The Development of Albania's Open Government Partnership (OGP) Action Plan

Novelties for 2020-2022 Action Plan

Main Methodological Interventions for the New Plan

1. Involvement of CSO from the beginning
2. Pre-Consultation Phase with CSOs and the public
3. Feedback Mechanism
4. Transparency of Process via the OGP website

Tools

1. Consultation Reports
2. Stakeholder Engagement Package
3. Prioritization Support

1. Consultation Reports

Consultation Guidance & Accompanying reports are provided to LFPs for the pre-consultation study and for each 4 consultative meetings
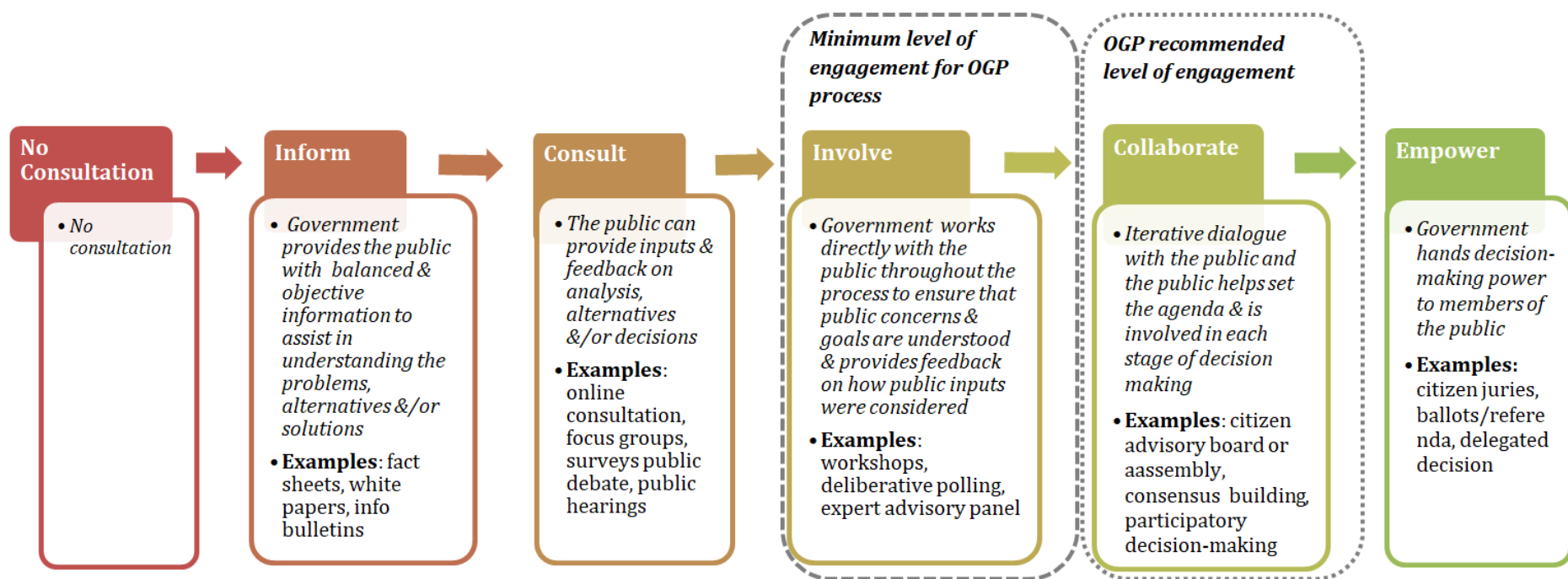
- Reports are to be delivered using structured template

- Focus on evidence/ emphasis on identifying areas for improvement regarding engagement and identification of areas where to improve engagement

- Each report will be published

- Provides means of on-going feedback and improvement as it relates to stakeholder engagement

Consultation Report Guidance

- The pre-consultation report is the first opportunity to demonstrate government engagement with stakeholders towards the 2020-2022 OGP Action Plan;

- Will identify which stakeholders are engaged in the process;

- Will identify gaps in stakeholder engagement and participation that can be addressed ahead of the next stages;

- Will identify preliminary areas for focus and priority for the action.

Rationale for Consultation Reports

"The OGP's Articles of Governance establishes participation and co-creation requirements a country must meet in their action plan development and implementation. **Increasing the participation and civil society involvement and ensuring evidence of this engagement is a priority in the development of Albania's 2020-2022 OGP Action Plan.**"

Minimum level of engagement for OGP process

OGP recommended level of engagement

No Consultation	Inform	Consult	Involve	Collaborate	Empower
• No consultation	• Government provides the public with balanced & objective information to assist in understanding the problems, alternatives &/or solutions • **Examples**: fact sheets, white papers, info bulletins	• The public can provide inputs & feedback on analysis, alternatives &/or decisions • **Examples**: online consultation, focus groups, surveys public debate, public hearings	• Government works directly with the public throughout the process to ensure that public concerns & goals are understood & provides feedback on how public inputs were considered • **Examples**: workshops, deliberative polling, expert advisory panel	• Iterative dialogue with the public and the public helps set the agenda & is involved in each stage of decision making • **Examples**: citizen advisory board or aassembly, consensus building, participatory decision-making	• Government hands decision-making power to members of the public • **Examples**: citizen juries, ballots/referenda, delegated decision

Requirements for Consultation Reports

To ensure each component meets the co-creation criteria of the IRM for each component pre-/consultation report s are required that assesses and report on the feedback from civil society. The report will identify potential topics of focus based on the feedback from civil society, as well as areas to improve stakeholder engagement

Report template provided to facilitate consistency, ease of use, accountability and reinforce importance of engagement at each stage

Sub-Heading	Prompt Questions
I. Introduction & Background	Overall objective of the component & sub-components Outline the past & current challenges to stakeholder engagement in the past on the component's topic What steps were taken to address these challenges?
II. Methodology	Objective of survey (for pre-consultation report) Questions included & why How & what stakeholders were contacted and why?
III. Initial Findings	Summary of feedback from stakeholder Main issues identified by stakeholders Main recommendations from stakeholders Areas recommended to focus on in next stages
IV. Shortcomings Identified	Limitations in responses/underrepresentation of stakeholders Discussion on non-responses Any biases of responses
V. Preparations for Next Phase	What will be done to improve engagement in the next stages? How will collaboration be ensured with the meetings? What steps will be taken to promote engagement by stakeholders
VI. Annexes	Evidence of stakeholder engagement Complete results data

Methodology: Digital Governance

Survey Design:

- *Have you needed/received any public services at ADISA ISC's during the last 12 months?*

- *For which services and institutions have you experienced difficulties in obtaining the necessary information?*

- *If YES, please provide reasons or obstacles that have prevented (or made it difficult for you) to access (obtain) the requested information? (Many answers allowed)*

- *Have you visited any ADISA center in the last 12 months? If so, how do you assess the impact of the ADISA Center presence in your city?*

- *Have you visited any ADISA center in the last 12 months? If so, how do you assess the impact of the ADISA Center presence in your city?*

- *What do you think can be improved within the premises of the ADISA center, in addition to the existing infrastructure (PWD)?*

- *How do you evaluate that you can help increase the accessibility of public services?*

- *How ready are you in your commitment to improve / add information packages for public services?*

Methodology: Digital Governance

Why these questions were chosen:

"In order to better understand the situation and the approach of citizens representing organizations of civil society in public service delivery. We feel that this set of questions help us keep in track with changes that need to happen in order to improve the accessibility to public services."

How were stakeholders selected?

"The stakeholders were selected from a list with more than 65 members of organizations of civil society"

What stakeholders were contacted?

- *Think-thanks*
- *Media*
- *Transparency*
- *Good Governance*
- *EU Integration*
- *CSO enabling environment*

Initial Findings
Recommendations from Stakeholders:
Access to Justice (over 120 stakeholders contacted)

- *Provide more complete and detailed information on the MoJ website ;*

- *Increase transparency, especially in terms of expenditures / budget by the institution and any other decision-making in fulfilling its role and function;*

- *Full digital functioning of electronic systems, mainly notaries, bailiffs but also other dependent institutions;*

- *Capacity building of the Directorate of Prisons, the Institute of Forensic Medicine and the Rehabilitation System;*

- *Full functioning of mediation for resolving legal issues;*

- *Increase cooperation with civil society and universities;*

- *Increase the efficiency in giving answers to the citizens and solving the problems that arise in their complaints, as a result of reducing the bureaucracy in the justice system;*

- *Accelerate and operate justice reform which will positively affect many aspects raised as concerns by stakeholders.*

Preparations for the Next Phase: Access to Justice

- *"Four consultative meetings in which the specific objectives and relevant measures will be discussed and assessed to determine if they are complete or need changes*

- *Identify the institutions that will be responsible for each measure*

- *Stakeholders will also be distributed the Prioritization Matrix Template according to which it will be decided which objectives / measures have priority to be achieved according to the importance and impact of citizens and which will have more weight for a positive impact on all three elements: accessibility, transparency and accountability"*

Preparations for the Next Phase: Digital Governance

What will be done to improve engagement in the next stages?

- *Revising the questionnaire;*
- *Sending the questionnaire in different forms (e-mail; hard copy) as per stakeholder availability.*

How will collaboration be ensured with the meetings?

- *Round tables will be organized with equal time to discuss with whoever wants to contribute for the topic.*

What steps will be taken to promote engagement by stakeholders?

- *Following up with stakeholders and assisting them to participate in further questionnaires/meetings.*
- *Asking frequent feedback.*

Upcoming Workshops with LFPs

The technical secretariat will be meeting virtually with each of the LFPs to support the next phase of the process

- Clarify any questions the LFPs may have

- Raise any concerns of engagement to date a

- Identify means to improve stakeholder engagement

- Discuss consultative meetings and pre-consultation stakeholder materials

2. Stakeholder Engagement Package

- **OGP Brief for Stakeholder**

- **Policy Goal Brief**

- **Idea Submission Guidance and Template**

2.1 OGP Brief for Stakeholders

Overall aim is to incentivize civic participation and buy in to the OGP process by emphasizing the credibility of the process – intention of meaningful and legitimate collaboration with civil society and accountability of the process to an independent international authority
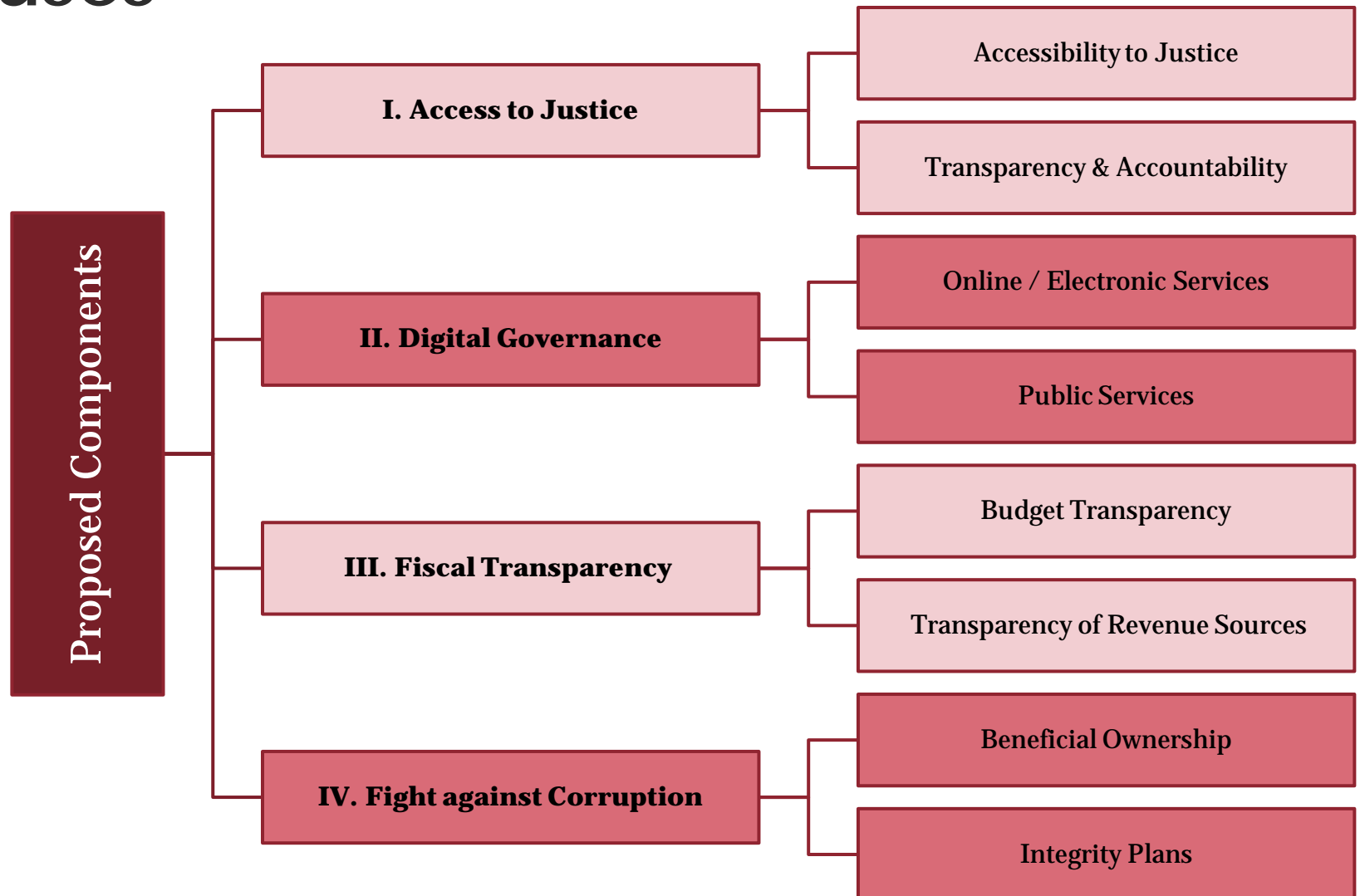
OGP Brief Details

- What is the Open Government Partnership (OGP)

- Core values of the OGP

- Role of Action Plans

- Evaluation of Action Plans by IRM

- Importance of collaboration between government, civil society and stakeholders generally and to the OGP process

- Principles of public participation

- Reasons for collaboration between government, citizens and civil society

2.2 Policy Goal Brief

- Aims to facilitate stakeholder understanding of the overall issue, what is the general problem and how OGP principles and processes can help address issue

- **Brief Includes:**
    - Thematic Priorities

    - OGP Recommendations (general and COVID-19 specific)

    - Policy Goal Principles

    - Role of Public Participation

    - Commitment Examples (general and COVID-19 specific)

Policy Goals & Proposed Thematic Focuses

Proposed Components

I. Access to Justice
- Accessibility to Justice
- Transparency & Accountability

II. Digital Governance
- Online / Electronic Services
- Public Services

III. Fiscal Transparency
- Budget Transparency
- Transparency of Revenue Sources

IV. Fight against Corruption
- Beneficial Ownership
- Integrity Plans

Thematic Priorities & OGP Example: Fiscal Transparency

- **Budget Transparency:** Publishing budget reports and relevant financial data in a format that is understandable and accessible to all citizens, such as through the use of plain language and accompanying information to explain more complex aspects. Examples include Citizens' Budgets and Mid-Year Review of budget implementation.

- **Participatory Budgeting:** Actions to increase citizen participation throughout the entire budget cycle. Commitments that encouraged public participation in budgeting significantly opened up decision-making processes.

- **Sector-Specific Budgeting:** Applying open and participatory budgeting to the health, education, and environmental sectors, etc. to improve public service delivery

- **Gender Budgeting and Inclusion:** Use budgeting as an opportunity to advance gender equality and women's empowerment by including gender-responsive budget reviews – budgeting that ensures that public resources are allocated in ways that promote gender-equitable spending and represent the interests of all citizens

OGP Recommendations
Example: Anti-Corruption

Political Integrity

- **Establish a mandatory public register of meetings between lobbyists and public officials.**
- **Create open, equitable, and responsive channels for public consultation**
- **Introduce mandatory codes of conduct for both officials and lobbyists** and ensure there are appropriate sanctions in place for non-compliance.
- **Target political equity measures to promote the participation** and representation of women and politically marginalized groups, including campaign finance reforms and minimum standards for participation

Beneficial Ownership

- **Strengthen disclosure requirements** by reinforcing underlying legal and regulatory requirements.
- **Improve the interoperability of information by applying common standards,** such as the Beneficial Ownership Data Standard.
- **Verify registered informants** such as through public registries that include steps to confirm the accuracy of the information submitted.
- **Engage citizens to monitor and report improprieties**, including enabling citizens to actively use ownership data to uncover networks of corruption and creating channels that deepen accountability, such as through legal investigations and informal citizen reporting
- Expand beneficial ownership work to **other asset classes, especially trusts**
- **Build strong verification systems** by creating measures to confirm the identity of the individual who registers company information and crosscheck data to ensure that information submitted is plausible.

Open Contracting & Procurement

- **Collect higher-quality contracting data** that is timely, complete and in a machine-readable format.
- **Train people on how to utilize contracting data for impact** and include citizen feedback loops.
- **Collect and share gender-disaggregated data on procurement bids**, and look for opportunities to expand the public procurement market to women-owned suppliers who currently receive less than 1% of public contracts globally.
- **Engage with stakeholders in health, infrastructure, extractive and other sectors**.

COVID-19 Related Recommendations Example: Access to Justice

OGP Recommendations to Increase Access to Justice during COVID-19

- **Fund innovations that provide remote justice services**, including in courts and detention centres.
- **Expand helplines and other specialized justice and protection services** aimed at women and children, as well as members of the LGBTQIA+ communities and persons, and create more safe spaces for adults and children who need to escape their homes.
- **Create more channels for accessing justice** by challenging monopolies that block the entry of paralegals, low-cost mediators, and digital legal services, and by suspending regulations that limit smart working, flexible responses and non-lawyer legal assistance.
- **Draw on the experience of the private sector** and of alternative and community-based dispute resolution mechanisms.
- **Expand direct legal services**, particularly in the areas of evictions, property disputes, debt and bankruptcy, family law, wills, benefits, and elder law.
- **Maintain funding and services of online justice courts** and other helplines, as the additional capacity will help reduce the backlog.
- **Use technology to create materials to explain legal information** to individuals and families.

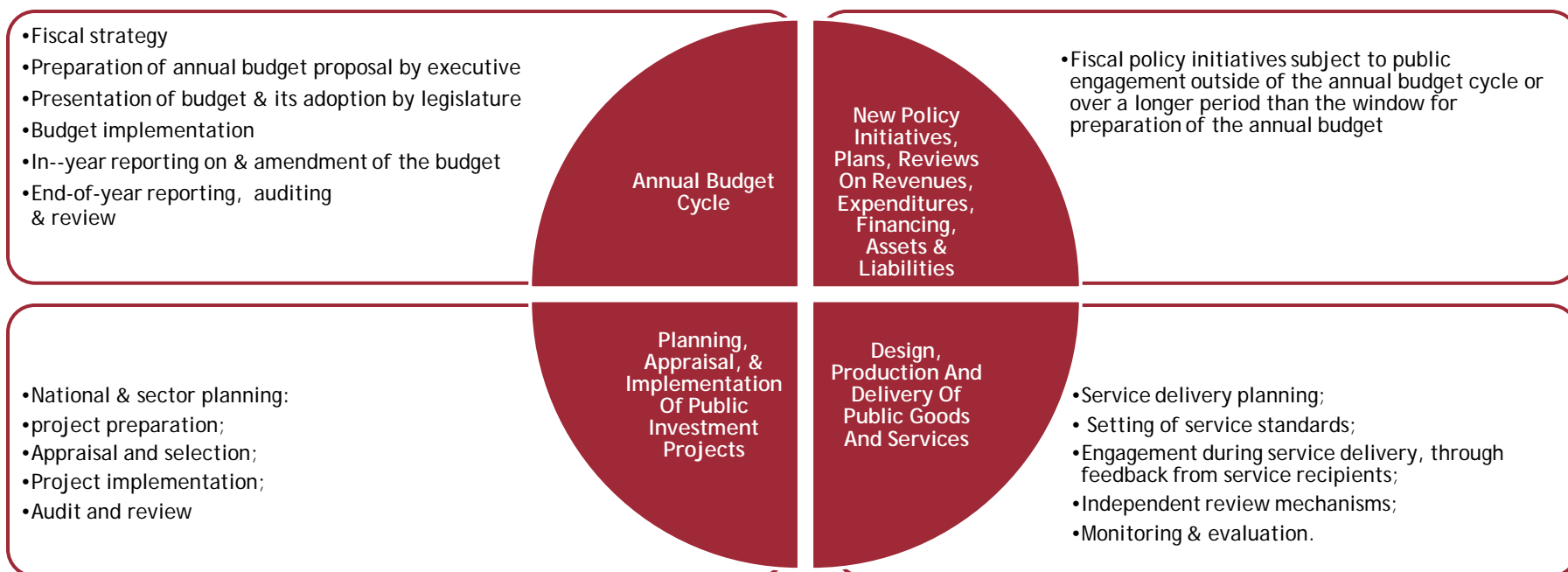# Policy Goal Principles
Example: Digital Governance

Open data is digital data that is made available with the technical and legal characteristics necessary for it to be freely used, reused, and redistributed by anyone, anytime, anywhere.

1. Open By Default	At the moment we often have to ask officials for the specific information we want. Open by default turns this on its head and says that there should be a presumption of publication for all. Governments need to justify data that's kept closed, for example for security or data protection reasons. To make this work, citizens must also feel confident that open data will not compromise their right to privacy.
2. Timely and Comprehensive	Open data is only valuable if it's still relevant. Getting information published quickly and in a comprehensive way is central to its potential for success. As much as possible governments should provide data in its original, unmodified form.
3.Accessible and Usable	Ensuring that data is machine readable and easy to find will make data go further. Portals are one way of achieving this..
	It is also important to think about the user experience of those accessing data, including the file formats that information is provided
	Data should be free of charge, under an open license, for example, those developed by Creative Commons.
4. Comparable and Inter-operable	Data has a multiplier effect. The more quality datasets you have access to, and the easier it is for them to talk to each other, the more potential value you can get from them.
	Commonly-agreed data standards play a crucial role in making this happen.
5. For Improved Governance and Citizen Engagement	Open data has the capacity to let citizens (and others in government) have a better idea of what officials and politicians are doing.
	This transparency can improve public services and help hold governments to account.
6. For Inclusive Development and Innovation	Finally, open data can help spur inclusive economic development. For example, greater access to data can make farming more efficient, or it can be used to tackle climate change
	We often think of open data as just about improving government performance, but there's a whole universe out there of entrepreneurs making money off the back of open data.

Public Participation Example: Fiscal Transparency

The main domains in which direct public participation should be sought in the design and implementation of fiscal policies, based on the Global Initiative for Fiscal Transparency (GIFT)'s domains of public participation in fiscal policy.

- Fiscal strategy
- Preparation of annual budget proposal by executive
- Presentation of budget & its adoption by legislature
- Budget implementation
- In--year reporting on & amendment of the budget
- End-of-year reporting, auditing & review

Annual Budget Cycle

New Policy Initiatives, Plans, Reviews On Revenues, Expenditures, Financing, Assets & Liabilities

- Fiscal policy initiatives subject to public engagement outside of the annual budget cycle or over a longer period than the window for preparation of the annual budget

- National & sector planning:
- project preparation;
- Appraisal and selection;
- Project implementation;
- Audit and review

Planning, Appraisal, & Implementation Of Public Investment Projects

Design, Production And Delivery Of Public Goods And Services

- Service delivery planning;
- Setting of service standards;
- Engagement during service delivery, through feedback from service recipients;
- Independent review mechanisms;
- Monitoring & evaluation.

2.3 Stakeholder Idea Submissions

Idea is to enable stakeholders to submit their ideas outside of consultative meetings

- **Key Issues**
- **Ideas Suggested**
- **Criteria**

Key Issues

"Please feel free to include or highlight any issues or challenges you believe should be priorities regarding the policy goal of fiscal transparency explained in the accompanying brief."

Issue 1:

Describe the issue or challenge	Why is it relevant to fiscal transparency?	Additional Comments

Issue 2:

Describe the issue or challenge	Why is it relevant to fiscal transparency?	Additional Comments

Issue 3:

Describe the issue or challenge	Why is it relevant to fiscal transparency?	Additional Comments

Idea or Solution Submission Template

Details of idea		
Objective of idea		
Main beneficiaries (who benefits)		
Main implementing agencies		
Proposed timeline	Start Date	
	End Date	
Main milestones	Milestone 1	
	Milestone 2	
	Milestone 3	
How does it improve fiscal transparency?	Budget transparency?	
	Revenue transparency?	
	Other areas	
How does it improve or promote:	Transparency & Access to Information?	
	Public & Civic Participation	
	Public Accountability	
	Technology & Innovation for Transparency & Accountability	
Potential challenges for implementing the idea successfully (e.g. lack of political will, lack of funds, challenge of coordinating agencies, challenge of engaging with public, etc.)	Possible challenge 1	
	Possible challenge 2	
	Possible challenge 3	
Any other relevant details or information on this idea / Any trade-offs		

"Please outline any ideas or solutions you may have for improving fiscal transparency. Please include any and all information or details for this idea. When thinking of ideas keep in mind the following:"

- **Problem**: What is the social, economic, political, or environmental problem addressed by this commitment?

- **Objective**: What are the objectives stated in the commitment? How does the commitment's objective contribute to solving or improving the problem?

- **Solution**: What activities does the commitment propose to achieve the objective? How would the activities contribute to the objective of the commitment?

- **Impact**: If fully implemented as written, what potential effect would this approach have on the problem? What would each milestone achieve?

3. Idea Prioritization Support

- Will the ideas have meaningful impact?
- Who wil l they benefit?

- How has civil society been involved in the development of the ideas?

Potential Impact

Public Participation

Verifiability

Relevance

- Specific, Measureable, Answerable and Time-bound ideas

- Relavence to OGP Principles and local and national strategies
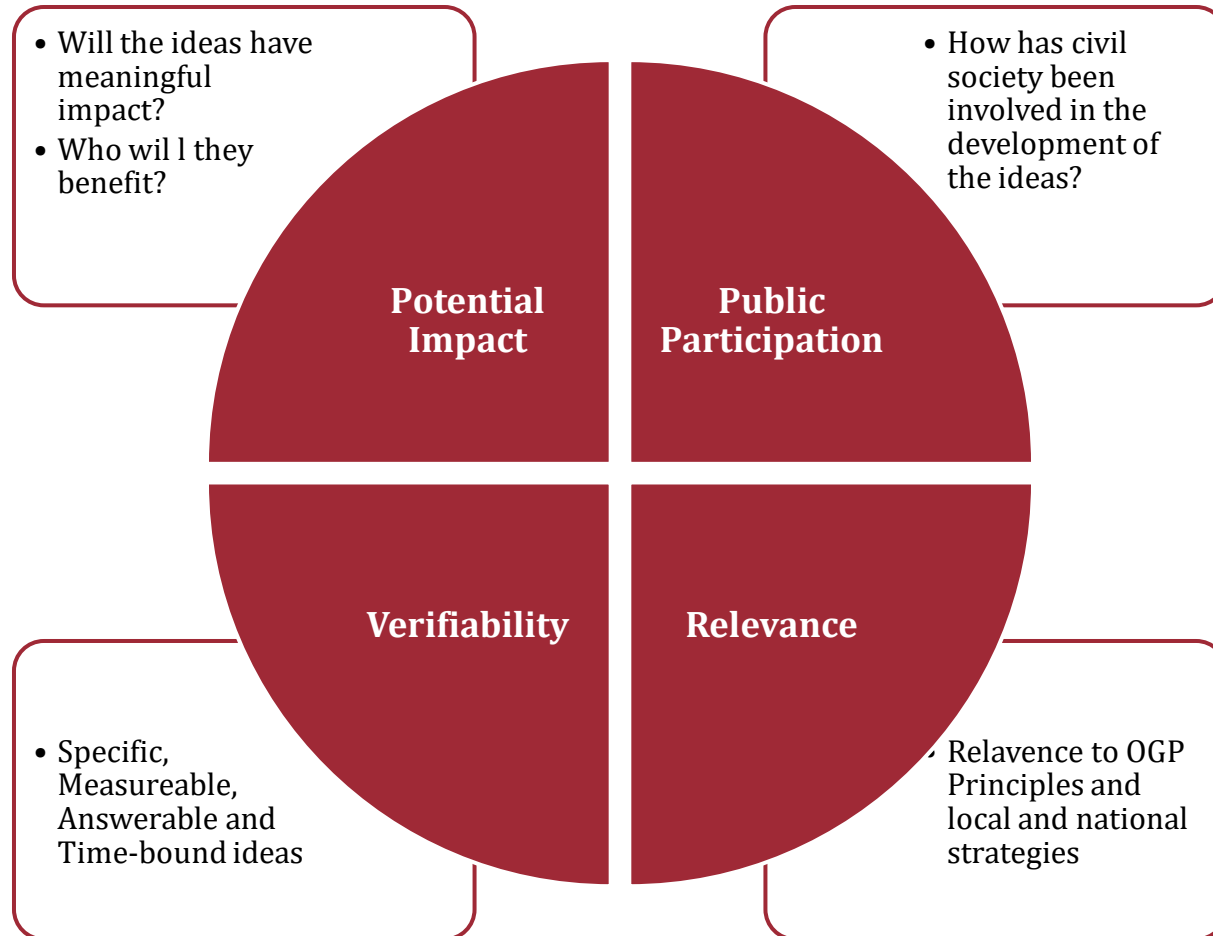
Prioritization Requirements

- **All Proposed Ideas Included for Consideration**

    - All ideas proposed MUST be included and stakeholders will be provided with this list to ensure no submitted idea was exempt from evaluation.

- **General Criteria and Shortlisting Criteria Templates**

    - EVERY proposed idea will be scored using the general criteria and shortlisting criteria template in order to ensure that all inputs from civil society are taken into consideration and ensure a transparent and fair evaluation, assessment and selection of ideas. For each idea a new sheet will be used to assess the idea.

    - The criteria for this evaluation will be described in more detail in the later sections of this guidance document.

    - **Lead focal points may add additional criteria to the template so long as the inclusion is explained and conducted in a consistent and transparent manner.**

- **Results**

    - Based on the assessments according to the criteria established idea proposals should be categorised into four groups:

        - **Proposals to be incorporated in the 2020-2022 Action Plan;**

        - **Proposals to be admitted to the 2020-2022 Action Plan with changes;**

        - **Inadmissible proposals;**

        - **Proposals to be incorporated in future Action Plans.**

Potential Impact

- ▫ ***Identify the problem:*** What is the social, economic, political, or environmental problem addressed by this commitment;
- ▫ ***Establish the baseline*** or status quo at the outset of the action plan;
- ▫ ***Establish the objective***: What are the objectives stated in the commitment? How does the commitment's objective contribute to solving or improving the problem?
- ▫ ***Details of the solution***: What activities does the commitment propose to achieve the objective? How would the activities contribute to the objective of the commitment?
- ▫ ***Estimate impact*** and assess the degree to which the commitment if fully implemented as written, what potential effect would this approach have on the problem?

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- **The Independent Reporting Mechanism (IRM) will assess commitment** and categorize each commitment into one of the following levels of potential impact:
  - ▫ **Worsens**: Worsens the status quo of problem identified.
  - ▫ **None**: Maintains the status quo of problem identified.
  - ▫ **Minor**: An incremental but positive step in the relevant policy area to improve problem identified.
  - ▫ **Moderate**: A major step forward in the relevant policy area, to improve problem identified, but remains limited in scale or scope.
  - ▫ **Transformative**: A reform that could potentially transform 'business as usual' in the relevant policy area and contribute to improvements in the problem identified.

Public Participation

- **Evidence of engagement**
  - *How were citizens and civil society contacted to participate?*
  - *Was there follow up?*
  - *Were multiple channels (email, public posting on social media and government websites) used?*
  - *Who was contacted directly? List of contacts, their organization and position provided*

- **Diversity of participants**
  - *Do the organizations contacted represent a diverse array of viewpoints?*
  - *Is there diversity in the size of organizations, types of organizations and organization objectives?*

- **Opportunities for Responses**
  - *Can participants provide general recommendations and feedback?*
  - *Can participants provide feedback anonymously on sensitive topics?*

- **Incorporation of Feedback**
  - *Ideas proposed are considered for inclusion in the action plan;*
  - *Selection for inclusion/exclusion is transparent;*
  - *Participants can provide feedback following meetings.*

- **Transparency in Reponses**
  - *Is all feedback made available and accessible?*
  - *Are justifications provided for feedback that is not incorporated into the plan?*

Verifiability: the SMART framework

Verifiability

Are the objectives and actions proposed sufficiently clear and specific to allow for their completion to be objectively verified through a subsequent assessment process?

Specific	Are the objectives and actions proposed sufficiently clear and specific to allow for their completion to be objectively verified through a subsequent assessment process?	• Does it describe the social, economic, political, or environmental problem addressed by the idea? • Does it outline the problem it is trying to solve, the activities it comprises, and the expected outcomes?
Measurable	It is possible to verify the fulfilment of the commitment.	• Are the indicators clearly defined and explain what is being measured? (eg. 'Number of…'; "Percentage of …"; "Status of….") • Is the data needed to measure progress available or can be collected at reasonable cost? • Is the data needed to measure progress available on a regular basis?
Answerable	Clearly specifies the agencies responsible and relevant for implementation	• Includes main agency responsible for implementation, coordinating or supporting agencies where relevant, and if necessary, other civil society, multilateral, or private sector partners who have a role in implementing the commitment
Time-bound	Clearly states the date when it will be completed, dates for milestones, benchmarks, and other potential deadlines	• Details on milestones and benchmark dates?

Relevance to OGP Principles

Transparency and Access to Information	
Disclose more information to the public?	*Publication of all government-held information (as opposed to only information on government activities)?* *Proactive or reactive releases of information?*
Improve the quality of information disclosed to the public?	*Does the idea increase the frequency of data published?* *Does the idea include publishing and sharing information on financial reporting and regulations, particularly those for government and civil society?*
Improve accessibility of information to the public?	*Does it proactively publish and share government information disaggregated across agencies and levels of government?*
Enable the right to information?	*Does the idea implement right to information laws?* *Does it train officials on records management and information provisioning?*
Public and Civic Participation	
Does the idea create or improve opportunities, or capabilities for the public to inform or influence decisions?	*Does it create more opportunities for citizens to use information, monitor systems and provide feedback* *Protocols established to ensure incorporation of feedback?* *Spaces and platforms for dialogue and co-creation with civil society?* *Commits to publishing ALL written contributions (e.g. consultation responses)?* *Variety of government and non-government actors (e.g. citizens, civil society organisations, government departments, subnational governments, parliament, academics, private sector, etc.) is increased for more diversity in viewpoints in decision making?* *Initiative uses range of channels commonly used by citizens, civil society and other stakeholders, including traditional and new media (e.g. newspapers, television, radio, email, Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, WhatsApp, Slack, etc.) to engage with civil society?* *Commitment to regular coordination with civil society?*
Does the idea create or improve the enabling environment for civil society?	*Does the idea limit or eliminate restrictions that make it challenging to establish a new organization, especially for those working on sensitive issues?* *Publish and share information on financial reporting and regulations* *Does the idea ease requirements on registration and access to funding for civil society organizations?*
Public Accountability	
Does the idea create or improve rules, regulations, and mechanisms to publicly hold government officials answerable to their actions?	*There are rules, regulations, and mechanisms in place that call upon government actors to justify their actions, act upon criticisms or requirements made of them, and accept responsibility for failure to perform with respect to laws or commitments.*
Does the idea make the government accountable to the public and not solely to internal systems?	*Are there mechanisms that facilitate accountability from independent entities?*
Technology & Innovation for Transparency and Accountability	
Governments embrace the importance of providing citizens with open access to technology, the role of new technologies in driving innovation, and the many benefits of increasing its capacity	
Will technological innovation be used in conjunction with one of the other three OGP values to advance either transparency or accountability?	

Criteria Template

	Criteria Category
1	Verifiability
2	Relevance to OGP Principles
3	Potential Impact
4	Public Participation and Civil Society Engagement
5	Feasibility
6	Alignment with Local, National and International Priorities
7	Other Aspects

- **Category**: There are seven categories included that allow a comprehensive assessment of each idea. More categories may be added as the LFP sees fit.

- **Sub-Category**: These are the different topics within the category.

- **Attribute**: Within the attributes one or more specific actions can be included that contribute to the sub-category. These are the main features needed to support the sub-category.

Category	2	Relevance to OGP Principles	
Sub-Category	2.1.	*Transparency and Access to Information*	
Attribute	2.1.1.	Disclose more information to the public?	• Publication of all government-held information (as opposed to only information on government activities)? • Proactive or reactive releases of information?
Attribute	2.1.2.	Improve the quality of information disclosed to the public?	• Does the idea increase the frequency of data published or the publishing & sharing of information on financial reporting & regulations, particularly those for government & civil society?
Sub-Category	2.2	*Public and Civic Participation*	
Attribute	2.2.1.	Does the idea create or improve opportunities, or capabilities for the public to inform or influence decisions?	• Does it create more opportunities for citizens to use information, monitor systems and provide feedback • Protocols established to ensure incorporation of feedback? • Spaces and platforms for dialogue and co-creation with civil society?

Prioritization Customization

The criteria template may be altered to reflect the particular needs of the component. LFP's are welcomed to include additional categories, sub-categories and attributes into their prioritization matrix so long as the same matrix is used to evaluate all ideas.

How much importance to give to each category and sub-category?
The LFP will decide how many possible points to assign within each category and how many possible points for each sub-category. Within each category the LFP will establish the rules for determining if the idea meets the criteria.

The LFP may determine this criteria score however they would like so long as the two following conditions are met:

- The criteria scoring sheet must be the same for evaluating all ideas;

- The rules for scoring ideas must be clearly established **prior to evaluating ideas**.

Prioritization Customization Guidance

	Criteria	Example Scoring A	Example Scoring B
1	Verifiability	30	30
2	Relevance to OGP Principles	30	40
3	Potential Impact	30	40
4	Public Participation and Civil Society Engagement	30	35
5	Feasibility	30	25
6	Alignment with Local, National and International Priorities	30	20
7	Other Aspects	30	20
	TOTAL	**210**	**210**

Example A: *Even distribution*. All categories have the same importance.

Example B: ***Differing points for categories***. Categories are assigned differing

For this example the details at the sub-category and attribute level have been removed to allow a clearer illustration

Prioritization Customization Guidance

Example C: *Even distribution*. All sub-categories have the same importance and within each sub-category all attributes have the same importance.

Example D: *Even distribution for sub-categories and rules for attributes*. Even distribution for points for each sub-category, but within each sub-category there are thresholds to determine if the sub-category criteria has been met.

Example E: *Rules/thresholds for each sub-category*. The number of points for the category is determined by whether the idea meets specific thresholds within each sub-category.

Example F: *Rules/thresholds for category as a whole*. The category's criteria is considered fulfilled if the idea meets one or more of the sub-category's criteria.

For this example the details at the attribute level have been removed to allow a clearer illustration

	Criteria	Example Scoring C	Example Scoring D	Example Scoring E	Example Scoring F
2.	**Relevance to OGP Principles**	**40 possible**	**40 possible**	**40 possible:** 40 points if 3 or more sub-categories are fulfilled; 20 points if 2 or more; 10 points if 1 or more; 0 points if none	**40 possible:** 40 points if 1 or more sub-categories are fulfilled; 0 points if none
2.1.	*Transparency and Access to Information*	10	10		
2.1.1.	Disclose more information to the public?	2.5	If two or more attributes apply 10 points, if less than two 0 points	Must meet 2/4 attributes to be considered fulfilled	Must meet 2/4 attributes to be considered fulfilled
2.1.2.	Improve the quality of information disclosed to the public?	2.5			
2.1.3.	Improve accessibility of information to the public?	2.5			
2.1.4.	Enable the right to information?	2.5			
2.2.	*Public and Civic Participation*	10	10		
2.2.1.	Does the idea create or improve opportunities, or capabilities for the public to inform or influence decisions?	5	If both apply 10 points, otherwise 0	At least one attribute met to be considered fulfilled	At least one attribute met to be considered fulfilled
2.2.2.	Does the idea create or improve the enabling environment for civil society?	5			
2.3.	*Public Accountability*	10	10		
2.3.1.	Does the idea create or improve rules, regulations, and mechanisms to publicly hold government officials answerable to their actions?	5	If both apply 10 points, otherwise 0	At least one attribute met to be considered fulfilled	At least one attribute met to be considered fulfilled
2.3.2.	Does the idea make the government accountable to the public and not solely to internal systems?	5			
2.4.	*Technology & Innovation for Transparency & Accountability*	10	10		
2.4.1.	Will technological innovation be used in conjunction with one of the other three OGP values to advance either transparency or accountability?	10	10	Attribute must be met	Attribute must be met

Thank you!