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2016 Open Government Partnerships Asia-Pacific Regional Dialogue

21 - 22 July 2016

Manila, Philippines

Summary report

Background

The Open Government Partnership (OGP) is an international platform for domestic reformers committed to making their governments more open, accountable and responsive to citizens. Since its launch in 2011, OGP has grown from 8 countries to 70 participating countries, with 12 from the Asia Pacific region having joined or expressed an interest to join. 2016 presents a good opportunity for the countries developing national action plans to lay the foundation for strong implementation in the next two years, share their experiences and learn from each, and inform and inspire efforts of government and civil society reformers across the region.

The 2016 OGP Asia Pacific Regional Dialogue, hosted by the Asian Development Bank in partnership with the OGP Support Unit, the UNDP Bangkok Regional Hub and IBM Philippines, was aimed at fostering collaboration and learning within the open government community in the region and supporting the network of government and civil society reformers using OGP to advance ambitious open government reforms.

Objectives

The primary objectives of the event were to:

1. Create space for countries to share experiences and learn from each other: Through facilitated discussions and teamwork sessions, participants will have the opportunity to contribute their insights and learn about innovative practices in relevant open government topics.
2. Present and get feedback on the new National Action Plans: Give all countries that have produced action plans by June 2016, or that have drafts in place, an opportunity to present the most interesting new commitments and get feedback from their peers in government and civil society from their experiences of designing or implementing similar reforms.
3. Identify requests for support, tied to the Action Plans: Identify specific requests for country support and opportunities to improve assistance particularly through the Support Unit's Country Support and peer exchange programs, OGP's multilateral partners, and the OGP Working Groups.

Participants

Participants included government and/or civil society representatives from Armenia, Azerbaijan, Australia, Georgia, Indonesia, Mongolia, Nepal, New Zealand Papua New Guinea, Philippines, South Korea, Sri Lanka and Thailand; representatives from OGP sub-national pilot programs in Tbilisi, Seoul and Bojonegoro; multilateral supporters of OGP including the ADB, World Bank and UNDP; and regional civil society networks.

Opening

ADB Philippines Country Director Richard Bolt welcomed participants to the event, thanked Secretary Diokno from the Philippines Department of Budget and Management for attending. He mentioned that the ADB joined OGP in July 2014. Since joining, ADB has co-hosted two regional dialogues for the Asia-Pacific region and supported a panel at the 2015 Global Summit in Mexico City. Other support to OGP has included CSO information sharing workshops in Cambodia and the PNG in 2015 and a joint learning session with the Asia Foundation.

Secretary Benjamin Diokno, Department of Budget and Management, Government of Philippines, spoke next and first reconfirmed the Philippines government commitment to support improved citizens' engagement. Following that he went on to:

- Emphasize the importance of making information understandable to the average citizens, mentioned the government's upcoming executive order for the Right to Information.
- Note that the 2017 budget will have 15% of the total national budget going to local and lowest level government and barangays—barangay unconditional grant.
- Highlight the importance of open government initiatives like open contracting considering that the future budget will have a 5-7% of the GDP set aside for public infrastructure (see full speech in Appendix 1).

Sanjay Pradhan, CEO of OGP provided a sweeping view of OGP and its progress since 2011. The main points of his speech included the following:

- OGP is one of the fastest growing multi-stakeholder initiatives, now with 70 countries. CSOs, multilateral and bilateral partners worked hard to build OGP.
- The percentage of transformative commitments will have to increase for the next five years. Of all the OGP commitments made only 12% are assessed by the Independent Reporting Mechanism (IRM) as transformative.
- There are different value propositions of OGP, why countries come to join the OGP.
- Going forward in the next five years, we need to look at the narrowness of OGP and how to expand it (only 2.5% of commitments are in health and 2.5% in education)
- The reform that needs to take place for the next five years is the real transparency that matters, that is understandable and simple to ordinary citizens.
- Publishing budgets is not enough, there is a need to have innovative ways to reach out and let it inform the citizens

OGP in Asia Pacific – What Have We Learnt in 5 Years?

Session objectives: To consolidate lessons learnt in the first 5 years of OGP and begin to identify priorities for the future

Dr. Yanuar Nugroho of Indonesia shared lessons learned on how government went through a paradigm shift, breaking their comfort zone and opening up themselves to work closer to the people. Key takeaways included:

- When a government transitions it takes time for OGP to establish a relationship
- We need to convince the new government that principles of OGP will help them to achieve the priorities.
- Being able to contextualize the OGP to the Indonesian context and putting the right value proposition to the new administration. It took 14 months for OGP to be re- introduced to the new administration and the President.
- The country needs to think about how SDGs and OGP can help the country to improve its process to bring government and the people closer.

Mongolia’s Ms. Undral Gombodorj shared that the country’s second National Action Plan as a good example of co-creation. She noted the following:

- The cabinet secretary of Mongolia did excellent job work in establishing a working group to draft the NAP. The drafting of the NAP in the second round had a good start from the OGP expert in February 2016.
- They are working on informing the government of the newly approved 13 commitments of the NAP.

Malou Mangahas, the IRM researcher from the Philippines, shared that the Philippines has a very vibrant CSOs and rambunctious media and that OGP cannot be sold to the public as a public relations exercise. There is a need to do a reality check on OGP. She mentioned that:

- Open data is not seen as authentic as it was mostly about the supply driven information. There is a need for content and the quality of the content, not just a platform but a way to offer data to the people that they need and want.
- What was open under the Philippines OGP was not all of government, but executive agencies. All branches of the government need to be open. OGP in the Philippines needs to build constituency among local government. There is a need to educate the government agencies about OGP.
- There is a tendency for government to be very sensitive to information that do not flatter the government, sensitive to criticism or any finding that do not reflect well on the government. There is a need to report both the bad and the good.
- In the Philippines the OGP community has more than 200 participants and efforts have been made to include the political parties. The challenge for the Philippines now is the continuity of OGP as there is a new administration.

- The media have not been able to get a full understanding of the OGP. There is a need to break it down so that media can understand what is OGP.

World Bank's perspective of the past five years was shared by Hanif Rahemtulla, Senior Operations Officer:

- To move forward, the future impact of the OGP would depend on bridging the international to the local levels. OGP can provide the platform for reformers from inside and outside government to empower citizens.
- OGP needs to focus on setting more ambitious commitments in health and education but also leading a performance link framework, where you don't look at just the activities but also at the inputs and outcomes required to make it happen.

In closing, **Sanjay Pradhan agreed with Malou and Yanuar that managing political transition is a challenge for the OGP community.** He also noted that:

- There is a need to have good domestic value proposition and not just a global value proposition. We all need to develop a clear idea of what OGP can do for different kinds of priorities.
- Now we need to look at how OGP helps government to deliver basic services and how citizens can provide feedback to the government. OGP is where supply meets demand, that is the fundamental domestic value proposition.
- OGP is about overcoming the odds and making government more responsive to citizens, not about money but about working together to overcome a challenge of impunity and corruption

Country Updates and the New NAPs

Session objectives: To get an overview of status of present status OGP from country delegations

Mongolia – Completed 2nd NAP. Included private sector and the media as well as many CSOs. Commitments include political party financing, open data and natural resource transparency.

Philippines – Implementing 3rd NAP, recent political transition, 3rd NAP is first co-created NAP. Private sector involved with council, working on coordinating with new administration.

Papua New Guinea – Joint Steering Committee of Government and Civil Society developing 1st NAP, hope to finalize in August. Have connected with Indonesia and the Philippines.

Australia – New to OGP and developing first NAP. Process stalled due to elections. Challenge is in getting ambition and a co-created process in place.

New Zealand – Developing 2nd NAP. Seeking input from CSOs, challenge has been for civil society to come together and for government to run an open and inclusive consultation. Plans underway for getting it right in this second round.

Indonesia – Finalizing 2016-17 NAP. Focused on village law and ATI. Including local government for the first time. Co-creating plan between government and CSOs. Strong integration with SDGs.

South Korea – Delaying the 3rd NAP. IRM has been critical of participation and commitment. Meetings will continue after this event.

Sri Lanka – Developing the 1st NAP now having run consultations in provinces. Seeking support of high-level political leaders and mid-level bureaucracy. Considering commitments on health, gender, procurement, contracting, ATI and anti-corruption.

Georgia – finalizing the 3rd NAP. Including local government this time and 17 agencies. NAP is more ambitious than before. Includes many civil society recommendations.

Armenia – Finalizing 3rd NAP. Crowdsourcing commitments to expand to new agencies and CSOs.

Implementation and Monitoring

Session objectives: To surface implementation challenges, identify solutions and share good practices on implementation and monitoring

Tinatin Ninua of the Independent Reporting Mechanism next gave a presentation on IRM findings for the region. OGP regularly assesses and produces progress reports on how countries are complying with guidelines of OGP and how they deliver on the promises of the NAPs. Eight countries have already been assessed and there is no assessment yet for Australia, PNG, and Sri Lanka as they do not yet have NAP. From the 172 OGP commitments assessed across eight countries, there are some thematic areas that came out frequently: Open budget commitments, physical transparencies in general, activities related to local government and sub-local government, procurement and reforms related to e-procurement and other state procurement.

So far 39% of commitments have been assessed as specific, 17% as transformative, and 51% completed.

What can be done to have higher and more ambitious commitments?

- Improve co-creation process to broaden the base
- Go beyond the usual group to give feedback on the process,

To get political will to implement the commitments it is important to identify whether the commitment have clear definition on how it addresses the problem, who will implement it, does it need partners? Is

it achievable in 2 years? Get stakeholders participation early on so they own the process and the objectives. Make sure there is enough budget allocated to it.

The OGP review process includes getting local researchers to interview beneficiaries of the commitment, focus groups, and stakeholders' meetings to see what they think of the report. The participants next divided into groups and reported back these recommendations on how to improve the implementation of OGP commitments:

- Implementation and monitoring needs to analyze risks to implementation. Look at past implementation budget and estimate the new budget as accurately as you can.
- Have strong monitoring and coordinating mechanism and strong legal framework to back up your monitoring. Monthly meetings or coordination meetings between government and CSOs to support co-monitoring and co-implementation can help.
- Consultation risk can result from not having enough budget to cover the big geographic span of the country and the large population. Political risk can come in when government regime changes. Involving many stakeholders from government and CSOs are important in the implementation and monitoring. Make sure to discuss budget with the responsible agency.
- The IRM can be used as a tool for public participation; it can help to frame and identify gaps where the next NAP needs to go.
- There is a need to share responsibility and roles between government and CSOs. The Philippines have Citizen's Participatory Budget that is part of the NAP where government and citizens work together to carry out audits of projects. Sri Lanka is looking at creating an MoU between all the OGP parties citizens, governments, and those that provide funds.
- It is important that CSOs are part of co-creation but also co-implementation of the NAPs. Georgia has implementation and monitoring process with monthly meeting with National Committee, CSOs and donors also work on monitoring.

OGP Journey Goes Subnational

A panel was convened to discuss OGP's subnational pilot. The OGP pilot at the subnational level is a new area for OGP. It is exciting because it is a new frontier on how we can make OGP relevant to the people, going beyond abstract concept to create something that matters. How governments can involve local citizens directly in the services they received. Subnationals get support and are empowered with technical expertise to engage with their citizens. Subnationals have more flexibility in implementing the NAP. Involving sub-nationals also helps to broaden the support base for OGP. There are 15 governments involved in the pilot.

The panel opened with Czarina Medina-Guce from Union of Local Authorities (ULAP) an umbrella of all local units in the Philippines. ULAP sits as local government representative in the Philippines OGP Steering Committee. ULAP works to advocate and do policy work in support of local government. Some of the initiatives include the Bottom Up Budgeting and initiatives such as Seal of Local Governance which is a performance measure for local government. The expansion of political space allows for more meaningful coalitions to happen with clear accountability, where CSOs and local

government are working together to hold national government accountable. It is interesting to note that the Philippines involve their local government association in the national steering committee.

Three representatives from subnational governments selected for the pilot appeared jointly. **The Regent of Bojonegoro, Indonesia noted that he likes the fact that the OGP principles connect him to CSOs, private sector, and academe.** He was able to build the public trust through hosting open dialogue, and held a town hall meeting every Friday. At first people complained but they later stopped as they realized they can engage directly and raise their issue directly with him. He also used public dialogue visits and SMS to communicate. Initially he received 300 messages a day and now it is down to 20 a day. He opened up public complaint channel, Lapor! was used as the platform to connect with the people. There has been some economic success seen in less unemployment and poverty rate reduction. The next challenge is to integrate SDGs into the work at the local level.

In Tbilisi, Georgia they've been able to use openness as a way to engage with the people to make decision and that has built trust. The NGOs are resources because they are smart and qualified. They know how to participate and ask for what they need. It is crucial to get NGOs and public civil society feedback. When leaders take into consideration on how to make the lives of the people easier and take responsibility for the work, it is easier with the use of democratic function when there is strong civil society. It empowers the local government to engage with citizens and NGOs.

In Seoul, South Korea they have had experiences in applying technology to help government to be more open and can share that with others.

Audience members asked how the panel reconciles the necessity to have long haul reforms in the short lifespan of local government official's term. Some examples shared were:

- The Philippines is lucky to have a more devolved and autonomous form of governance for the local LGUs. OGP has become a useful tool for government officials to converse and share with each other, sharing with each other how they score on certain aspect of their work.
- Georgia shares that it is important to get people to care and that will help to create sustainability for the OGP work, it will become a normative act.
- The Regent of Bojonegoro said that as the people can approach him directly, the role of the CSOs evolved into that of steering committee, helping the local government to implement OGP commitments, not as protestors like before.
- In Korea, it is believed that openness is not a goal but a way of carrying out government daily work of serving the people.

Open Government for Sustainable Development

Session objectives: To learn about projects that are using open government approaches to implement SDGs highlighting top initiatives submitted for the he UNDP-OGP joint call mapping open government initiatives for implementing SDGs

Joe Powell from the OGP Support Unit provided a background on the linkages between OGP and SDGs. In 2015, with Mexico as Chair of the OGP, the Steering Committee decided to make a substantive link between OGP and SDGs given the importance of both agendas. A clear outcome of this is the [Joint Declaration on Open Government for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#), positioning OGP as an implementation mechanism for the SDGs. Three clear linkages between OGP and the SDGs: 1) goals and targets that link directly to making governments more open and participatory. Here the OGP national action plan process can be used to implement reforms to achieve the targets at the national level; 2) the OGP approach can also be used to implement all SDGs in a transparent, accountable and participatory manners; 3) monitoring and implementation – there are a huge number of international commitments that don't actually get implemented at the national level.

OGP can be a tool to take international agreements and make them relevant to the national context and implement specific reforms, using the IRM as an accountability tool. There's nothing stopping countries from taking the internationally agreed goals, and, building upon them to raise ambition. The OGP Support Unit and the UNDP Bangkok Regional Hub partnered earlier this year to curate specific examples of how open government can be used to achieve the SDGs, to serve as inspiration to all countries currently developing National Action Plans in the region.

Phil Matsheza from the UNDP Bangkok Regional Hub explained that in May 2016 UNDP BRH and OGP launched a call for information in the countries of Asia-Pacific Region: "TRANSFORMING OUR WORLD THROUGH OPEN GOVERNMENT IN ASIA-PACIFIC". OGP and the UNDP reached out to representatives from UNDP Country Offices, governments, civil society organizations, academia, partners and to private citizens. Over 40 eligible initiatives from 15 countries were received. More information on this call and the criteria can be found [here](#).

Key findings from all the initiatives we received show that open government initiatives are most successful in contributing to SDGs when they:

- Institutionalize partnerships between governments and civil society
- Provide platforms to hear the people's voice, especially marginalized communities
- Utilize user-friendly, simple, and accessible technologies
- Go beyond traditional government statistics to produce demand-side data and promote its use
- Are replicable across sectors and across countries

Phil introduced the top 3 initiatives that were picked by a joint panel of OGP and UNDP and represented in the panel discussion. Each panelist introduced their initiative briefly.

- **DEMO Mongolia, Check My Service.** Presented by Undral Gombodorj An interface meeting between service providers and the community that allows for immediate feedback on quality and adequacy of services provided in the community. Check My Service addresses deficiencies in transparency and performance of public services based on which both service providers and

recipients develop a joint action plan for service improvement, which is followed by policy action and its institutionalization. More information [here](#).

- **SAFERWORLD Nepal, Community Initiatives for Common Understanding (CICU)**. Presented by Ashim Pandey. The initiative's approach was founded on the communities' involvement in identifying Village Development Committees-level problems and devising their own Action Plan to address them with a particular focus on the inclusion of youth and marginalized community. To promote transparency and accountability CICU mobilized and engaged community members in the local planning process, fostered collaboration and coordination with key local development stakeholders. More information [here](#).
- **UNDP Pakistan, Citizen Satisfaction Index**. Presented by Amir Goraya. This initiative will publish the results of a series of nationwide household surveys of citizen's perceptions regarding public goods and services such as education, health, WASH, infrastructure, among others. The database of results will be accessible online - Local administrators can thus be held accountable on the basis of published data regarding how their divisions are ranked and how these rankings change over time. More information [here](#).

The presentations by panelists was followed by a discussion between the panel and the participants on the sustainability of the initiatives. Government and community ownership, adapting to local contexts and realities, piloting to demonstrate success and ensuring institutionalization as part of follow up, and continued financial commitment from donors and governments were identified as key for sustainability. Phil pointed out that it is important to ensure that initiatives adopted do not promote transparency for transparency's sake, since impunity can co-exist with transparency. He flagged the importance of building in accountability mechanisms and ensuring that technology is leveraged appropriately and complemented by other means to ensure that the voices of the marginalized are taken into account as countries set their plans to achieve the SDGs. Unlike the MDGs, the SDGs are participatory in nature – right from the negotiations to implementation - so there is an important opportunity for governments and civil society to work together, using platforms like OGP to ensure that countries are able to make progress on this important agenda.

Deepening Collaboration between Government and Civil Society

Session objectives: To learn about good practices, tools and resources available for managing and designing multi-stakeholder forums, get updates on status government-civil society collaboration in different countries and identify ways to deepen collaboration.

Jack Mahoney from the OGP Support Unit made a brief presentation OGP's consultation guidelines and guidance for ongoing engagement between government and civil society. These are specified in the [OGP National Dialogue Guidance Note](#).

Tinatin Ninua from the IRM explained how the IRM assesses countries on process in its reports. The reports look at whether the timeline for consultation is made available ahead of time, online and

disseminated in multiple channels (if there was advance notice provided to stakeholders, whether and what kind of awareness raising is carried - there should be evidence to suggest that the lead agency has reached out to other stakeholders); whether the consultations were limited to a handful of CSOs or usual suspects, or whether they are more broad-based and involve the general public, private sector, trade unions etc. Whether information about the discussions held is available in public, and other evidence, is also checked as it helps assess whether proposals from citizens were taken into consideration, how the decisions were made whether what commitments are included in the NAP and what aren't. The IAP2 spectrum is used to measure the level of participation, to what extent the CSO and stakeholders are invited to the process and what level of involvement, in some countries CSO are just invited to comment while in others commitments are collaboratively drafted or co-created. Once the NAP is submitted, a permanent dialogue mechanism should be present throughout the process.

After the presentations, participants discussed in groups the nature and type of the mechanism that is in place in each of their countries for fostering ongoing collaboration between government and civil society on the OGP NAP development, implementation and monitoring.

- Participants from Australia, New Zealand, South Korea and Sri Lanka noted the structured approach followed in Georgia, Armenia, Mongolia and the Philippines.
- CSO participants from Indonesia and Sri Lanka noted the importance of getting more government representatives with decision-making authority involved in the consultation process.
- In some countries, the consultations are outsourced to third parties, which presents both opportunities and challenges. Participants also noted the approach used by the Philippines, where civil society co-implements specific commitments along with government.

The OGP Support Unit has recently published [guidance and resources](#) on multi-stakeholder forums that will provide detailed information and best practices on designing and managing multi-stakeholder forums.

Thematic Round Tables

Session objectives: To learn about good practices, latest updates, and country examples on:

- Open data (Open Data Lab/World Web Foundation)
- Openness in Natural Resources and Environment (Publish What You Pay Indonesia)
- Fiscal Openness (OGP Fellow)
- Public Service Delivery (UNDP-OGP)
- Legislative Openness (IDFI)

Participants chose thematic tables based on their interest. Brief summary of the discussions held at each thematic table are provided below.

Legislative Openness: In Mongolia and Armenia, which have finished drafting their NAPs, parliamentarians were not involved in the process. Participants from these countries learnt about the work done in Georgia on legislative openness, which now has a [separate action plan](#) which legislators were involved in developing.

Open Data: The group did a diagnostic of each country, they tried to understand the components of their open data initiatives, and categories countries based on readiness to open up data, and the impact of collecting data. They discussed recommendations on improving commitments to open data. Ideas included: creating baselines, establishing integrated systems, establishing data standards, protocols on publishing data, improving usability of data, linking new data sets with existing datasets, assessing actual impact the data delivers. The group also discussed how to use data for planning purposes, and ongoing maintenance and updating.

Public Service Delivery: The group discussed different challenges in service delivery: complicated transfer of resources from central government to sub-national, difficulties in tracking service delivery, under-funding of key public services, problems in PFM systems etc. The groups then looked at potential tools/initiatives to improve openness in public service delivery: citizen report cards such as ones used in Mongolia and Sri Lanka, complaint mechanisms like LAPOR in Indonesia but with additional requirements for government to respond to the complaints within specified time periods, participatory budgeting like in the Philippines so citizens can have a say in deciding what services budgets are allocated to, leveraging technology to provide e-services as is increasingly the case in Georgia, citizen satisfaction Index such as the one being implemented in Pakistan.

Fiscal Openness: The group discussed ways in which countries can achieve greater fiscal openness: use of the treasury single account so all expenses can be tracked down and analyzed easily, reporting public budget utilization - Armenia's budget utilization is updated on a daily basis, initiatives like the glass account law in Mongolia where there is a sanction when ministries don't follow budget utilization, popularizing the budget so people understand budgets better with tools like citizen budgets, participatory or bottom-up budgeting, and publishing disaggregated budget data.

Openness in Natural Resources: In Indonesia, there is an initiative underway called the One Map Policy where the plan is to integrate 85 thematic maps into a single portal. Mongolia and the Philippines discussed challenges around the implementation of the Extractives Industry Transparency Initiative (EITI).

OGP's Strategic Refresh

Session objectives: To have an open dialogue with participants to inform OGP's strategic refresh based on the experiences and aspirations of core stakeholders in the region and the opportunities and challenges they foresee for OGP in its next phase.

Sanjay Pradhan, CEO of OGP, introduced the background and plans for OGP's strategic refresh. The purpose of the strategic refresh is to assess how we can build on our existing strategy to outline a vision for greater impact in the next five years.

In May 2016 the OGP Steering Committee recognized that as we are heading to our 5th year that we need to ask ourselves what we have to do less and what we need to do more in order to deliver transformative impact. The core inputs of this will be a midterm review looking at what has worked and what hasn't, and the rules of the game of OGP. They will also look at consolidated learning from the IRM and analysis of action plans.

The refresh will present a set of key strategic choices that OGP will need to make, and identify the relative roles of OGP principals (participating governments and civil society organizations), partners (e.g., bilateral and multilateral institutions), and the Support Unit in moving OGP in its new direction.

Participants provided their inputs on what the future priorities of OGP should be in breakout discussion groups and were encouraged to send additional comments to the OGP Steering Committee Civil Society members and to the Support Unit and to participate in upcoming [OGP Strategy Dialogues](#). Notes from the strategic refresh conversations will be posted on the OGP website shortly.

Bridging the Implementation Gap

Session objectives: Panel discussion to identify ways in which different stakeholders can help address the implementation challenges that have surfaced through Day 1 and 2

Rogier van de Brink, World Bank:

- Stakeholders need to come together; citizens need to be engaged, need to use this open data and express their aspirations, government needs to be committed, service providers, not only have to listen to policy makers but also listen to citizens
- To make open government work, technical solutions are only part of the picture. It would be great if policies are based on evidence, tested through various means including on social media, we have to think how we are going to work in this new social media space, whereby the way you present things and explain it are as important as evidence that is behind it.

Phil Matsheza, UNDP Bangkok Regional Hub:

- The OGP principles of open government, accountability and transparency are inherently the same principles that we encounter in our work on human rights, anti-corruption, and in e-governance.
- We use OGP principles to encourage inclusion, encourage government to take action on the issue of marginalization. We have are trying to develop more holistic approaches to development solutions, bringing them back to macro levels. We are now looking at the development bottlenecks from a much more comprehensive position.

Dinesha de Silva, The Asia Foundation Sri Lanka:

- The Asia Foundation has come the area of open government, transparency and accountability very much from a social accountability perspective. We are most concerned about the services delivered to citizens, really concerned about efficiency and consistency of that service delivery.
- We have developed certain experience engaging on these issues from a social accountability perspective through the implementation of electronic citizen report card at the sub-national level.
- How do we keep commitment amidst political transition, how our messages resonate from one administration to another, the challenge of working with civil in this new environment, is there really a role, do we need to rethink or re-invent civil society in some way, one innovation and creative thing that Asia Foundation has focuses on is that we've tried to embed our work in existing local institutions.
- It's not about creating and making coalitions, it is also about looking at where, analyzing the political economy, then identifying the place and who are trusted within that and then primary source of the intervention.

Warren Turner, Asian Development Bank:

- Last year we went to developing our OGP action plan and we hope to have it finalized and available for you to look at soon. We were the first multilateral to have a governance policy in 1995.
- As JFK said, It's not only what the multilaterals can do for you but also what you can do for us, it's not slam dunk proposition that ADB committing to OGP automatically leads to greater resources, we are trying to push the OGP agenda internally but we also need our shareholders to push ADB from the outside, it's how we can institutionalize and strengthen our efforts.

Sanjay Pradhan, OGP:

- To address implementation gaps we should look at upstream preparation, if you have problem in the preparation phase you will have problems in implementation. The more transformative things you are looking at, the more political they will be than technical.
- OGP provides tools to connect political leaders to citizens and is strengthening that connection. We expect the sub-national pilot to expand that more. My hypothesis is if this really does become successful this will be a franchise model, our national support unit with national IRM.
- On the technical side of things, OGP's multilateral and bilateral partners are helping support implementation in several countries and a priority for us is to garner more such support in the future.

Dinesha de Silva:

- People are closer to the service providers at the subnational level, there is tremendous potential for subnational governments to innovate and involve citizens;
- If we are able to make connections between service delivery and efficiency we can show democracy works at the local level, that make sub-national work more exciting.

Phil Matsheza:

- Events like these help us identify common ground; in the past 2 days there has been consensus that service delivery is one of the areas we can reach the furthest it is one of the areas where we can address the issues of the marginalized, what is needed is to have a common response, where there is meeting of the mind for political leaders, development partners and civil society. UNDP is where

we are working very hard to have value propositions that are marketable, bankable, that would help address the issues without necessarily making demarcations for organizations.

Closing Remarks

David Binns (Director, Office of Anticorruption and Integrity) from the Asian Development Bank and **Sanjay Pradhan from OGP** delivered brief closing remarks. David emphasized on need for countries to implement their open government reforms and improve country systems, to enable ADB to provide effective assistance and to ensure success in freeing ourselves of corruption. Sanjay noted that although the open government agenda is a tough agenda to move forward, participants are united in a shared passion to address asymmetry of power and a shared struggle to amplify and give voice to those citizens who don't have a voice, and to make governments really serve the citizen. If we can make governments serve people, rather than serve themselves, then this struggle is worthwhile, and it will only succeed if we join hands to make a difference.

More Information and Resources

Points of Contact Manual:

http://www.opengovpartnership.org/sites/default/files/ogp_2016_poc_manual.pdf

Star Reforms in OGP:

[http://www.opengovpartnership.org/sites/default/files/attachments/Star Commitments_0.pdf](http://www.opengovpartnership.org/sites/default/files/attachments/Star%20Commitments_0.pdf)

Open Government Guide SDGs edition:

[http://www.opengovpartnership.org/sites/default/files/attachments/The Open Government Guide Special Edition.pdf](http://www.opengovpartnership.org/sites/default/files/attachments/The%20Open%20Government%20Guide%20Special%20Edition.pdf)

Designing and Managing Multi-stakeholder Forums:

<http://www.opengovpartnership.org/node/9907>

Open Government Guide:

<http://www.opengovguide.com/>

OGP Working Groups:

<http://www.opengovpartnership.org/who-we-are/ogp-working-groups>

Resources for Civil Society Engagement:

<http://www.opengovpartnership.org/how-it-works/civil-society-engagement/resources>

IRM Data and OGP Explorer:

<http://www.opengovpartnership.org/irm/ogp-explorer-and-irm-data>

OGP Sub-national Pilot Program

<http://www.opengovpartnership.org/how-it-works/subnational-government-pilot-program>

Calendars and deadlines

<http://www.opengovpartnership.org/how-it-works/calendars-and-deadlines>