



OGPAU Engagement report

Development of Australia's first National Action Plan

Contents

Purpose of this document	2
Highlights	3
How we engaged	4
Purpose of engagement	4
Three stages of engagement:	4
Approach to engagement	5
How stakeholders engaged.....	7
Stay informed	8
Get involved	9
Input received	12
Submissions	12
Key themes	12
Sub-categories of the key themes	13
Outputs of engagement.....	15
Request for ongoing engagement.....	16
Lessons learned.....	17
What worked well	17
Opportunities for improvement	18
Recommendations	21
1. Publish this report.....	21
2. Update stakeholders and ‘close the loop’	21
3. Consultation to finalise the National Action Plan	21
4. A separate engagement process about Parliamentary Openness.....	22
5. Ongoing engagement for the National Action Plan OGP	22
6. Informal engagement with and among stakeholders	24
7. Australia’s attendance at the OGP Summit.....	25
8. Start engagement for the second National Action Plan earlier	25
Appendix A: Sub-categories of themes – summary of input received	26

Purpose of this document

This document is a summary of engagement undertaken between November 2015 and 19 May 2016 for the development of Australia's first Open Government National Action Plan.

It summarises the channels used for engagement, how stakeholders used these channels during the engagement period and the key themes of input received during engagement. It also outlines lessons learned by engage2 during the process, and our recommendation to the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet (PM&C) for ongoing engagement with stakeholders during the delivery and implementation of the National Action Plan.

The strategy to engage stakeholders during the development of the National Action Plan was published as a draft in February 2016 as an extension of the consultation plan outlined by PM&C in November 2015. Updates made during the project and the original consultation plans are all available on the OGPAU website: <https://ogpau.govspace.gov.au/contribute/>

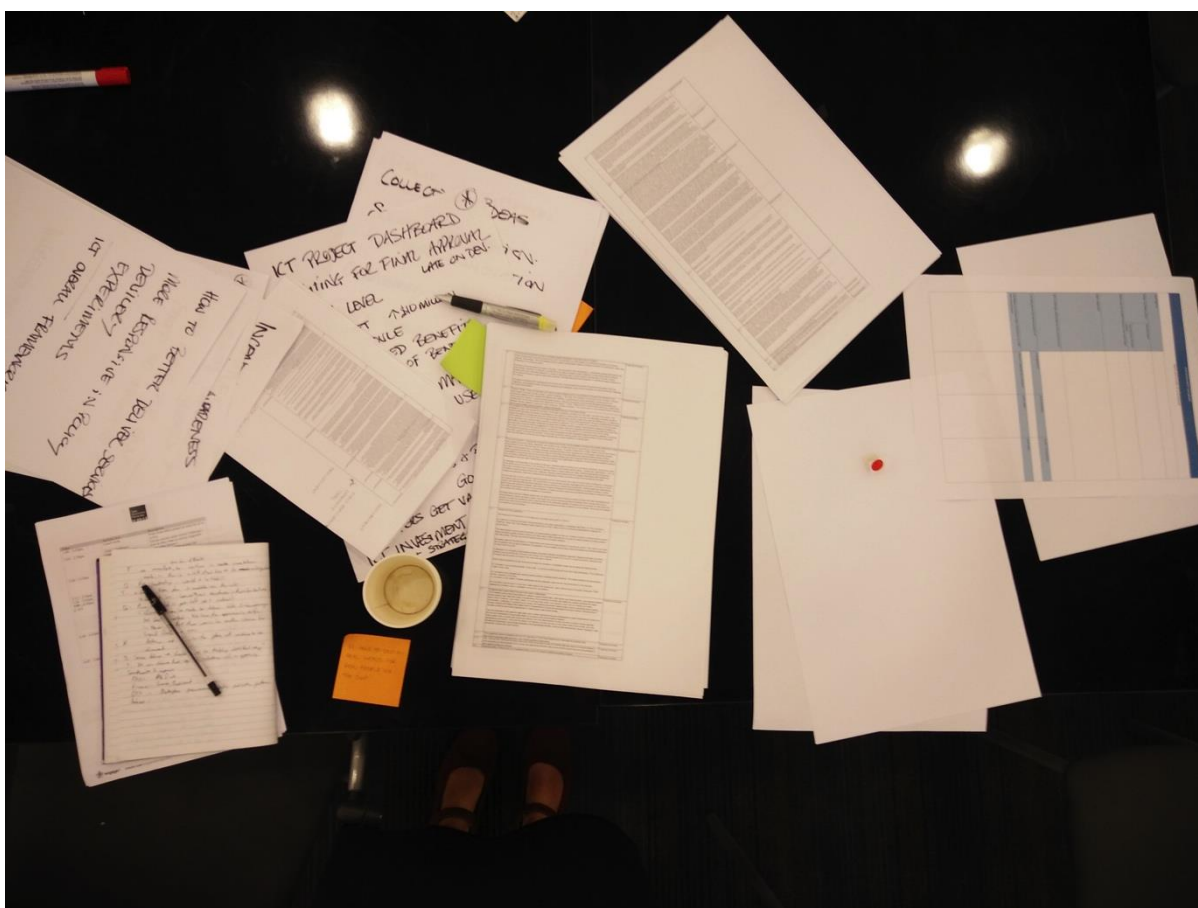


Image 1: Photograph of materials on the table at the co-creation workshop Canberra

Highlights

Stakeholder engagement

- 88 stakeholders provided 302 submissions between 15th November 2015 and 19th May 2016. This included 196 suggested actions, 3 emailed submissions and 103 comments on the wiki and blog.
- 486 stakeholders were informed about the opportunity to participate in the process through 16 email updates sent by the project team between November and May 2016.
- 4,067 people came to the website between 15 November and 19 May 2016. Over 55% returned for a total of 7,287 sessions and 15,545 page views.
- 987 people came to the wiki between 2 February and 19 May 2016. Over 50% returned for a total of 2,444 sessions and 8,680 page views.
- The stakeholder list now includes 430 stakeholders – a 34% increase since 1 February 2016. 84 of these stakeholders have consented to ongoing engagement.
- 63 people participated in the co-creation workshop – this included 39 civil society stakeholders (incl. state & local governments, and the NSW Information Commissioner) and 15 representatives from Commonwealth agencies: 6 from the project team (PM&C plus engage2), 2 from the Civil Society Support Unit, 1 observer from a Minister's office.

Types of Stakeholders

- Stakeholders were located across Australia, with the exception of the Northern Territory and Tasmania.
- Stakeholders represented diverse interests and sectors across the Open Government spectrum from Open Data and Access to Information, to Public Participation and increased Transparency and Accountability. Sectors represented include Government, Private and NGO sectors.

How they participated

- Participants engaged and provided input in the process as follows:
 - 162 people attended information sessions in four capital cities across Australia
 - 25 people participated in the blog
 - 71 people participated in the wiki
 - 88 people provided suggested actions and made submissions
 - 65 people participated in 12 teleconferences
 - 63 people contributed to the co-creation workshop
 - 91 people were contacted by the project team by phone during the process
 - 187 people used the hashtag #ogpau between November 2015 – May 2016.

How we engaged

Purpose of engagement

To encourage collaboration among stakeholders across Australia, working with them to develop suggested actions to be included in the Open Government National Action Plan.

Three stages of engagement:

There were five stages of the project, the first three involved engagement (see image 2).

1. Stage 1: Preparation, framework and history (November – December 2015).

To inform stakeholders and encourage their input into the design of consultation and input into the background and context sections of the document

2. Stage 2: Raise awareness, gather suggestions (January – March 2016)

To promote the project and encourage stakeholders to suggest potential actions for consideration in the National Action Plan.

3. Stage 3: Prioritisation and drafting workshop (April – May 2016)

To encourage discussion about, and prioritisation of, suggested actions and co-create templates for potential commitments for Ministers and Cabinet to consider in Stage 4.

4. Stage 4: Consideration of the National Action Plan by the Australian Government.

5. Stage 5: Launch of the National Action Plan.

At the time of writing, stages 4 and 5 had been delayed by the timing of the Federal election, and the associated caretaker conventions.

Please refer to the strategy document for more information about the stages, objectives for each stage and channels used for engagement: <https://ogpau.govspace.gov.au/contribute/>

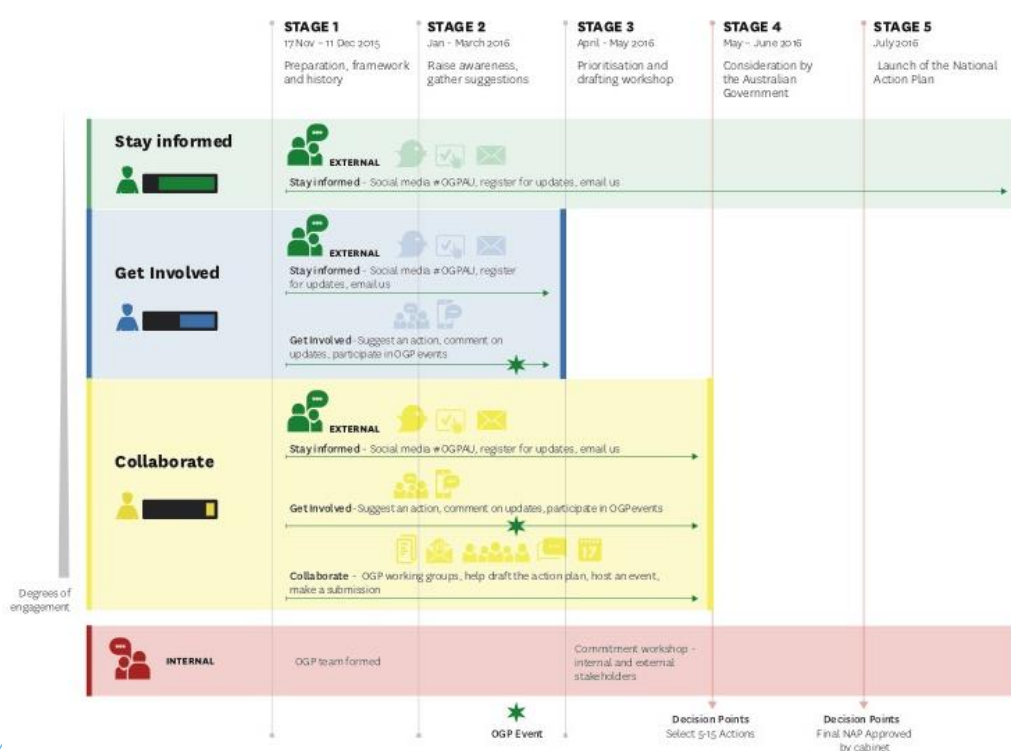


Image 2: Stages of engagement

Approach to engagement

Engagement was designed to encourage participation from anyone. It was not a deliberative or representative process, but we did our best to reach stakeholders across Australia. engage2 sought to raise awareness of the project and suggested actions, as well as promote opportunities to participate.

Our approach was: open; transparent; accessible; responsive; efficient for stakeholders and government; and we intentionally set out to build stakeholder capabilities to engage in the process.

The project team was named publicly and all communications were signed off with their direct contact details; stakeholders could easily contact the project team at any time to get support and have their questions answered. Multiple channels were used to make it easy for people to participate at varying degrees of engagement. Weekly updates were provided about engagement and teleconferences took place as open discussions with questions answered in real time; records of teleconferences were uploaded to the wiki for those interested who could not attend.

engage2 identified 'primary stakeholders' including state government Open Government teams, Local Government Associations, related professional associations and convenors of Open Government networks. engage2 engaged with them directly at the start of the process so they could engage their networks early on. engage2 also attended industry events and provided newsletter content, and 'Introduction to Open Government' and 'How to Suggest an Action' tips and templates content for stakeholders to share with their networks.

Degrees of engagement

We accommodated three levels of engagement in the process. Participants could:

- Stay informed – by registering for updates
- Get involved – by suggesting an action on the wiki, commenting on updates on the blog; participating in OGP events (teleconferences and co-creation workshop); making a submission
- Collaborate – join an OGP working group; host an event; participate in the co-creation workshop

These levels are presented in image 2, and image 3 outlines how many stakeholders engaged at various levels.

Engagement was promoted through:

- Information sessions run by PM&C during November and December in 4 locations across Australia. The hashtag #ogpau was created and one of these sessions was videocast so participants who could not attend physical locations could join the discussion.
- 16 updates were sent about the project by email and uploaded to the blog.

The channels set up for engagement included:

- OGPAU Website and blog: <http://ogpau.govspace.gov.au>
- OGPAU Wiki – share an idea, comment on others: <http://ogpau.wikispaces.com>
- Email to PM&C at ogp@pmc.gov.au and to engage2 at Amelia@engage2.com.au
- Phone inquiries directly to Amelia Loye (engage2) at 0411950585

- Teleconferences using join.me
- Co-creation workshop in Canberra on 12th April
- Interested stakeholders could request participation from the project team at their events through an online form
- The hashtag #ogpau was created to discuss the project on social media
- Participants could also join the OGP working groups – these were promoted during Stage 2 of the project to encourage stakeholders to suggest an action

How stakeholders engaged

The following image summarises how stakeholders engaged and used channels provided for engagement. These figures are described in more detail below.

DEGREES OF ENGAGEMENT



Stay informed

Stakeholders received weekly updates which were also posted to the blog on the website. Stakeholders could also visit the wiki to see what other people were saying about the project.

Project updates

- 16 updates were posted to the blog and emailed to stakeholders

The website (see image 4)

- 4,067 people came to the website between 15 November and 19 May 2016. Over 55% returned for a total of 7,287 sessions and 15,545 page views.
- Those who did visit spent an average of 2.59 minutes on the website.
- The largest peak for visitors was at the launch of the project on 17 November when 266 people visited the site following the Prime Minister's letter to the Open Government Partnership.

This is presented in image 4 below.

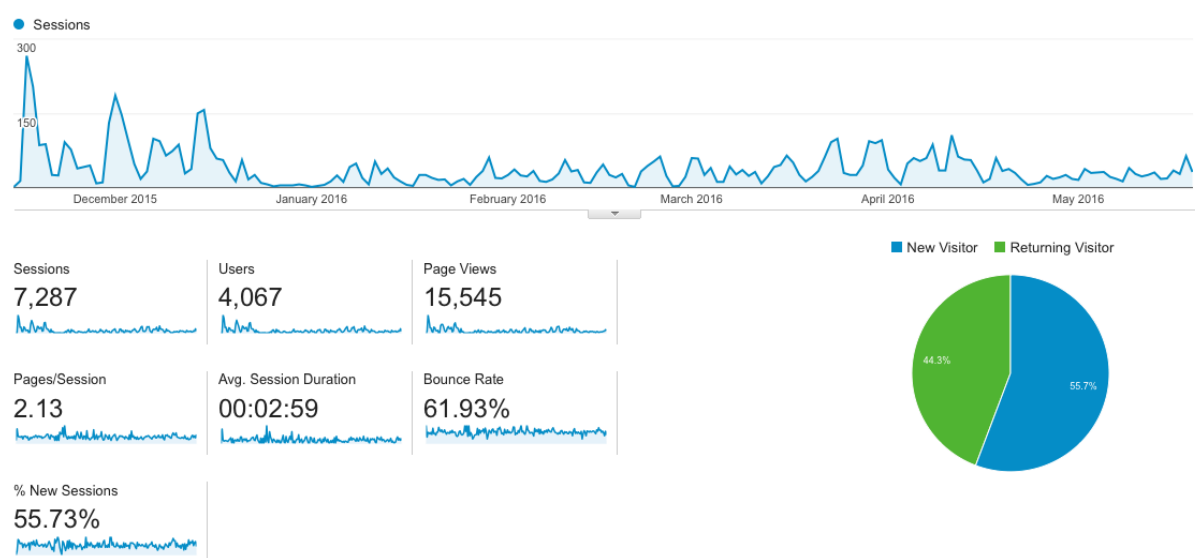


Image 4: Visitors to the website

The wiki

- 987 people came to the wiki between 2 February and 19 May 2016. Over 50% returned for a total of 2,444 sessions and 8,680 page views.
- Those who did visit spent an average of 5.27 minutes on the wiki.
- Peaks included 179 sessions on the final day of submissions on 31 March 2016.
- Between 24 and 31 March (the final week for submissions) there were 281 visitors, who made over 605 sessions viewing 2,658 pages for an average of 7.55 minutes on the site.

This is presented in image 5 below.

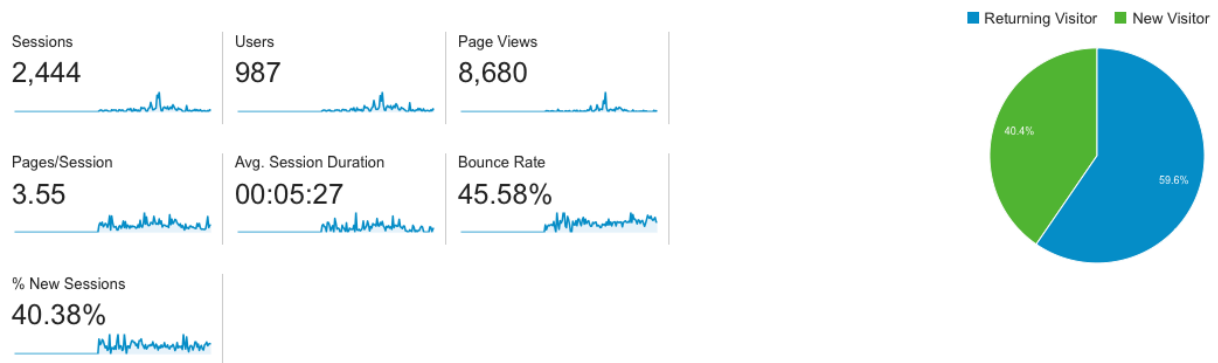


Image 5: Visitors to the wiki

Get involved

All channels were well used by stakeholders. Image 6 provides a breakdown of how stakeholders engaged using the appropriate project channels.

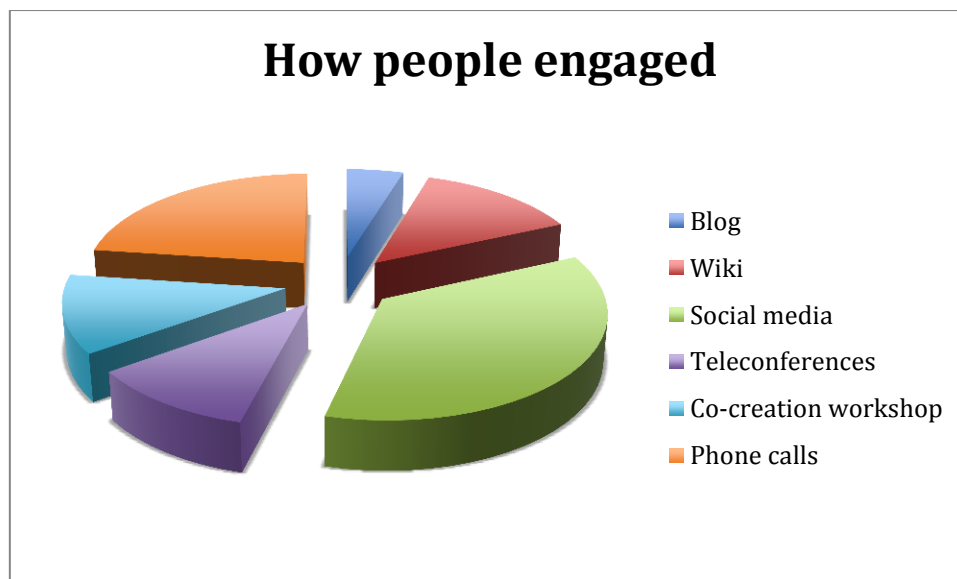


Image 6: How stakeholders used engagement channels

Online engagement – the blog and wiki

- Participants engaged with the project team online through the blog and wiki which resulted in:
 - 59 blog comments from 25 stakeholders
 - 75 people participating in the wiki through 304 posts

#ogpau was mentioned 1097 times by 187 people between 1 November 2015 and 11 May 2016 including:

-
- A word cloud of terms related to the #ogpau project. The most prominent word is 'national' in large blue font. Other significant words include 'commitment', 'commitments', 'transparency', 'information', 'public', 'participation', 'engagement', 'interested', 'suggestions', 'participants', 'departmental', 'consideration', 'negotiations', 'transformation', 'international', 'political', 'corruption', 'johan', 'stakeholders', 'election', 'wither', 'teleconferences', 'grand', 'shreya', 'australians', 'did', 'crippling', 'commissioned', 'submissions', 'addressing', 'psinnovate', 'australe's', 'resources', 'restrictions', 'support', 'innovation', 'thanks', and 'ogpau'. The words are in various shades of blue and are arranged in a circular pattern.

Phone engagement

- ## Emails

- 3 submissions were emailed through OGP@pmc.gov.au

Collaborate

Face-to-face engagement

- 162 people attended the four information sessions in person in November 2015, 45 people logged in to watch the livestreams online.
- 63 people participated in the co-creation workshop on 12 April 2016 in Canberra:
 - 36 from Civil Society – NGOs and individuals who had suggested actions
 - 4 from PM&C, including the Deputy Secretary for Innovation and Transformation
 - 15 staff from Commonwealth agencies including:
 - Digital Transformation Office
 - Department of Finance
 - National Archives of Australia
 - Department of Industry, Innovation and Science
 - 1 from Assistant Minister Taylor's Office
 - The NSW Information Commissioner
 - 2 from the International Open Government Partnership Support Unit
 - 2 from state governments
 - 2 from engage2 to facilitate and manage the process



Image 8: Photograph from the co-creation workshop in Canberra 12 April 2016

Input received

Submissions

88 stakeholders provided submissions between 15 November 2015 and 19 May 2016:

- 302 submissions in total
- 196 suggested actions – 185 on the wiki and 11 on the blog
- 3 emailed submissions
- 103 comments on suggested actions

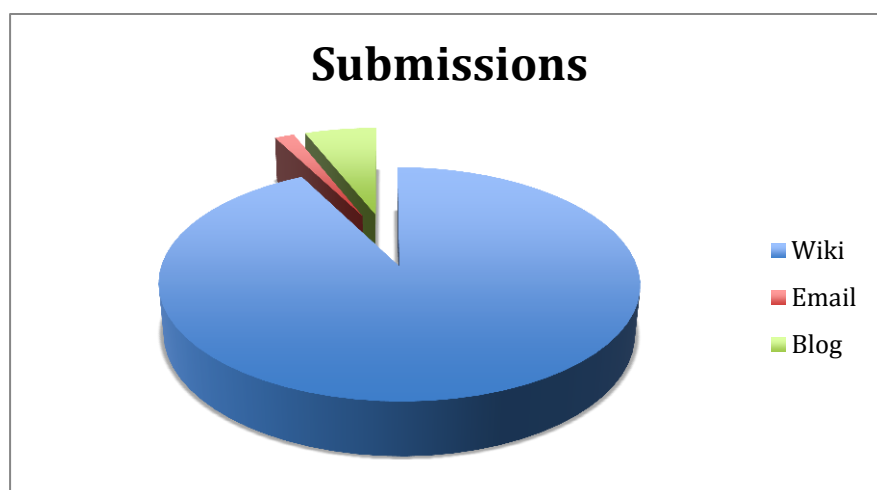


Image 9: How stakeholders submitted proposed actions

Submissions were posted publicly by stakeholders, or on behalf of stakeholders, to the wiki so they could be viewed and commented on by other stakeholders. A spreadsheet of all submissions was also produced and considered by participants at the co-creation workshop.

Key themes

The input (actions and comments) received was categorised into 10 themes*.

Theme No.	Theme	No. of comments/ actions
1	Public Participation – <i>increased input into both policy and agenda setting, online methods, civic education and training for staff</i>	34
2	Government Integrity – <i>procurement, political donations, anti-corruption, parliamentary openness</i>	29
3	Freedom of Information – <i>review of the act, role of the commissioners, privacy, copyright review</i>	20
4	Fiscal Transparency – <i>open budget, political donations</i>	12
5	Public Service Delivery – <i>how Gov work with community and industry, how citizens find services</i>	14
6	Resources Management – <i>sustainable development, working with</i>	4

	<i>indigenous communities, see also OpenData and Government Data for Access to Information and Transparency</i>	
7	<i>Open Data – standardised formats, public register and open raw data, publishing practices for data and publications including natural resource data,</i>	45
8	<i>Government Data for Access to Information and Transparency - extractive industry data and transparency initiative</i>	6
9	<i>Fostering innovation – enabling and delivering innovation within Gov given budget and procurement processes, open innovation models that deliver innovation outcomes rather than tender to deliver outputs, support small to medium size businesses to use open data and deliver services.</i>	20
10	<i>Engagement for OGP – raising awareness now, engaging the States, forums for ongoing engagement, mentoring staff</i>	28

*These figures include comments made on suggested actions and submissions that were provided by email and blog. Further, the figures provided do not add up to total number of submissions, because some of the input received was allocated to more than one theme.

Sub-categories of the key themes

Posts within the 10 themes can be broken into sub-categories to reveal more about their content. Appendix A provides 10 tables with sub-categories for each theme, and the number of times they were raised and commented on.

KEY THEMES



Image 10: Key themes raised during engagement

Outputs of engagement

- All input received during engagement was published in real time on the wiki and is now available on the blog in PDF format and Excel format. Available here: <https://ogpau.govspace.gov.au/category/submissions/>
- All outputs from the workshop have been published here: <http://ogpau.wikispaces.com/Co-creation+workshop+outputs>
- 14 commitment templates were drafted during the co-creation workshop:
 - 2 Open Data: infrastructure, better open data for the public
 - 5 Government Integrity: contract transparency, anti-corruption, open policy and consultation, whistle blower protection, parliamentary conduct
 - 2 Innovation: fostering innovation, opening procurement processes
 - 2 Fiscal Transparency: EITI, beneficial ownership transparency
 - 1 Access to info: FOI and role of OAIC
 - 2 Public Participation: values to guide P2, new ways to engage
 - 1 Ongoing Engagement: see notes on How to manage OGP page
- The stakeholder list now includes 430 stakeholders, a 34% increase since 1 February 2016. 84 of these stakeholders have consented to ongoing engagement to date – see image 11 below. A survey has been set up to gain permission to share contact details.

1. I provide consent to share my contact details with:

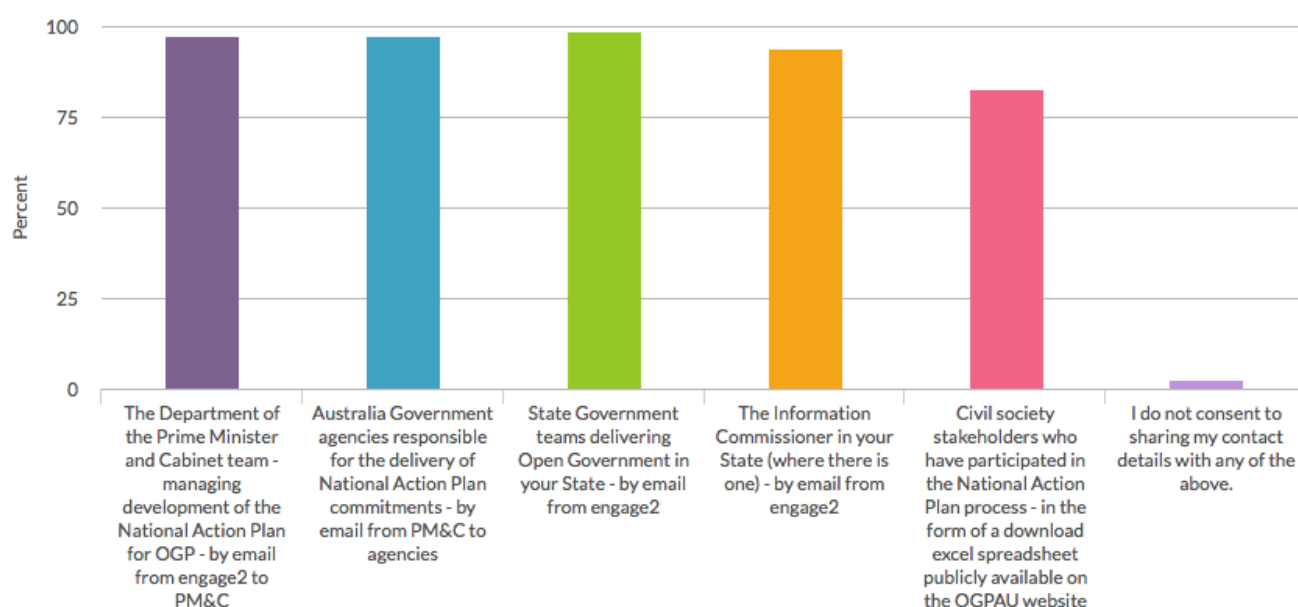


Image 11: Consent to share contact details

Request for ongoing engagement

During the co-creation workshop and since the event in April, several stakeholders have expressed their views about ongoing engagement. They have requested that an interim multi-stakeholder group be set up to enable greater partnership among senior government officials and non-government representatives to engage more of civil society, business and other organisations. They would like this group to report to the Prime Minister to showcase and further develop the draft National Action Plan. After being trialled, they would like to see this interim arrangement established as a formal mechanism for ongoing OGP engagement. They have requested government cover the expenses of members of the interim committee.

Lessons learned

What worked well

- Working with, not for, PM&C meant that engage2 could:
 - relate to, and build personal relationships with, stakeholders which helped to increase trust;
 - be open and transparent about the engagement process and answer questions from our perspective not as representatives of government;
 - be proactive at sharing information and project updates without having to go through editing and approval processes;
 - be responsive and accessible to stakeholders when they had questions;
 - support stakeholders to provide input into formats that made it easier for government to consider and respond to; and
 - encourage engagement and collaboration among them when they had related ideas; which meant collaborative relationships were developed and ideas were refined before the co-creation workshop.
- The teleconferences had several advantages:
 - stakeholders could participate from home or their office, appreciated Amelia answering questions in real time and in front of others, and enjoyed talking to each other;
 - they were informal interactions that gave stakeholders recognition for their investment into the process and helped them build relationships with each other before the workshop which supported ongoing open government delivery;
 - having a clear agenda, structure and facilitation helped keep discussion on track and ensured everyone who participated had significant time for introductions and questions; and
 - using video worked particularly well – even if only available to some stakeholders.
- Online comments required logging in which ensured stakeholders were credited for their investment and input, and also increased accountability of those commenting online.
- Providing a name and direct contact details demonstrated openness and provided a personal touch which stakeholders appreciated. Initially it was thought this would result in more contact from stakeholders and possible spamming, but it actually had the opposite effect. Being available demonstrated transparency and openness, and meant stakeholder questions were answered quickly in a personal fashion that stakeholders appreciated.
- This personalised support also meant that Amelia was able to build good working relationships with motivated and passionate stakeholders making both online and offline engagement, and issues management more effective. For example, through:

- knowing stakeholders and their interests meant Amelia could acknowledge and respond to them directly which helped with moderation;
- by the time stakeholders arrived at the co-creation workshop they knew Amelia and she was able to acknowledge their investment, passions and input, facilitate the dynamics in the room and increase the level of collaboration and co-creation;
- identifying passionate and motivated stakeholders; making sure they were engaged early, that their interests were understood, personally inviting them to have a role in the process and letting them know they can talk openly at any time; and
- being transparent with stakeholders about how their input would be used and offering them support to shape it into useful formats for Government consideration. Connecting them to other stakeholders with similar interests so they can discuss ideas and work together on suggested actions.
- Tracking and reporting input as frequently as possible to both PM&C and the public helped stakeholders understand each other's interests and build on each other's ideas. Publishing comments on the wiki encouraged stakeholders to engage with each other and also helped government understand what stakeholders were interested in so they could discuss the input internally and prepare an official response.

Opportunities for improvement

- A longer lead-time for engagement would have helped to expand the reach of engagement. It was hard to get the attention of the NGO and business sectors. Many had never heard of the Open Government Partnership and communicating the opportunity took time. As stakeholders started to understand the opportunity they were more likely to engage and promote engagement among their networks.
- Increased promotion of the project through media and social media would have helped to increase awareness of the project and may have expanded the reach of engagement.
- Leveraging soft media like industry newsletters and events was very effective. Promoting newsletter content and encouraging greater involvement of the project team in events would have helped increase reach and depth of engagement.
- Stakeholders wanted to see more ownership of the project from PM&C and greater transparency around the way the political arm of government was engaging in the process.
- Greater clarity around the challenges and a statement about issues that were not being addressed through this process was required to manage expectations and would have helped to redirect attention / tension around those topics away from the project.
- To deliver on all the actions suggested, Government would also need to nominate an organisation that could manage and respond to actions suggested for Parliamentary openness and reform. Having an organisation like this involved would have:
 - emphasised the separation of powers between the Parliament and bureaucracy

- helped to demonstrate accountability at that level of Government, and removed the pressure off the project team to manage inquiries about issues outside their remit
- helped to educate stakeholders about role (and limitations) of the bureaucracy in open government making the scope of influence clearer.
- To the point above, it would have been useful at the start of the process for the Open Government Partnership Support Unit to provide greater clarity to both the public and the project team about how these types of issues are usually addressed in action plans among other partners.
- The teleconferences worked well – they were responsive to stakeholders needs and project dynamics - but it may have been better to:
 - have a combination of planned and responsive teleconferences throughout the process. Scheduling teleconferences, particularly later in the process, would have enabled stakeholder interested in meeting each other and participating in person, to organise local events where they could participate as a group; and
 - have a mix of sessions for just stakeholders, and a mix with government representatives. For example, scheduling a regular session with representatives at the beginning and end of a teleconference, then allowing time for open discussion amongst civil society during the middle of the teleconference agenda may have helped to increase the transparency of the internal processes and may have helped to build relationships between stakeholders with government.
- Tracking and reporting input frequently to government and the public could have been done better by providing input from both the blog and wiki page in a format that was easier for both government and stakeholders to consider and respond to.
- Select digital tools and integrate technology used for engagement that makes it easier to track issues, analyse and report data collected through engagement. This process was manual, which was slow, making it hard to show real time summaries of issues and reducing the time available to engage with stakeholders. This would have also helped with the point above.
- Social media listening did not work on this project largely due to the limited promotion of content about the project. Promoting more content would have allowed us visibility of who shared it and built upon it. Understanding this may have helped to identify stakeholders, influencers and networks for engagement around the project and ongoing open government actions across Australia.
- The response to Local Government Associations' engagement was mixed. It is recommended that PM&C engage with these groups more formally to introduce Open Government Partnership and invite their involvement in engaging Local Government Associations.
- An email informing stakeholders about caretaker mode and its impact on the project would have helped to 'close the loop' with stakeholders engaged.
- Engage with representatives from government and civil society from Tasmania and Northern Territory. If representatives are not present, identify potential organisations or individuals likely to be interested and help build capacity in the region.

- Hold co-creation workshops in multiple major cities to allow individuals unable to fund themselves to travel to Canberra to participate.
- Increased engagement with Indigenous and Torres Strait communities and organisation to allow for improved representation in the process.

Recommendations

1. Publish this report

It is recommended that this report be made public to demonstrate transparency and to support the Independent Reporting Mechanism.

2. Update stakeholders and 'close the loop'

Closing the loop of engagement is about wrapping up the current stage of the project, thanking stakeholders for their investment into the process, acknowledging input and advising them about the outcome of the project or next stage of the process.

To close the loop with stakeholders engaged through this process, it is recommended that:

- i. An email update be sent to all stakeholders to:
 - o Thank them for their time, their input and the actions suggested and their support to get the National Action Plan to this stage of development.
 - o Inform them about the status of the plans and how they can stay updated about the project (and the delivery of action).
 - o Request consent for the ongoing use and sharing of their contact details from those who have not already provided it.
 - o Link to this engagement report published on the project or engage2 website.
 - o Invite ongoing contact and/or participation in ongoing engagement for OGP engagement - or to inform them about when to expect an update about the formal ongoing engagement mechanism.
 - o Acknowledge progress on Open Government in Australia more generally.
- ii. Release a detailed outline of how input received to date has been considered and addressed as a compliment to this engagement report. This should include a summary of how each commitment template prepared at the co-creation workshop has been responded to.

3. Consultation to finalise the National Action Plan

Given that the finalisation of Australia's National Action Plan has been held up by the election, it is recommended that after the election PM&C continue to engage stakeholders in the development of the National Action Plan. This engagement should include:

- i. Consultation on the draft National Action Plan – enabling comments or asking questions at specific sections of the document, including each potential commitment;
- OR
- ii. Consultation on the commitment templates drafted at the co-creation workshop with specific questions asked to indicate the Government's position about them and request further input for consideration.

This process will need to clarify which commitments are on the table for further consideration in the National Action Plan and which ones are not. It is highly recommended that clear responses also be provided to actions proposed / drafted commitment templates that will not

be addressed through the current National Action Plan. This may also include a second engagement process, as outlined below.

This process should also seek to reach stakeholders not well represented in the process including:

- Not for profit sector
- Indigenous representatives

If any new commitments are proposed in the draft to be launched for consultation, it is recommended that stakeholders who have provided input to date on related topics and those who may be impacted be engaged directly prior to the launch.

This engagement should include a mix of online and face-to-face engagement, and should get beyond the capital cities. It is recommended that government agencies that will lead drafted commitments nominate a key representative for this engagement and that they are briefed about input to date and relationships built so the investment made by stakeholders is recognised and partnerships for delivery can be established.

4. A separate engagement process about Parliamentary Openness

It is understood that some countries in the OGP have developed a separate Plan for Parliamentary openness and reform. Based on this information and input collected throughout this engagement, it is recommended that the Australian Government consider running a second engagement process so actions that cannot be delivered by government agencies can be considered.

An authority that could accept responsibility to deliver these kinds of actions would need to be nominated to manage this engagement process.

This would help the Government complete the current action plan, emphasise the separation of powers and demonstrate a willingness of the Government to consider development of a second National Action Plan that addresses Parliamentary openness specifically.

5. Ongoing engagement for the National Action Plan OGP

The formal mechanism

The OGP requires that a formal mechanism be created for ongoing engagement. In the co-creation workshop it was proposed that PM&C recommend that a commitment to this formal mechanism be included in Australia's National Action Plan.

It is recommended that this formal mechanism be:

- Populated through an expression of interest that is widely promoted with clear criteria for the group. As a starting point, this criteria might include:
 - representativeness – demographic, across sectors, discursive and regional representation should be sought
 - some experience using Open Data, engaging stakeholders or engaging with government
 - representatives from other levels of government
 - regional open government champions
 - access to variety of networks / industries / communities

- representatives who are experienced at reaching Culturally Linguistically Diverse Communities and people from Non-English Speaking Backgrounds
- funded but not managed by government
- appointed and managed by an independent body and that a secretariat be provided to support the management of this group including:
 - coordination and facilitation of meetings
 - publishing of meeting outputs
 - opportunities for other stakeholders to provide feedback on outputs of the formal mechanism and input into their discussions
 - engagement with the OGP Support Unit and working groups

Several stakeholders formed a group, called the Australian Open Government Partnership Network (AOGPN), early in the engagement process. It is recommended that their members be invited to express their interest in participating in the formal mechanism but that this organisation does not become the formal mechanism.

The stakeholders in this group are highly experienced in Open Government and highly effective advocates. The insight into Open Government they have shown throughout this process and their willingness to drive Open Government in Australia has been invaluable. Their ongoing engagement will be critical to the success of the OGP in Australia. It should be noted that their membership is not representative of the spectrum of topics covered by Open Government, and several stakeholders throughout the engagement process expressed a discomfort with joining the group because they felt their approach was geared to lobbying ~ advocacy as opposed to collaboration.

To meet the proposed criteria for a formal mechanism outlined above, this group should adjust the way they engage with other stakeholders outside of their core team. They would also require a secretariat and ongoing funding to be sustainable and deliver the transparency and engagement required by a formal ongoing engagement mechanism.

Amelia has made these suggestions to four members of the AOGPN Steering Committee directly.

Delivery of the actions proposed

Each of the commitment templates name a lead agency and partners to support the delivery of proposed commitments and actions. It is recommended that the agencies nominated to lead these actions engage with these stakeholders to acknowledge input, enlist support, and demonstrate transparency and the desire to work with stakeholders as soon as possible.

To support this engagement it is recommended that PM&C:

- Brief lead agencies about specific stakeholders engaged throughout the OGP process whose input relates to their commitments and whose involvement would help to support their delivery of actions proposed. Then request consent from stakeholders to share their contact details with agencies.
- Share contact details of those who have provided consent at the co-creation workshop as soon as possible

State government engagement

Some of the commitments proposed require the implementation of standards and the coordination of activities across levels of government. Our engagement with the state and

government Open Government teams was very well received. Several states have significant teams and initiatives and were keen for further leadership and engagement from PM&C about Open Government. Contacts from these engagements have now been shared. It is highly recommended that PM&C send a formal letter to all state government Open Government contacts inviting their input into the National Action Plan before requesting their involvement in the delivery of specific actions.

Local government engagement

engage2 hoped to be able to work with Local Government Associations (LGAs). The response to our engagement with Local Government Associations was mixed. It is recommended that PM&C engage with these groups more formally perhaps before the draft National Action Plan is released, then invite their support for implementation and promotion of Open Government in LGAs more widely.

6. Informal engagement with and among stakeholders

To demonstrate its commitment to Open Government it is recommended that PM&C show leadership and support for others delivering Open Government across Australia by:

- Creating a unique online environment that enables:
 - public reporting of progress against commitments and milestones outlined in the National Action Plan
 - promotion of opportunities to engage / have input / use data etc.
 - stakeholders to engage and collaborate with each other, even forming online communities of practice around topic areas if there is interest
 - stakeholders to offer and request support for open government initiatives
 - stakeholders to upload case studies
 - the formal mechanism to engage with stakeholders and invite their input into their processes; including meeting agendas, materials they develop and their suggestions to Government
 - opportunities to engage stakeholders in the self-assessment process or throughout National Action Plan cycles
 - methods to inform stakeholders about engagement for future National Action Plan development
 - the sharing of materials from the OGP and others around the world that are supporting Government and stakeholders to deliver Open Government. For example the Open Private Sector platform from the World Bank.
 - links to the OGP website and databases of actions from other countries
 - anyone to request involvement in events to talk about the OGP and Open Government more generally
- Creating a suite of materials about the OGP and Australia's National Action Plan that can be downloaded and shared by stakeholders with their networks. This might include a presentation deck, input for newsletters, discussion points for events / workshops, guidance for other levels of Government. It is highly recommended that these materials also include some materials about Open Government actions and benefits to specific industries and sectors e.g. how open data is being used for

collaborative impact and social outcomes in indigenous communities, the open company's initiatives and benefits and examples of how a transparency initiative is affecting/potentially benefitting extractive industries.

- Run high profile open events mid-term with Open Government champions and influencers from around the country and the world, for example the Open State events being run in South Australia in October this year.
- Publishing and sharing contact details of stakeholders with others consent is provided.
- Create a social media channel for the OGPAU project – it is an ongoing project that requires updates and engagement.
- Ensure these activities are well resourced for ongoing content creation, community management and engagement.

This type of approach will make self-assessment and engagement to develop future National Action Plans easier for government. It will enable government to:

1. demonstrate openness, transparency and accountability of Government initiatives
2. keep stakeholders updated which will help to maintain trust
3. maintain up-to-date contact details of stakeholders, and skills and relationships that can be leveraged for open government initiatives
4. stay across Open Government activities going on across Australia.
5. inform self-assessments and leverage stakeholder input into them
6. ensure understanding of stakeholders perception of Government initiatives and interests so they do not come as a surprise through the independent review – this will also help inform initiatives and priorities
7. build relationships among civil society and Government in preparation for the co-creation of development of the next National Action Plan

7. Australia's attendance at the OGP Summit

It is recommended that the Australian Government consider attending the OGP Summit to be held in Paris in December 2016 to demonstrate its commitment to the Open Government Partnership, build relationships with contact points in other countries and gain a deeper understanding of commitments and processes.

8. Start engagement for the second National Action Plan earlier

Prepare now.

Appendix A: Sub-categories of themes – summary of input received

Open data

Themes	Sub-categories	# of times raised in submissions*	Supporting comments
Open Data	JSON format	1	
	Agency data registers	1	
	Engage in setting list of high value data / management / evaluation	3	3
	Participatory budget	1	
	Community estimates	1	
	Central register of public research and data outputs	3	3
	Open Data standards - meta standards and cross-jurisdictional support etc.	9	3
	Extend access and use of natural resource data sets		
	Register of best practice examples	1	
	API / Mashable Gov	2	1
	Open Gov publications	7	
	Improved management of and accessibility to info and records	1	
	Open Data Challenges	2	2
	Use ODI's Open Data Pathway	1	2
	Create a Data Futures Forum and catalyst projects to engage influencers across sectors	1	
	Open Data Linked System	2	
	Pilot projects for use of open data across levels of Gov / sectors	2	
	EU Open Data Monitor style portal	1	
	Declassify Gov data for release	1	
	Open data about Public Sector employment	1	1
	Open personal data options	1	
	Open Data Monitor	1	3
	Open Data Certificates	1	1
	Standards for IoT	1	
	Gov IT practices	1	

Freedom of information

Themes	Sub-categories	# of times raised in submissions*	Supporting comments
Freedom of Information	APIs / Mashable Gov	1	2
	Right to know platform / single point / central team	1	
	Review FOI Act	6	
	Watchdog for Open Gov	1	
	Reappoint commissioner	1	
	Customs data	1	
	Include private contractors	1	
	Copyright exception	1	
	Personal info	1	2
	OAIC	3	
	Cabinet papers	1	
	Consistent metrics to access use	1	

Fiscal transparency

Themes	Sub-categories	# of times raised in submissions*	Supporting comments
Fiscal transparency	Forecasting	1	
	EITI	1	
	Paid legal settlements	1	
	Beneficial ownership	1	3
	Procurement	1	
	Grants	2	
	Participatory budgeting	1	3
	Expenditure reporting	2	
	Open Source	1	
	Open contracting	3	

Fostering innovation

Themes	Sub-categories	# of times raised in submissions*	Supporting comments
Fostering Innovation	Procurement that enables	5	
	Network society	1	
	Unsolicited proposals	1	
	Cross-sector collaboration	1	
	City data infrastructure	1	2
	Utilise superannuation	3	
	Cooperative research centre	1	
	Intellectual property review	1	
	Involve students	1	
	Share code across Gov	1	
	Cultural change	1	
	Reward outcome delivery	1	
	Social Impact Bonds	1	
	Track projects through panels	1	
	Pilot projects in Gov	1	

Government data for access to information and transparency

Themes	Sub-categories	# of times raised in submissions*	Supporting comments
Government Data for Access to Information and Transparency	Industry transparency	2	4
	Sustainable development goals	1	
	FOI review / OAIC	2	
	Cross-sector /cross- jurisdiction data standards	3	
	Natural resources data / standards across Australia	1	

Ongoing engagement for OGP

Themes	Sub-categories	# of times raised in submissions*	Supporting comments
Ongoing engagement for OGP	Advisory body	1	
	Grand Challenges	3	
	AOGPN	1	
	Engage beyond cities	2	
	Indigenous engagement in OGP	3	
	Engagement platform	1	
	Interagency / cross jurisdictional engagement	1	
	Formal mechanism	1	
	Vision statement	2	
	Standards	1	
	Sustainable development goals	1	
	Further consultation	1	
	Establish team for OGP engagement	1	
	NFP sector engagement	1	
	Private sector	1	
	Iterative plan	1	
	Coordination of Gov process to review and develop OG plans	1	
	Education campaign	1	
	Australian Open Gov research centre	1	
	Citizens Jury for OGP plan	1	
	Review and report progress of OGP implementation	1	
	Test open data platforms, engage in design of online service	1	

Government integrity

Themes	Sub-categories	# of times raised in submissions*	Supporting comments
Government Integrity	Independent Parliamentary Entitlements System	1	
	Transparent contracts	1	
	Parliamentarian calendars	1	
	Feedback systems	1	
	Changes to parliamentary code of conduct	1	
	Clearer processes	1	
	Regular legislative openness review	1	
	Legal privilege and FOI	1	
	Whistle blower legislation	1	
	Federal ICAC	3	
	Register of lobbyists	1	
	Political donations	2	
	Parliamentary openness declaration	1	
	Timing of hansards / proceedings release	1	
	Public commitment to anti-corruption and applicable International Open Data standards	1	
	Parliamentary integrity system	1	
	Online register of community plans	1	
	Collate local Gov datasets	1	
	Corporate memory	1	
	Annual report MPs	1	
	Parliamentary integrity commissioner	1	

Resource Management

Themes	Sub-categories	# of times raised in submissions*	Supporting comments
Resource Management	Single platform for NRM & EI data across Australia	1	
	Standards for publishing and monitoring of NRM data	1	
	Data requirements for triple bottom line assessments	1	

Public Participation

Themes	Sub-categories	# of times raised in submissions*	Supporting comments
Public Participation	Private sector engagement	1	
	Civic education	3	
	Standards & Guidance, Capabilities	4	3
	Challenge platform	1	2
	Open approach to unsolicited proposals	1	1
	Citizen introduced legislation	1	2
	Longer exposure period	1	
	Parliamentary committee for each Bill	1	
	Weighting of input	1	
	Build guidance and capabilities	1	2
	Online engagement platform	5	
	Working group to scope P2 opportunities	2	
	Engage in food policy	1	
	Public Advisory Panel - peak organisation for P2	1	2
	Open up engagement / invited data / share across agencies	4	
	Indigenous participation	1	3
	Public participation in statistical classifications		
	Open policy	2	1
	Open international agreements	1	1
	Public satisfaction and open democracy survey	1	1
	Deliberation on complex issues	1	2
	Big data to listen		
	Networked society	1	
	Use participatory budgeting for grant funding	1	3
	Evaluate effectiveness	1	
	P2 Champions	1	
	Citizen juries / random selection	1	2

Public Service Delivery

Themes	Sub-categories	# of times raised in submissions*	Supporting comments
Public Service Delivery	P2 in Public Service challenges	3	1
	Open Data in Public Service Challenge	1	
	Build capabilities	2	
	Corporate memory	2	
	Natural Resources open data	1	
	Transparent decision making / case management in immigration services		
	Data sharing across agencies	2	
	Digital information management and preservation	1	3
	P2 in open data priorities	2	
	Mandatory APIs when delivering for Gov	1	3
	Open Gov plan for each agency	1	



Amelia Loye Engagement Specialist
+61 411960585 amelia@engage2.com.au
@Emotivate www.engage2.com.au