนร่วมในการบริหารงานภาครัฐคืออะไร

โครงการส่งเสริมการมีส่วนร่วมในการบริหารงานภาครัฐ เป็นความร่วมมือระหว่างประเทศ มีเป้าหมายเพื่อส่งเสริมความโปร่งใส ความรับผิดชอบ ส่งเสริมการมีส่วนร่วมของภาคประชาชน และใช้ประโยชน์จากเทคโนโลยีใหม่ๆ ในการเพิ่มประสิทธิภาพการกำกับดูแลภาครัฐ โดยกำหนดให้ประเทศสมาชิก จะต้องจัดทำแผนปฏิบัติงานส่งเสริมการมีส่วนร่วมในการบริหารงานภาครัฐซึ่งร่วมกันจัดทำโดยภาครัฐและภาคประชาชน ตามปฏิญญาส่งเสริมการมีส่วนร่วมในการบริหารงานภาครัฐ (Open Government Declaration) ซึ่งครอบคลุมเรื่องการเปิดเผยข้อมูลภาครัฐทั้งข้อมูลเชิงรุกและข้อมูลเชิงรับ กลไกในการเสริมสร้างการเข้าถึงข้อมูล และการเปิดกว้างในการเข้าถึงข้อมูล ความรับผิดชอบในการปฏิบัติงานของเจ้าหน้าที่รัฐ ส่งเสริมให้ประชาชนมีส่วนร่วมในการกำหนดนโยบาย ในปี ค.ศ. ๒๐๑๖ มีประเทศสมาชิกที่เข้าร่วมทั้งหมด ๗๕ ประเทศ

ความเป็นมาของโครงการส่งเสริมการมีส่วนร่วมในการบริหารงานภาครัฐของประเทศไทย

โครงการส่งเสริมการมีส่วนร่วมในการบริหารงานภาครัฐของประเทศไทย ได้ริเริ่มจากคณะกรรมการต่อต้านการทุจริตแห่งชาติ (คตช.) ที่มีนายกรัฐมนตรีเป็นประธาน มีมติในคราวประชุมฯ ครั้งที่ ๔/๒๕๕๘ เมื่อวันที่ ๒๗ พฤษภาคม ๒๕๕๘ เห็นชอบในหลักการให้ส่งผู้แทนรัฐบาลไทยเข้าร่วมประชุมกับองค์กรนานาชาติที่ส่งเสริมความโปร่งใสของรัฐ ได้แก่ โครงการส่งเสริมการมีส่วนร่วมในการบริหารงานภาครัฐ (Open Government Partnership: OGP) และคณะรัฐมนตรีมีมติเมื่อวันที่ ๒๔ พฤศจิกายน ๒๕๕๘ เห็นชอบให้กระทรวงการคลัง ดำเนินการสมัครเข้าร่วมเป็นภาคีสมาชิกโครงการส่งเสริมการมีส่วนร่วมในการบริหารงานภาครัฐ และแต่งตั้งคณะกรรมการความร่วมมือเพื่อการเปิดเผยข้อมูลภาครัฐ (Open Government Partnership Committee) และคณะอนุกรรมการความร่วมมือเพื่อการเปิดเผยข้อมูลภาครัฐ (Open Government Partnership Sub - Committee) เพื่อพิจารณาแนวทางการจัดทำแผนปฏิบัติงานส่งเสริมการมีส่วนร่วมในการบริหารงานภาครัฐ (OGP National Action Plan) และกระทรวงการคลังโดยกรมบัญชีกลางได้ดำเนินการสมัครเข้าร่วมเป็นภาคีสมาชิก OGP ตามที่ได้รับความเห็นชอบจากคณะรัฐมนตรี โดย OGP จะรับประเทศไทยเข้าเป็นสมาชิกเมื่อจัดทำแผนปฏิบัติงานส่งเสริมการมีส่วนร่วมในการบริหารงานภาครัฐตามที่ OGP กำหนด

แผนปฏิบัติงานส่งเสริมการมีส่วนร่วมในการบริหารงานภาครัฐ (National Action Plan: NAP)

ประเทศสมาชิกจะต้องจัดทำแผนปฏิบัติงานส่งเสริมการมีส่วนร่วมในการบริหารงานภาครัฐ ซึ่งภาครัฐและภาคประชาสังคมหรือภาคประชาชนร่วมกันจัดทำ โดยจะต้องมีแผนงานการปฏิรูปนวัตกรรม การเปิดเผยข้อมูลในด้านความโปร่งใส ความรับผิดชอบ และการมีส่วนร่วมของภาคประชาชน ตามปฏิญญาการส่งเสริมการมีส่วนร่วมในการบริหารงานภาครัฐ (Open Government Declaration) ครอบคลุมระยะเวลาดำเนินงาน ๒ ปี (ปีปฏิทิน) และจัดส่งให้ OGP เพื่อเผยแพร่ในเว็บไซต์ของ OGP โดยหน่วยงานเจ้าของแผนปฏิบัติงานต้องดำเนินการตามแผนปฏิบัติงาน และต้องจัดทำรายงานผลการประเมินตนเองและรายงานผลการปฏิบัติตามแผนปฏิบัติงาน (Independent Reporting Mechanism: IRM)

• การจัดทำแผนปฏิบัติงานส่งเสริมการมีส่วนร่วมในการบริหารงานภาครัฐ(OGP National Action Plan) มีองค์ประกอบหลักของแผนปฏิบัติงานประกอบด้วย

๑) ความท้าทาย (Ambitious) OGP มีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อส่งเสริมการปฏิรูปการเปิดเผยข้อมูลภาครัฐให้มากกว่าที่ภาครัฐได้ดำเนินการในปัจจุบัน โดยมุ่งเน้นในเรื่องความโปร่งใส ความรับผิดชอบ และให้ประชาชนเข้ามามีส่วนร่วมกับภาครัฐ ในการกำหนดแผนปฏิบัติงานสมาชิกสามารถริเริ่มโครงการใหม่ ปรับปรุงระบบการเปิดเผยข้อมูลที่ใช้ในปัจจุบัน หรือการปฏิรูปที่ภาครัฐกำลังดำเนินการอยู่

๒) ความสอดคล้อง (Relevant) สมาชิกจะต้องนำข้อผูกพัน (Commitment) ตามหลักการส่งเสริมการมีส่วนร่วมในการบริหารงานภาครัฐตามข้อตกลงมาจัดทำแผนปฏิบัติงาน ซึ่งข้อผูกพันประกอบด้วย

(๑) ความโปร่งใส (Transparency) การเปิดเผยข้อมูลภาครัฐทั้งข้อมูลเชิงรุก (Proactive information) และข้อมูลเชิงรับ (Reactive information) กลไกในการเสริมสร้างการเข้าถึงข้อมูล และการเปิดกว้างในการเข้าถึงข้อมูล

(๒) ความรับผิดชอบ (Accountability) มีกฎระเบียบและกลไกในการพิจารณาการปฏิบัติงานของเจ้าหน้าที่รัฐและการรับผิดชอบเมื่อไม่ปฏิบัติตามกฎระเบียบข้อบังคับ

(๓) การมีส่วนร่วม (Participation) ภาครัฐส่งเสริมให้ประชาชนมีส่วนร่วมในการกำหนดนโยบายรัฐบาล มีส่วนร่วมในการให้ข้อมูลและข้อเสนอแนะเพื่อเพิ่มประสิทธิภาพในการกำกับดูแลของภาครัฐ

(๔) เทคโนโลยีและนวัตกรรม (Technology and Innovation) รัฐบาลให้ความสำคัญในการเข้าถึงเทคโนโลยีของประชาชน ผลักดันการสร้างสรรค์นวัตกรรม และเพิ่มขีดความสามารถในการใช้เทคโนโลยีของประชาชน เทคโนโลยีที่ใช้ในการส่งเสริมความโปร่งใส ความรับผิดชอบและการมีส่วนร่วมของประชาชน

๓) โครงการ/แผนงานภายใต้แผนปฏิบัติงานจะต้อง

(๑) มีความชัดเจน ระบุปัญหาที่จะแก้ไข กิจกรรมที่จะดำเนินการ และผลที่คาดว่าจะได้รับจากการดำเนินการ

(๒) สามารถวัดผลความสำเร็จของการดำเนินงานได้อย่างชัดเจน

(๓) ระบุหน่วยงานที่รับผิดชอบ รวมทั้งหน่วยงานอื่นๆ ที่เกี่ยวข้อง ภาคประชาชน หรือภาคเอกชนที่มีบทบาทในการดำเนินการตามแผนงาน/โครงการ

(๔) แผนงาน/โครงการจะต้องสอดคล้องกับหลักการของ OGP

(๕) ระบุระยะเวลาดำเนินการและวันสิ้นสุดการดำเนินการอย่างชัดเจน

• การดำเนินการเพื่อจัดทำแผนปฏิบัติงานส่งเสริมการมีส่วนร่วมในการบริหารงานภาครัฐของประเทศ
การมีส่วนร่วมระหว่างภาครัฐและภาคประชาชนเป็นส่วนสำคัญในการดำเนินการของ OGP ประเทศสมาชิกจะมีข้อผูกมัดในการจัดทำแผนปฏิบัติงานส่งเสริมการมีส่วนร่วมในการบริหารงานภาครัฐโดยต้องผ่านกระบวนการหารือระหว่างรัฐ ประชาชน และภาคประชาสังคม และต้องจัดให้มีเวทีการประชุมสำหรับผู้มีส่วนได้ส่วนเสียเพื่อดำเนินการจัดทำแผนปฏิบัติงานส่งเสริมการมีส่วนร่วมในการบริหารงานภาครัฐของประเทศ

๑) การคัดเลือกผู้มีส่วนได้ส่วนเสียเพื่อเป็นคณะทำงานในเวทีการประชุมโดยผู้มีส่วนได้ส่วนเสียจะต้องคัดเลือกจากผู้ที่มีความสนใจในเรื่องสำคัญได้ทั้งจากภาครัฐและจากภาคประชาสังคม และเป็นผู้ที่มีอำนาจหน้าที่ที่จะสามารถกำกับการดำเนินการให้เป็นไปตามข้อผูกพัน OGP ได้ และเป็นหน่วยงานหรือองค์กรที่มีส่วนเกี่ยวข้องกับการเปิดเผยข้อมูลภาครัฐ เป็นต้น โดยมีสัดส่วนของผู้แทนภาครัฐและภาคประชาสังคมจำนวนเท่ากันในองค์ประกอบของคณะทำงาน

๒) การคัดเลือกผู้แทนภาคประชาสังคมในคณะทำงานฯ สามารถคัดเลือกโดย ภาครัฐเป็นผู้เชิญผู้แทนจากภาคประชาสังคมเพื่อเข้าร่วมคณะทำงานฯ หรือเปิดรับสมัครเป็นการทั่วไป การคัดเลือกผู้แทนภาครัฐในคณะทำงานฯ ผู้แทนที่คัดเลือกจะต้องมาจากหน่วยงานที่มีหน้าที่รับผิดชอบในเรื่องนโยบายการเปิดเผยข้อมูลภาครัฐ

๓) คณะทำงานฯ มีหน้าที่ในการออกแบบวิธีการในกระบวนการหารือ เพื่อรวบรวมความเห็นและความต้องการจากผู้มีส่วนได้ส่วนเสียหลากหลายกลุ่ม และเปิดกว้างให้ผู้มีส่วนได้ส่วนเสียรายใหม่สามารถเข้ามามีส่วนร่วมในการจัดทำแผนปฏิบัติงานได้ การรวบรวมความเห็นของประชาชนจะต้องครอบคลุมหลากหลายพื้นที่ทั่วประเทศ โดยการจัดประชุมหารือระดับภูมิภาค และการหารือผ่านระบบออนไลน์ โดยจะต้องมีการรณรงค์ผ่านสื่อต่างๆ เพื่อให้ความรู้ประชาชนให้ทราบถึงวิธีการดำเนินการตาม OGP และแจ้งให้ประชาชนเข้าร่วมกระบวนการหารือเพื่อจัดทำแผนปฏิบัติงานฯ วิธีการรวบรวมความเห็นของประชาชนสามารถเป็นการอภิปรายประเด็นปัญหา การตอบแบบสอบถาม และการตอบคำถามปลายเปิด เป็นต้น

๔) เข้าร่วมกระบวนการรายงานผลการปฏิบัติตามแผนปฏิบัติงาน โดยประเทศสมาชิกจะต้องเข้าร่วมกระบวนการรายงานผลการปฏิบัติตามแผนปฏิบัติงานและให้ความร่วมมือในการให้ข้อมูลกับผู้เชี่ยวชาญของ OGP เพื่อจัดทำรายงานการประเมินผลความก้าวหน้าในการดำเนินการตามแผนปฏิบัติงานของประเทศสมาชิก และเสนอแนะแนวทางการดำเนินการเพื่อปรับปรุงแผนปฏิบัติงานในอนาคต

๕) เผยแพร่ข้อมูลต่างๆ ให้กับประเทศสมาชิกอื่นๆ เช่น การปฏิบัติที่ดี ความเชี่ยวชาญ การช่วยเหลือด้านเทคนิค เทคโนโลยีและทรัพยากร โดยการแลกเปลี่ยนข้อมูลและความรู้ระหว่างประเทศสมาชิกผ่านกลไกการแลกเปลี่ยนข้อมูลของ OGP

การรายงานผลการดำเนินงานโครงการส่งเสริมการมีส่วนร่วมในการบริหารงานภาครัฐ

การรายงานผลการดำเนินงานโครงการส่งเสริมการมีส่วนร่วมในการบริหารงานภาครัฐแบ่งได้ ๒ ประเภท ได้แก่

๑. รายงานผลการประเมินตนเอง (Self Assessment report) เป็นกลไกสำคัญในการรับผิดชอบต่อสังคมของโครงการส่งเสริมการมีส่วนร่วมในการบริหารงานภาครัฐ ระหว่างการดำเนินการตามแผนปฏิบัติงานสมาชิกจะต้องจัดทำรายงานผลการประเมินตนเอง จำนวน ๒ ฉบับ เพื่อวัดผลการดำเนินการตามแผนที่ได้กำหนดไว้ คือ

- รายงานการประเมินผลฉบับแรก (Mid term report) จะจัดทำหลังจากดำเนินการตามแผนในปีแรก โดยประเมินผลการดำเนินการตามแผนงานที่กำหนด กระบวนการการมีส่วนร่วม การดำเนินการตามสัญญา และความคืบหน้าของการดำเนินการ

- รายงานการประเมินผลฉบับที่สอง (Final report) จะจัดทำเมื่อครบระยะเวลาดำเนินการสองปี โดยประเมินผลการปฏิรูปตามแผนงาน การมีส่วนร่วมของภาคประชาชน และบทเรียนที่ได้จากการปฏิบัติงานตามแผน

๒. รายงานผลการประเมินจาก OGP (Independent Reporting Mechanism: IRM) จำนวน ๒ ฉบับ ประกอบด้วย ฉบับความก้าวหน้า และหลังจบการดำเนินงานตามแผนปฏิบัติงานฯ โดยประเทศสมาชิกจะต้องเข้าร่วมกระบวนการรายงานผลการปฏิบัติตามแผนปฏิบัติงานและให้ความร่วมมือในการให้ข้อมูลกับผู้เชี่ยวชาญของ OGP เพื่อจัดทำรายงานการประเมินผลการดำเนินการตามแผนปฏิบัติงานของประเทศสมาชิก และเสนอแนะแนวทางการดำเนินการเพื่อปรับปรุงแผนปฏิบัติงานในอนาคต

ความครอบคลุมของโครงการส่งเสริมการมีส่วนร่วมในการบริหารงานภาครัฐในอนาคต

ในเดือนกันยายน ปี พ.ศ. ๒๕๕๘ คณะกรรมการ OGP ได้รับรองปฏิญญาร่วมระหว่างสหประชาชาติ และโครงการส่งเสริมการมีส่วนร่วมในการบริหารงานภาครัฐ เรื่องการพัฒนาที่ยั่งยืน (Sustainable Development) ซึ่งกำหนดให้ภายในปี พ.ศ. ๒๕๗๓ สมาชิก OGP จะต้องมีการปฏิบัติงานที่ครอบคลุมถึง เรื่องการพัฒนาที่ยั่งยืน ซึ่งมีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อลดความยากจนและความอดอยากของประชาชน ปรับปรุง ความเป็นอยู่และสุขภาพของประชาชนให้ดีขึ้น การศึกษาที่มีคุณภาพ ความเสมอภาคทางเพศ ระบบสุขภาพ ที่ดี พลังงานสะอาด การจ้างงานและการเติบโตทางเศรษฐกิจ การพัฒนาอุตสาหกรรม นวัตกรรมและ โครงสร้างพื้นฐาน ลดปัญหาความเหลื่อมล้ำ สร้างชุมชนที่ยั่งยืน การผลิตและการบริโภค การเปลี่ยนแปลง สภาพภูมิอากาศ การอนุรักษ์และการใช้ทรัพยากรทางทะเลและสัตว์น้ำ การรักษาระบบนิเวศ การใช้ ทรัพยากรธรรมชาติและป่าไม้ และส่งเสริมความสงบสุขในสังคม



OPEN GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIP

Open
Government
Partnership



OPEN BY DEFAULT

POLICY BY THE PEOPLE

ACCOUNTABILITY FOR RESULTS

OPEN GOVERNMENT DECLARATION

As members of the Open Government Partnership, committed to the principles enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the UN Convention against Corruption, and other applicable international instruments related to human rights and good governance:

WE ACKNOWLEDGE that people all around the world are demanding more openness in government. They are calling for greater civic participation in public affairs, and seeking ways to make their governments more transparent, responsive, accountable, and effective.

WE RECOGNIZE that countries are at different stages in their efforts to promote openness in government, and that each of us pursues an approach consistent with our national priorities and circumstances and the aspirations of our citizens.

WE ACCEPT responsibility for, seizing this moment to strengthen our commitments to promote transparency, fight corruption, empower citizens, and harness the power of new technologies to make government more effective and accountable.

WE UPHOLD the value of openness in our engagement with citizens to improve services, manage public resources, promote innovation, and create safer communities. We embrace principles of transparency and open government with a view toward achieving greater prosperity, well-being, and human dignity in our own countries and in an increasingly interconnected world.

TOGETHER, WE DECLARE OUR COMMITMENT TO:

Increase the availability of information about governmental activities. Governments collect and hold information on behalf of people, and citizens have a right to seek information about governmental activities. We commit to promoting increased access to information and disclosure about governmental activities at every level of government. We commit to increasing our efforts to systematically collect and publish data on government spending and performance for essential public services and activities. We commit to pro-actively provide high-value information, including raw data, in a timely manner, in formats that the public can easily locate, understand and use, and in formats that facilitate reuse. We commit to providing access to effective remedies when information or the corresponding records are improperly withheld, including through effective oversight of the recourse process. We recognize the importance of open standards to promote civil society access to public data, as well as to facilitate the interoperability of government information systems. We commit to seeking feedback from the public to identify the information of greatest value to them, and pledge to take such feedback into account to the maximum extent possible.

Support civic participation. We value public participation of all people equally and without discrimination, in decision making and policy formulation. Public engagement, including the full participation of women, increases the effectiveness of governments, which benefit from people's knowledge, ideas and ability to provide oversight. We commit to making policy formulation and decision making more transparent, creating and using channels to solicit public feedback, and deepening public participation in developing, monitoring and evaluating government activities. We commit to protecting the ability of not-for-profit and civil society organizations to operate in ways consistent with our commitment to freedom of expression, association, and opinion. We commit to creating

mechanisms to enable greater collaboration between governments and civil society organizations and businesses.

Implement the highest standards of professional integrity throughout our administrations. Accountable government requires high ethical standards and codes of conduct for public officials. We commit to having robust anti-corruption policies, mechanisms and practices, ensuring transparency in the management of public finances and government purchasing, and strengthening the rule of law. We commit to maintaining or establishing a legal framework to make public information on the income and assets of national, high ranking public officials. We commit to enacting and implementing rules that protect whistleblowers. We commit to making information regarding the activities and effectiveness of our anticorruption prevention and enforcement bodies, as well as the procedures for recourse to such bodies, available to the public, respecting the confidentiality of specific law enforcement information. We commit to increasing deterrents against bribery and other forms of corruption in the public and private sectors, as well as to sharing information and expertise.

Increase access to new technologies for openness and accountability. New technologies offer opportunities for information sharing, public participation, and collaboration. We intend to harness these technologies to make more information public in ways that enable people to both understand what their governments do and to influence decisions. We commit to developing accessible and secure online spaces as platforms for delivering services, engaging the public, and sharing information and ideas. We recognize that equitable and affordable access to technology is a challenge, and commit to seeking increased online and mobile connectivity, while also identifying and promoting the use of alternative mechanisms for civic engagement. We commit to engaging civil society and the business community to identify effective practices and innovative approaches for leveraging new technologies to empower people and promote transparency in government. We also recognize that increasing access to technology entails supporting the ability of governments and citizens to use it. We commit to supporting and developing the use of technological innovations by government employees and citizens alike. We also understand that technology is a complement, not a substitute, for clear, usable, and useful information.

We acknowledge that open government is a process that requires ongoing and sustained commitment. We commit to reporting publicly on actions undertaken to realize these principles, to consulting with the public on their implementation, and to updating our commitments in light of new challenges and opportunities.

We pledge to lead by example and contribute to advancing open government in other countries by sharing best practices and expertise and by undertaking the commitments expressed in this declaration on a non-binding, voluntary basis. Our goal is to foster innovation and progress, and not to define standards to be used as a precondition for cooperation or assistance or to rank countries. We stress the importance to the promotion of openness of a comprehensive approach and the availability of technical assistance to support capacity and institution-building.

We commit to espouse these principles in our international engagement and work to foster a global culture of open government that empowers and delivers for citizens, and advances the ideals of open and participatory 21st century government.

WHAT IS OGP?

In under five years, Open Government Partnership (OGP) has grown from eight founding governments to nearly 70.

Each OGP government partners with civil society to promote transparency, empower citizens, fight corruption, and harness new technologies to improve governance. OGP has become a global movement of reformers working to make their governments more effective and responsive to citizens.

At the heart of each country's participation is a National Action Plan (NAP) developed in collaboration with civil society. These action plans translate the political will demonstrated when a country joins OGP into concrete action.

Each NAP contains specific commitments to enhance transparency, accountability, and public participation in government. The commitments are then subject to independent review. OGP encourages reformers to use innovations in public policy and new technologies to transform the culture of government and better serve the public.

OGP's model is unique. As a voluntary partnership that emphasizes collaboration, OGP places its trust in the power of ideas. It does not prescribe standards for openness that countries should follow, nor does it specify sectors to target. Instead, its deliberate, context-specific approach is designed to bring





government and citizens of each country together to define their own priorities for reform. Governments and citizens are encouraged to experiment with bold changes that address urgent public policy challenges, learning from and inspiring each other along the way. This emphasis on big ideas drives the nearly 2,500 commitments that have made their way into over 110 action plans since OGP was founded in 2011.



JOINING OGP







There are several steps governments must take in order to join OGP. For countries that already meet OGP's eligibility criteria this is a straightforward process. For those that do not yet meet the criteria, reforms must be made in order to qualify. The OGP Support Unit can advise governments on what steps should be taken to become eligible.

TO JOIN OGP GOVERNMENTS MUST:

-  Meet OGP's eligibility criteria in four areas: Fiscal Transparency, Access to Information, Public Officials Asset Disclosure, and Citizen Engagement
-  Send a letter of intent to join OGP to the OGP Steering Committee Co-Chairs. The letter must be signed by a senior political leader and include a commitment by the government to the principles of the Open Government Declaration
-  Identify a lead ministry and begin developing a National Action Plan
-  Commit to OGP's Independent Reporting Mechanism process

CSOS PARTICIPATE IN OGP BY:

There is no official procedure for civil society to join OGP. Individuals and organizations are encouraged to participate in the following ways:

-  Campaigning for eligibility: If you are working in a country that has not yet joined OGP, help the government meet OGP's eligibility criteria and then encourage application
-  Co-creating National Action Plans: Work with your government to create National Action Plans that are ambitious, tackle major problems facing society, and have the potential to create positive changes in the lives of citizens
-  Assisting implementation: Share your knowledge and experience with government officials as they work to implement commitments
-  Assessing performance: Contribute to the Independent Reporting Mechanism review process, the government's self-assessment, or prepare your own assessment
-  Contributing to learning: Work with other civil society organizations and governments within OGP's global network to support those in need of your expertise
-  Start again: Use OGP to move forward on your next goal

STARRED COMMITMENTS

Throughout this procedure you will find commitments classified by the Independent Reporting Mechanism as "starred." These are commitments which are measurable, specific, potentially transformative, clearly relevant to open government, and substantially or completely implemented at the time of assessment.



NATIONAL ACTION PLANS

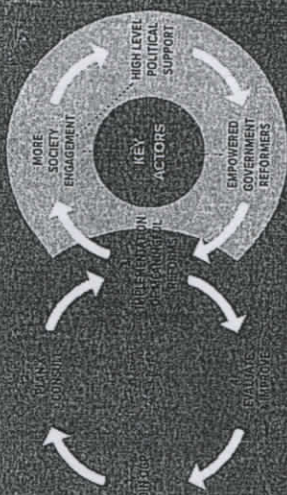
To join OGP, governments must co-create a National Action Plan (NAP) with civil society. Each NAP should contain specific, ambitious commitments meant to enhance transparency, accountability, and public participation in government—commitments designed to tackle genuine problems and create positive changes in citizen's lives.

The NAP is where political will turns into concrete action. It ideally begins with several rounds of open consultation, in which all interested parties are invited to present and discuss ideas for commitments. After a process of prioritization, the final NAP should contain five to fifteen commitments, with input from both civil society and different government departments.

OGP encourages countries to develop a permanent dialogue (mechanism) between government and civil society so that they actively collaborate throughout the full national OGP cycle: first by co-creating the action plan, then by supporting and carrying out implementation, and finally by monitoring and evaluation.

A new NAP is developed every two years and should be informed by experiences from the previous cycle. They live or die on the ground. Each new NAP should be a learning experience, with the objective of more ambitious reforms, greater citizen engagement, and more energetic implementation of policies.

★ Strengthening environmental democracy
CHILE is accelerating regional and regional citizen-centered policy framework that promotes citizen's right to information, public participation, and access to justice in environmental issues. ★



THE INDEPENDENT REPORTING MECHANISM

The Independent Reporting Mechanism (IRM) holds governments accountable for their commitments and allows stakeholders to track OGP progress in participating countries by producing thorough, impartial reports that track the progress of every National Action Plan (NAP).

To produce each IRM report, national experts assess governments on the development and implementation of their NAP's progress in fulfilling open government principles. They also make technical recommendations for improvements.

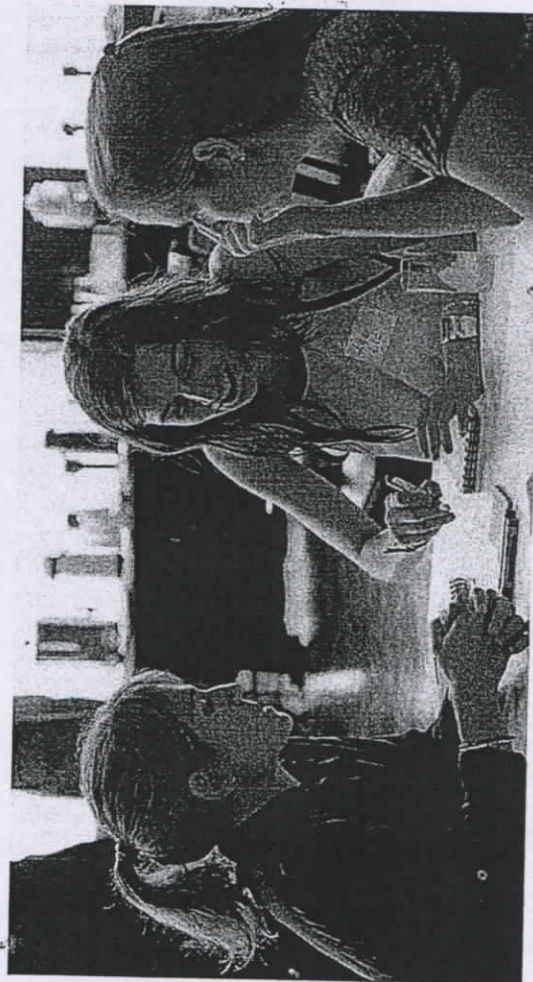
All IRM reports go through a rigorous quality-control process. Government and civil society actors involved in OGP are invited to contribute evidence and analysis

of progress, but the final decision on the content of the reports lies with the IRM. This process helps to maintain the strength and integrity of OGP and makes it unique among governance initiatives.

The reports are intended to inform the development of the subsequent NAP, and to stimulate dialogue and promote accountability between governments and citizens.

The IRM is overseen by a group of technical experts working on open government issues, known as the International Experts Panel, and staffed by a small team in Washington, D.C. All IRM data from reports is publicly available in open data format.

Following the money: To increase government accountability for taxpayer money, the ITALIAN government is creating tools that allow citizens to better understand and track public spending. ★



Empowering citizens at the local level: PARAGUAY is establishing 50 councils with space for dialogue and interaction among citizens and local governments in order to provide citizens with an opportunity to participate in government decision making. ★

WHO WE ARE

STEERING COMMITTEE

The OGP Steering Committee guides the overall strategy of the partnership. It also oversees the Support Unit. There are 22 members, 11 from governments and 11 from civil society organizations, reflecting the OGP principle of co-decision making and collaboration. The Steering Committee rotates once a year, giving an opportunity to new members to join, and is led by four co-chairs. Careful consideration is given to ensuring regional, gender, and sectoral balance.

The Steering Committee meets in person at least three times a year, including once at Ministerial level, to approve policies, programs, and procedures. In addition, Steering Committee members play a crucial role in advancing OGP's mission by using their professional networks and diplomatic reach to encourage greater participation in OGP by their peers.

SUPPORT UNIT

OGP is supported by a permanent secretariat - the OGP Support Unit - and Independent Reporting Mechanism - that designs and implements the core program of work (Government Support and Exchange, Civil Society Engagement,

Learning and Impact, Independent Reporting Mechanism, Operations, and External Communications). The Support Unit also oversees relationships with multilateral partners and funders, and provides strategic and administrative assistance to the Steering Committee and the broader partnership. This includes planning and facilitating Steering Committee and subcommittee meetings, providing support in organizing global and regional OGP events, administering annual Steering Committee elections, annually updating OGP eligibility scores, and maintaining all official OGP correspondence and documents.

The Support Unit is led by a Chief Executive Officer (CEO), who is responsible for the overall implementation of OGP's strategy and program. The CEO also manages the Support Unit, which is composed of about thirty people, of fifteen different nationalities.

OGP AMBASSADORS

OGP Ambassadors are senior international figures committed to the global open government movement. They are charged with raising OGP's

profile, protecting its credibility and promoting its long-term development. The current OGP Ambassadors are Winnie Byanyima (Executive Director of Oxfam International), and Dr. Mo Ibrahim (Founder and Chair of the Mo Ibrahim Foundation).

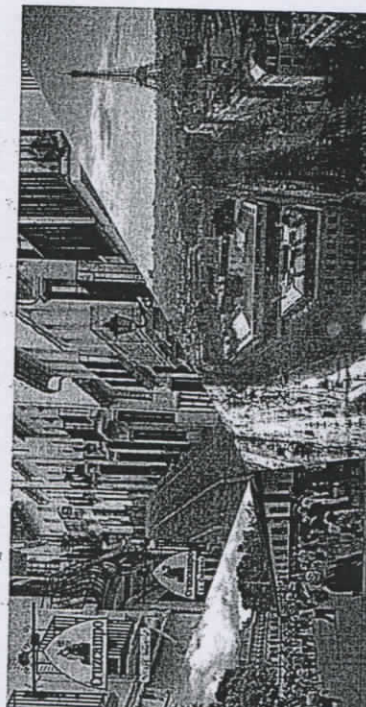
HOW WE'RE FUNDED

OGP's funding model reflects the partnership between government and civil society. Financial support for OGP comes from both philanthropic foundations and government donors in roughly equal measure. Foundations contribute to OGP through multiyear grants. Government support comes in the form of multiyear grants from bilateral aid agencies and annual contributions requested of all participating governments. OGP also maintains formal partnerships with seven multilateral organizations to support the development and implementation of strong National Action Plans.

RESPONSE POLICY

In 2014, the Steering Committee adopted a Policy on Upholding the Values and Principles of the Open Government Partnership, known as the Response Policy. This acknowledges that there may be issues outside the scope of National Action Plans that have a major impact on successful participation in OGP. Issues may include restrictions on basic freedoms, access to information, closing civic space or the overall operating environment for civil society. To maintain OGP's integrity and credibility—and safeguard its long-term future—it is important that participating countries uphold these values and principles, as expressed in the Open Government Declaration and in the Articles of Governance.

Strengthening natural resource governance: **MONGOLIA** is publishing information about companies and other legal entities working in the natural resource sector in order to ensure transparency for health and environmental concerns. ★



OGP SUBNATIONAL PILOT PROGRAM

In April 2016, OGP announced 15 local governments chosen to participate in a groundbreaking Subnational Pilot Program: Austin, US; Buenos Aires, Argentina; Jalisco State, Mexico; La Libertad, Peru; Ontario Province, Canada; São Paulo, Brazil; Elgeyo-Marakwet County, Kenya; Kigoma Municipality, Tanzania; Sokonol-Takoradi, Ghana; Madrid, Spain; Paris, France; Scotland, UK; Bojonegara Regency, Indonesia; Seoul, South Korea; and Tbilisi, Georgia.

This program allows OGP to tap into successful open government innovations being developed at a local level. It

also allows OGP to support a growing number of subnational governments that are looking for new ways to interact with citizens, build trust, and harness the opportunities provided by new technologies to improve the lives of all citizens.

For the next two years, governments involved in the pilot program will work closely with local civil society organizations to develop their own specific commitments to open government, which will be assessed by OGP's Independent Reporting Mechanism. A broader network of open government leaders (other subnational governments

and civil society organizations) will also be supported by OGP as they work with their national governments to develop and include subnational commitments in their respective NAPs.

Participants will be invited to join in learning and networking events, such as global and regional OGP Summits. We hope the Subnational Pilot Program will strengthen engagement at a subnational level and provide further support to the growing community of reformers working on open government at local and regional levels.

PEER EXCHANGE AND WORKING GROUPS

WORKING GROUPS

OPEN DATA WORKING GROUP led by World Wide Web Foundation and the Government of Canada

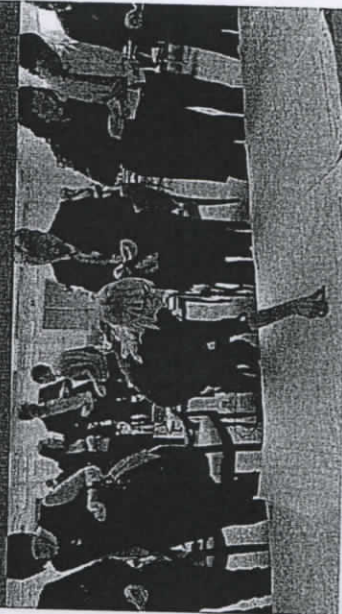
ACCESS TO INFORMATION WORKING GROUP led by Carter Center and Mexico's Federal Institute for Access to Public Information and Data Protection

FISCAL OPENNESS WORKING GROUP led by the Global Initiative for Fiscal Transparency, the Federal Secretary of Budget and Planning of the Government of Brazil, and the International Budget Partnership

OPENNESS IN NATURAL RESOURCES WORKING GROUP led by Natural Resources Governance Institute, the World Resources Institute, and the governments of Indonesia and Mexico

LEGISLATIVE OPENNESS WORKING GROUP led by the National Democratic Institute and the Congress of Chile

ANTI-CORRUPTION WORKING GROUP led by Transparency International, Open Society Foundations and the governments of UK, Georgia, and Brazil



The goal of OGP's peer exchange strategy, and of its working groups, is to develop an active and mutually supportive community of reformers from around the world, engaged in specific thematic areas and experiencing similar challenges. Some peer exchange activities are organized for both government and civil society constituencies, while others are designed specifically for one or the other.

EXAMPLES OF PEER EXCHANGE IN 2015 INCLUDE:

→ South Africa, Ghana, Sierra Leone, Liberia, and Tanzania formed an African OGP caucus to share experiences and ideas about developing and implementing OGP National Action Plans (NAPs) based on region-specific challenges.

→ Philippines and Sierra Leone exchanged ideas from their experiences with OGP commitments related to open data and tackling corruption.

→ Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay met to exchange ideas to strengthen their commitments and explore incorporating Sustainable Development Goals in their NAPs.

The OGP peer exchange program also seeks to identify successful initiatives from one country that could be adapted to work in other countries. For example, the governments of Mexico and Colombia collaborated on dashboards and other tools for monitoring commitment implementation, with Mexico sharing the source code for its commitment tracking site.

OGP has six thematic working groups that help governments design and implement more ambitious open government commitments, including by offering expert peer review of draft NAPs. Each working group is co-lead by an OGP government and civil society organization and is open to any OGP participating country or civil society member to join.

Lifting a lid on its Soviet past: In cooperation with civil society, **UKRAINE** drafted and passed a law that opened up Soviet-era archives, which were closed for decades. ★

OPEN GOVERNMENT AWARDS



Presented in ceremonies at high-level events such as the OGP Global Summit and the United Nations General Assembly, the Open Government Awards are a focal point of the OGP calendar.

The awards are given to reformers from government and civil society organizations who have led open government initiatives resulting in real and sustainable change in people's lives.

A new theme for the awards is chosen each year based on OGP strategic priorities and influenced by current events and the needs and desires of citizens around the world. All submissions are reviewed and scored by an international panel of judges drawn from governments, civil society organizations, multilateral organizations, academics, and funders. At the awards ceremony, winners present TED-style presentations of their initiatives, which are then featured on the OGP website.

The theme in 2016 is "making transparency count", with an emphasis placed on how transparency in government-held information has led to improved public accountability, service delivery, and decision making. Winners will be honored in a ceremony at the OGP Global Summit in Paris in December, 2016.

Shining a light on influence peddling: IRELAND committed to regulating lobbying and divulging the influence of lobbyists on government policy making. ★

IN 2015, THE TOP THREE WINNERS OF THE "IMPROVING PUBLIC SERVICES" THEME WERE:

Uruguay, for giving citizens unparalleled access to the performance indicators of health-care providers

Indonesia, for developing a partnership to address complex health challenges faced by an archipelago

United Kingdom, for giving citizens power to make planning policies and shape their communities

IN ADDITION, OGP HONORED FOUR REGIONAL CHAMPIONS:

Mexico, for transforming public child-care facilities with civic engagement

Croatia, for involving citizens as designers, users and evaluators of public services

Armenia, for connecting the needs of the citizenry to the institutional development of local government

Tunisia, for increasing transparency in public procurement in a challenging political environment

IN 2014, THE TOP THREE WINNERS OF THE "CITIZEN ENGAGEMENT" THEME WERE:

Denmark, for empowering senior citizens to influence local government policy

Montenegro, for helping citizens report unregulated economic activity and create a fairer business environment

Philippines, where local government and civil society jointly allocated budgets for development projects

OGP RESOURCES

OGP EXPLORER

An interactive digital tool that tracks progress on commitments by both country and theme. All commitment and process data is easily available, both in the form of graphs and downloadable open data.

OPEN GOV GUIDE

A resource for people working to make their governments more transparent, responsive, accountable, and effective. Co-created with partner organizations, the guide features a host of key cross-sector and sector-specific themes such as open data, civic space, legislatures, environment, and development aid. It highlights practical, measurable, specific, and actionable steps that governments and civil society should consider when developing NAPs. A special edition of the Open Gov Guide highlights how NAPs can be used to help implement the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development.

OGP BLOG

An online platform featuring the latest debates and developments on open government issues, including posts authored by academics, senior public officials, civil society leaders, OGP Steering Committee members, Support Unit Staff, and others from OGP's global community.

OGP NEWSLETTER AND GAZETTE

Subscribe to the OGP Newsletter (available in both English and Spanish) to start your month with timely updates on the latest OGP developments. The OGP Gazette, published in the middle of the month, provides technical and administrative updates including deadlines, grant opportunities, NAP and IRM report releases, communications tools, and job openings.

CIVIL SOCIETY MAILING LIST

Join the mailing list and connect directly with over 1500 practitioners around the world leading efforts to steer reforms. Subscribe by sending an email to opengovernmentpartnership.org with "subscribe mailing list" in the subject line.

EVENTS

OGP works with host countries and international civil society organizations to convene several important events each year, including regional meetings and a biennial Global Summit. These events help facilitate peer learning by connecting reformers and giving them an opportunity to share experiences and exchange tools. OGP events also create advocacy opportunities and often offer action-forcing moments for new commitments.

WEBINARS

OGP organizes multiple webinars a month that bring together practitioners and experts to discuss innovative approaches to solving shared open government challenges.

SOCIAL MEDIA

OGP's Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and YouTube channels are a great way to stay on top of the latest updates and developments in the open government community.

You can find a Spanish and French translation of this brochure here.



OGP PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES



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Government
Partnership





ADB

THE GOVERNANCE BRIEF

ISSUE 25 • 2016

The Open Government Partnership in Asia and the Pacific

By Henrik Lindroth¹

Background

The Open Government Partnership (OGP) is a voluntary global initiative aimed at building trust and fostering collaboration between governments and their citizens to improve development outcomes. Specifically, this initiative seeks to secure concrete commitments from governments to promote transparency, empower citizens, fight corruption, and harness new technologies to strengthen governance.²

Since its inception in 2011, the OGP has gained rapid traction with 69 governments presently having joined the initiative and endorsed the Open Government Declaration. Currently, six multilateral organizations including the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the Inter-American Development Bank, the Organization of American States, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the World Bank, have also formalized partnerships with the OGP.

A key feature distinguishing OGP from other initiatives is the high-level political buy-in and

support it enjoys. US President Barack Obama made open government an important priority of his administration, and was instrumental for the establishment of the OGP. The same level of commitment is given the initiative by many other top political leaders. Indonesia and the Philippines are two notable examples in Asia and the Pacific, where presidents have led their country's open government reform programs.

It is not hard to see the desirability of the OGP. As a high-level forum to advance good governance, OGP can play a valuable role in supporting development in Asia and the Pacific. This role can be significant as progress in governance is recognized as a vehicle to foster sustained economic growth. As Asian economies grow "...there will be greater strains on informal and inefficient institutions; this will warrant a move toward a more efficient, formal institutional arrangement. This move—in the form of rule of law, effective government, or good regulation—will be essential to generating robust and sustained

For inquiries, comments, and suggestions, please contact Claudia Buentjen at +63 2 683 1852, SDCC Social Development, Governance, and Gender Division (SDGG). Previous issues of *The Governance Brief* can be accessed at <http://www.adb.org/publications/series/governance-briefs>

¹ Henrik Lindroth works as a governance consultant with the OGP Focal Point in ADB. Prior to his assignment with ADB, he worked with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Afghanistan where he provided capacity development support and policy advice to the High Office of Oversight and Anti-Corruption, the Ministry of Interior, and the Supreme Audit Office. He has also worked as a governance adviser for the World Bank-executed Decentralization Support Facility in Indonesia and before that in various capacities with UNDP in Iraq, Pakistan, Fiji, and the Philippines.

² Open Government Partnership. "What is the Open Government Partnership?". <http://www.opengovpartnership.org/about> (accessed on 15 March 2016)

“Government institutions are strengthened when they are not merely open to the active participation of their citizens, but when they encourage the people to engage it by empowering them and garnering their trust.”

—Benigno S. Aquino III, President of the Philippines, at the launch of the OGP, 20 September 2011

economic growth.³ The link between economic progress and good governance was also emphasized by Secretary Florencio Abad of the Philippines’ Department of Budget and Management when he stated that: “Foreign direct investment can continue to grow for the Philippines, but only if we sustain our drive for government transparency and openness.”⁴

Furthermore, all countries in the Asia region (save for one or two) are anticipated to have graduated to middle income countries by 2025. As the push for open government reforms tends to be more vigorous in countries with higher income levels, the call for open government is likely to increase. Joining OGP may help governments transform these demands into better development outcomes with increased prosperity.

There is also a political rationale which makes countries embrace the principles of open government. Increased openness improves governments’ own legitimacy by building long term trust among public institutions, government officials, and the citizenry at large. Moreover, strengthening good governance and open government are goals in their own right “...transparency, accountability, voice, or lack of pervasive corruption—is an attribute of a good society.”⁵

How to become a member

Becoming a member of the OGP is a straightforward process. In order to join, an aspiring member country must first satisfy the “eligibility criteria.” This means that a minimum level of commitment to open government principles, in four key areas, have to be met:

- (i) budget transparency,
- (ii) access to information,
- (iii) income and asset disclosures, and
- (iv) citizen engagement⁶

Once eligibility has been confirmed, the interested government needs to identify a lead ministry and/or agency that will start formulating the Open Government National Action Plan (NAP) in close consultation with civil society and citizen groups. The NAPs are at the heart of the OGP and contain the members’ respective reform commitments over a 2-year period. These commitments should focus on ambitious national open government priorities; be relevant to the values of transparency, accountability and public participation; and be specific, time bound, and measureable.⁷

Strengthening the dialogue between civil society and the government in the formulation of the NAP is crucial. Comprehensive involvement of a wide range of stakeholder groups, as well as thorough analysis of inputs received from the consultations, is essential for a successful reform process.

In order to measure implementation progress of the NAPs, benchmarks with timeframes and anticipated annual achievements need to be stipulated for each commitment. The annual self-assessment progress report is developed against these benchmarks.

To ensure that implementation progress is assessed and measured in an unbiased manner, an independent reporting mechanism (IRM) ensures biannual reporting in all member countries.⁸

Theory of Change

Three interrelated elements are critical to advance and sustain open government reforms:

- (i) build high-level political commitment,
- (ii) empower government reformers, and
- (iii) support effective engagement by civil society organizations (CSOs).

The idea is that the NAP generates a cycle of consultations, formulation of open government

³ ADB. 2014. *Governance and Developing Asia: Concepts, Measurements, Determinants, and Paradoxes*. ADB economic working paper series, No. 388, M. G. Quibria, p. 31.

⁴ Florencio Abad, Secretary of the Philippine Department of Budget and Management. Speech delivered at the Public Forum for The Open Government Partnership-Independent Reporting Mechanism (OGP-IRM) on 6 February 2016.

⁵ ADB. 2014. *Governance and Developing Asia: Concepts, Measurements, Determinants, and Paradoxes*. ADB economic working paper series, No. 388, M. G. Quibria, p. 31.

⁶ Open Government Partnership. Eligibility Criteria. <http://www.opengovpartnership.org/how-it-works/eligibility-criteria> (accessed on 15 March 2016)

⁷ Open Government Partnership. Philippines 2014-2015 Action Plan Documents. <http://www.opengovpartnership.org/country/philippines/action-plan> (accessed on 15 March 2016)

⁸ Open Government Partnership. “What are Independent Progress Reports?” <http://www.opengovpartnership.org/irm/irm-reports>

Figure 1: How OGP Contributes¹⁰

“Openness indeed empowers the civil society to become a partner of government in the process of development. In that way, the government and the citizenry can accomplish so much more in terms [of] political, social and economic development.”

—President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono of Indonesia, OGP High-Level Side Event to the 69th United Nations General Assembly, 24 September 2014

commitments, implementation of these commitments, and monitoring and evaluation of progress in achieving the said commitments. This process is expected to evolve into a virtuous cycle that will generate increasingly ambitious reforms, enhance citizen participation, and produce sequentially stronger results. The idea is that the more civil society is engaged, the higher the likelihood of NAP policies and programs to be meaningful, ambitious, and to be implemented.

In addition, the more findings from the IRM are taken on board by the governments, the higher the likelihood that the NAPs will improve in process and content. The more the citizens see the governments initiating meaningful reforms through OGP, the more they realize that their engagement matters and thus would want to stay involved.

Progressively, as governments become increasingly comfortable with open government reforms, they will also become more receptive to civil society input and participation.⁹

A graphical illustration of how OGP seeks to contribute to open government reforms is provided in Figure 1.

Open Government Reforms in Asia

As of February 2016, eight developing countries in Asia and the Pacific have joined the OGP.¹¹ Several countries in the region have not only signaled a clear commitment to open government reforms, but have also launched innovative programs that indicate a strong intent to deliver.

Armenia

Armenia's plans to advance open government were acknowledged at the OGP Global Summit held in Mexico on October 2015. Armenia was then crowned the regional winner, and labeled an open government "...leader in the Asia-Pacific region."¹² Armenia received the award in recognition of its "Smart Municipality Project" which seeks to introduce community management and development-oriented information system practices in regional administrations.

The overall ambition of the "Smart Municipality Project" is to increase the efficiency of Armenia's self-governing authorities by strengthening the

⁹ Open Government Partnership: *Four Year Strategy 2015-2018*, p. 13-14.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 13

¹¹ I.e., Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Indonesia, Mongolia, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, and Sri Lanka.

¹² *Tert.am*. 2015. Armenia wins high prize in Open Government Partnership awards. 29 October. <http://www.tert.am/en/news/2015/10/29/award/1829743>

“Participation in OGP further encourages us to go beyond current achievements, undertake new commitments, and share experiences with partner countries. Through OGP we learn from others and engage in openness, transparency and accountability contest with partner governments.”

—Prime Minister Irakli Garibashvili of Georgia, OGP High-Level Side Event to the 69th United Nations General Assembly, 24 September 2014.

engagement and involvement of citizens in the provision of public services.

With reference to Armenia's OGP award, and highlighting the importance of citizen's active involvement in local level decision making under the “Smart Municipality Project,” Armenia Prime Minister Abrahamyan stated: “You may rest assured that the reforms will be continued.”¹³

Georgia

Georgia has launched numerous reform initiatives with high impact potential. Close to 60% of its NAP commitments are of a transformative nature, compared to an average of about 30% for the other Asian OGP members.¹⁴ Georgia's motivation is also reflected in the speed with which it implements its commitments that in many instances are completed ahead of schedule.¹⁵ Factors that have played an important role in explaining Georgia's success are:¹⁶

- (i) Political will. A potent combination of strong backing from the highest decision-making authority coupled with broad-based buy-in from large sections of the government machinery, and the
- (ii) Establishment of the “Open Government Georgia's Forum (The Forum).” This is an inclusive national coordination mechanism responsible for overseeing the formulation, and implementation of Georgia's OGP commitments.

Specifically, the Forum has played an important role in (i) broadening the participation by representatives from civil society, the government, and the international organizations, in all aspects of the NAP cycle; (ii) formalizing and regularizing OGP consultation meetings; and (iii) increasing the availability of government and development partner funds for OGP-related reform initiatives.

The approval of the “Open Parliament Georgia Action Plan” in July 2015 is considered one of Georgia's strongest OGP achievements. The action plan lists 18 commitments to enhance parliamentary openness that have to be completed before the end of 2016.

The action plan has been created with extensive civil society involvement. If implemented, Georgia will have the chance to greatly improve parliamentary transparency and participation of citizens in public affairs. It may even help Georgia emerge as a global leader in parliamentary openness. Georgia's “Open Parliament Georgia Action Plan” was recognized at the 2015 OGP Global Summit in Mexico, earning it the “OGP Government Champions Awards”.¹⁷

Indonesia

As one of the founding members of the OGP initiative, Indonesia has from the very beginning displayed strong enthusiasm for open government reforms. The “Responsive Open Data Model,” which moves away from blunt mass release of information to prioritize disclosure of data sets that more precisely correspond to the information that citizens want and can use, is one of Indonesia's reform initiatives with promise.

Another initiative that has been successful seeks to utilize beneficiary feedback for improved public services. There is a strong rationale to include beneficiaries in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of projects to help improve effectiveness, minimize the risk of wrongdoing, mismanagement, and corruption. There are many forms of feedback mechanisms, e.g., suggestion boxes, focus groups, call centers, text messages, etc. One of the more common ones aims to fix problems. The crowdsourcing initiative for improved service delivery under the LAPOR! project is one such undertaking with lots of potential. (See Box 1)

Mongolia

The Government of Mongolia also uses beneficiary feedback mechanisms to connect with its citizens and improve public services. One example of this is the “Government 1111 Centre.” The “Centre” is a low-cost mechanism for citizens to provide feedback and put forward suggestions on government policies and public services through phone calls, SMS, social media, e-mail, or direct visits.

¹³ Government of the Republic of Armenia. 2015. *PM Attends Fifth Congress of Rural Communities in Jermuk*. <http://gov.am/en/news/item/8178>

¹⁴ Transformative commitments are commitments that inspire change, or cause a shift in viewpoint by both civil society and government. “Open Government Partnership: Four Year Strategy 2015-2018”, p.1.

¹⁵ “Open Government Partnership (OGP) Explorer. <http://www.opengovpartnership.org/explorer/all-data.html>”

¹⁶ Zurab Sanikidze, Director of Analytical Department, Ministry of Justice, Georgia.

¹⁷ “Institute for Development of Freedom of Information (IDFI), “The Inter-Factional Group approved the Open Parliament Georgia Action Plan” (accessed 13 July 2015) <https://idfi.ge/en/open-parliament-action-plan-was-approved>

Box 1: Crowdsourcing for Public Service Improvement in Indonesia

In 2010, then-President Yudhoyono created the "Delivery Unit for Development Monitoring and Oversight (UKP4)" to improve the outcome of Indonesia's development plans. To effectively scrutinize the vast number of ministerial plans and programs, the unit decided to solicit support from the public by establishing LAPOR!, meaning "report" in Indonesian language.

LAPOR! is an online complaints management system that allows citizens to report on public services. With various digital technologies such as e-mail, text messaging, online reporting, etc., citizens can report anything from teacher absenteeism, damaged roads, and improper behavior by public servants. Once the report is filed, and following validation by the UKP4 team, it is forwarded to the relevant ministry or government agency. The concerned institution then sends a response through LAPOR! with an SMS notification to the complainant about action taken. This whole process is designed to take no more than 10 days.

Because of Indonesia's high internet usage and mobile connectivity, combined with responsiveness from the government's side, LAPOR! has grown swiftly and is, as of May 2015, averaging about 800 reports daily. Another reason behind the success of LAPOR! is its tri-monthly progress reports, which are presented to the heads of each ministry and agency. Since the reports are comparable across ministries and agencies, a healthy competition to increase the response rate has evolved.

Furthermore, if a public institution fails to respond to a complaint within one month, the LAPOR! team reports this to the President's office, creating a strong disincentive for non-compliance.

A major strength of LAPOR! is that it provides a speedy, low-cost channel for citizens to voice their concerns and influence public services through modern technology. Moreover, once participating citizens notice that their problems have been addressed they are likely to stay engaged and continue reporting.

Sources: "Lapor! Layanan Aspirasi dan Pengaduan online rakyat." <http://www.lapor.go.id>

Enricko Lukman, "Indonesia's anti-corruption website is now getting 1,000 crowdsourced reports every day" (accessed 30 July 2015) <https://www.techinasia.com/lapor-indonesia-200000-users>

The online function of the Centre, which is operational 24/7, provides an automated response shortly after a call, SMS, or an e-mail has been submitted. Citizens can then access the 1111 system to track the progress on the issue raised.

All ministries and government agencies in Ulaanbaatar are connected to the Centre and are using the 1111 online system to directly respond to citizens' concerns and inquiries. This system enables easy monitoring of concerned government officials' performance, which encourages swift response. Mongolia's cabinet secretariat also organizes a weekly online meeting at the Centre to discuss the key issues of the week. The scrutiny that these meetings generate is another strong incentive to deliver.

Key benefits that the Centre has generated are

- (i) easy access to the central government which is particularly valuable in a large country like Mongolia where the population is dispersed over vast areas;
- (ii) increased trust between the government and its citizens by improving the

responsiveness of government

representatives to the public's views;

- (iii) financial and natural resources savings due to a drastic reduction of paper usage; and
- (iv) numerous policy suggestions and ideas, one of which has been a significant improvement of provincial health centers.

The fact that the Government 1111 Centres have registered 95,000 requests since its launch in 2012, and that all 21 provinces have initiated the establishment of their own 1111 Centres, are strong indicators of the initiatives' popularity and success.¹⁸

Philippines

An initiative that shows positive early results in the Philippines is the "Open Data Portal," which consolidates and makes government datasets publicly available. This initiative provides opportunities for citizens to access and scrutinize public information in areas such as public services provision and financial management. In the long

¹⁸ Mongolia's application to the OGP award in 2014.

“Member countries’ commitment to OGP is too dependent on the political will of a few. The departure from office of strong OGP champions like Obama can have a huge impact. This is a major weakness that shows how important it is to broaden the political buy-in to the OGP initiative.”

—Don Parafina, executive director, Affiliated Network for Social Accountability in East Asia and the Pacific (ANSA-EAP), Philippines

Box 2: Building a Culture of Openness: The Open Data Philippines Initiative

The central idea of Open Data is to turn transparency of public information into citizen participation by increasing the availability and access to data sets and records. The potential benefits are significant. Open data can help (i) monitor and hold decision-makers accountable; (ii) educate citizens so that they can make more informed choices, and (iii) promote direct civic engagement in democratic processes.

Increased information transparency is, however, also of value to the government. It helps the government understand and improve public services provision while strengthening its legitimacy and building trust between officials, public agencies, and citizens.

Following its membership in the OGP taken significant steps towards realizing the potential of open data. A key achievement was the launch of the Open Data Portal (data.gov.ph) in 2014. The portal is a single access point with the objective to make government data accessible and useful to the public by consolidating datasets of different government agencies.

Various applications and infographics make the portal user-friendly and facilitate the access and interpretation of the data. Better still, the portal encourages the public to comment on the data available, the utility of the data, as well as provide suggestions on how to improve it. One specific accomplishment includes hosting interactive dashboards that helps users establish meaningful relationships between raw data and process information. Another is the searchable line-item database for procurement transactions.

Moreover, #KabantayNgBayan: Hacking the National Budget, Tech for Resilience Week, Data Skills Training, Open Data for Citizen Engagement, are just some of many events that have been organized to improve the functionality of the portal, and increase civil society-government engagement.

Technical, legal, and resource constraints remain, but the Open Data Portal is playing an important role in fostering a culture of openness which has the potential to improve policy formulation, quality of services, and accountability by decision makers.

Sources: M. F. Capili. 2015. Open Government Philippines and Open Data Philippines: Review Documentation and Recommendations.

run, increased public demand for accountability by decision makers is likely to result. (See Box 2)

Deepening OGP reforms¹⁹

Institutionalizing OGP

Despite impressive open government reform achievements in many Asian countries, much more can, and needs to be done. In several countries, concerns have been expressed about the lack of a strong institutional foundation for OGP. As a result, the OGP achievements in many member countries become too intimately linked to high-level OGP champions. This threatens the durability of reforms undertaken and risks undermining the belief in OGP and its promise. In the words of one civil society representative: “One solution put forward by the Independent Reporting Mechanism (IRM) of the Philippines could be to assign a permanent staff secretariat to monitor implementation

of OGP commitments, in direct coordination with the legislative and judicial branches of government.”²⁰ Practical guidance for a strengthened institutionalization of OGP could be obtained from the national coordination mechanism, “The Forum,” established in Georgia.

Different countries will choose different solutions, but the need to deepen the institutional permanence of the OGP initiative is an important concern that has been echoed by several Asian OGP member country representatives.

Improving Government-Civil Society Interaction

All of the Asian OGP members’ progress reports highlight the need for improvements in the government-civil society consultation process. The reports call for

- (i) increased outreach and promotion of the NAP formulation process and implementation progress by using a wider

¹⁹ These issues are the ones most frequently raised in discussions with government and civil society representatives.

²⁰ M. Mangahas. 2015. Philippine Centre for Investigative Journalism. Independent Reporting Mechanism: *The Philippines Progress Report 2013-2015*, p. 65.

variety of communication channels to allow for broader and more robust civil society feedback;

- (ii) more frequent stakeholder consultations and more time given to the public to comment and provide inputs on both the draft as well as the finalized NAPs;
- (iii) civil society's engagement to be broadened beyond the capital region and increase subnational level perspectives; and
- (iv) civil society to play a more proactive role and express their expectations from the government clearer.²¹

In addition, the financial constraints that many civil society organizations face are a big problem that hampers effective and proactive OGP engagement. A deeper analysis and evaluation of existing resource constraints, its implications, and possible solutions, could be useful.

Open Data

Open data reforms are, in many countries, arguably the most successful reform area. Specifically, progress has been related to introduction of e-government processes with emphasis on open data and document transparency. In many countries, achievements have been made by expanding and improving the electronic platforms for storage and digital publication of various forms of government documents. Open data has paved the way for improved information availability as a result of more government reports and data being uploaded and made accessible.

Although positive, a probe into what the nature of the disclosed information is, how meaningful it is to stakeholders, and how easy it is to access and utilize by citizens, is necessary in order to make any qualitative judgment about the value of the rapidly expanded data openness.

Governments may have made more data available online, but "if the webmaster doesn't reply to queries what is its value?" as one CSO representative put it. In addition, many CSOs and citizens neither possess required equipment and connectivity, nor adequate technical capacity to purposefully monitor, scrutinize, and utilize the data that has been made available.

And, importantly, even if the open data digital transparency agenda is overwhelmingly positive,

it's important not to forget that public institutions uploading lots of information online is very different from opening up government institutions and political processes. At its worst, governments can conveniently put emphasis on launching digital platforms and data transparency projects as a distraction away from the more central goal of enacting robust freedom of information legislation and allow citizens to truly scrutinize and hold decision makers accountable. Numerous freedom of information advocates in the Philippines have expressed concern that their government's open data policy is driven by such sinister motives. Their viewpoint is verified by the repeated failure to pass a freedom of information law, they argue.

Against this background, and since data disclosure is both time consuming and costly, a series of questions need to be addressed. What is the impact that we expect, and what impact are we getting from open data? Does increased data disclosure lead to more meaningful reforms, and if so, towards what results? And, how do we measure success?²² Unless these questions are answered, the reform area that has been hailed as one of OGPs true success stories risks running out of momentum.

Summary and Recommendations

This Governance Brief argues that open government and good governance are increasingly important drivers of economic progress and growth in Asia and the Pacific.

It also suggests the OGP initiative to be an important vehicle in advancing the principles of good governance and open government. This position is based on the fact that most OGP members of the region have made significant governance progress under the auspices of OGP. Examples are presented in this brief.

In less than 5 years, OGP has inspired dozens of countries to publicly commit to fully engaging their populations in an open and participatory way. This rapid development builds expectations and makes it particularly important that the OGP initiative delivers on the high hopes attributed to its promises.

The brief ends by proposing suggestions for OGP to improve. These suggestions were among the ones most frequently raised by OGP stakeholders.

“Purposeful participation is too costly for most civil society organizations to afford. This has to be solved if OGP is to really matter. A joint OGP-CSO developed strategy to raise funds for a more meaningful CSO participation would be a step in the right direction.”

—Don Parafina, executive director, Affiliated Network for Social Accountability in East Asia and the Pacific (ANSA-EAP), Philippines

²¹ Mongolia's first progress report has not yet been finalized and Papua New Guinea and Sri Lanka only just joined the initiative.

²² Hanif Anilmohamed Rahemtulla, Senior Operations Officer, World Bank, Philippines.

Primary target groups for each recommendation are listed within brackets.

(i) Consolidate and promote the achievements.
Mark the 5th anniversary of the OGP with a stocktaking exercise of the initiative. What has happened, and why did it matter? An independent audit could be a useful tool to help demonstrate the benefits, deepen the engagement, and inspire participation. *(OGP Support Unit / Steering Committee)*

(ii) Institutionalize the initiative.
A limited number of executive institutions seem to drive the OGP initiative in most countries. This is a structural risk that threatens continuity, in case of a change in political leadership. The initiative needs broader representation in the legislature, the judiciary, and among non-elected officials. Georgia's national coordination mechanism is an example in the region that countries could learn from and apply as appropriate. *(Governments)*

(iii) Strengthen the CSO component.
The extensive CSO weaknesses are worrisome. Their ability to adequately provide inputs and oversee progress are at the core of the OGP. There

is a need for rigorous capacity development support to assist CSOs and citizen groups in effectively scrutinizing, monitoring, evaluating, validating data, and providing inputs to the NAPs. In this regard, it is also equally important that the countries joining the OGP eliminate possible barriers of engagement with CSOs, and have proper regulatory frameworks in place that support civil society engagement. *(Governments, Civil Society, Development Partners)*

(iv) Involve media.
Media could play an important role in promoting the initiative's achievements and effectively communicate why they matter. A closer media association would also strengthen the scrutiny of decision makers and help hold them better to account for their actions. *(OGP Support Unit / Steering Committee)*

The Governance Brief was peer reviewed by Bart W. Édes, director, Social Development Governance and Gender Division, ADB; Warren Turner, senior public management specialist, ADB; and Paul Maassen, director, Civil Society Engagement, Open Government Partnership Support Unit.



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ความร่วมมือเพื่อเปิดเผยข้อมูลภาครัฐ คืออะไร (Definition)

โครงการส่งเสริมการมีส่วนร่วมในการบริหารงานภาครัฐ (Open Government Partnership: OGP)

โครงการส่งเสริมการมีส่วนร่วมในการบริหารงานภาครัฐคืออะไร

โครงการส่งเสริมการมีส่วนร่วมในการบริหารงานภาครัฐ เป็นความร่วมมือระหว่างประเทศ มีเป้าหมายเพื่อส่งเสริมความโปร่งใส ความรับผิดชอบ ส่งเสริมการมีส่วนร่วมของภาคประชาชน □ และใช้ประโยชน์จากเทคโนโลยีใหม่ๆ ในการเพิ่มประสิทธิภาพการกำกับดูแลภาครัฐ โดยกำหนดให้ประเทศสมาชิกจะต้องจัดทำแผนปฏิบัติงานส่งเสริมการมีส่วนร่วมในการบริหารงานภาครัฐซึ่งร่วมกันจัดทำโดยภาครัฐและภาคประชาชน ตามปฏิญญาส่งเสริมการมีส่วนร่วมในการบริหารงานภาครัฐ (Open Government Declaration) ซึ่งครอบคลุมเรื่องการเปิดเผยข้อมูลภาครัฐทั้งข้อมูลเชิงรุกและข้อมูลเชิงรับ กลไกในการเสริมสร้างการเข้าถึงข้อมูล และการเปิดกว้างในการเข้าถึงข้อมูล ความรับผิดชอบในการปฏิบัติงานของเจ้าหน้าที่รัฐ ส่งเสริมให้ประชาชนมีส่วนร่วมในการกำหนดนโยบาย ในปี ค.ศ. 2016 มีประเทศสมาชิกที่เข้าร่วมทั้งหมด 75 ประเทศ

ความเป็นมาของโครงการส่งเสริมการมีส่วนร่วมในการบริหารงานภาครัฐของประเทศไทย

โครงการส่งเสริมการมีส่วนร่วมในการบริหารงานภาครัฐของประเทศไทย ได้ริเริ่มจากคณะกรรมการต่อต้านการทุจริตแห่งชาติ (คตช.) ที่มีนายกรัฐมนตรีเป็นประธาน มีมติในคราวประชุมฯ ครั้งที่ 4/2558 เมื่อวันที่ 27 พฤษภาคม 2558 เห็นชอบในหลักการให้ส่งผู้แทนรัฐบาลไทยเข้าร่วมประชุมกับองค์กรนานาชาติที่ส่งเสริมความโปร่งใสของรัฐ ได้แก่ โครงการส่งเสริม การมีส่วนร่วมในการบริหารงานภาครัฐ (Open Government Partnership: OGP) และคณะรัฐมนตรีมีมติเมื่อวันที่ 24 พฤศจิกายน 2558 เห็นชอบให้กระทรวงการคลังดำเนินการสมัครเข้าร่วมเป็นภาคีสมาชิก โครงการส่งเสริมการมีส่วนร่วมในการบริหารงานภาครัฐ และแต่งตั้งคณะกรรมการความร่วมมือเพื่อการเปิดเผยข้อมูลภาครัฐ (Open Government Partnership Committee) และคณะอนุกรรมการความร่วมมือเพื่อการเปิดเผยข้อมูลภาครัฐ (Open Government Partnership Sub - Committee) เพื่อพิจารณาแนวทางการจัดทำแผนปฏิบัติงานส่งเสริมการมีส่วนร่วมในการบริหารงานภาครัฐ (OGP National Action Plan) และกระทรวงการคลังโดยกรมบัญชีกลางได้ดำเนินการสมัครเข้าร่วมเป็นภาคีสมาชิก OGP ตามที่ได้รับความเห็นชอบจากคณะรัฐมนตรี โดย OGP จะรับประเทศไทยเข้าเป็นสมาชิกเมื่อจัดทำแผนปฏิบัติงานส่งเสริมการมีส่วนร่วมในการบริหารงานภาครัฐตามที่ OGP กำหนด

WHAT'S IN THE NEW
**OGP NATIONAL
ACTION PLANS**



2016 EDITION

Open
Government
Partnership



OGP OVERVIEW

The Open Government Partnership (OGP) recently celebrated its fifth anniversary. Since 2011, it has grown from eight founding governments and nine civil society leaders to 70 participating governments and thousands of civil society organizations. During the first five years, governments and civil society have come together to co-create at least 148 National Action Plans (NAPs), which included nearly 2,500 commitments aimed at more open, transparent, responsive, and accountable governments. Many of the commitments were implemented and are beginning to have an impact in their countries. Over the next five years, OGP seeks to support more ambition in national and subnational action plans. OGP also seeks a stronger focus on implementation of commitments, so that OGP can become a home of innovation, learning, and collaboration for more open governments around the world.

INTRODUCTION

The biennial development and implementation of NAPs is at the core of the OGP model. Since the start of 2015, 49 countries submitted new plans containing over 800 commitments. Given that government and civil society actors develop each plan according to the country context, the OGP platform addresses a variety of issue areas. This

briefing paper highlights reforms in the 2015 and 2016 NAPs. It also analyzes emerging thematic focuses that are gaining traction within the OGP community and that have the potential to respond to citizen concerns about open government. We grouped the following six themes:



BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP

Disclosing the actual owners and beneficiaries behind companies



OPEN CONTRACTING

Making public procurement more transparent



CIVIC SPACE

Strengthening citizen participation and addressing the narrowing of civic space



SERVICE DELIVERY

Ensuring more effective and responsive public services



CLIMATE CHANGE

Addressing climate change through participatory and transparent reforms



SUBNATIONAL REFORM

Bringing the OGP method to all levels of government

Noteworthy reforms should inspire others to use the OGP platform to tackle some of the toughest challenges facing societies and to make a difference in the lives of citizens.

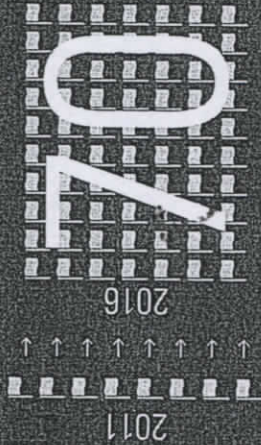
Recent NAPs. These commitments were chosen to shine a light on the breadth of public policy challenges OGP is tackling and to provide inspiration for government and civil society reformers who will be co-creating future NAPs.

The second part of the report highlights one innovative commitment per country found in

*This briefing includes analysis of NAPs received between January 1, 2015 and October 31, 2016. NAPs received after the October 31, 2016, deadline can be found on the OGP website, but are not included here. This report does not in any way replace the Independent Reporting Mechanism (IRM) role of assessing the quality and ambition of individual commitments as part of the overall OGP process. The IRM is not responsible for any of the content.

GETTING THE BASICS RIGHT

After an initial phase of "getting the basics right," OGP countries are shifting to developing innovative measures and reforms that translate into actions capable of generating real change and, ultimately, that improve people's lives.



Membership in OGP increased from 8 founding country members to 70 countries

TO INNOVATION

26 3rd

4 1st

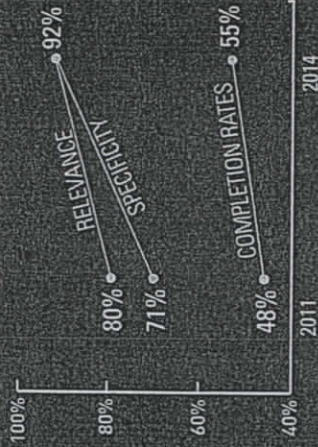


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812 COMMITMENTS

*17 submitted in 2015;
32 submitted in 2016

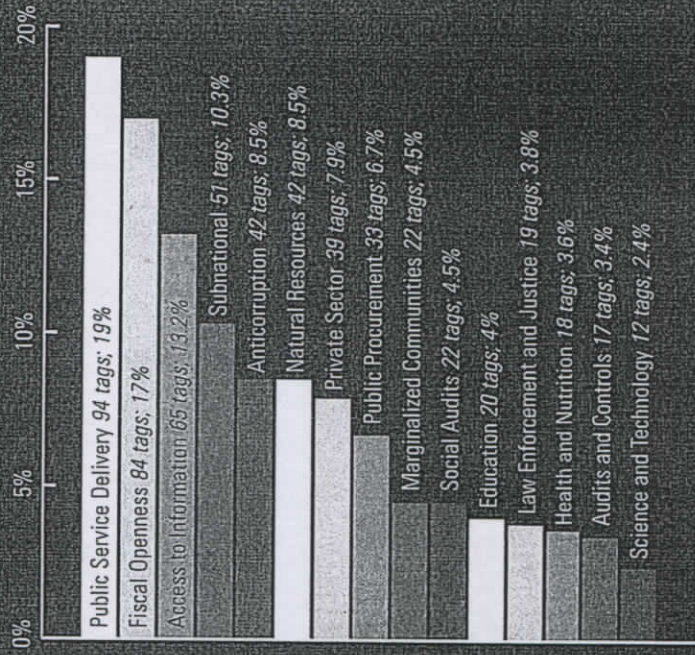
Action plans submitted since 2014 demonstrated an upward trend in their specificity, relevance, and completion rates compared to early action plans submitted between 2011 and 2013.



Despite the increase in implementation rates, the impact and ambition of proposed actions have not reached their full potential yet.

Source: IIM's Second Open Government Partnership Technical Paper, 2012-2014, forthcoming.

An analysis of the 2015 and 2016 commitments reveals the following areas as the most prevalent addressed in the new NAPs →



*Tags used by the OGP SU are not meant to be mutually exclusive. Most commitments fall under more than one tag category.

*This is based on 499 commitments that the OGP Support Unit tagged through October 31, 2016.

INNOVATION IN OGP

While each INAP submitted aims to address the individual needs and aspirations of OGP member countries, the following overarching themes were identified in the 2015-2016 action plans.



BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP Disclosing the actual owners and beneficiaries behind companies



CIVIC SPACE Strengthening citizen participation and addressing the narrowing of civic space



CLIMATE CHANGE Addressing climate change through participatory and transparent reforms



OPEN CONTRACTING Making public procurement more transparent



SERVICE DELIVERY Ensuring public services such as education, health, and water are more effective and responsive



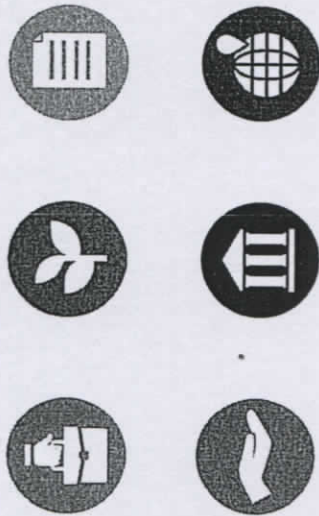
SUBNATIONAL REFORMS Bringing the OGP method to all levels of government

*These emerging topics do not intend to be mutually exclusive, but rather they are a way to categorize the variety of reforms proposed according to their intended results.



6

EMERGING THEMES IN THE NEW ACTION PLANS



This section provides inspiring commitments
grouped under the six emerging themes found in
the 2015 and 2016 NAPs.



BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP

Beneficial owners are the individuals who ultimately possess, control, or benefit from a company and its income. However, complex corporate structures make the beneficial owners' identity unclear, giving way to the formation of anonymous shell companies. The ONE campaign estimated that US\$1 trillion dollars are syphoned out of developing countries each year through corrupt or illegal activities involving clandestine companies. Many countries are taking steps to make beneficial ownership information more transparent, thus making it more difficult for individuals to benefit from crime and corruption. The following are examples of commitments on beneficial ownership found in the new NAPs:

France #9: Identifying the Beneficial Owners of Legal Entities Registered in France The European Union published the "Fourth Anti-Money Laundering Directive" in 2015 on the prevention of using the financial system for the purpose of money laundering or financing terrorist activities. In the context of beneficial ownership, the Directive specifies the creation of a centralized register per member state and extends to members the option of granting restricted or fully open access to such

registries. In an effort to increase transparency, France committed to mandatory identification of beneficial owners of companies and other legal entities registered in France, to centralizing this information in a register, and to making this information public.

Kenya #5: Creating an Open and Public Beneficial Ownership Register Suspects of illicit gains, money laundering, and manipulating public contracts have been able to circumvent Kenya's checks and balances system. According to the Global Financial Integrity Report, more than US\$13.5 billion flowed illegally into or out of Kenya from 2002 through 2010 through improper invoicing of trade transactions, fueling crime and costing the Kenyan Government at least US\$3.92 billion in lost tax revenue. To address this challenge, Kenya committed to preparing and submitting necessary legislation to the National Assembly for the creation of an open, usable, and publicly accessible beneficial ownership register.

United Kingdom #1: Establishing a Beneficial Ownership Register for Foreign Companies Since early 2016, all UK companies are required to hold a register of People with

Significant Control (PSC) and to provide this information to the Companies House public register. However, it currently does not collect or publish information regarding beneficial ownership of foreign companies operating in the country. In its new NAP, the UK committed to creating a public register of company beneficial ownership information for foreign companies that already own or buy property in the UK or that bid on UK central government contracts.

South Africa #8: Implementing South Africa's Action Plan on the G20 High-Level Principles on Beneficial Ownership In late 2014, South Africa adopted the new G20 High-Level Principles on Beneficial Ownership Transparency in Australia. In this context, and with the aim to protect the integrity and transparency of the global financial and public procurement systems, South Africa committed to implementing a publicly available register of legal persons and arrangements in open data format. Through this commitment, an Inter-Departmental Committee responsible for developing, implementing, and reporting on the Country Implementation Action Plan will be established.

Norway #9: Developing a Register for Ultimate Beneficial Ownership Company shareholders' information is publicly available in Norway, yet the underlying beneficial owners remain unclear. In light of this, Norway committed to investigating, sending for consultation, and promoting proposals for a publicly accessible ultimate beneficial ownership registry. The Norwegian Government appointed a commission to consider the legislative changes necessary to adhere to the Financial Action Task Force's 2012 Money Laundering Directive regarding beneficial ownership. An assessment of how to make beneficial ownership information public will be presented and subject to general consultation and input from civil society. ■



CIVIC SPACE

A resilient and unrestricted civil society is necessary to foster more responsive and accountable governments. Yet, across many countries, trends are growing of shrinking civic space and more limited ability of CSOs to operate freely. Civic participation is at the heart of OGP and, while more than 600 commitments focused on improving and creating spaces for participation, fewer have focused on improving the enabling environment for CSOs. In the new action plans, countries are including commitments that open opportunities to tackle narrowing civic space through strengthening CSOs' institutional frameworks, increasing transparency in government funding models to CSOs, building capacity, and reforming laws. The following are examples of commitments on civic space found in the new NAPs:

Latvia #6: Establishing a Sustainable Model to Finance NGOs Latvian NGOs play a key role in service delivery, particularly in sectors with limited public funding such as education. However, NGOs face administrative and financial challenges and are experiencing a decline in engaged participants. Of the more than 14,000 NGOs in Latvia, only a small percentage actively are engaged in human rights, anticorruption,

ecological challenges, and other related sectors. In response, Latvia committed to enhancing NGOs' legal and financial frameworks in an effort to increase their institutional capacity and ability to participate meaningfully in decision making, strengthening their position as social partners and, when possible, promoting the delegation of public functions to NGOs.

Estonia #3.2: Increasing the Transparency of the Funding of Non-Governmental Organizations A report provided by the Network of Estonian Nonprofit Organizations (NENO) highlighted that government financing practices towards NGOs are more transparent and organized than before Estonia adopted instructional guidelines. However, a systematic change in compliance with financing principles has not been achieved yet, and government entities still do not have a precise or continuous overview of the funds allocated to NGOs from the state budget. In an effort to increase the transparency of public funds allocated to NGOs, Estonia committed to harmonize financing practices and to disclose financial data of funds granted to NGOs. The government will prepare a knowledge-based analysis methodology to evaluate compliance with the principles.

Additionally, financial data will be collected from the central financial accounting software and shared with NENO for analysis.

Bulgaria #4B: Improving the Environment and Increasing Support for the Development of Civil Society Organizations in Bulgaria Bulgaria's "Strategy for Developing Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)" expired and currently no institution has been tasked with updating or implementing it. This strategy is key for creating a favorable environment for CSOs and promoting their active involvement in decision making, policy-formulation and citizen oversight. The Bulgarian Government strives to improve civic space and provide support for the development of civil society organizations. The government committed to updating the strategy and adopting a new action plan to implement it. Further, this measure also aims to strengthen the link between CSOs and the government, thus increasing public integrity.

Guatemala #11: Fostering Spaces for Collaboration within Municipalities through "Ideathons" Guatemala currently has low levels of citizen participation and engagement in decision making at the municipal level.

Guatemala wants to promote collaborative spaces and the generation of open data for development in municipalities across the country. Guatemala committed to developing and implementing a pilot project using Ideathons to collect citizens input and to incentivize innovation, thus improving municipal public services, promoting greater local development, and broadening engagement of a multitude of stakeholders. ■



CLIMATE CHANGE

Climate change is one of the greatest threats to future generations. It requires a collective approach to find sustainable solutions. In this context, countries adopted the 2015 Paris Climate Agreement, which aims to reduce the risks and impact of climate change by limiting average global warming to below 2°C. Many international efforts to address climate change are underpinned by open government principles such as transparency, citizen participation, and oversight of climate policy and financing. The following are examples of commitments on climate change found in the new NAPs:

Sierra Leone #6: Increasing Citizens' Access to Climate-Related Information Citizens currently do not have access to climate change information and do not help develop related policy or data generation processes. Sierra Leone committed to empowering citizens with user-friendly information in open data format regarding climate change and related actions, both reactively and proactively. Proposed activities include creating a user-friendly public tool to track progress on commitments and related policies such as greenhouse gas targets, renewable energy, forest restoration, clean mobility, and green buildings, among others.

Macedonia #8.1: Developing Transparent and Participatory Climate Change Policies Existing national plans and other reports on climate change were developed in a transparent and participatory manner. However, additional efforts are needed to present this issue more widely and to engage multiple stakeholders to create a greater sense of mutual ownership over the results. To increase transparency and participatory development of climate policy, Macedonia committed to developing its second biannual audit report on climate change with the participation of all relevant parties through working groups, public debates, and other forms of consultation.

USA #42: Promoting Open Climate Data around the World The United States is a leader in providing information about climate, including through the Climate Resilience Toolkit and the Climate Data Initiative. The Toolkit comprised of 40 tools, five map layers, and case studies in key areas of climate change risks and vulnerability. The Climate Data Initiative is an online catalogue of more than 250 high-value climate-related datasets from a dozen federal agencies. Building on these successful domestic initiatives, the United States committed to

expanding the availability and accessibility of climate-relevant data worldwide and to promoting the development of new technologies, products, and information services that can help solve problems in the face of a changing climate.

France #29: Fostering Collaboration to Develop Solutions that Meet the Challenges of Climate and Sustainable Development The "Climate Change Challenge" initiative (C3) is one of the numerous initiatives promoted in the Lima-Paris Action Agenda, or "Agenda of Solutions" which launched in Peru during COP 20. C3 aims to stimulate the emergence of innovations promoting the use of data and services, and C3 seeks to create a lasting effect by stimulating and organizing collaboration between data providers and data users. Through this commitment, France organized and launched the C3 initiative and rewarded winners during COP21 in Paris. France continues to monitor and support the most innovative projects that foster greater awareness, prevention, mitigation, and adaptation to climate change.

Honduras #12: Developing Resilient Communities through Citizen Participation and Technological Innovation The decline

of ecosystems due to human activities such as construction, pollution, and unsustainable extraction of resources endangers the ability to provide basic services and has a direct effect on climate. In addition, extreme temperatures across the country can lead to more frequent and intense climate-related disasters. Honduras committed to creating more resilient communities in which public authorities, civil society, academia, and the private sector collaborate to foster innovative technological solutions that reduce the loss of human lives and livelihoods due to natural disasters caused by climate change. ■



OPEN CONTRACTING

Countries provide goods, services, and critical infrastructure to their citizens through government contracts worth trillions of dollars every year. That makes public procurement one of the main global expenses, but also the number one corruption risk for countries. Through open contracting, information on government contracts is published in an open and timely manner, enabling citizens to become more engaged in identifying and fixing issues they care about. Through open contracting, taxpayers' money can translate into vital community needs such as roads, hospitals, and schools. The following are examples of commitments on open contracting found in the new NAPs:

Colombia #8: Promoting Citizen Participation and Accountability in the Extractives Sector
Colombia has been a member of EITI since 2014 and, in its new NAP, committed to promoting the effective use of information gathered in the EITI framework. Colombia will design and implement a strategy to train, sensitize, and build capacity of citizens, local authorities, and social organizations – national, territorial and local – related to the mining sector value chain and EITI Colombia's initiative. Additionally, it will

empower public authorities to develop public accountability mechanisms around the extractive sector value chain.

Sierra Leone #10: Fostering Open Public Procurement
Sierra Leone has witnessed challenges regarding corruption, misuse of government funds, and inefficiency in public contracts, all of which diminish the opportunities for businesses to engage in public procurement or to access public funding. In an effort to improve accountability of procurement management in the country, Sierra Leone committed to increasing access to information about public procurement for citizens and businesses that is open, timely, and credible. In addition, in an effort to reduce malpractices in public contracting, it seeks to promote citizens' and businesses' engagement in monitoring public procurement processes.

Costa Rica #12: Promoting the Transparency of Government Contracts throughout Their Life Cycle
Although the right to public information is guaranteed under the Costa Rican Constitution, data tends to be presented in complex, unclear, or incomplete formats. For government contracts, information

usually is limited to the procurement process, excluding equally important preparatory stages such as project selection rationale, funding methodologies, or economic or technical feasibility. Costa Rica committed to increasing transparency of government contracts throughout their lifecycle by providing detailed information of each step, thus enabling effective citizen oversight of public institutions' performance.

Mongolia #10: Making Government Procurement Process More Transparent
Mongolia has made significant achievements towards making the government's procurement process more transparent to the public.

To continue on this trend, the Government Procurement Agency (GPA) is creating an online portal to provide information regarding government contracts. Per recommendation of the World Bank, Mongolia is aligning this strategy with the Open Contracting Data Standard (OCDS) and engaging all relevant stakeholders in its implementation. Mongolia committed to implementing OCDS fully, distributing information regarding invitations to bid for government contracts and publicly sharing the results through the government procurement website.

Romania #17: Implementing the Open Contracting Data Standard
Romania is in the process of implementing the Open Contracting Data Standard (OCDS) to increase the transparency of public acquisitions. This continues priorities in Romania's previous NAP which aimed to increase the transparency and efficiency of public spending by opening data collected through the electronic procurement system and engaging citizens in this process.

Romania committed to implementing OCDS successfully to make data accessible in a user-friendly format through the elicitatie platform. The platform will incorporate search filters for criteria such as contracting authority, economic operator, and procurement name, among others. ■



SERVICE DELIVERY

The successful provision of critical public services—such as healthcare, education, and sanitation, among others—can shape the relationship that citizens have with their governments, as well as their trust in the system. Representing a large portion of governments' budgets, public services should not be only human-centered responses to the needs and preferences of the population, but also should be transparent, efficient, and accessible by all. Integrating open government principles in service delivery can help expand the reach of the services, enable feedback mechanisms, and allow citizens to monitor the delivery and quality of the services. The following are examples of commitments on service delivery found in the new NAPs:

EDUCATION

Uruguay #6.3: Engaging the Community in the Maintenance of Public Schools The Government of Uruguay makes a large investment in the infrastructure of full-time public schools. Their durability and performance largely depends on buildings' maintenance and care, and it is widely accepted that a school's condition is correlated with the level of engagement of the community it serves. In this context, Uruguay committed to engaging teachers, students, parents and neighbors in the development of Building Maintenance Plans, which are required

for schools that are five years or older. As part of this commitment, a pilot plan to develop these plans will be implemented.

Ivory Coast #6: Improving the Quality of Education through the "Digital Campus" Program Outdated technological infrastructures across public universities have led to limited knowledge-exchange opportunities within the university community, poor use of ICTs in higher education, insufficient resources to ensure all subjects are taught, and difficulty in accessing libraries' information. To improve the quality of higher education and access to information, Ivory Coast committed to implementing the "Digital Campus" program, which will interconnect universities and business schools. The program will ensure deployment of latest-generation ICT infrastructures. Changes include fiber optic connectivity, data centers to host services, amphitheatres equipped for distant learning, and high-speed internet access.

HEALTH

Sri Lanka #1: Improving Public Access to Preventive Measures to Combat Chronic Kidney Disease Chronic kidney disease (CKD) has deeply affected Sri Lankans for the past two decades, claiming the lives of over 20,000 and affecting more than 400,000 people. The public

currently is not aware of prevention, mitigation, or coping strategies for CKD, and existing treatment is often inadequate. The country only has 183 dialysis machines, and citizens lack access to reliable information regarding their availability and other medicine in public hospitals. In response, Sri Lanka committed to developing a strategic prevention plan in coordination with the Ministry of Health and civil society, along with increasing public awareness for its successful implementation.

Sierra Leone #3: Co-creating a Strategy to Address Waste Management

Freetown's waste management is uncoordinated and lacks information on the roles of the various stakeholders. This resulted in waste being spread throughout the city, creating a health hazard and making citizens more prone to contracting diseases such as malaria and cholera. As the country recovers from Ebola, the need for a clear policy around waste management is paramount. Sierra Leone committed to developing a waste management implementation strategy with clear deliverables and timelines. The strategy will be made public to inform citizens and government agencies of their duties and responsibilities.

WATER

Mexico #4: Increasing Access to Water In Mexico, the geographic distribution of the population does not coincide with the

distribution of water, creating a major challenge in guaranteeing this human right. This uneven distribution favors heavy consumers (e.g. tourism, industrial and business sectors) and negatively affects the quality and quantity of access to water in rural areas. To improve water service management, Mexico committed to measuring water consumption and discharge, promoting reuse, and monitoring treatment. In addition, Mexico will promote the participatory development of a centralized, open platform to provide easy access to updated information and to facilitate citizen monitoring.

Chile #3: Empowering Citizens for Greater Water Management Monitoring Chile lacks online information to locate and to monitor requests for water use rights and complaints regarding breaches of the Water Code submitted to the water authority. Therefore, Chile prioritized improving information systems to facilitate this information and to allow search by web engines. In this context, Chile committed to developing a user-friendly web application that would pinpoint the locations of requests and complaints on a map. Through it, citizens will have access to updated and relevant information regarding the demand for water resources, allowing for greater citizen monitoring of water service management. ■



SUBNATIONAL REFORMS

The majority of the world's population lives in cities, bringing local governments much closer to citizens than ever before. In addition, many crucial services such as healthcare and education are administered locally, thereby increasing the need for effective and robust institutions at all levels of government. While most open government efforts within OGP to date have been developed and implemented nationally, there are numerous innovative and exciting reforms happening at the local level. The reforms create an opportunity to learn from effective local approaches, and they can be replicated and adapted for other local and national contexts. This is why the OGP started a subnational government pilot program in which 15 pioneer subnational governments will produce action plans for implementation in 2017. In concert with the pilot program, certain national governments pursued subnational open government reforms in their NAPs. The following are examples of commitments on subnational reforms found in the new NAPs:

Italy #28: Making Decision Makers' Meeting Agendas Public in Milan The City of Milan has been actively engaged in transparency measures in many sectors and has developed

different tools. However, the city currently does not publish meeting agendas of public decision makers. In addition to expanding the transparency of the public administration, meeting agendas would aid in countering undue pressure from lobbyists. The City of Milan committed to launching a pilot project to publish and update meeting agendas electronically, bringing to light the activities of decision makers to all citizens. Through this commitment, citizens will be empowered to evaluate their choices regarding rights of representation and other topics of public interest

Estonia #2.1: Implementing Open Government Principles at the Local Level Estonia's NAP cycle coincides with the preparation and implementation of the country's administrative reform, through which local governments will be merged. This presents a systematic opportunity to develop an open governance culture and to bring the OGP model to the local level. Estonia committed to implementing open government principles within local governments that are going through the merger. Through this "Open Government Partnership in Local Authorities" project, participating governments will be able to plan

the joint development of the newly formed local governments in an open and inclusive manner.

Chile #15: Launching the Open Government Model for Municipalities The adoption of open government policies and NAP implementation in Chile has been centralized, preventing reach to subnational governments. In an effort to address individual needs of municipalities, Chile committed to launching the "Open Government Model for Municipalities" pilot program in at least five local governments. The project will be modeled after domestic and international best practices in the OGP context, and it will align gaps between the project's approach and the realities on the ground. The Council for Transparency will lead the project with the active participation of local civil society.

Romania #9: Adapting the OGP Subnational Government Program in Romania Local Romanian public authorities have low knowledge of open government principles. While there are several initiatives and good practices, often they are not replicated due to the lack of information and communication on this topic. With the aim to increase citizen engagement in decision making and to increase

the engagement of local authorities in the OGP process, Romania committed to developing a set of recommendations regarding open government at the local level that will be based on OGP principles. A pilot program modeled after the OGP Subnational Pilot Program will be launched within eight local governments.

Colombia #9: Fostering Greater Accountability and Transparency through Participatory Public Hearings in Antioquia The Department of Antioquia is ranked the least prone to suffer from corruption within the country, according to the "Transparency for Colombia" national index. Further, Antioquia is the first subnational government to submit a commitment in Colombia's NAPs. In this context, Antioquia committed to fostering greater

accountability and transparency through holding 125 public hearings across its municipalities, bringing together more than twelve thousand people. The hearings will serve as a space to discuss the results of Antioquia's development plan, of the contracting transparency fairs, and of the public agreements made Governor and each of Antioquia's municipal mayors. ■



ALBANIA

COMMITMENT #1.8: FOSTERING GREATER TRANSPARENCY AND ACCESS TO INFORMATION ON PUBLIC CONTRACTS.

The Government of Albania is engaged in utilizing open data standards for contracting. However, contracts and concessions have not been published online in their entirety yet. Albania, through the Concession Treatment Agency (CTA), committed to creating a publicly accessible Electronic Registry of Concessions and Public Private Partnerships. Currently Albania is collecting data from all contracting authorities in the country.

17
COMMITMENTS

3
ACTION PLAN

2016
YEAR

ACCESS TO INFORMATION,
WHISTLEBLOWER
PROTECTION,
ENVIRONMENTAL
TRANSPARENCY
THEMES



ARGENTINA

COMMITMENT #9: BRINGING OPEN GOVERNMENT REFORMS TO THE SUBNATIONAL LEVEL.

Argentina has no specific legislation regarding open government at the subnational level, creating a lack of knowledge around the subject and low dissemination of existing initiatives. Argentina committed to fostering the implementation of open government policies at the provincial and municipal levels and to promoting open government initiatives through cooperation agreements, technical assistance programs, and a web portal called "Open Argentina Network." Proposed activities will bring to light good practices from local governments and will help identify the needs and demands of constituents.

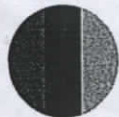
15
COMMITMENTS

2
ACTION PLAN

2015
YEAR

SUBNATIONAL,
SOCIAL SECURITY POLICIES,
JUDICIAL OPENNESS
THEMES

COUNTRY SPOTLIGHTS



ARMENIA

COMMITMENT #5: PORTAL FOR COMMUNITY DECISIONS. Currently, Armenia has no single unified platform for electronically publishing decisions of Councils of Elders and heads of communities. Decisions already published are titled using the number and date of adoption of the legal act, making it difficult for users to find or access this information. Armenia committed to increasing the transparency of community activities by creating a unified legal information system that would publish these decisions based on open data principles.

8
COMMITMENTS

3
ACTION PLAN

2016
YEAR

**OPEN DATA,
ASSET DISCLOSURE,
FISCAL OPENNESS**
THEMES



CANADA

COMMITMENT #16: FOSTERING COLLABORATION TO HARMONIZE THE DELIVERY OF OPEN GOVERNMENT DATA ACROSS ALL LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT. In Canada, open data implementation has reached varying levels among governments at the federal and subnational levels. While some have launched open data portals and released numerous datasets, others lack official open government policies and initiatives. Canada committed to harmonizing the delivery of open government data across all levels of government to increase the comprehensiveness of data available and to encourage comparability across. In addition, one or more provincial partners will participate in a pilot program that will allow users to search data from multiple governments via a common portal.

22
COMMITMENTS

3
ACTION PLAN

2016
YEAR

**SUBNATIONAL, PRIVATE SECTOR,
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**
THEMES



BULGARIA

COMMITMENT #1.1.5: DEVELOPING AND IMPLEMENTING E-HEALTH SERVICES. Currently, almost no e-health services are provided in Bulgaria, resulting in administrative burdens for medical professionals, inconvenience and delays for patients, and difficulty in controlling the financial flows in the health system. Bulgaria committed to digitalize and to streamline health care processes with the aims of increasing the quality and access to health services as well as improving the oversight of public funding in the health sector.

6
COMMITMENTS

3
ACTION PLAN

2016
YEAR

**ENVIRONMENT, PUBLIC
SERVICES, PROCUREMENT,
ACCESS TO INFORMATION,
OPEN CITIES, CIVIC SPACE,
OPEN DATA**
THEMES

CHILE

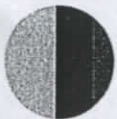
COMMITMENT #2: LEADING THE PROCESS TOWARDS GREATER ENVIRONMENTAL DEMOCRACY IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN. Considering the progress and remaining challenges regarding participation and access to environmental information within Latin America and the Caribbean, Chile expressed the need and will to initiate a regional instrument for cooperation at the 2012 Rio+20 UN Conference on Sustainable Development. In its new NAP, Chile committed to leading the development of this instrument aimed to strengthen environmental democracy and to implement good practices of transparency and participation on climate change throughout the region.

19
COMMITMENTS

3
ACTION PLAN

2016
YEAR

**NATURAL RESOURCE AND
EXTRACTIVES, PROCUREMENT
AND EDUCATION AND
SOCIAL POLICY**
THEMES



COLOMBIA

COMMITMENT #17: HISTORIC MEMORY AND TRUTH OF THE INTERNAL ARMED CONFLICT.

Colombia has suffered from the longest internal armed conflict in the Americas. To assure victims of the conflict and the general public the right to the truth, to remember as a basis from which to construct a future, and to promote a respectful culture of human rights, Colombia committed to launching the Human Rights and Historic Memory Archive and the National Museum of Memory.

19
COMMITMENTS

2
ACTION PLAN

2015
YEAR

SUBNATIONAL, NATURAL RESOURCES; LAW ENFORCEMENT, AND JUSTICE THEMES



CZECH REPUBLIC

COMMITMENT #2.3: ENHANCING OPEN ACCESS TO RESEARCH DATA AND SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION.

The Czech Republic does not have a national open access strategy or document unifying the plans for developing open access to scientific information at the national level. In its new NAP, the Czech Republic committed to submitting the "National Open Access to Scientific Information Strategy 2017-2020" for the government's approval. The strategy would enable the full integration of the Czech Republic into the European Research Area and would enhance the competitiveness of Czech research.

6
COMMITMENTS

3
ACTION PLAN

2016
YEAR

PUBLIC SERVICE REFORM, OPEN DATA, ACCESS TO SCIENTIFIC DATA, SAFE COMMUNITIES, SUBNATIONAL THEMES



COSTA RICA

COMMITMENT #14: FOSTERING A CUSTOMER SERVICE CULTURE FOR THE DELIVERY OF PUBLIC SERVICES.

Costa Rica's public sector currently lacks a customer service culture. To ameliorate this shortcoming and to guarantee citizens' rights of respectful, efficient, and speedy attention in regards to public service delivery, the Government of Costa Rica committed to increasing the capacity of public servants in the context open government principles. A manual on citizen service and training workshops for individuals exercising public functions will be implemented.

18
COMMITMENTS

2
ACTION PLAN

2015
YEAR

ACCESS TO INFORMATION, PUBLIC PARTICIPATION, PUBLIC SERVICE DELIVERY THEMES



DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

COMMITMENT #9: DEVELOPING A MOBILE APPLICATION TO REPORT FAULTY WATER PIPES.

Faulty pipelines and water leaks are one of the main causes of inadequate water service delivery in the Dominican Republic. In addition, an innovative approach to report these daily occurrences currently does not exist. The Dominican Republic committed to developing a phone application that will enable citizens to report breakdowns and water waste in their communities, without the need to place a phone call. The application and related awareness campaigns will be implemented in three pilot cities.

11
COMMITMENTS

3
ACTION PLAN

2016
YEAR

PUBLIC SERVICE DELIVERY, SUBNATIONAL, SOCIAL AUDITS THEMES



EL SALVADOR

COMMITMENT #9: PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT THROUGH PARTICIPATORY MANAGEMENT. In El

Salvador, consultations about issuing environmental permits currently are restricted and beyond the reach of rural populations who may be affected by these decisions. In addition, the available information is highly technical and not easily interpreted by all. Further, projects only tend to become known when they begin. El Salvador committed to developing a mechanism for participatory management of environmental permits and to empowering citizens with information regarding threats that proposed projects pose to the environment and the community.

16
COMMITMENTS

3
ACTION PLAN

2016
YEAR

**HEALTH, ENVIRONMENT,
SOCIAL AND LABOR POLICY**
THEMES



FINLAND

COMMITMENT #4: ENGAGING CITIZENS OF ALL AGE GROUPS IN THE CO-DESIGN OF PROCESSES AND SERVICES. In an effort to foster greater public

participation, and building upon a workshop for the youth organized through its first OGP NAP, Finland committed to enhancing the engagement of children, youth, and elderly groups in the co-design of processes and services. CSOs will participate in advising state and municipal governments on how to engage citizens of all age groups. Particular focus will be given to people with disabilities and those who often lack the language skills or cultural knowledge to participate.

4
COMMITMENTS

2
ACTION PLAN

2015
YEAR

**CLARITY OF PUBLIC
ADMINISTRATION, OPEN DATA,
DIGITALIZATION, YOUTH AND
ELDERLY**
THEMES



ESTONIA

COMMITMENT #1.2: REDUCING BUREAUCRACY THROUGH THE ZERO BUREAUCRACY PROJECT. In

Estonia, citizens and companies currently face a burden when communicating with the state and when dealing with the requirements of legislation and bureaucracy within the public sector. To reduce these challenges, the Government of Estonia gathered more than 250 proposals from interest groups and companies. An analysis of their applicability revealed that 164 proposals can be implemented in part or in full. Estonia committed to implementing these proposals gradually by 2019, as well as to developing a systematic approach for constantly collecting and analyzing options for the reduction of bureaucracy, in cooperation with entrepreneurs.

9
COMMITMENTS

3
ACTION PLAN

2016
YEAR

**PUBLIC SERVICES,
OPEN POLICYMAKING,
TRANSPARENCY OF PUBLIC
FUNDS, SUBNATIONAL**
THEMES



FRANCE

COMMITMENT #28: OPENING DATA AND MODELS RELATED TO CLIMATE AND SUSTAINABLE

DEVELOPMENT. In preparation for the 2015 Paris Climate Conference, France committed to opening datasets related to climate and sustainable development in an effort to mobilize actors from the digital civil society, researchers, and media. Data, models, simulators and impact assessment studies will be provided in open format through the data.gouv.fr platform. The platform aims to educate, to raise awareness, and to catalyze action concerning climate issues. These activities are expected to stimulate economic and social innovation as well as to encourage the development of innovative solutions to climate challenges.

30
COMMITMENTS

1
ACTION PLAN

2015
YEAR

**FISCAL OPENNESS, CLIMATE
CHANGE, BENEFICIAL
OWNERSHIP**
THEMES



GEORGIA

COMMITMENT #2: LAUNCHING THE UNIFIED HEALTHCARE SYSTEM INFORMATION PORTAL. The population does not have enough information about the conditions covered and services rendered by Georgian healthcare programs. This results in the violation of citizens' healthcare rights and, ultimately, in unnecessary costs. In an effort to raise public awareness as well as to improve the transparency, accountability, and effectiveness of the healthcare system, Georgia committed to developing and implementing a unified information portal for the healthcare system (E-Health). The portal will provide citizens access to reliable and complete information about the system. It also will enable citizens to check their insurance status and availability of healthcare programs, among other services.

24
COMMITMENTS

3
ACTION PLAN

2016
YEAR

**FREEDOM OF INFORMATION,
SUBNATIONAL, PUBLIC
SERVICE DELIVERY**
THEMES



GREECE

COMMITMENT #28: DEVELOPING THESSALONIKI'S "CITY DASHBOARD". The Municipality of Thessaloniki (MoT) has made great strides towards its strategic objective of transforming the city into an integrated, open, and participatory platform through the effective use of ICTs. However, open data currently available is fragmented through various platforms and different formats. Greece committed to developing and implementing the MoT City Dashboard which will provide citizens with a single, integrated focal point to access information, while strengthening transparency and accountability regarding the MoT's operations.

34
COMMITMENTS

3
ACTION PLAN

2016
YEAR

**PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
REFORM, ECONOMY, EDUCATION,
JUSTICE, SUBNATIONAL**
THEMES



GHANA

COMMITMENT #5: OIL REVENUE MANAGEMENT AND MINERAL DEVELOPMENT FUND. Reinforcing its commitment to transparency and accountability in the natural resources sector, Ghana committed to implement the amended Petroleum Revenue Management Act (PRMA) and an associated citizen oversight body, with an emphasis on timely passage of legislative instruments necessary to catalyze operation. Ghana seeks to leverage the good practices and successful experiences in managing petroleum resources by replicating these legal instruments in the mining sector, catalyzing government action to pass the Minerals Development Fund Bill, which has been in the works for the past two decades.

6
COMMITMENTS

2
ACTION PLAN

2015
YEAR

**PUBLIC PARTICIPATION,
ANTICORRUPTION, PUBLIC
PROCUREMENT**
THEMES



GUATEMALA

COMMITMENT #5: DEVELOPING A SINGLE OPEN DATA PORTAL FOR THE RELEASE OF INFORMATION. Currently Guatemala has no single portal that integrates data and information in open formats. In an effort to increase citizen trust and to generate greater transparency and accountability, Guatemala committed to developing a centralized Open Data Portal and to seeking the approval of the National Open Data Policy. These steps will enable the publication of information in an open format and will empower citizens to access, reuse, and redistribute data easily.

22
COMMITMENTS

3
ACTION PLAN

2016
YEAR

**ACCESS TO INFORMATION,
FISCAL OPENNESS,
LOCAL GOVERNMENT,
PROCUREMENT**
THEMES



HONDURAS

COMMITMENT #9: IMPROVING TRANSPARENCY AND DELIVERY OF WATER AND SANITATION SERVICES.

In Honduras, the combination of lack of infrastructure, contamination, and mismanagement of water sources has caused an estimated 40 percent of population to lack access to drinking water. In addition, water and sanitation services are deficient in various areas of the country. Honduras committed to improving service delivery and management of its water basins. It committed to do this through expanding the model of social accountability and expanding citizen participation at the subnational level, which would enable citizens to access relevant information and government to make timely decisions on the provision of these services.

13
COMMITMENTS

3
ACTION PLAN

2016
YEAR

**CLIMATE CHANGE,
EDUCATION, WATER**
THEMES



INDONESIA

COMMITMENT #4: INCREASING PUBLIC PARTICIPATION TO IMPROVE THE GOVERNANCE OF GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION.

Conflicting geospatial data presented in maps at all levels of government, including land use and tenure, has caused land disputes and overlapping permits for plantation and mining operations in Indonesia. In an effort to increase citizen participation in improving geospatial information, Indonesia committed to developing a reference standard for public participation in the collection and management of this information. It is part of the effort to accelerate the implementation of the One Map policy.

48
COMMITMENTS

3
ACTION PLAN

2016
YEAR

**SUBNATIONAL, NATURAL
RESOURCES, FISCAL OPENNESS**
THEMES



HUNGARY

COMMITMENT #8: ENHANCING SERVICE DELIVERY AND IMPROVING COMMUNICATION WITH THE PUBLIC THROUGH THE APPLICATION "POLICEMAN NEARBY".

Smartphones have become widespread among public service providers in Hungary, presenting a great opportunity for the police to use modern technology to improve communication and overall relations with the public. Hungary committed to developing a mobile phone application called "Policeman Nearby" that will provide easy access and fast information to victims or witnesses of crimes, including the location and contact information of the nearest police station or district office. The application also will allow users to share video or pictures of perpetrators with authorities in real time, enhancing the efficiency of investigations.

8
COMMITMENTS

2
ACTION PLAN

2015
YEAR

**SUBNATIONAL
GOVERNMENTS, CAPACITY
BUILDING, ACCESS TO
INFORMATION**
THEMES



ISRAEL

COMMITMENT #5: ENCOURAGING THE INNOVATIVE USE OF GOVERNMENT DATABASES.

Israel has developed dozens of applications for the public's benefit based on more than 240 existing databases published by more than 30 government offices. In an effort to enhance transparency, public participation, and public services, Israel committed to disseminating the databases and encouraging the public, academia, and the government to use them creatively. Implementation of this commitment will help map main government databases, encourage the publication of new ones, and improve the quality of those already published.

9
COMMITMENTS

2
ACTION PLAN

2015
YEAR

**OPEN DATA, FREEDOM
OF INFORMATION, OPEN
CONTRACTING**
THEMES



ITALY

COMMITMENT #9: PROMOTING TRANSPARENCY THROUGH SOCIAL NETWORKS. As a result of legislation adopted in the past five years, Italy has had a proliferation of data, documents, and information published through public administration websites. However, lack of capacity and funding for dissemination means this information often remains unknown to citizens. To increase awareness and use of this wealth of information and to foster greater social accountability, Italy committed to developing a standard procedure to use social networks to inform citizens and to promote the "Transparent Administration" program through social platforms.

34
COMMITMENTS

3
ACTION PLAN

2016
YEAR

OPEN DATA, SUBNATIONAL, WHISTLEBLOWER PROTECTION, DIGITALIZATION
THEMES



KENYA

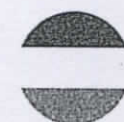
COMMITMENT #1: DEVELOPING TRANSPARENT AND PARTICIPATORY CLIMATE CHANGE POLICIES. In the context of the Paris Agreement of 2015 and the targets set within the new SDGs, Kenya seeks to create a transparent and participatory environment for the implementation of sound climate policies. Kenya committed to developing a robust multistakeholder consultative process to operationalize the Climate Change Act of 2016. Kenya also committed to opening forestry datasets with the aim of encouraging CSOs and private sector practitioners to reuse and to develop innovative apps and services.

8
COMMITMENTS

2
ACTION PLAN

2016
YEAR

FISCAL OPENNESS, PUBLIC PROCUREMENT, ANTICORRUPTION
THEMES



IVORY COAST

COMMITMENT #14: PROMOTING PARTICIPATORY BUDGETING AT THE LOCAL LEVEL. Currently, Ivory Coast lacks transparency in budget development and implementation. To encourage local authorities to engage in participatory budget practices and to foster more efficient management of public resources, Ivory Coast committed to ensuring the participation of all local players in budget development and implementation, including NGOs and women. Five communes will be trained on participatory budgeting practices as part of a pilot project.

15
COMMITMENTS

1
ACTION PLAN

2016
YEAR

EXTRACTIVES, ACCESS TO INFORMATION, OPEN DATA, EDUCATION, ANTICORRUPTION, PARTICIPATORY BUDGETING, SUBNATIONAL
THEMES



LATVIA

COMMITMENT #8: DRAFT LAW ON THE PROTECTION OF WHISTLEBLOWERS. Currently in Latvia the general public has negative perceptions about whistleblowers, and Latvia lacks a mechanism to protect whistleblowers. To shift society and public officials' notion regarding whistleblowers, to ensure whistleblowers' adequate protection from acts of retaliation, and to promote better understanding of the role played by whistleblowers in the fight against corruption, Latvia committed to developing the legal framework and practical guidelines for this law.

10
COMMITMENTS

2
ACTION PLAN

2015
YEAR

OPEN DATA, OPENING THE LEGISLATIVE PROCESS, NGO FINANCING, WHISTLEBLOWER PROTECTION, POLITICAL PARTY FINANCING
THEMES



LIBERIA

COMMITMENT #3: EXPANDING THE OPEN BUDGET INITIATIVE.

Liberia committed to increasing citizen awareness and knowledge of the Open Budget Initiative. It seeks to do so by implementing a series of dissemination activities such as circulating budget information through a mass SMS platform, coordinating town hall meetings, publishing quarterly budget execution and audit reports in the open data portal, and hosting radio talk shows that would enable spaces for dialogue and serve as mechanisms for receiving citizen's feedback.

20
COMMITMENTS

2
ACTION PLAN

2015
YEAR

**OPEN DATA, FISCAL OPENNESS,
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION, AID
TRANSPARENCY**
THEMES



THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA (FYROM)

COMMITMENT #4.1: ENSURING THE PROTECTION OF WHISTLEBLOWERS TO STRENGTHEN THE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION.

Macedonia's Law on Whistleblower Protection, which went into effect in early 2016, recognizes the critical role that whistleblowers play in the fight against corruption and in increasing trust in public and private entities. To generate greater public awareness about the topic and related legislation and to encourage whistleblowers to report illegal activities, Macedonia committed to the successful implementation of the law. It would provide a system for protected reporting and safeguarding whistleblowers' identities, security, welfare and employment status.

34
COMMITMENTS

3
ACTION PLAN

2016
YEAR

**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
GOALS, PUBLIC SERVICES,
SUBNATIONAL
THEMES**



LITHUANIA

COMMITMENT #2.2: TACKLING CORRUPTION IN THE HEALTHCARE SYSTEM THROUGH SOCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Former anticorruption campaigns in the health sector have not yielded the expected results among patients and the general public. To mitigate this situation, Lithuania committed to reducing factors that give way to the spread of corruption in the healthcare system such as informal payments on behalf of patients. Lithuania will develop publicity on corruption prevention in the health sector, along with a strategy for broad dissemination through several mass media outlets.

9
COMMITMENTS

3
ACTION PLAN

2016
YEAR

**OPEN DATA, ANTICORRUPTION,
CITIZEN PARTICIPATION**
THEMES



MALAWI

COMMITMENT #1: PASSING THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION LEGISLATION.

Although the right to information is guaranteed under the Malawi Constitution, currently no enabling legislation regulates and implements this right. The Government of Malawi made great strides by obtaining Cabinet approval for the Access to Information (ATI) Bill and publishing it in a gazette. Malawi committed to the full enactment of the law by the Parliament to realize the constitutional principles on right to information, thus paving the way toward transparency. In turn, it paves the way toward greater accountability by enabling citizens to hold duty bearers accountable for their actions.

5
COMMITMENTS

1
ACTION PLAN

2016
YEAR

**ACCESS TO INFORMATION,
FISCAL OPENNESS, PUBLIC
SERVICE DELIVERY**
THEMES



MALTA

COMMITMENT #1: FOSTERING GREATER PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

Despite making significant progress in bridging the gender employment gap, Malta still has low rates of employment among women. In an effort to increase women's participation and empowerment in the public and private sectors, Malta committed to fostering more family-friendly measures and greater work-life balance initiatives such as reduced working hours, telecommuting, and flexible working schedules. In addition, more services, cost-free childcare services, and tax exemptions will be provided for women who join the labor market.

5
COMMITMENTS

2
ACTION PLAN

2015
YEAR

**GENDER, PUBLIC SERVICES,
ACCESS TO INFORMATION,
CITIZEN PARTICIPATION**
THEMES



MONGOLIA

COMMITMENT #4: FOSTERING GREATER TRANSPARENCY IN POLITICAL FUNDING. As in the case of other countries, in Mongolia funding of political parties is a contentious topic. Corruption in political parties not only affects the parties, but also endangers the integrity of the political system as a whole. Given the high propensity of political parties to be exposed to corruption, there is a critical need to foster more open, transparent, monitored and accountable political funding. Mongolia committed to amending its Law on Political Parties in coordination with other local OGP stakeholders to address these issues better.

13
COMMITMENTS

2
ACTION PLAN

2016
YEAR

**NATURAL RESOURCES,
EDUCATION, ANTICORRUPTION
(POLITICAL PARTIES' FINANCES)**
THEMES



MEXICO

COMMITMENT #1: COOPERATIVE APPROACH TO COMBAT FORCED DISAPPEARANCE.

Forced disappearance is one of the most damaging crimes to society. In addition to strengthening punitive mechanisms against those perpetrating forced disappearance, it is necessary to establish processes that ensure the location of missing persons and care for victims. Mexico committed to designing and setting in motion a national public policy on forced disappearance, in coordination with civil society and victims. Through this commitment, civil society, academia, experts, victims, and the government will co-design a mechanism to publish data on missing persons in a standard and open format.

7
COMMITMENTS

3
ACTION PLAN

2016
YEAR

**HUMAN RIGHTS, POVERTY,
HEALTH, CLIMATE CHANGE**
THEMES



NETHERLANDS

COMMITMENT #6: ENHANCING OPEN LOCAL AUTHORITY DECISION MAKING. While access to council information and criteria under which decisions are made is available, in the Netherlands the current format is unstructured and not machine-readable, making it difficult to search or to compare with other local authorities' data. To address these challenges, the Netherlands committed to developing and implementing a pilot project in which five local authorities will produce and publish information in open, reliable, and reusable format to allow comparison with other localities. The pilot will serve as the basis to implement the project more broadly throughout all municipalities as part of the Digital Agenda 2020 program.

9
COMMITMENTS

2
ACTION PLAN

2016
YEAR

**SUBNATIONAL, OPEN DATA,
PROACTIVE TRANSPARENCY,
FISCAL TRANSPARENCY, OPEN
DECISION MAKING**
THEMES



NEW ZEALAND

COMMITMENT #6: IMPROVING ACCESS TO LEGISLATION. Legislative instruments are published on various websites and platforms, including the New Zealand Legislation (NZL) website, the Gazette, and newspapers. Some instruments are not even readily available to the public yet. The absence of a specific repository where people can access all legislative instruments has a direct impact on the cost of doing business in the country as well as on people's rights and their ability to comply with the law. New Zealand committed to improving access to legislation by ensuring that all instruments and related information is published in the NZL website, resulting in a single, comprehensive, official, and public source.

7
COMMITMENTS

2
ACTION PLAN

2016
YEAR

OPEN DATA, FREEDOM OF INFORMATION, PUBLIC PARTICIPATION
THEMES



PANAMA

COMMITMENT #4: PUBLISHING THE USE OF PUBLIC RESOURCES FOR THE FUNDING OF POLITICAL PARTIES AND INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES. Panama seeks to foster greater transparency and accountability for public budget funds assigned to political parties and independent candidates. Through its new NAP, Panama committed to establishing a mechanism to publish this information in detailed and searchable format no later than six months following the electoral period.

19
COMMITMENTS

2
ACTION PLAN

2015
YEAR

PARTY FINANCE, ANTICORRUPTION, SECURITY
THEMES



NORWAY

COMMITMENT #3: INCREASING TRANSPARENCY OF ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION. The Norwegian Environmental Information Act of 2013 safeguards the right to environmental information and participation in decision making processes relating to the environment, yet there is general lack of knowledge about the law and its use. Norway committed to improving awareness among citizens and the seven public administrations through developing guidelines and courses that will foster greater use of the act by different stakeholders. This will result in increased transparency and engagement as well as enhanced legislation, policies, and governance to safeguard the environment.

9
COMMITMENTS

3
ACTION PLAN

2016
YEAR

PUBLIC INTEGRITY, ENVIRONMENT, FISCAL TRANSPARENCY, FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION, CORPORATE ACCOUNTABILITY
THEMES



PARAGUAY

COMMITMENT #8: INCREASING TRANSPARENCY IN THE EDUCATION SECTOR THROUGH GREATER CITIZEN PARTICIPATION. In Paraguay, the lack of transparency in the use of public funds in the education sector has been reported, including the National Fund for Public Investment and Development (FONACIDE), school-kit provision, meals, and granting fellowships. In an effort to increase transparency, citizen participation, and oversight, Paraguay committed to expanding the information available on this sector through disseminating activities and empowering citizens with innovative monitoring tools such as the mobile app "Social Monitoring of School Kits and Meals."

10
COMMITMENTS

3
ACTION PLAN

2016
YEAR

SDGS, CLIMATE, EDUCATION, HEALTH, POVERTY
THEMES



PERU

COMMITMENT #6: ESTABLISHING TRANSPARENCY COMMISSIONS OF EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES.

Subnational governments in Peru receive royalties from extractive industries operating within their regions. However, there is a perceived lack of space for dialogue between government officials, civil society, and companies regarding the use of extractive industries' income to promote the development of communities. In an effort to foster greater transparency, Peru committed to implement Transparency Commissions of Extractive Industries in three regional governments, which will publish annual reports adhering to EITI guidelines.

17
COMMITMENTS

2
ACTION PLAN

2015
YEAR

**SOCIAL POLICY,
CONTRACTING,
EXTRACTIVES**
THEMES



ROMANIA

COMMITMENT #12: IMPROVING TRANSPARENCY IN THE MANAGEMENT OF SEIZED ASSETS.

National Agency for the Management of Seized Assets (ANABI) recently was established. Romania committed to developing a platform to publish information in open data format regarding the management of crime proceeds such as the social reuse of seized immovable assets. To ensure transparency of these processes, the agency will publish and update data on each property seized, including its current legal status, location, photographs, and other relevant information of public interest.

18
COMMITMENTS

3
ACTION PLAN

2016
YEAR

**ACCESS TO INFORMATION,
CITIZEN PARTICIPATION,
SUBNATIONAL, ANTICORRUPTION,
CULTURAL HERITAGE, EDUCATION,
OPEN CONTRACTING**
THEMES



PHILIPPINES

COMMITMENT #5: ENGAGING CIVIL SOCIETY IN PUBLIC AUDIT.

The main objective of Citizens Participatory Audit (CPA) is to strengthen and to sustain the engagement of citizens and the Commission on Audit (COA) in participatory audits. The pilot phase was completed with the publication of three CPA reports. The Philippines committed to implementing Phase II, which intends to scale the implementation of CPA nationally. The desired outcome is to create an improved public finance management system that ensures the efficient allocation and expenditure of public funds based on citizen-centric projects.

13
COMMITMENTS

3
ACTION PLAN

2015
YEAR

**FISCAL TRANSPARENCY,
EXTRACTIVES, PUBLIC SERVICE
DELIVERY**
THEMES



SIERRA LEONE

COMMITMENT #1: ELIMINATING GENDER-RELATED VIOLENCE.

Although Sierra Leone is fully committed to protecting women and girls and eliminating sexual violence, a report by the Family Support Unit of the Sierra Leone Police indicates that there was an increase in related crimes, while conviction rates remain low. To bolster its commitment, the Sierra Leone Police, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health, committed to publishing comprehensive data on sexual violence, establishing a forensic lab with trained and qualified personnel, developing a directory for sexual violence convicts, and providing free health services to those affected.

10
COMMITMENTS

2
ACTION PLAN

2016
YEAR

**PUBLIC SERVICE DELIVERY,
HEALTH, POLITICAL FINANCE**
THEMES

SLOVAK REPUBLIC



COMMITMENT #3: OPENING EDUCATIONAL

RESOURCES. While Slovak copyright regulations recognize free and fair access to educational materials that are publicly financed, use is limited to within school infrastructures, preventing students from accessing the materials from their homes or other private locations. The Slovak Republic committed to publishing publicly funded educational resources in open data format to provide students and teachers the right to access, adapt, and republish them freely. These measures not only will make educational materials more cost-effective, but also will improve the quality of education in the country.

8
COMMITMENTS

2
ACTION PLAN

2015
YEAR

**OPEN DATA, OPEN EDUCATION,
OPEN JUSTICE, ACCESS TO
INFORMATION**
THEMES



12
COMMITMENTS

1
ACTION PLAN

2015
YEAR

**PUBLIC SERVICE DELIVERY,
GENDER, RIGHT TO
INFORMATION**
THEMES

SRI LANKA

STRENGTHENING FEMALE PARTICIPATION IN

POLITICAL DECISION MAKING AT THE LOCAL LEVEL.

Commitments to gender equality and nondiscrimination are enshrined in the Sri Lankan Constitution and other international conventions to which the country is a signatory. However, low levels of female participation in politics are prevalent at all levels of government. In accordance to the Local Government Amendment Bill of 2016, Sri Lanka committed to increasing the participation of women in politics and to achieving the established minimum of 25 percent female representation in subnational governments.

SOUTH AFRICA



COMMITMENT #4: DEVELOPING A PORTAL FOR ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT INFORMATION.

South Africa committed to the protection of environmentally sensitive areas. It will develop a portal to provide public access to relevant information. The portal will include spatial data on biodiversity, ecosystems, water, agriculture, and other information to identify and to map environmentally sensitive areas at a national level. The portal also will enable citizens to determine whether mapped developments (proposed and approved) have a potential negative impact on their environment or if they support or compromise surrounding communities' environmental sustainability or livelihoods.

8
COMMITMENTS

3
ACTION PLAN

2016
YEAR

**PUBLIC SERVICE,
ANTICORRUPTION,
PROCUREMENT**
THEMES

TUNISIA



COMMITMENT #11: ENGAGING THE YOUTH IN PUBLIC

POLICY DIALOGUE. Tunisia is committed to engaging the youth in the development and implementation of open government policies. In its new NAP, Tunisia committed to increasing citizen participation and strengthening the link between the public and decision makers regarding public policies and programs, especially policies included in the country's 2016-2018 OGP NAP. An e-platform and local councils with high levels of youth participation will be developed to enable youth to provide feedback on the delivery of selected public services and to provide a mechanism for those responsible to respond to issues raised.

15
COMMITMENTS

2
ACTION PLAN

2016
YEAR

**OPEN DATA, EITI, ATI,
ENVIRONMENT, FISCAL
TRANSPARENCY,
ANTICORRUPTION, PUBLIC
SERVICES, YOUTH**
THEMES



UNITED KINGDOM

COMMITMENT #4: DEVELOPING AND IMPLEMENTING AN ANTICORRUPTION INNOVATION HUB. Current

efforts in the UK to innovate in tackling corruption often are scattered and piecemeal, and they do not always utilize the benefits of scale. With the aim of championing creative ways to report, detect and investigate corruption, the UK committed to incubating an Anticorruption Innovation Hub. The Hub will connect social innovators, technology experts, and data scientists with law enforcement, businesses, and civil society to collaborate on innovative anticorruption approaches, which can be replicated and customized in different countries and contexts.

13
COMMITMENTS

3
ACTION PLAN

2016
YEAR

BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP, OPEN DATA, OPEN CONTRACTING
THEMES



UNITED STATES

COMMITMENT #36: BUILDING SAFER AND STRONGER COMMUNITIES WITH POLICE OPEN DATA. The United

States is fostering a nationwide community of practice to highlight and to connect local open data innovations in law enforcement agencies. The aim is to enhance community trust and to build a new culture of proactive transparency in policing. Currently 26 jurisdictions participate in the Police Data Initiative, which aims to improve trust, to bring better insight and analysis to policing efforts. Ultimately, the jurisdictions aim to co-create solutions to enhance public safety, to reduce bias, and to reduce unnecessary use of force in policing. The United States committed to expanding this initiative to include additional jurisdictions.

45
COMMITMENTS

3
ACTION PLAN

2015
YEAR

PUBLIC SERVICE DELIVERY, RECORDS MANAGEMENT, WHISTLEBLOWER PROTECTION, OPEN DATA
THEMES



URUGUAY

COMMITMENT #1.2: ESTABLISHING THE NATIONAL

YOUTH COUNCIL. In Uruguay, processes for formulating public policies in consultation with the youth have been in development for the past decade. However, a sustained mechanism for youth participation has not been implemented yet. Uruguay committed to establishing a National Youth Council which integrates existing participation mechanisms and helps bridge the gap between members of the youth council and decision makers in the government, strengthening the possibility of implementing initiatives proposed by the youth, at both the local and the national levels.

75
COMMITMENTS

3
ACTION PLAN

2016
YEAR

HUMAN RIGHTS, ENVIRONMENT, HEALTH, EDUCATION
THEMES

TOTAL
COUNTRIES
—
49

TOTAL
COMMITMENTS
—
812

Open
Government
Partnership



THE OPEN GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIP

is an international multi-stakeholder initiative that aims to secure concrete commitments from governments to promote transparency, empower citizens, fight corruption, and harness new technologies to strengthen governance. To participate in OGP, countries must endorse a high-level Open Government Declaration, deliver a National Action Plan developed with public consultation with civil society, and commit to independent reporting on their progress.



www.opengovpartnership.org

โครงสร้างคณะกรรมการและคณะอนุกรรมการ (Committee/Sub-Committee)

คณะกรรมการความร่วมมือเพื่อการเปิดเผยข้อมูลภาครัฐ
(Open Government Partnership Committee)

1. ปลัดกระทรวงการคลัง	ประธาน
2. เลขาธิการคณะกรรมการป้องกันและปราบปรามการทุจริตแห่งชาติ	กรรมการ
3. ผู้ว่าการตรวจเงินแผ่นดิน	กรรมการ
4. เลขาธิการคณะกรรมการพัฒนาการเศรษฐกิจและสังคมแห่งชาติ	กรรมการ
5. เลขาธิการคณะกรรมการพัฒนาระบบราชการ	กรรมการ
6. ผู้อำนวยการสำนักงานงบประมาณ	กรรมการ
7. อธิบดีกรมส่งเสริมการปกครองท้องถิ่น	กรรมการ
8. อธิบดีกรมองค์การระหว่างประเทศ	กรรมการ
9. ผู้อำนวยการสำนักงานคณะกรรมการนโยบายรัฐวิสาหกิจ	กรรมการ
10. ผู้อำนวยการสำนักงานคณะกรรมการข้อมูลข่าวสารของราชการ	กรรมการ
11. ผู้อำนวยการสำนักงานรัฐบาลอิเล็กทรอนิกส์	กรรมการ
12. เลขาธิการองค์กรต่อต้านคอร์รัปชัน (ประเทศไทย)	กรรมการ
13. เลขาธิการองค์กรเพื่อความโปร่งใสในประเทศไทย	กรรมการ
14. อธิบดีกรมบัญชีกลาง	กรรมการและเลขานุการ
15. ที่ปรึกษา/รองอธิบดีกรมบัญชีกลาง	กรรมการและผู้ช่วย เลขานุการ
16. ผู้อำนวยการกลุ่มนโยบายการจัดซื้อโดยรัฐระหว่างประเทศ	กรรมการและผู้ช่วย เลขานุการ

คณะอนุกรรมการความร่วมมือเพื่อการเปิดเผยข้อมูลภาครัฐ
(Open Government Partnership Sub - Committee)

1. อธิบดีกรมบัญชีกลาง	ประธาน
2. ที่ปรึกษา/รองอธิบดีกรมบัญชีกลาง	รองประธาน
3. ผู้แทนเลขาธิการคณะกรรมการพัฒนาการเศรษฐกิจและสังคมแห่งชาติ	อนุกรรมการ
4. ผู้แทนสำนักงานคณะกรรมการพัฒนาระบบราชการ	อนุกรรมการ
5. ผู้แทนกรมส่งเสริมการปกครองท้องถิ่น	อนุกรรมการ
6. ผู้แทนสำนักงานคณะกรรมการนโยบายรัฐวิสาหกิจ	อนุกรรมการ
7. ผู้แทนสำนักงานคณะกรรมการข้อมูลข่าวสารของราชการ	อนุกรรมการ
8. ผู้แทนสำนักงานรัฐบาลอิเล็กทรอนิกส์	อนุกรรมการ
9. ผู้แทนองค์กรเพื่อความโปร่งใสในประเทศไทย	อนุกรรมการ
10. ผู้แทนมูลนิธิต่อต้านการทุจริต	อนุกรรมการ
11. นายณพงศ์ นพเกต	อนุกรรมการ
12. นายไกลก้อง ไวทยาการ	อนุกรรมการ
13. ผู้อำนวยการกลุ่มนโยบายการจัดซื้อโดยรัฐระหว่างประเทศ	อนุกรรมการและ เลขานุการ
14. เจ้าหน้าที่กลุ่มนโยบายการจัดซื้อโดยรัฐระหว่างประเทศ	ผู้ช่วยเลขานุการ