• Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

• 16.10 **Ensure public access to information** and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements

• How can nations, intergovernmental organizations and civil society **measure good governance targets relating to access to information**?
Openness ≠ Transparency and Accountability

Openness is good but . . .

The focus of measurement should be on the legal right to information
• How to measure the legal right to information?

**De Jure**
- Is there a law?
- How good is the law?

**De Facto**
- How well is the law implemented?
- How well is it working in practice?
TYPES OF DE FACTO RTI INDICATORS

INPUT ORIENTED

• Measurement of the capacity to, and mechanics of, implementing an RTI law e.g., what capacities a public administration has to implement
• Example: Carter Center's ATI Implementation Assessment Tool*

OUTPUT ORIENTED

• Measurement of the Operation of RTI Laws
• Example: Country Reporting on RTI Law*

OUTCOME ORIENTED

• Measurement of the Outcome of the Operation of RTI Laws i.e., actual societal conditions have improved
• Example: World Bank RTI Indicators on Drivers of Effectiveness

*Scope of measurement may be at the country level or at the level of public bodies/agencies
RTI effectiveness is the capacity of the RTI regime to disclose information as intended by the RTI law in a particular country.

**First-degree outcomes**

*Information disclosure:*
Responsiveness to demand for information (rate, quality, and timeliness of responses; amount, relevance, and regularity of proactively disclosed information)

**Second-degree outcomes**

*Information usage for accountability:*
Strategic use of RTI to establish accountability measures and improve operational efficiency (e.g., anti-corruption preventative and investigative mechanisms, improved service delivery, etc.)

**Third-degree outcomes**

*Institutionalization of information access, even if regularly contested:*
Shift in bureaucratic culture of secrecy

*Improved development outcomes:*
Increased gender equality, standards of living, education and health outcomes, etc.

Source: Trapnell and Lemieux (2014), Right to Information: Identifying Drivers of Effectiveness in Implementation
TYPES OF OUTCOME ORIENTED RTI INDICATORS

- Measurement of the Outcome of the Operation of RTI Laws i.e., actual societal development has been achieved
- Direct measures of outcomes
  - Experience-based
  - Example: results of test requests for information
  - Perception-based
  - Example: people perceive information to be more freely available
- Measures of Drivers of outcomes
  - Example: World Bank Indicators on Drivers of Effectiveness

*Scope of measurement may be at the country level or at the level of public bodies/agencies*
Drivers of RTI Implementation Effectiveness

1. Enabling Conditions
2. Demand for Information
3. Institutional Capacity
4. Oversight

Source: Trapnell and Lemieux (2014), Right to Information: Identifying Drivers of Effectiveness in Implementation
INDICATORS ON INFORMATION

RTI Indicator Framework

Researchers will assign a score 0-10 for each scored indicator (S), using the criteria provided as basis for scoring. Researchers are also expected to provide an adequate explanation for the score in the form of a few sentences or paragraph. In addition, at least 2 sources are required as evidence in support of the score for each indicator. Example sources are provided. Preferable sources should be considered priority by researchers, and collected if at all possible.

83 total indicators: 53 scored indicators (S); 12 external indicators (E); 18 aggregated indicators (A)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A. Enabling Conditions</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.1 Legal framework for RTI</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.1-1 Right to Access</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.1-2 Scope</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.1-3 Requesting procedures</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.1-4 Exceptions</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.1-5 Appeals</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.1-6 Sanctions</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.1-7 Promotional measures</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.1-8 Proactive disclosure</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.2 Advocacy efforts</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.2-1 Passage of law</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A.1. Legal framework for RTI: Quality of legal framework assessed against international standards

A.1-1. Right to Access  Score x 1.67
A.1-2. Scope  Score x 0.33
A.1-3. Requesting procedures  Score x 0.33
A.1-4. Exceptions  Score x 0.33
A.1-5. Appeals  Score x 0.33
A.1-6. Sanctions  Score x 1.25
A.1-7. Promotional measures  Score x 0.625

Source: Global RTI Rating subscores, normalized on a scale 0-10

A.1-8 Proactive disclosure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>0</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Proactive disclosure is not mandated in any laws or regulations, nor in any government policy document or decree.</td>
<td>Proactive disclosure is mandated in some agencies by regulation or policy document.</td>
<td>Proactive disclosure is mandated by law, regulation, or decree across all of government.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: RTI law or regulations, policies, decrees