FEMINIST OPEN GOVERNMENT

ADDRESSING GENDER EQUITY CHALLENGES IN OPEN GOVERNMENT CO-CREATION PROCESSES

12 FEMINIST OPEN GOVERNMENT CASE STUDIES
FROM LATIN AMERICA, AFRICA AND ASIA

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CONTENTS

Executive Summary

T he Open Government Partnership's broad vision is that the more governments become transparent, accountable, and responsive to their own citizens, the more the quality of their democratic governance improves, as well as the quality of services that citizens receive. But open government for whom? This research explores how approaches that are blind to gender and other factors can limit open government's broad vision, particularly in the creation and implementation of commitments that improve people's every day lives. It draws from case studies conducted through primary and secondary research in Côte d'Ivoire, Burkina Faso, Senegal, Kenya, Ghana, Indonesia, the Philippines, Uruguay, Costa Rica, Mexico, Morocco and Tunisia.

This paper is the first in a series aimed to support policy makers, reformers, and advocates with new analysis, findings, and recommendations on implementing more gender sensitive and transformative open government participatory processes, and scope for new commitments. National action plan commitments are co-created with civil society groups. When this work began in 2018, just 0.1% of commitments were related to gender (as of 2019, 2% of commitments are now gender sensitive, with 28 actively being implement-

ed). There is scope for more. At the heart of feminist open government are the ideas of equitable and equal access to transparency, participation and accountability from government, ensuring that governments are responsive to the diverse and gendered needs of all citizens, and that implementation of such initiatives is gender sensitive.

The feminist open government opportunity: Implementing feminist open government practices where open governments, civil society organizations, and political actors explore how equitable and equal access to transparency, participation, and accountability can improve responsive governance, improve how governments deliver key services and develop policies, ultimately improve gender equality and other sustainable development outcomes.

The risk: Continuing to create "one-size-fits-all" commitments and implementation without consideration for power, access to resources, and social and cultural norms could at best limit open government's beneficial impacts and, at worst, threaten the legitimacy of the movement and the vision of open government as a whole. Processes that were intended to be "open" and without barriers to access may be unintentionally privileging the access, perspectives, and needs of those with the means to travel, to engage, and with time to foster dialogue. This could further widen gaps in service delivery and access to good governance.

This synthesis paper is intended to provide governments and civil society actors with core analysis, findings and recommendations on best practices and opportunities emerging from research on open government in 12 countries across Latin America, Asia, Africa, and the Middle East. The case studies were purposefully selected to include countries where governments were already taking action around gender equality, whether through a National Action Plan commitment or engagement with local women's groups. The primary research—including a mix of interviews, case studies, and focus groups with a diverse group of open government stakeholders—was conducted by experts from and located within the regions, as part of Open Data for Development network.

How are gender considerations and women included (or not included) in Open Government co-creation processes?

Findings

Participation

▸ Across all 12 of the countries analysed, groups representing women's interests are not well represented in co-creation processes or consultations on National Action Plans although some countries and civil society groups have taken active steps to rectify this, like in Kenya and Morocco. Women in general tend to be under-represented and were not being deliberately engaged;

▸ As open government is often a complex and technical domain, elite civil society has the advantage – grassroots advocates and individuals find there are high barriers to entry around knowledge;

▸ Governments tend to prioritize engaging civil society groups with technical expertise in co-creation, with little thought to grassroots and diversity focused women's organizations;

▸ Open government co-creation tends to privilege key urban centres, even when rural or broad geographic consultations occur advocates suggest their perspectives and needs are not reflected in the final plans;

▸ The value of participating in open government is not clear to many of the groups interviewed, who must make hard decisions about where to engage with limited resources. In particular, abstract concepts like transparency and accountability did not resonate;

▸ When women are present, it is often as a representative for their civil society organization and not as an advocate or expert on gender, limiting their ability to speak out on other issues;

▸ Issues which women find particularly important – economic empowerment, political leadership, or violence against women – still remain absent from national action plan discussions

▸ Women continue to face gendered barriers even accessing government information, much less to participating in highly technical co-creation processes for which they are uncertain of the value.

Commitments

▸ Stereotypes still persist that because OGP is open to everyone, it is beneficial to all – and that a focus on "women's issues" should be limited to only a gender focused commitment;

▸ The majority of commitments are gender blind – that is, they assume that commitments will have an equal impact a

▸ Participation of women, especially women's organizations, in co-creation processes was linked to greater inclusion of gender sensitive commitments

▸ Where commitments have been made, implementation struggles have limited their impact in practice.

▸ A lack of gendered considerations in evaluation mechanisms limits accountability on gender issues, including in the IRM, country reports,

▸ Gender-disaggregated data is identified as a clear priority, and there is a strong demand for data th
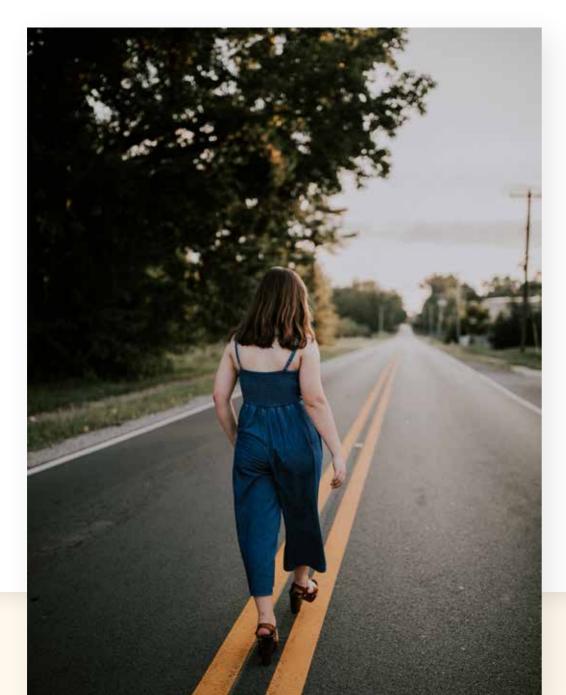
Recommendations to improve co-creation and drive feminist open government commitments:

Participation

▸ Deliberately seek to engage women and women's organizations from the beginning – set targets, do outreach, systems mapping of local organizations, issue invitations to apply and join in the co-creation process. Ensure women and technical specialists are included in technical committees.

▸ Work with ministries and collective bodies to do stakeholder mapping of new groups and design specific outreach and engagement;

▸ Make a stronger case for how open government can be meaningfully leveraged by women's organizations to those organizations, and including a better showcase the value of open government;

▸ Increase awareness of the Open Government Partnership through media and active engagement;

▸ Invest in better enabling environments and overcoming barriers that hinder women's participation:

  ▸ Support capacity building to support women's engagement, including capacity for technical issues and technologies;

  ▸ Strive for greater geographic engagement, moving beyond the capital to ease entry for women and improve inclusion;

  ▸ Use local languages to ensure common understanding and engagement;

  ▸ Diversify the types of women's groups and other marginalized voices to deepen co-creation;

  ▸ Provide resources that acknowledge women's challenges around unpaid care work and household labour, such as child care.

▸ Participation of women's organizations is contingent on responsive governments – if governments do not meaningfully take their input into account, they will not invest the effort to participate in the future.

▸ Showcase role models of women's leadership and empowerment across the Open Government Partnership.

Commitments

- Existing commitments relating to open data, public participation, governance and leadership, access to information, access to education, health services, public contracting, government data, land use, public security social protection, ownership rights and access to productive resources, participatory decision-making and budgeting present a good opportunity for more deliberate engagement on gender;

- For National Action Plans to be more relevant to women's issues and concerns, problems like violence against women, inclusive economic participation, women's ownership and control over land and other resources must be addressed;

- Increasing commitments on gender data production, standardization and sharing to erase the gender data gap;

- Conduct a gender analysis on all commitments – for example, analysis in the Tunisia and Morocco identified new entry points for strengthening current commitments through a gender-aware approach;

- Commitments could better leverage other existing national processes and agendas, for example the Sustainable Development Goals and The Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa

Recommendations for the OGP lifecycle:

- Mandatory requirements for equal participation of women on national and/or technical committees and minimum numbers of gender-sensitive or gender-transformative commitments;

- Mechanisms to evaluate NAPs in terms of its contribution to increasing women's political representation, access to information, public services, economic resources and social protection results should be instituted with incentives to push the inclusive processes, not just women, but also other under-represented sectors.

- Development of a guide for engaging women's voices and an OGP code of conduct that addresses existing cultural barriers and seeks to reduce these within the OGP processes;

- Gender indicators and narrative section in country progress reports;

- Utilize the Independent Review Mechanism (IRM) to assess gender sensitivity of the OGP processes and to develop metrics to verify advances and setbacks in a feminist open government approach.

- Donors and the OGP should continue to explore funding mechanisms to improve women's meaningful engagement in the OGP, including support for capacity building, technical knowledge, co-creation, as well as engagement and child care to sustain participation.

Glossary

Biological sex refers to the biological characteristics of a person or living being, generally classified as female, male, and/or intersex.

Intersectionality: an understanding inequality is a multi-dimensional issue in which identities and expressions of gender, race, sexuality, religion, ethnicity, age, and class interact.

Gender: the cultural and social construction of femininities and masculinities in attitudes, norms, identities, ideologies and practise which then influence "behaviors, products, technologies, environments, and knowledges", which includes but is not limited to men, women, and non-binary people, as well two spirit and other folks.

Gender Blind: processes are constructed with a neutral audience in mind, do not consider how power structures, social, cultural and individual norms, access to resources, impact people of different genders.

Gender Equality: A world in which women and men's rights, responsibilities and opportunities are the same

Gender Equity: In trying to achieve gender equality, it is the fair and equitable treatment of women and men, which takes into account historical inequalities and barriers due to gender and more

Gender Focused Commitment: A National Action Plan commitment that specifically takes the needs of women and non-binary people into account, such as gender-based violence

Gender Sensitive Commitment: A National Action Plan commitment that, which focusing on larger thematic, considers gender dimensions in its creation and implementation
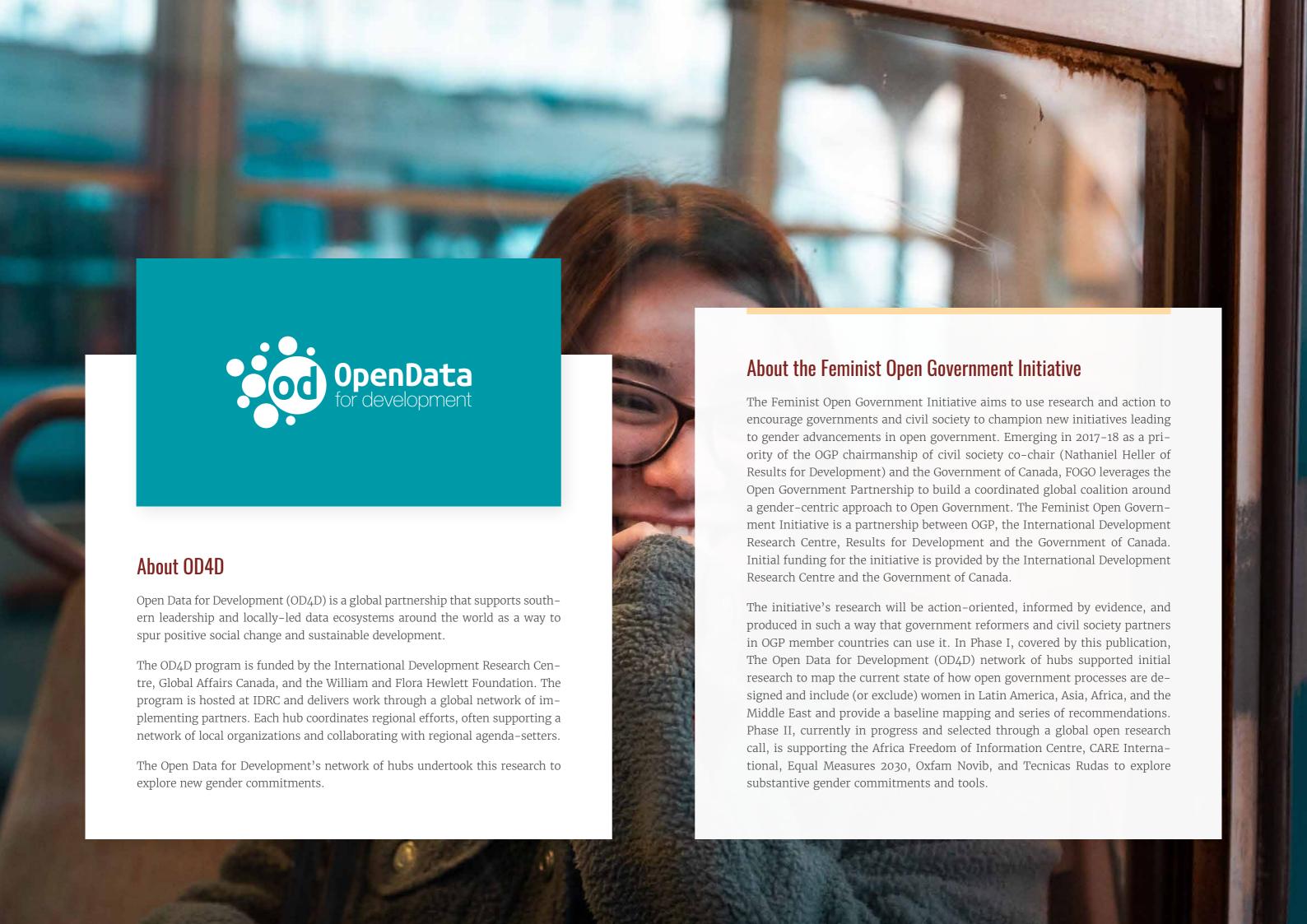
Open Government Partnership (OGP): a multilateral initiative that aims to secure concrete commitments from national and subnational governments to promote open government, empower citizens, fight corruption, and harness new technologies to strengthen governance.

National Action Plan (NAP): Two-year plans co-created by governments with civil society to develop commitments to foster transparency, accountability and public participation

Feminist Open Government: the ideas of equitable and equal access to transparency, participation and accountability from government, ensuring that governments are responsive to the diverse and gendered needs of all citizens, and that implementation of such initiatives is gender sensitive. It is rooted in the understanding how complex challenges of governance are also gendered, and that the relationship between power and gender shapes the pathways to change and implementation.

Gender Analysis: drawing from different disciplines such as political economy, it is the process for understanding how gender relations relate to a specific problem or commitment, and what could be done to make it more equitable

Acknowledgements

![OpenData for development]

About OD4D

Open Data for Development (OD4D) is a global partnership that supports southern leadership and locally-led data ecosystems around the world as a way to spur positive social change and sustainable development.

The OD4D program is funded by the International Development Research Centre, Global Affairs Canada, and the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation. The program is hosted at IDRC and delivers work through a global network of implementing partners. Each hub coordinates regional efforts, often supporting a network of local organizations and collaborating with regional agenda-setters.

The Open Data for Development's network of hubs undertook this research to explore new gender commitments.

About the Feminist Open Government Initiative

The Feminist Open Government Initiative aims to use research and action to encourage governments and civil society to champion new initiatives leading to gender advancements in open government. Emerging in 2017–18 as a priority of the OGP chairmanship of civil society co-chair (Nathaniel Heller of Results for Development) and the Government of Canada, FOGO leverages the Open Government Partnership to build a coordinated global coalition around a gender-centric approach to Open Government. The Feminist Open Government Initiative is a partnership between OGP, the International Development Research Centre, Results for Development and the Government of Canada. Initial funding for the initiative is provided by the International Development Research Centre and the Government of Canada.

The initiative's research will be action-oriented, informed by evidence, and produced in such a way that government reformers and civil society partners in OGP member countries can use it. In Phase I, covered by this publication, The Open Data for Development (OD4D) network of hubs supported initial research to map the current state of how open government processes are designed and include (or exclude) women in Latin America, Asia, Africa, and the Middle East and provide a baseline mapping and series of recommendations. Phase II, currently in progress and selected through a global open research call, is supporting the Africa Freedom of Information Centre, CARE International, Equal Measures 2030, Oxfam Novib, and Tecnicas Rudas to explore substantive gender commitments and tools.

Introduction

The Open Government Partnership (OGP) emerged in 2011 as a multilateral initiative and platform in which governments, through a co-creation process with civil society, develop concrete commitments from national and sub-national governments that result in actions to promote transparency and accountability, empower citizens, and harness new technologies to strengthen governance. OGP's broad vision is that the more governments become transparent, accountable, and responsive to their own citizens, the more the quality of their democratic governance improves, as well as the quality of services that citizens receive. Since the Open Government Partnership's inception in 2011, it has rapidly grown to include 99 national and subnational governments.

However, key stakeholders from within and outside of the open government partnership have continued to question "Open Government for Whom?" (Neuman 2014, *Peixoto 2016*, *Open Heroines Gender Monologues* 2016, Edwards[1], *Guardian 2013*). Whose voices are reflected across open government, who leads the decision-making process, who is constructing the pathways to change, and finally who is truly benefitting from open government? **Just because something is open does not automatically make it inclusive, empowering, or of equal opportunity.**

1   Edwards, Duncan (2017) Open government or new boys' club? https://hivos.org/open-government-or-new-boys-club

Women in particular do not benefit equally from government, with less access to responsive public services, less representation in government, and less trust in institutions to do what is right[2]Notably, the OGP has struggled with these same limitations for women. As of 2017, just 0.1% of National Action Plan commitments included a gender consideration, and informal studies showed that women and organizations representing women's interests were less represented in participatory activities, whether as decision makers, as civil society representatives, or as points of contact. Of the few National Action Plan commitments that have included gender as a focus, those commitments are more likely to lack ambition, specificity, and completion (OGP Gender at a Glance).

Gender differences strongly impact how men, women, and non-binary people access, engage and influence open government processes. For example, our initial scoping and research findings suggest that, as in many governance arenas and within the global public sector at large, women are under-represented across open government co-creation processes (with some notable exceptions). Women are not equally disadvantaged – strong leaders who are women exist in open government–although in general women must overcome stereotypes, cultural norms, and glass ceilings to succeed. Lack of resources, unpaid care work, and high levels of technical knowledge are persistent barriers inhibiting some women's participation. There is a persistent global gap in who designs processes, how they are implemented, and who is able to participate. In short: in part because of these barriers, our research shows that, at this moment in time, women do not participate and potentially do not benefit to the same degree as men in open government.

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2   2019 Edelman Trust Barometer Global Report (2019) *https://www.edelman.com/sites/g/files/aatuss191/files/2019-02/2019_Edelman_Trust_Barometer_Global_Report.pdf*

While civil society supported open government and gender-focused initiatives have existed, they have tended to be more grassroots, under-resourced, and with limited capacity to influence broader agendas (Powell 2017). In 2015, Open Heroines emerged as a loose network of women and non-binary people from around the world working in open government, and they play an important role globally in driving accountability for inclusion, and in trying to shift stereotypes and barriers, as they advocate for space, visibility, and influence of diverse voices and perspectives.

At the July 2018 Global Summit in Georgia, the Open Government Partnership, and then-incoming co-chairs the Government of Canada and Nathaniel Heller announced their commitment to support the Feminist Open Government Initiative. The Feminist Open Government Initiative uses research and action to encourage governments and civil society to champion initiatives that advance gender equality and equity in and through open government across the world. This paper is the first in a series aimed to support policy makers, reformers, and advocates with new analysis, findings, and recommendations on implementing more participatory processes for gender transformative open government.

The Open Government Partnership is at a tipping point, presented with an opportunity and a risk.

‣ **The opportunity: Implementing feminist open government practices** where governments, civil society organizations, and political actors explore how equitable and equal access to transparency, participation, and accountability can improve responsive governance, improve how governments deliver key services and develop policies, and ultimately improve gender equality and other sustainable development outcomes.

▶ **The risk:** Continuing to create "one-size-fits-all" commitments and implementation without consideration for power, access to resources, and social and cultural norms could at best limit open government's beneficial impacts and, at worst, threaten the legitimacy of the movement and the vision of open government as a whole. Processes that were intended to be "open", without barriers to access may be unintentionally privileging the access, perspectives, and needs of those with the means to travel, to engage, and with time to foster dialogue. This could further widen gaps in service delivery and access to good governance.

The Case for Feminist Open Government

Including women and diverse and intersectional voices in governance is not just the right thing to do, it is also good for governments and societies, and likely good for the economy as a McKinsey study asserts gender parity could add USD 12 trillion to global annual GDP in 2025[3] . Where women generally have greater access to education, work, and income, communities see positive household impacts in relation to health and mortality (Kabeer and Natali 2013).

Gender and intersectional diversity can help vary approaches, views, and methods – which research as shown can positively influence what is prioritized, how it is implemented, and ultimately who benefits from open government processes. There are gender differences in policy priorities, and the resourcing for and implementation of these priorities. Women may prioritize investments in a different set of issues, policies and services than men, many of which align closely with the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda. For example, women's participation in public administration is correlated with increased access to health care and sanitation[4]. Studies have shown that women politicians are more likely (than men) to prioritize and address issues that affect women such as education, healthcare, and infrastructure health, environmental protection, welfare policy, while they disapprove spending on nuclear energy and the military (Perez 2017, Funk and Gathmann, 2015). In Kenya, ministries with over one-third of women as public servants seemed to improve their performance in service delivery (Ministry of Energy and Petroleum, Ministry of Health, and Planning)[5].

Diverse leadership can be good for transparency and accountability. Some research has shown that higher numbers of women as elected officials are correlated with lower levels of corruption[6] (although this may be because women lack the same opportunity to engage in corrupt activities as their male counterparts). Municipalities led by female mayors also have higher compliance with information requests[7] Having women in visible leadership positions can be a positive force for change. Increased participation of women in politics has been shown to (over time) improve both political participation and beliefs about the women's role in politics[8], and women are more likely to hold leadership positions in public life when they have greater decision-making ability[9].

On the flip side, societies characterized by the denial of women's rights,in terms of access to resources, decision making and who experience gender discrimination and gender-based violence, are generally associated with lower labor productivity, poorer educational outcomes, lower child health and nutrition and higher child mortality rates, strains on social and health service systems, and poorer overall economic growth from household to community and national levels[10] (Morrison and Orlando 2004; Kabeer and Natali 2013; Joint Irish Consortium on Gender Based Violence n.d.).

Overcoming the gender data gaps in open government: Making gender and intersectionality visible

The Open government partnership emerged hand-in-hand with a global movement to open government data.. The open government movement promotes ongoing evaluation and assessments of commitments, uses a peer-reviewed Independent Reporting Mechanism (IRM) to measure progress in implementing commitments, and uses a commitment tracker tool to capture and share data.

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3 McKinsey Global Institute's (MGI) Power of Parity (2015) *https://www.mckinsey.com/featured-insights/employment-and-growth/how-advancing-womens-equality-can-add-12-trillion-to-global-growth*

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5 UNDP Gender Diversity in the State: A Development Accelerator? pp. 22-23 *https://www.undp.org/content/*

undp/en/home/librarypage/democratic-governance/public_administration/gender-diversity-in-the-state.html

6 Close the political gender gap to reduce corruption: How women's political agenda and risk aversion restricts corrupt behavior (U4 Brief 2018:3) by Monika Bauhr, Nicholas Charron and Lena Wängnerud https://www.u4.no/publications/close-the-political-gender-gap-to-reduce-corruption

7 Does the freedom of information law increase transparency at the local

level? Evidence from a field experiment (2018) Peter Spáča, PetrVodab, Jozef Zagrapanc https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0740624X18300273

8 Change in Women's Descriptive Representation and the Belief in Women's Ability to Govern: A Virtuous Cycle https://doi.org/10.1017/S1743923X12000487

9 http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/999211524236982958/WBL-Key-Findings-Web-FINAL-2.pdf

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And yet, when this scoping began, little to no quantitative gender data existed on a variety of data points—key decision makers in open government teams, in IRM data on consultations and engagements. Despite the well-implemented commitments to evaluation, and sharing data and information, it is impossible to release data where none has been collected.

Gender data is an easy win for the OGP, even though it presents just the first step of a larger process of change. Some disaggregated and intersectional data already is available in the OGP, for example, the implementation of key commitments and where the OGP has set equality targets (the steering committee, the OGP summit speakers). Researchers and academics also have released data exploring gender dimensions related to access to information, anti-corruption efforts, and natural resources governance. But the OGP, civil society groups, and governments can and should do more to collect and share disaggregated gender (and intersectional) data on a variety of key dimensions around representation, participation, and engagement (with data protection and rights in mind). Disaggregated data will help to fuel the feminist open government as a whole, helping to make what was invisible visible through data—and then to drive change, learning and evaluation of progress and impact over time.

Gender-disaggregated data can be a critical tool to challenge gender blind approaches and to identify bias, gaps and spaces for intervention. New advancements on data-focused commitments related to collection, standardization and sharing of data may be an important first step to fully taking the scope of the gender gap into consideration, and to developing more responsive policy.

Driving action towards feminist open government

This synthesis paper is intended to provide governments and civil society actors with core analysis, findings and recommendations emerging from research on open government in 12 countries across Latin America, Asia, Africa, and the Middle East. Recognizing a dearth of data, guidance, and practice, this scoping exercise, conducted through late 2018 and early 2019, seeks to provide a gender-focused analysis on "how open government is done" – a baseline mapping of current open government processes, identify good prac-

What is Feminist Open Government?

At the heart of feminist open government are the ideas of equitable and equal access to transparency, participation and accountability from government, ensuring that governments are responsive to the diverse and gendered needs of all citizens, and that implementation of such initiatives is gender sensitive.

Operationally, this means to both mainstream gender in open government approaches, processes & strategies, while also targeting initiatives at specific outcomes and groups.

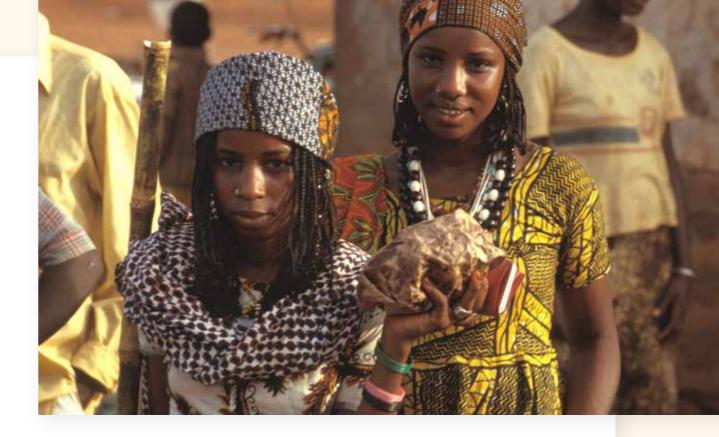Our work is guided by the following principles:

▸ Changing gender dynamics to empower women and girls as leaders: women must be agents of change,

▸ Inclusion and an understanding that not all women are equally disadvantaged and that change needs to respond to women and non-binary people of all classes, races, sexualities, levels of ability, ethnicities, religions, and cultures,

▸ Change needs to confront patriarchal power structures: we must support enabling environments that allow women to thrive and lead,

▸ Women must have a voice in the changes that affect them,

▸ Women's movements may be an effective pathway to change for increasing gender equality,

▸ By pursuing more inclusive approaches to participation, we will enable opportunities not only for women, but for other groups who are marginalized by their identities.

tices, challenges in the approach, and opportunities to engage a more diverse group of stakeholders that do not traditionally participate in Open Government processes.

The case studies focus on two lines of research:

▶ Exploring the extent to which open government processes (the activities, policies, and procedures related to increased transparency, participation, and accountability) include gender considerations, with a particular focus on National Action Plan co-creation and commitments:

  ▶ The extent to which women did (or did not) participate in open government processes

  ▶ The extent to which gender and women's rights organizations participate in open government

  ▶ In cases where it was possible, exploring the extent to which diverse participation did or did not influence the development of National Action Plan commitments

  ▶ The inclusion of gender sensitive (or transformative) commitments

▶ Identifying levers of change to advance feminist open government

  ▶ Exploring existing efforts to support open, inclusive, and responsive practices

  ▶ Opportunities for more impactful commitments for women

The case studies were purposefully selected to include countries where governments were already advancing gender equality, whether through a National Action Plan commitment or engagement with local women's groups. The primary research—including a mix of interviews, case studies, and focus groups with a diverse groups of open government stakeholders—was conducted by experts from and located within the regions who are part of the Open Data for Development network. In keeping with feminist research methodologies, many have shared and are validating the research with local stakeholders. The case studies were designed with some comparability in mind, but also to explore local contexts and needs.

This research is intended to map existing activities, support action, and provide a baseline to judge future progress. The Feminist Open Government Initiative also is supporting the development of additional research exploring how open government and national commitments can be leveraged to advance gender equality issues, such as data relevant to femicides, gender-sensitive procurement, and income gaps. Finally, the initiative is establishing an international coalition of partners to drive and sustain a focus on gender and inclusion in open government for years to come.

The principles of the Feminist movement align with open government processes: the use of power for positive change, the need for "creative collaborations" that influence social norms, cultures, and processes to advance women's rights around the world[11]. The feminist open government research agenda will continue to test our hypothesis that more inclusive participation in OGP processes yields better and/or different outcomes relative to gender blind approaches. (see Annex A for the 2018 Feminist Open Government Initiative outcome map). This agenda will continue to develop evidence-based tools and explore specific commitments, sectors and approaches, with an aspirational vision that means confronting entrenched power structures and cultural norms, a messy and complex process, but one that nevertheless is worthwhile.

11 Transformative and Feminist Leadership for Women's Rights, Oxfam

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Case Studies

Lessons from Mexico, Costa Rica, and Uruguay

Coordinator: Silvana Fumega
Research Lead: Brando Flores
Researchers: Susana Soto (CR), Silvina Font (UY), and Sofia Villalba Laborde (UY)

T he Latin America Initiative for Open Data (ILDA), through design and implementation of qualitative tools, has led research both to analyze how women in Costa Rica, Mexico and Uruguay have been involved in open government processes and to identify elements which could further advance commitments to equality and substantive parity. Ultimately, the research and report seek to improve the design of co-creation processes in national commitments and highlight the necessary conditions for truly inclusive processes.

Costa Rica joined the Open Government Partnership (OGP) in 2012, and is currently implementing its third action plan, which, for the first time, includes a commitment specifically focused on women aimed at increased gender equality and a second commitment to develop a training process for women politicians, in the context of the national elections held in 2018. In general, in terms of increasing inclusion of women and eliminating existing inequalities, while there have been substantial advances which have been crystalized in various elements of public policy and legislation, reports demonstrate that women's real situation shows gaps in expected outcomes in quality of life and exercise of their rights.

Mexico's first OGP action plan in 2011 focused on managing public funds more efficiently, increasing corporate accountability, and improving public services and integrity. When Mexico joined the OGP, the country already had made normative progress of regional relevance, mainly in the area of access to public information. Yet, a deterioration in access to public services also had been observed and efforts to implement public policies with a gender perspective incipient. Only a third of public policies on federal and state aid (and half of municipal interventions) are designed to differentiate by gender, by type of aid, mode of delivery, and choice of beneficiaries. Finally, it is important to note that this research took place against the backdrop of a presidential transition in which the outgoing administration was accused of spying on activists and journalists and the incoming administration urged to define a clear position regarding progress with this aspect of its agenda. This situation has impacted the development of OGP commitments for the third action plan, including a commitment to equality.

Like Mexico, Uruguay has been part of the OGP since 2011. Open government processes in Uruguay have developed in a space of dialogue among state actors and the Open Government Network, within the Electronic Government and Society of Information and Knowledge Agency. In this context, monthly meetings and activities have been organized to strengthen both the work group and co-creation of action plans, particularly as Uruguay completed the process of defining its fourth action plan in late 2018. On gender issues, Uruguay has made significant progress with the passage of several laws aimed at increasing equality and rights. These legislative advances contrast with the persistence of gender violence and obstacles to the exercise of sexual and reproductive rights in the country. Political participation of women in Uruguay remains an area with notable deficiencies.

In general, the situation for women in Latin America presents many challenges. While, according to the Gender Gap Report 2018, several countries in Latin America are doing quite well and the three focus countries rank above the global average, when looking closely to the indicators, there is a clear gap in terms of "Economic Participation and Opportunity," with reduced pay for women, barriers to entering the labor market, and higher levels of incidence of poverty. In this context, to fully understand how sensitive OGP processes are to the feminist approach in the three selected countries, we present a summary of the main features related to the core pillars of open government and recommendations for improvement.

Research Question and Methodology

The primary objective of the research is to analyze how/if women have become involved in OGP processes in three Latin America countries (Mexico, Costa Rica and Uruguay) and to identify elements which contribute to produce substantive advances in conditions of equity and commitments to equality.

Through the design and implementation of qualitative tools and strategies, this research seeks to answer questions related to barriers and challenges for women to participate in government processes, to access information and data, and to demand accountability. Gender analysis allows for a differentiation of effects for men and women, which impacts their well-being, position and material conditions. It also facilitates the identification of actions to close the existing gaps. The most accessible method for obtaining this information was of a qualitative nature through semi-structured interviews, with a series of guiding questions around OGP processes. In total, 40 in-person interviews were conducted (15 in Mexico, 16 in Uruguay and 9 in Costa Rica), including government authorities, open government leaders, implementers, infomediaries, and experts in various fields such as gender, transparency and accountability, and open data/technology.

Findings

Participation

- In all three countries, it was found that the process continues to be centralized. While some efforts have been made to decentralize the co-creation process, it remains concentrated primarily in capital cities and urban areas, whereas many women's groups are based elsewhere.

- Another common finding indicates that open government is a highly technical area in which one needs to acquire concepts to get involved, with the impact of co-creation processes not properly communicated.

- There is a limitation on participation for women's groups coping with urgent day to day problems, with limited resources at the grassroots to engage. like the various manifestations of violence experienced by the populations with whom they work, which are not addressed by OGP.

- Women grassroots organizations also are discouraged as the relevance of the open government platform is concentrated almost exclusively in a small group of elite organizations, with local-level activism marginalized or entirely isolated from the discussion and processes of co-creation at the national level.

- It is difficult for women to commit to taking part in processes which require participation in meetings over an extended period when they have no help with domestic chores or childcare, tasks traditionally assigned to women. This lack of help for individual women, and the limited amount of resources for small groups to face extended co-creation processes, remain a critical challenge for substantive and pluralistic participation. Related, the open government spaces lack resources. As one Uruguayan gender leader stated *"monitoring commitments requires times which we often do not have in civil society. It requires preparation, follow-up, persistence, and creation of knowledge. We do not have the time, the funding, or the specialized knowledge to do an adequate job."*

- Moreover, despite the high level of women's participation in the OGP processes in Uruguay, as compared to the other two countries, there is no diversity of women's groups in these instances. In fact, from the beginning only three organizations with specific expertise in gender have participated in the many co-creation opportunities.

- In all focus countries, representation of women's civil society organizations remains inadequate, both in quantitative terms and in the shared aspiration that women not only participate but also conceptualize and engage throughout the OGP process.

Commitments

Positively, OGP processes are starting to include specific gender commitments. However, some civil society members are emphasizing that the gender approach is not applied to other areas but only to the "women's specific issues," with no transversal gender approach to all areas of the administration.
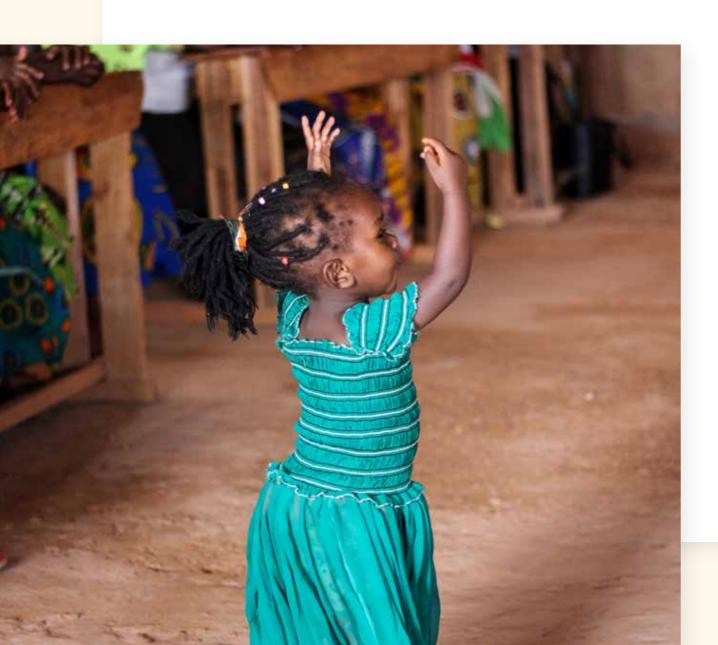
Thematic Findings

Access to Information

One of the basic pillars of open government is transparency, and by extension, people's ability to access the necessary information to understand the actions of public bodies. In this sense, all sources concurred that women face daunting barriers, such as structural and cultural factors, when seeking to gain access to public information.

While in some of the focus countries, particularly Mexico, there have been important normative advances, women's access to information and disaggregation of data by gender is not reflected in practice.

To date, institutional mechanisms and strategies that aim to reduce inequalities and/or that seek to create egalitarian conditions in gender relations to govern access to information have not been developed or implemented.

Technology and Open Data

Technology is one of the main OGP tools to attain its aspirations for substantial advances in transparency and participation, yet findings indicate that gaps in access to technology are marked by gender, socioeconomic condition, and distance from major population centers. This is of particular concern when open government commitments specifically targeting women, such as in the case of Costa Rica, are centered on technology platforms.

In many cases, women's organizations are not prepared to address the technology gaps, and associated skills necessary to use technology in society. In this sense, it is important to point out that in Mexico, for example, even in the less institutional, more heterogeneous, feminist movement, there is a growing number of organizations that do know how to use technology tools.

Finally, gender constructions in the education system operate to continue guiding girls into social and cultural fields, perpetuating their minority presence in ICTs. Women have less free time than men and are more burdened by poverty, in particular poverty of time. The gap between men and women is clearer when we focus closely on the production of technology.

With regard to data, a gender approach is not applied in data production by public institutions. For political participation and representation of indigenous women or trans- persons, or in the case of sexual violence perpetrated against girls and teenagers and their access to sexual and reproductive health services, official metrics are limited or lack the approach needed to grasp how they can contribute to a solution. Importantly though, and in response, there are new civil society groups, journalistic projects, and communities of technology experts who have undertaken their own exercises to gather this critical data.

In terms of data disaggregation by sex and gender, there is little capacity or design to differentiate between genders (and not only by sex in binary categories) by type of support, mode of delivery, and selection of beneficiaries, much less other substantive variables such as ethnic origin or identity. Despite some pioneering efforts, the general opinion within experts interviewed is that the work to create a culture and a definition of public policy based on data on women and their rights is still incipient and limited.

Recommendations

This research mainly focused on answer a series of questions for a better understanding of barriers and challenges for women and groups of women to participate in government processes, to access information and data, to demand accountability, and to access and use technology. After review of the main findings and challenges, there are some recommendations to improve the processes to positively engage women:
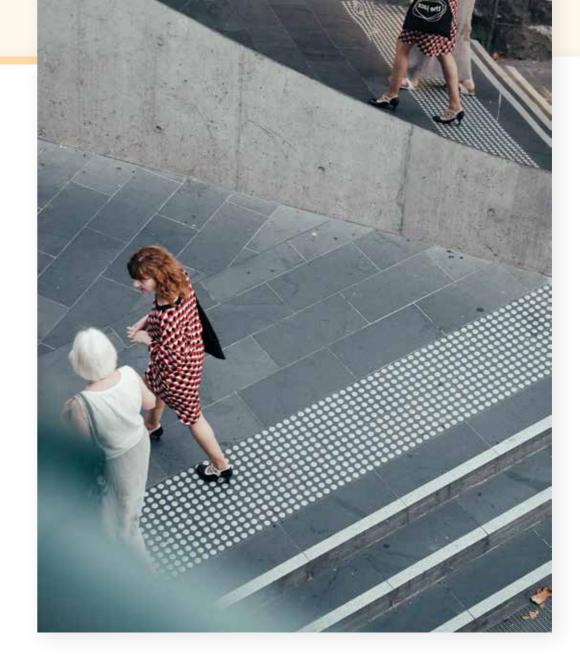
Participation

OGP should seek to make the open government value proposition clearer. Knowledge about the value of OGP principles and its processes, in more general terms, should be shared more broadly, and particularly with women's groups and other marginalized populations.

The emphasis on words like "transparency" and "accountability," among others, makes it difficult for many people to find a correlation in their daily lives. In this sense, it is essential to work on communicating processes and the idea of open government, in terms so that people can associate those concepts with the decisions that affect their living conditions.

Efforts must be made to assist women in overcoming barriers to participation in co-creations, such as time, geography, resources and know-how. Moreover, it is necessary to address the urban-rural divide, which is

- Overcoming barriers to participation in co-creation: time, geography, resources, know-how

- The inclusion of women in leading roles in co-creation processes is stymied outside the capital cities. Therefore, it is necessary to work not only on OGP mechanisms, but also above all on inclusion of women in rural areas and in public life in a broader sense. These barriers to access, in the context of the urban-rural divide, are correlated in unequal involvement in OGP processes and commitments on the part of organizations in areas distant from the capital cities.

- Another element that is also affected by the urban-rural divide is the differentiated penetration of technology. Because technology is a key tool in the implementation, and in communication, of OGP processes, it is important that everyone have access to it and the knowledge needed to use it.

- When addressing institutionalized civil society and organizations with less structure and personnel, like grassroots organizations, resources – including funding, training, materials etc.–is necessary to sustain effective participation and engagement.

- A systematic mapping of organizations is an important step towards a more inclusive process. Connecting women's organizations, those working at the national level or grassroots organizations in sub-national territories, can contribute to awareness-raising among public officials at different levels of government. The expertise of such organizations in terms of activism or human rights advocacy may help those from the public service creating commitments to acquire new tools and

knowledge. Moreover, this mapping and systematization also could serve to connect like-minded organizations in several countries in the region to help them expand their sphere of influence. A program of fellowships to exchange experience and enhance their effectiveness could accompany this process of connection.

‣ For increased individual participation, it is important to promote inclusive policies in the processes design, such as suitable hours for meetings, accessibility of places by public transport and spaces to take care of children. Not only should one consider numerical parity in relation to people's participation in processes of open government, but also of the roles they occupy.

Gender Aware Commitments:

‣ Commitments should be anchored to other international instruments, such as Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) supported by the United Nations, to support the actions of public sector officials leading such efforts. For example, Costa Rica's the alignment of the Sustainable Development Goals with commitments to equality has helped to expand participation by women's organizations and experts in gender within the open government community and led to the development of gender equality specific commitments.

‣ Promote disaggregation of data by gender (and not only binary gender) as a key element to understanding how different policies affect certain groups. Data are the raw material to make decisions and construct tools which can further equality and inclusion of women and women's groups in public life and can shed light on groups currently marginalized in statistics and public data. In addition, OGP can utilize the processes of opening data about women to create dialogues among different actors about social issues, thus creating the space for new and transformative OGP commitments in the future.

‣ Encourage the involvement of different actors in civil society, including the media, to complement or validate the production of certain official data when approaching more complex issues. In this sense, data on issues related to gender violence, sexual and reproductive health, among others, are enriched when other sources of information/data are added. The participation of the media and civil society organizations is key in producing this kind of data.

OGP should to establish parameters for assessment, verification and progress of specific variables that assess the inclusion of women and women's groups in processes and in terms of commitments. Consider use of the Independent Review Mechanism (IRM) to assess gender sensitivity of the OGoP processes and to develop metrics to verify advances and setbacks of this feminist open government approach.

By Design or Mere Happenstance?

Role of women in Open Government in Asia's OGP Pioneer Countries – The Philippines and Indonesia

Michael P. Canares
Deborah Irene Christine
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The Open Government Partnership (OGP) is a multilateral initiative that aims to secure concrete commitments from governments to promote transparency, empower citizens, fight corruption, and harness new technologies to strengthen governance. OGP's vision is that the more governments become transparent, accountable, and responsive to their own citizens, the quality of governance will improve, as well as the quality of services that citizens receive. In Asia, the governments of Indonesia and the Philippines are the pioneering members of the OGP. While both these gov–

ernments have launched initiatives to involve citizens in the preparation, implementation, and monitoring of OGP national action plans, the institutional mechanisms and processes differ in terms of realizing a process of genuine co-creation.

Similarly, the role of women in national and local government processes differed significantly based on the different contexts. The Philippines for example, ranked 10th among countries globally in terms of closing the gender gap in 2017, scoring significantly high in education and political empowerment (WEF, 2017), while Indonesia lagged at the 84th rank, scoring low in political participation.

This research assesses how women are participating in OGP processes and how their issues and concerns are represented in OGP National Action Plans that are co-created by government and civil society representatives. Indonesia and the Philippines were chosen because they are founding members of the Open Government Partnership and their gender and development trajectories are different from each other, thus allowing a more nuanced and differentiated understanding of how policy environments, practices, and local contexts influence open government processes.

Stemming from the hypothesis that inclusion of women in OGP processes are incidental, if not accidental, and that the inclusion of women's issues and concerns are impacted by the lack of intentionality in making the OGP process inclusive of women, this research served to explore the role of women in open government: how country governments and OGP processes have ensured women representation and the inclusion of women's issues and concerns in open government in these two countries. Women have had a long history of activism in Indonesia, with notable women's movements, congresses and advocating for equality across the political history of the country.

The Philippines, for the first time, incorporated subnational commitments whereby a separate subnational drafting and consultation was also conducted with interested subnational governments. Three provinces submitted commitments that were incorporated in the action plan. Yet, despite all these widespread engagement efforts, once again, women's voices were not sought and were, thus, largely absent.

Research Questions and Methodology

To assess the "OGP Processes", researchers used Longwe's Women's Empowerment Framework, which focuses on levels of empowerment – welfare, access, conscientization, participation, and control – and the attendant conditions that bring about differences in both men and women's condition along these levels. The researchers redefined the notions of access to suit the OGP – welfare (women's current political condition, relative to men), access (women's access to political processes within the OGP), conscientization (conscious understanding of sex and gender, cultural norms, and its implications to political participation), participation (women's participation in political processes), and control (women's control over decision making processes). Data collection, done over a period of three months, involved a combination of review of secondary documents, key informant interviews, and focus group discussions with government, civil society advocates, and local community representatives. A total of 12 key informant interviews for each country was conducted. One focus group for each country was organized consisting of leaders of women's organizations. A total of 28 women leaders attended these focus group discussions.

Findings

Overall, research in Indonesia and Philippines found that inclusion of women in OGP processes is not purposeful but accidental, and the inclusion of women's issues and concerns in the NAP is inconsequential. Moreover, the full realization of women's rights in both countries, and by extension their incorporation into OGP, is significantly affected by deeply-ingrained cultural biases. The entrenched patriarchal mindset that sustains the traditional gender divisions and public-private dichotomy shape structures of opportunities for women.

Participation in the OGP Process: overcoming barriers

In neither the Indonesian Core Team nor the Philippines Steering Committee were women's organizations represented. Though there are women members of the steering committee in Indonesia, they represent different sectoral concerns such as environment, labor, and budget transparency. Likewise, in the Philippines, 2 government representatives out of the 7 are women, while 6 out of the 8 CSO representatives are women, coming from different sectors as academia, NGO coalitions, labor, and business. But none specifically represent or promote women's issues.

While a more inclusive process is employed in the Philippines, where consultations at the regional levels were conducted in the archipelagic countries three major island groups, very few women participants came from women sectoral groups.

‣ While conceptually, OGP is an initiative that promotes co-creation process between different stakeholders of the country and both countries welcome participation in the preparation of national action plans (NAPs), implementation, monitoring and evaluation, since itsinitiation, participatory mechanism which could ensure equal representation of different citizen groups in its processes and evaluate the inclusive quality of its processes and outcomes have not been instituted. **This, despite legal provisions on mandatory representation in both countries**. The results of the research have shown that participation of women in the OGP process was largely coincidental thus leading to less influence on the OGP action plans and how women's issues and concerns were included in the process. The OGP process can be made inclusive by design, providing more opportunities for diverse women's interest

groups to participate and advocate for women-specific commitments.

‣ Very few (less than 20%) of the women's organizations consulted were aware of the OGP process and how it can be used to advance women-specific issues and concerns. This, despite the fact that in both countries, women organizations, even at the grassroots level, are participating significantly in governance processes.

‣ Similarly, none of the government agencies dealing with women's issues and concerns, such as the Philippine Commission on Women or the Indonesia Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection, are part of the OGP planning process and there is no strong orientation towards gender and feminism in the lead agencies coordinating the OGP processes.

Gender Aware Commitments:

‣ National Action Plans in both countries show, that while civic participation and citizen engagement are at the core of several commitments, none of these specifically relate to women's issues and concerns. Priority women's issues and concerns include violence against women; child marriage; and gender-based discrimination in social, political, and economic affairs, yet none of these issues were incorporated into the countries' national action plans.

‣ Cultural realities have significant impact on OGP processes, albeit in a covert way. How commitments were excluded was not communicated to proponents, and thus, devaluing the importance and relevance of consultations to the inclusiveness of the process.

‣ In the case of Indonesia, despite several opinions that it is time to proclaim a more explicit commitment to mend OGI's lack of representation of women's groups, some others argue that existing mechanism already guarantee equal opportunity to different interest groups to participate in the OGI processes.

‣ In both countries, it seemed apparent, that the extent and breadth of the commitments included in the OGP action plans were reflective of who is at the table. As persons representing women's issues were not present, the gender commitments in the NAP were equally absent.
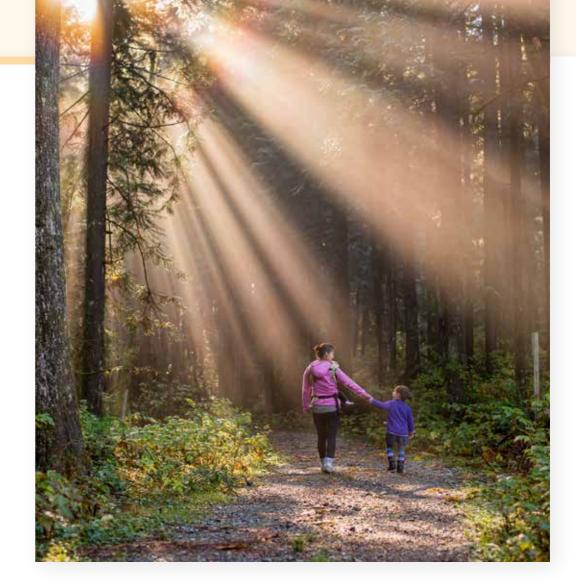
Recommendations

Participation:

▸ Guidance should be developed to support women's participation. Consider including an operation manual, code of conduct, or mandatory requirement for equal participation throughout the OGP cycle.

▸ The nature of the OGP principles do not point to inclusion. While transparency, accountability, and citizen participation are the pillars to which government performance is measured against, inclusion of women, and other marginalized groups is assumed under the catch-all banner of participation. Though recent literature produced by the OGP Steering Committee mentions women participation, this cannot be seen in the language of OGP guidance notes.

▸ Additional efforts should be made to increase awareness of women's organizations as to the value of participation in the OGP and benefits for engaging. More than merely inviting women's groups to participate in the OGP processes, ensuring that there is a greater political opportunity for their activism to gain success through the OGP platform is critical. For example, in the Philippines, several CSO representatives argued that women's groups may not see the OGP as an opportunity for their advocacy efforts to succeed as it is a multi-stakeholder platform where their voices can be drowned out by other priorities and/or they may perceive that other platforms, such as SDGs, provide better opportunities for advancing women's and gender issues. Notably, after getting a more in-depth explanation about OGP, the implementation of open government, and the current achievements so far, women's organizations perceived the initiative more positively, and another potential opportunity to engage with and influence government.

Opportunities for new commitments

▸ With little participation from women's organizations in the OGP processes, it would be difficult for the inclusion of standalone gender-sensitive commitments in the NAPs. However, there are several commitments included in the current NAP in both countries which could be used as a starting place for engagement with women's issues and concerns, such as access to education, health services, social protection, ownership rights and access to productive resources, participatory

decision-making and budgeting in village and regional level.

▸ Include gender indicators in OGP country progress reports. The inclusion of gender dimensions in OGP NAPs and the involvement of women in community monitoring of its implementation could be used as a method to assess OGP impact on men and women and to identify corrective measures needed to ensure future positive outcomes.

▸ Mechanisms to evaluate NAPs in terms of its contribution to increasing women's political representation, access to information, public services, economic resources and social protection results should be instituted with incentives to push the inclusive processes, not just women, but also other under-represented sectors.

▸ For the NAP to be more relevant to women's issues and concerns, problems like violence against women, inclusive economic participation, women's ownership and control over land and other resources must be addressed in the national action plans

Cases for Morocco and Tunisia

Tarik Nesh-Nash and Jazem Haliouli

This report focuses on Tunisia and Morocco, members of the Open Government Partnership (OGP) and analyzes how the OGP agenda can be leveraged for the feminist movement. This paper proposes a means by which feminist principles may be engrained into open government, and studies its application in these two countries, both of which are lagging in gender equality, particularly women's empowerment. Based on the analysis of perceptions as well as de facto action plans, it is clear that the feminist agenda is currently totally separated from the open government agenda, as the corresponding public administration and civil society communities live in separate bubbles.

MENA's achievements in many areas of women's well-being compare favorably with those of other regions[1], with indicators such as female education, fertility, and life expectancy demonstrating MENA's substantial progress in recent decades. Where MENA falls considerably short is on indicators of women's economic participation, leadership and political empowerment, which is reflected in the lack of engagement in the open government development and implementation of relevant commitments.

The feminist movement in the North African countries of Tunisia and Morocco has succeeded in placing the gender agenda in the heart of the public policy debate, though this has not yet translated to open government. Both Tunisia and Morocco have a fervent feminist movement that is actively pushing for progressive reforms. The open government process is providing new opportunities for further advancing the movement.

During the last two decades, both governments, with active advocacy of civil society, have made considerable legislative reforms to promote equality, yet the gender gap remains noticeable. To progress in this area, an integrated approach where both agendas complement and exchange from each other should be undertaken, including promoting the feminist agenda in existing and future engagements in the Open Government action plans and adding explicit dedicated gender commitments to the national action plans.

1 http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTMENA/Publications/20262206/genderoverview.pdf

Methodology

This research sought to explore gender dimensions of Open Government Partnership co-creation processes in Tunisia and Morocco, through two key questions: to what extent are OGP co-creation processes in country gender responsive in terms of creation and meaningful engagement, commitments and implementation and what are recommendations and opportunities to improve gender responsiveness and innovation both for co-creation and substantively?

To answer these questions, we conducted desktop research and a literature review on various sources including official sources such as government strategies and OGP national action plans, international studies (comparative studies and indices) and civil society publications.

The researchers conducted a series of interviews with relevant stakeholders within the OGP national action plans, including from civil society and from the government.

Findings

Participation:

▸ Once Morocco joined OGP, the principle of inclusion was put in place to promote integrating underrepresented groups into the OGP process. The CSO group was then responsible of establishing the criteria of the selection of new members of civil society into the OGP steering committee. They have implicitly recognized the gender imbalance and explicitly proposed positive discrimination for the gender movement. The group has also selected an independent 3-persons selection committee and made sure that at least one woman should be in this selection committee.

▸ Based on the analysis of both the perceptions as well as de facto action plans for both Morocco and Tunisia, the feminist agenda is totally disassociated from the efforts of the open government agenda. The proponents for each are siloed and have not yet fully engaged with each other toward the common principle of participation.

Gender Aware Commitments:

‣ In both countries, interviews advanced the notion that action plans are gender agnostic and that OGP principles apply to all human beings regardless of their gender, and that while none of the commitments mention gender, impact of these commitments on the feminist agenda may be substantial.

‣ The Moroccan OGP national action plan contains 18 commitments related to transparency, integrity and citizen participation, of which seven would be amenable to advancing women's feminist agenda through a more robust articulation or intentional implementation.

‣ Of note in Morocco is the presence of the feminist movement on the national OGP steering committee. While it is very new, the feminist movement is already putting light into its agenda. For example, with their advocacy, the steering committee agreed to review the language of the action plan to be more gender sensitive. While this is a minor symbolic win for the feminist movement, it highlights the importance of bringing the advocates of the feminist movement closer to the decision-making circle.

‣ Tunisian OGP national action plan 2018–2020 contains 13 commitments related to access to information, transparency of natural resources management, integrity, participation and public service delivery Based on this study, 5 of the 18 commitments have public impact that could be enhanced and particularized to advance women's engagement and promote gender topics, such as participatory budgeting, youth participation and initiative at local government.

Recommendations

Participation

‣ A consultative process with civil society in both Morocco and Tunisia is necessary for the appropriate co-creation of a future feminist commitment. Diverse representatives from the women's movement should be invited to participate in the multi-stakeholder forums.

‣ Moreover, women's participation should be encouraged through raising awareness about the new channels of participatory democracy (petitions,

legislative motions and consultations) and applying these means to advance to advance the feminist agenda. Morocco's recent inclusion of a feminist advocate was the result of a deliberate selection process that kept inclusion in mind.

‣ Government actors could use the OGP as a platform to push inter-administration, participatory plans, such as the gender action plan, invite new institutional members to the OGP culture, such as the Ministry of Women and Family, and raise the visibility of existing participatory processes applied to the feminist action plan by integrating them to the Open Government action plan.

‣ Both economic and civic participation of women can be integrated to the Open Government action plan by aligning with the existing Tunisian Government programming related to women participation, in the economic sector for women's empowerment and in local governance issues.

Gender Aware Commitments

‣ In Morocco, it would be opportunistic to consider a commitment related to "Women Participation in the decision making," as it would have a considerable impact on the position of women in society, be very visible on the international indices related to gender equality and is already part of the Moroccan Government gender equality program.

‣ Moreover, the feminist movement can leverage the new opening of access to information to advance its agenda through raising awareness about its added value, requesting gender related information to improve the knowledge around the topic, and promote the use of Open Data, and raise the demand for gender related data.

‣ In Tunisia, OGP actions related to access to information, governance and citizen participation should be cultivated as areas where women can further engage and contribute, such as through participating in various governance committees to ensure the communication of its voice and concerns are considered.

Towards an Inclusive Open Government in Africa

Linet Juma and Leonida Mutuku

Towards an Inclusive Open Government in Africa is a study under the Feminist Open Government (FOGO) Initiative which uses research and action to encourage governments and civil society to champion initiatives leading to gender advancements in open government. FOGO recognizes the Open Government Partnership (OGP) as a key tool to accelerate gender equality, ensure increased and more inclusive participation of women in governance, both at the national and sub-national levels, and close critical gaps in information access and participation, as it is only when governance processes are inclusive that they can be sustainable.

This research studies the extent to which open government efforts work for women in two African countries – Kenya and Ghana–and provides recommendations for strengthening the process. By studying the forms in which

gender inequalities manifest themselves in select OGP countries vis-a-vis the four core commitments of the OGP Declaration, the paper will provide insights for the community to use in crafting commitments for the next national action plans (NAPs). It lays the groundwork to bring more voices from the gender equality movement to the local, national and continental open government communities, increase inclusivity, influence new gender commitments in open government action plans, and study and amplify the impact of open government on women and other marginalized groups.

Both Kenya and Ghana have implemented two NAPs, with Ghana currently implementing NAP III and Kenya co-creating the NAP III. In each of the cases, the countries have gone through multiple "life-cycles" of the open government partnership, from creation of commitments and action plans, to implementation and review. Kenya had joined the OGP in 2011, citing its commitment to the partnership's principles as part of its implementation of the access to information requirement by its constitution.[1] Kenya's membership in the OGP, fit squarely within its existing governance frameworks that require transparency, accountability and openness of government and dictate processes for public input and oversight. While there has been progress in Kenya over the years, beyond a general acceptance of the success and challenges of public participation, one must give special consideration to the dynamics of participation by gender as studies revealed that women still lagged in terms of level of awareness and participation in matters pertaining to the constitution, politics and governance.[2]

Ghana, similarly, expressed interest to join the OGP in 2011, based on its zeal for the promotion of democracy and good governance. However, some structural and process challenges continue to strain efforts towards effective and broad citizen participation,[3] including ineffective levels of accountability and coordination and inadequate financial resources.[4] While general citizen participation is noted to be low, the number of women participating in decision-making within the various structures in local governance in Ghana is similarly depressed,[5] due to cultural and social demarcations that continue to

limit women's roles, certain political structures being regarded as male associations and lack of information on the centrality of women's participation to sustainable development.[6]

Over the course of both Kenya and Ghana's membership in the OGP, the two countries have made several commitments to openness that – on their face– seem inclusive and impactful for women and minority groups. However, in practice these commitments have not led to the deliberate and appropriate structuring of processes that include women and minority groups both in the co-creation of the NAPs or as beneficiaries of the commitments.

Research Questions and Methodology

The core focus of this research was to study the extent to which open government efforts in previous/current NAPs involve women and address issues affecting them, with a goal of supporting the inclusion of gender responsive commitments in the next cycle of NAPs and mobilizing gender equality advocates to participate in national and subnational level OGP processes. The research methodology was designed to map, unpack, and exploring gender "edges" to existing open government and OGP processes, particularly around meaningful, quality participation & inclusion in these processes (or lack thereof) and to consider key open government topical areas where a more gender-centric approach to open government processes could drive improved policy/process outcomes as well as downstream development outcomes.

The research sought to investigate what is considered meaningful and quality participation of women and marginalized groups in OGP processes, to what extent have past and current NAPs supported participation and inclusion of women, what has been recorded progress, results and impact (of tools/plans to engage women), which specific commitments can be improved to support the inclusion of gender equality in the next round of national action plans, and what new value can an inclusive open government partnership contribute to the achievement of SDG5, SDG16 and successful domestication of the Maputo Protocol?

Conducted between October and December 2018, the researchers used a mixed methods approach, employing participatory research, including interviews

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1 https://www.opengovpartnership.org/countries/kenya

2 http://sidint.net/docs/Governance_Report.pdf

3 Ibid.

4 Examining the Effects of Governance Challenges in Ghana's Local Government System: A Case Study of the Mfantseman Municipal Assembly *https://www.davidpublisher.com/Public/uploads/Contribute/5857842e44a25.pdf*

5 Brenya, Edward & Akuamoah, Ernest & Jonathan, Cudjoe. (2015). Women Participation in Local Governance: A Case Study of the Kumasi Metroplolitan Assembly. *https://www.researchgate.net/ publication/278966437_Women_Participation_in_Local_Governance_A_Case_Study_of_the_Kumasi_*

Metroplolitan_Assembly

6 Africa Human Development Report 2016 *http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/hdr/2016-africa-human-development-report.html*

and focus group discussions, coupled with secondary research and primary research to ensure insights were captured from stakeholders within the two broad communities as well as existing literature. In total 17 people persons were engaged with 9 from Kenya and 8 from Ghana. Participants in the interviews and focus groups included members of the national OGP steering committees, representatives of civil society, gender equality and governance organizations, youth and persons with disabilities. The participants were selected based on a snowball sampling procedure from referrals and already existing contacts. Finally, the analysis was done using a thematic approach, and included manually analyzing the interview and focus group transcripts.

Findings

Review of NAPs, IRM reports and self-assessment reports, and interviews and discussions with stakeholders demonstrated how OGP structures and processes have hindered the development of gender responsive commitments and NAPs. Additionally, in both Kenya and Ghana, the lack of an enabling political environment and the patriarchal nature of African societies, was noted as making it difficult for women to engage and to provide inputs. Traditional/cultural power dynamics between men and women present a challenge to meaningful participation as some women struggle to give useful critique to dominant male voices in these spaces. Moreover, funding was identified as one the biggest impediments to the inclusion and engagement of women in the OGP.

Participation

- It was unanimous from the interviews and focus group discussion that there have been critical failures of past OGP processes to involve women. As the OGP was understood as generally beneficial, inclusion of diverse groups or attention to deliberately engaging women in the co-creation of the national action plans was not considered. Where women were engaged, it was often coincidental.

- The main function of the convening was to bring together stakeholders from different sectors; government, civil society and private sector as opposed to applying a gender lens. However, for Kenya's NAP III there has been greater progress. There was a more conscious effort to reach out to women's rights and gender equality organizations through invitations to co-creation meetings and sending the draft documents for

inputs, with inclusivity central to the more current OGP process.

- In considering the quality of women's participation, it was commonly noted that having women as part of OGP processes from the beginning and not just at selected levels of implementation was critical to making it a more meaningful process. For instance, having women and minority groups attend sessions without their views being included and factored in final NAPs and OGP commitments makes it a pointless engagement. Similarly, women should be provided sufficient and timely information to increase their capacity to effectively engage.

- The current structure of the OGP is seen as limiting women's participation because of the concentration of OGP activities in the capital, thus engaging only certain women's organizations. Including women from rural areas and marginalized communities would bring new perspectives and help make practical linkages between the high-level policy and how it could translate into better lives for women.

- Presently, the cost of participation makes it difficult for women to engage in governance processes. Even when processes are open, women with lower financial capacities still have to incur expenses to participate. While individual women employed in organizations implementing open governance-related interventions have an incentive to engage, other women struggle to find the resources to facilitate their engagement.

Gender Aware Commitments

- Neither of the earlier Kenya national actions plans had specific commitments that addressed the inclusion of women or issues specific to women. With respect to public participation, the first two NAPs specifically prescribed that it should be 'open and inclusive'. Yet, this was not further elaborated upon to show which groups are expected to be targeted/influenced by this commitment.

- Similarly, out of all three Ghana NAPS, none has a specific commitment that addresses the inclusion of women or one that addresses issues specific to women. However, a self-assessment at the conclusion of the NAP II implementation, between 2015-2017, proffers that wide-scale sensitization on citizen's participation took place leading to a contended increase in number of women taking part in political activities.

- The overarching OGP global structure was identified as presenting a challenge in terms of enforcing commitments or countries following

through with their commitments. This, consequently, influences how women and minority groups are involved or impacted by OGP processes. Some participants, such as in Ghana, saw the lack of consequences beyond an unfavorable IRM report as not being enough to pressure governments to implement their commitments or make OGP processes more inclusive to women and minority groups.

Recommendations

Participation

- To make the OGP space truly open, national committees should acknowledge that some groups experience different challenges to meaningfully participate and should, therefore, deliberately identify and remove barriers that hinder women and girls' participation. Relatedly, it is important to focus on building women's capacity to meaningfully engage while already part of the process as opposed to having their participation as a mere tick on an 'inclusivity' checkbox.

- To further support women's participation, consideration should be given to making language around the OGP less technical and to focus on demonstrating how it is relevant to people's everyday situations. Having individuals and civil society organizations foster peer to peer learning on the OGP is also a practical way of getting more people to know and understand it as a prerequisite for meaningful participation/ inclusion of women and minority groups.

- Leverage existing country normative frameworks, including gender responsiveness, and create linkages between the OGP and extant processes and interventions that are working towards the goal, such as the public participation processes in Kenya. Not only are these existing structures already reaching citizens in the most granular manner, but also offer the opportunity to cut down on costs in organizing consultation forums. Working in tandem with county governments to include OGP discussions in their consultations is an effective way to reach women and minority groups at the smallest units of administration and more fully capture what their open governance priorities.

- Utilize development blueprints such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), Africa's Agenda 2063 and The Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa also known as The Maputo Protocol, which have a wide acceptability across the continent, to drive more gender responsive processes. Identifying articles in the global instruments that speak to openness, accountability and civic participation of women and using the OGP as a vehicle to drive that is an opportunity that could be explored.

- Continue in Kenya, and consider developing in Ghana, structures that allow inclusion of more persons. For example, in Kenya, the development of a technical committee with groups working on different thematic areas has provided a platform to include more women and minority groups. With more people being part of the process and even more people on the steering committee, the base has been broadened enough to include different groups bringing divergent interests to the discussions.

- Develop strategic partnerships with actors with experience in advocating for the rights of women and marginalized groups, to support inclusion of diverse participants the OGP process. Additionally, partnering with organizations with convening power and credibility makes it easier and more efficient to engage women and girls. Similarly, identifying other potential champions within constituencies, such as legislators and the media, will help reach women while simultaneously empowering important actors to hold the executive accountable for its commitments.

- Explore supplementary ways of funding OGP processes or explore the possibility of creatively using already existing frameworks/spaces. OGP budgets should include financial support for women and minority groups to engage in consultative forums and a framework or study to determine the cost of participation for women should be developed to better understand the issue and consider potential solutions.

Gender Aware Commitments

- It is imperative to increase the level of government ownership of the OGP process at the country level. One way to achieve increased government buy-in would be to incorporate the principles and commitments in national policies and to create a permanent home for the national steering committee in a government agency, thus limiting set-backs when countries undergo political transition. In addition, it is presumed that greater government commitment and ownership also would imply an obligation to properly fund the OGP.

Francophone West Africa

Nnenna Nwakanma
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The Open Government Partnership has taken hold throughout West Africa, including in the largest and most populated Francophone countries. Côte d'Ivoire was the first of these countries to express interest in the OGP in London in 2013, working through its eligibility and being welcomed in 2015 in Mexico City. Its first National Action Plan (NAP) was developed in 2016, and it is presently implementing the second NAP which will continue through 2020. Burkina Faso officially joined the OGP in Paris, in 2016. Its first NAP was finalized for 2017 to 2019. Finally, Senegal, which has been known for its stable democracy, was the last of the countries studied in this research to join the OGP in 2018 at the OGP Summit in Georgia. Senegal continues in its drafting of the first NAP.

Though these three countries have specific national contexts, they also share similarities that are of importance when considering their OGP engagement.

All three of these countries have a large youth population, in some cases more than half the population is under 17. Further, the three countries are part of a number of regional treaties and organizations, including the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) which allows free movement of persons and goods across the zone with five others and the West African Monetary Union, which assures the use of a singular monetary currency, the Francs CFA (XOF) as legal tender. Finally, in addition to sharing the same French language, they also collaborate closely with France, a strong OGP member.

Research Question and Methodology

The main objectives in the research were twofold: to avail data on women inclusion and participation in the OGP process of these three countries, and to provide needed evidence or viable ways to better engage towards a more Feminist Open Government. It was very important to understand the context of feminine engagement in the overall governance structure in the target research countries to be able contextualize their engagement in the OGP processes. While the main questions were on **women's participation, benefits and barriers to participation,** the team delved deeper into a selected commitment for each country and sought to understand how women experienced the OGP via the particular commitment. The choice of commitments were made in consultation with national and international partners.

The research began with a document review, including literature related to human rights, citizen participation and governance in French-speaking West Africa and the legislative framework underpinning the OGP principles. Following the desk research, interviews were conducted in each of the three countries. Face to face interviews were the most used form of interview, in addition to interviews held over email, phone, and VoIP. In total, approximately 100 persons were interviewed across the three countries. Focus groups were conducted, which allowed for longer and more relaxed discussions, with participants sharing personal stories. Fifteen focus groups discussions, ranging from three to 200 participants, were held with groups with seven different demographic and socio-economic profiles. Finally, the research team observed OGP stakeholder meetings. As part of the methodology, a key national partner civil society organization was selected to assist, the lead researcher was female, and a multi-city approach of both urban and rural areas was applied.

Findings

On a more general note, it is important to put gender-responsiveness into the societal construct of ECOWAS citizens. The traditional and societal ways of life where patriarchy holds sway is still very much in practice, influencing the language used to describe women's engagement, thus eliminating the ability to use the word "feminism" in the research.
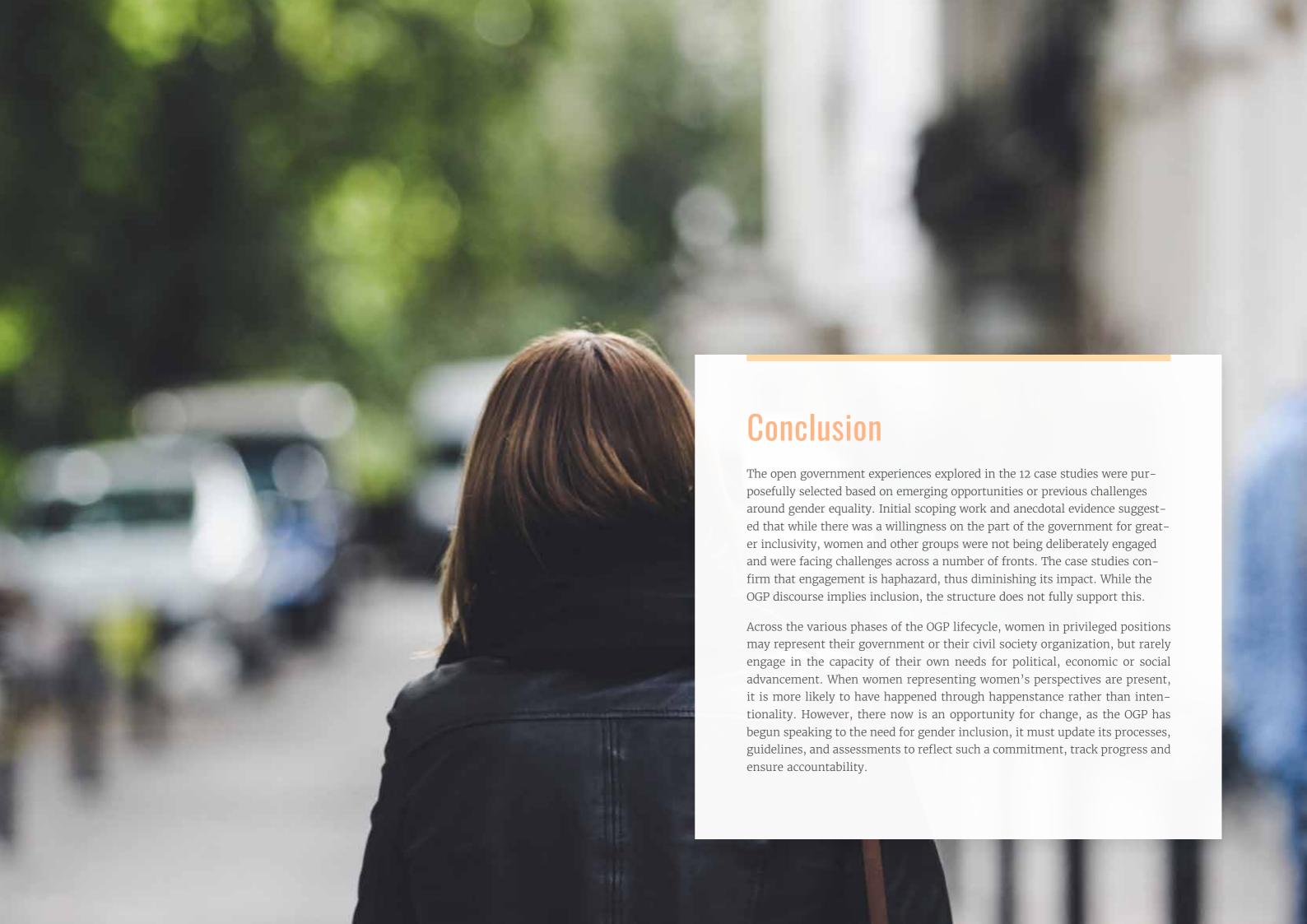
Participation

▸ The research found that in all three countries, most of the women engaged in the OGP process were doing so in an official capacity as government officials or representing their non-State organizations. Notably, invitations for participation are sent to organizations and not individuals. Civil society engagement more broadly is prioritized over women on women's organizations.

▸ Active and quality engagement requires time, expertise and financial resources. Women need greater clarity on the value for participating, or they are not willing to commit these. Moreover, women's engagement needs to translate to the decision-making level and power-sharing, which entails capacity building, mindset education, and changes in cultural paradigms.

▸ The Municipal (county) level is the easiest entry level for the feminization of OGP, as the seat for most of the direct citizen services, especially for rural dwellers. Decisions at this level, statutorily, are supposed to be transparent, accountable and participatory. However, this has not been the case, as many women interviewed still felt that their participation is not powerful enough and need support to engage in a more meaningful and empowered way.

▸ Of the three countries, Côte d'Ivoire held consultations with the widest scope and reach. This extensive and open consultations across the country was beneficial for women as it allowed citizens, male and female to engage. Though male participation was still higher, and men dominated the discussion, these served as a base for information, education, engagement and further follow-up by women.

▸ Côte d'Ivoire's civil society organizations sought and obtained support from the development community to establish a formal platform to improve communications, synergy and collaboration among non-State

actors in the OGP process and to have a viable concrete way to engage with the government. This platform serves as an important entry point to facilitate women's engagement.

▸ In Burkina Faso most of the vulnerable women interviewed, both in urban and rural settings, were not aware of their rights, especially in the domain of justice, legal representation and access to resources. Even when aware, these women lack the means to demand accountability due to distance, cost and continuing cultural barriers.

▸ Though Côte d'Ivoire and Burkina Faso claim to have launched an online platform that will ease the burden for citizen participation, these are yet to be operational. Furthermore, while online platforms may be encouraged, a huge percentage of the population are still not connected, may not have the requisite education level to engage, and may not be comfortable engaging in the official French language.

▸ Use of local languages, such as Wollof in Senegal, that go beyond the official language of French, supports increased women's participation, particularly for those in rural areas or who have enjoyed less education.

▸ Gender Aware Commitments

▸ Unlike its neighboring countries, Senegal enjoys huge confidence from the global community, with a large array of international, multilateral and development actors that can provide expert advisory and technical support on critical feminist issues. Existing initiatives by this community in gender, citizen participation, online collaboration, inclusion campaigns, transparency and use of social media can empower and favor national action towards a feminist open government.

▸ Burkina Faso's active civil space is an opportunity to advance gender equality, new perspectives, and promote improved commitments.

Recommendations

▸ Increase awareness of the OGP and the national action plan commitments through more media at international, national sub-national levels.

▸ OGP engagement requires skills. If women are to participate, contribute and influence any OGP activity, enhanced capacity, dedicated resources, and a conscious use of "traditional and well-known communications" (local languages) are necessary.

▸ As in all other areas of life, role models are needed. OGP should seek to showcase women champions, encourage other women to assume leadership roles, and as possible, mentor upcoming women.

▸ Clear requests to Ministries, Departments and Agencies that are leading in commitments to "include women" should be made, thus pursuing a place for women at the table.

Conclusion

The open government experiences explored in the 12 case studies were purposefully selected based on emerging opportunities or previous challenges around gender equality. Initial scoping work and anecdotal evidence suggested that while there was a willingness on the part of the government for greater inclusivity, women and other groups were not being deliberately engaged and were facing challenges across a number of fronts. The case studies confirm that engagement is haphazard, thus diminishing its impact. While the OGP discourse implies inclusion, the structure does not fully support this.

Across the various phases of the OGP lifecycle, women in privileged positions may represent their government or their civil society organization, but rarely engage in the capacity of their own needs for political, economic or social advancement. When women representing women's perspectives are present, it is more likely to have happened through happenstance rather than intentionality. However, there now is an opportunity for change, as the OGP has begun speaking to the need for gender inclusion, it must update its processes, guidelines, and assessments to reflect such a commitment, track progress and ensure accountability.

The case studies, interviews, and assessment of OGP-related documentation around how co-creation processes influence National Action Plan commitments (and therefore resource allocation and implementation) demonstrate several common findings related to women's participation in the OGP co-creation process and the insufficient inclusion of women's issues and application of a gender lens to national action plan commitments.

In interviews and focal group discussions across the regions, there was a clear misperception that OGP, by including the word "open", is inherently beneficial and equitable for all. The notion being propagated is that women and women's groups do not need intentional engagement as OGP is gender neutral, and so organically will be inclusive. However, reality belies this belief. The convening processes tended to focus on sectoral, functional or thematic diversity, rather than gender diversity. Even where women were present in the co-creation process, their representation was not specific to promoting women's issues or assuring women's voices were personified.

Moreover, across the target countries, a number of comparable challenges were identified when considering inclusivity in the co-creation process. The OGP reach remains largely limited to the capital city and urban areas, whereas many of the most impactful women's organizations are working in rural communities at the grassroots level. Additionally, the technical nature of the process and the commitments requires additional capacity or explanation, which has not been highlighted as a priority action by the national secretariats. Until the OGP can get closer to the most marginalized women in the rural communities and find a way to translate complex ideas into meaningful information, it will continue to engage only a small subset of societies.

For women to meaningfully participate in co-creation and monitoring of commitments, there must be increased awareness about the principles of open government and how the OGP platform can advance their agenda and goals. This also is true for government agencies that support positive policies for women, such as Ministries of Gender, which likewise have not been included in the OGP planning process. Importantly, the cultural realities that women face in engaging in public life, such as lack of time, societal expectations, gender gaps, language differences, and fear, translate equally to the OGP process and require consideration and an intentionality to overcome.

Whereas OGP may be a potent platform for reform, it often co-exists within a political and socio-cultural ecosystem that has historically excluded women. While the ideals of women's full and effective participation should always be

the aspiration, recognizing the logistical and cultural barriers women face is critical to constructively address them and develop solutions, as well as to modulate expectations and recognize that the changes OGP engenders may be more in the long-term. Even where law and policy create a more enabling environment, undoing historical barriers to women's exercise of agency may necessitate complementary inputs to OGP endeavors. Importantly, advocates for women's engagement should be realistic, so as not to generate expectations that cannot immediately be met.

However, in the short-term, there is an opportunity to cultivate the incentives and support for women's organizations to participate in the OGP process. Issues of priority concern for women, such as economic empowerment, political leadership, or violence against women could be introduced in the national action plan discussions. Unfortunately, even when women are involved in the OGP process, at present they have not engaged as advocates for issues specific to women, and so these critical issues remain an afterthought.

Importantly, to sustain women's ongoing participation, co-creation processes and the voices and opinions of women should be considered and honored. It is not sufficient for women to be at the table, they should also be empowered to speak and her voice respected.

One of the disincentives to participation, as identified in the studies, was the failure of government to implement or enforce hard-won co-created commitments, thus dimming enthusiasm for engagement. Moreover, the costs for participation, in terms of time and resources, often are prohibitive. Women, with their double-burden of childcare and income generation, may not have the time to participate in extended processes with multiple meetings and women's organizations, traditionally underfunded, may not have the resources or financial capacities to support the costs of engagement, including travel and capacity building.

As with the notion that the OGP engagement process is gender neutral, many of those interviewed posited that the commitments are equally gender blind or as stated in the MENA region report "that action plans are gender agnostic and that OGP principles apply to all human beings regardless of their gender, and that while none of the commitments mention gender, impact of these commitments on the feminist agenda may be substantial." Once again, experiences over the past eight years has demonstrated that without specific commitments targeted at addressing issues most relevant to women, the benefits of the OGP platform will not be fully realized.

But there has been progress. For example, in Kenya's third national action plan, invitations were issued to organizations focused on women's rights and inclusivity was prioritized in the technical committees with more women and gender specialists. In North Africa, the feminist movement has placed gender at the center of public policy debates, including the open government partnership space. And in Latin America, increased focus is being placed on considering gender sensitive commitments.

Recommendations

In order to advance a feminist open government agenda, the 12 case studies from across the world uncovered the following recommendations to foster inclusion and agency by design:

▸ Women's participation should be a stated OGP priority and women should be engaged in the OGP processes from the beginning, with their views considered and factored into decisions related to commitments, monitoring and evaluation. Sufficient and timely information must be provided tol support women's meaningful engagement and voice.

▸ Efforts should be undertaken to raise awareness among women's organizations of the Open Government Partnership, its processes and principles and the impact it can have in advancing women's agendas. Open government concepts should be linked more closely to potential changes in women's conditions.

▸ The OGP Steering Committee, Secretariat and national committees should acknowledge that women experience different challenges to meaningfully participate and should deliberately identify and apply solutions to remove barriers that hinder participation, including:

  ▸ Doing more then sending an invitation, such as following-up and facilitating participation

  ▸ Building women's capacity and providing technical support for increased understanding

  ▸ Moving beyond the capital and urban areas for increased inclusivity and easier entry for women

  ▸ Diversifying the types of women's groups included

  ▸ Using local languages

▸ Leverage country normative frameworks, including gender responsiveness, and create linkages between the OGP and existing national processes and interventions. Further, it would be beneficial to use global and regional instruments, such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and The Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa to help prioritize and advance women's participation and responsiveness.

▸ Where present, international and regional development experts should be utilized to provide advisory or technical support on gender issues and ways to make OGP meaningful to women.

▸ Consider mechanisms for increasing women's participation in the OGP lifecycle. These could include:

  ▸ Mandatory requirements for equal participation of women on national and/or technical committees and minimum numbers of gender-sensitive or gender-transformative commitments;

  ▸ Development of an operation manual for engaging women's voices and an OGP code of conduct that addresses existing cultural barriers and seeks to reduce these within the OGP processes;

  ▸ Gender indicators and narrative section in country progress reports; and

  ▸ Utilizing the Independent Review Mechanism (IRM) to assess gender sensitivity of the OGP processes and to develop metrics to verify advances and setbacks in a feminist open government approach.

▸ Developing a research agenda, including working with the women's community to identify the most relevant topics for consideration.

▸ Finally, there is the need to explore funding mechanisms to encourage women's meaningful participation. OGP budgets should include financial support for women and minority groups to engage in consultative forums and a framework or study to determine the cost of participation for women should be developed to better understand the issue and consider potential solutions.

Aspirations for a feminist open government research agenda

The basis for the initial case studies emerged as a result of a collaborative workshop in hosted at UNDP headquarters in Georgia in 2019, designed to support regional explorations around locally driven questions and opportunities. As part of this day, participants explored a future outcome pathway on achieving feminist open government.

Research and Capacity Building

Short-term (6 months) 2019	Mid-term (2 years) 2020	Long Term (5 years) 2023
· Gender Baseline Assessment of OGP commitments · Comparative Research on gender transformative practices – what has worked where and in which contexts · Ensuring an intersectional approach · Better document why this is necessary and the current diagnostic · Evidence shows that Feminist Open Governments are showing better results than other alternatives · Gender perspectives on existing National Action Plan commitments · Initial recommendations on what to include in future National Action Plans · Be consistent in terminology – gender, inclusion, women's rights	· Seek to answer whether OGP works for women · Grow and strengthen research networks for researchers of feminist and inclusive open government · Develop more feminist leaders on open government · OGP countries adopt and implement feminist commitments	· Continued actionable research on FOGO implementation · OGP countries measure progress towards feminist commitments

Policy and Advocacy

Short-term (6 months) 2019	Mid-term (2 years) 2020	Long Term (5 years) 2023
· Regular Meeting with coalition and working group · (In person, Phone) · Stakeholder mapping continues	· Increased awareness by everyone about the need to be inclusive, to adopt inclusive and feminist principles, and that there is no such thing as a neutral commitment), not just experts · Countries adopt that benefit women and are directly	· Embed principles around inclusion, gender based analysis, and power analysis at sub-national levels

Open Government Partnership SU

Short-term (6 months) 2019	Mid-term (2 years) 2020	Long Term (5 years) 2023
· Clearer entrypoints and quotas · Campaign – a call to donors to support OGP around inclusive and feminist commitments · IRM	· Clear case, with evidence, on the need for Feminist Open Government · State of Open Government Report assesses iintersectional indicators around	· Targets and Measurement for FOGO · Open Government Processes are designed and implemented to be more inclusive · Process can help to make commitments more accountable and inclusive

Feminist
Open Government

ADDRESSING GENDER EQUITY CHALLENGES
IN OPEN GOVERNMENT CO-CREATION PROCESSES

12 FEMINIST OPEN GOVERNMENT CASE STUDIES
FROM LATIN AMERICA, AFRICA AND ASIA

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