



מערך הדיגיטל הלאומי
نظام الديجيتال الوطني
Israel National Digital Agency



Israel Open Government National Action Plan 2023-2025

A foreword by Shira Lev Ami, Director General of the National Digital Agency

Greetings,

I am pleased and proud to present Israel's Open Government National Action Plan for 2023-2025.

The plan reflects another step towards realizing the vision of creating and establishing an open government, one that maintains a relationship based on trust and reciprocity between the citizens and the public systems.

Increasing citizens' trust in the public service is based on four fundamental principles underlying the Open Government Partnership (OGP): transparency, accountability, equality and citizen involvement. These are essential to advance the State of Israel towards social and economic development and prosperity.

In Israel's National Digital Agency, which promotes a digital transformation policy in the public sector systems in Israel and the development of digital products for the public, we believe that the use of innovative digital technologies is a key and extremely important means in the ability to reduce social gaps and increase equality, in strengthening public trust in the government by improving service to citizens, and in sharing knowledge and using data to improve processes and public products.

Out of a belief in and connection to these values, our membership in the International Open Government Partnership pushes us forward to realize the shared values underlying this partnership.

The Action Plan formulated for 2023-2025 is the result of many months of intensive work, which seeks to reflect meaningful activity based on a joint process with civil society in formulating commitments and promoting informed decision-making processes based on the residents' expectations and contribution to the process.

In recent months, following the events of October 7th, and their ramifications, Israel has had to contend with unprecedented significant social and civic complexities. During this time, a unique connection was forged between civil society and the government, which enabled fast, focused and efficient management of the population. The collaboration with high-tech companies, social organizations and individual civic initiatives has given rise to many ventures that today serve as an integral part of the National Digital Agency and have changed the face of the anticipated digital strategy in Israel.

For this reason, we approached the international organization, which agreed to our request to update the plan to include a new and relevant project, which is now an example of a wide range of activity that was not reflected in the plan submitted prior to the war.

The plan is the result of inter-ministerial and inter-sectoral collaboration, which led to the formulation of seven projects in four areas: data and technology, climate, law and gender.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Katzir-Shtibel Foundation for leading the process on behalf of Israel's National Digital Agency and all our partners in government, civil society and business society.

With the implementation of the plan, we are confident that together we will lead Israeli society and government into a new and advanced era, helping to reduce social gaps and strengthen public trust in government and public services.

With regards and appreciation,



Shira Lev Ami

Director General of the National Digital Agency



Introduction to Israel's Open Government National Action Plan 2023-2025

Introduction

On April 1st, 2012, the Israel Government decided to join the "Open Government Partnership" initiative (OGP), based on a progressive democratic notion of government, which ascribes importance in promoting and deepening the relationship between the government and its citizens¹. By joining the Partnership, the government formulated four basic principles for "open government" in Israel, based on the Partnership's fundamental tenets: transparency, accountability, public participation, and implementation of technological innovation. The Israeli Government deems the values of "open government" to be an innovative model, and an opportunity to strengthen the infrastructure for encouraging informed policy processes, in line with the public's positions, alongside improving service to residents, and at the same time, strengthening trust between the governmental system and the residents. This outlook constitutes the creation of a necessary basis for economic growth, social resilience and government stability.

The Open Government Partnership principles according to the government's resolution

Transparency – The Government of Israel respects freedom of information and is committed to promoting transparency in the public sphere. Therefore, the Government will take steps to promote transparency and will make information of public importance accessible to the public, while considering individual rights and other interests. The Israeli Government declares that the information held by the Government is a public resource, and it will therefore act to provide the public with maximum access thereto and the option of processing and using it, and will act to make personal government services and personal-government information accessible, for the provision of quality service and the exercise of rights and for increasing public control over government performance – all subject to the limitations prescribed by law. Within this framework, the Government will take steps to expand the scope of databases made available for public use, with an emphasis on information of economic value, public interest, and relevance to the activities of civil society organizations, while involving the public in general, and civil society in particular, in setting priorities for open information. Access to government services was a key component and an expression of transparency of digital governance and the promotion of democracy according to the OGP; However, today, the OGP has moved forward in keeping with the changing world, and established additional areas, such as equality and climate, as part of the principles of transparency.

Accountability – The Government of Israel will take steps to promote the principle of accountability of elected officials towards their constituents, as part of a concept that aspires to realize the public's right to audit government performance, and to examine the performance of elected officials and government ministries according to clear criteria. The Government will take steps to promote, improve and make governance processes accessible through mechanisms of transparency, control and accountability with respect to the work of government ministries, with the aim of promoting good governance and increasing trust in government systems. This principle is backed by the vision of the currently updated National Digital Strategy of a simple, unified, secure, proactive, personalized and accessible public service that leverages the digital revolution to reduce social gaps, promote sustainable economic growth, and strengthen public trust in government. The activity will focus on implementing government resolutions and action plans, using innovative information technologies to make government information and services accessible. As part of the Government's responsibility to create accessible and personalized service for the needs of residents and businesses (public service delivery), and pursuant to the Israeli Government's resolution anchoring the principles of formulating government service, and as part of the Government's accountability towards its citizens, regulation will also be established, enabling the proactive release of information and its efficient use, while streamlining the transfer of inter-ministerial information for the benefit of residents ("Ask once"), making legislation and secondary legislation accessible, and making budget information in the various ministries accessible. To implement this principle, cooperation between the government, local authorities, civil society, the business sector and all public sector organizations will be strengthened.

¹ Government Resolution No. 4515: https://www.gov.il/he/departments/policies/israeli_forum_open_government.

Public Participation – The Government of Israel will take steps to promote processes of public participation in planning and execution of government work processes, with the aim of contributing to decision-making processes, improving the implementation of government policy, and strengthening public trust in government systems. The Government places emphasis on increasing public trust in government systems and in strengthening public trust, empowering citizens, and strengthening the connection between them and the governmental system. In the course of the work on an open government program, the Israeli Government worked to expand the scope of consultation with the public in decision-making processes. The Israeli Government will promote collaboration with the business and civilian sectors; Promote initiatives and projects in the field of information transparency and its accessibility to the public; And will present work plans of government ministries, to enable the public to monitor the compliance with the targets and schedules set, the maintenance of budgetary frameworks, and the quality of implementation. Special emphasis was placed on increasing civil society's trust in the Government, and a commitment was written based on government-civil society work.

Implementation of innovative technologies – Based on the "citizen-centered" approach, which guides the concept of government service, the Government of Israel will act to promote and improve the quality and accessibility of government services to residents of all population groups, with the help of technological innovation and data-based tools, and adaptation to the needs of residents from different populations. The Government will develop and implement innovative data-based strategies and platforms and will develop technological tools capable of improving the flow of government information, the discourse between the government and the citizen and the government service to the public. The Government must overcome organizational, political, and social difficulties to bring about the necessary changes, using the implementation of advanced technologies and placing assimilation processes at the forefront of the Government's priorities and the central and ministerial government leadership – is an essential condition for success.

Background to the writing of the National Action Plan

On October 7th, 2021, at the height of the COVID-19 pandemic and between challenging periods of several government election campaigns, the Government ICT Authority (later renamed the National Digital Agency) published a call for proposals for the creation of the fourth National Plan for open government, requesting government bodies, civil society organizations, academia, and business entities and start-ups, to submit projects and ideas that will serve as the basis for the National Plan. It should be noted that the call for proposals was intended, *inter alia*, to serve as a professional reference and response to criticism conveyed by the OGP organization in its IRM report (Independent Report Mechanism) in 2020 on the previous action plans of Israel's governments, emphasizing the need to make a fundamental change in its *modus operandi* in this area.²

The purpose of the call for proposals was to create an actionable national action plan that relies, unlike its predecessors, on the four tenets mentioned above. The importance of embarking on this journey stemmed from the desire and need to build renewed trust between civil society, academia and the government, and to create fertile and stable ground for the continued joint work between these bodies.

A total of 115 proposals were submitted following the call for proposals, at different levels of maturity and in a wide range of fields and topics relating to the OGP policy areas.³ Concurrently with this call, volunteers from government ministries, business entities and civil society were contacted to take part in the screening and work on the submitted plans. It should be emphasized that the response in this case was also very high, amounting to 100 volunteers from all sectors.

To deepen and focus the work on the most precise and effective modes of implementation, the JDC-Elka organization, which has experience in integrating complex multi-sectoral collaborations, joined the open government process. In addition, an accompanying multi-sectoral forum of twenty members was established, which took upon itself the task of accompanying the writing, the thought and the refinement of building the process, pursuant to the principles and guidelines of the global OGP. Thus, creating a cross-

² <https://www.opengovpartnership.org/documents/israel-implementation-report-2017-2019/>.

³ Link to the site in Hebrew: <https://govextra.gov.il/ict-authority/ogp/home/ogp-plan-22-24/>.

sectoral consultation mechanism, with the participation of senior representatives from government ministries, academia, third sector organizations and the public.

As part of the Israel's Government's commitment to the Open Government Partnership Roadmap, the Government will set in this document a series of clear goals for the years 2023-2025 for each of the projects mentioned below.

Methodology

As part of the process of formulating government commitments within the framework of the OGP, a significant public participation process was carried out, and as part of the lessons learned from the IRM report on Israel's previous action plans, effort was made in the creation of a joint process with civil society with respect to formulating commitments and promoting informed decision-making processes, based on the residents' expectations and their contribution to the process.

In the first stage, individual consultations were conducted through individual and group meetings with a number of civil society organizations operating in the fields of open government, including the Movement for Freedom of Information, the Public Knowledge Workshop ("Hasadna"), the Center for Citizen Empowerment, the Israel Democracy Institute, and Civic Leadership, with the aim of creating a joint working interface and understanding how best to structure the process of cooperation between the government and civil society in preparation for formulating the plan. Subsequently, an orderly research process was conducted through rounds of interviews with officials in the various government ministries and with representatives of civil society, in order to map the areas relevant to Israel's Action Plan. The issues raised were many and varied, and included issues of data transparency, maturity of government information, digital tools for public participation, accessibility of data to residents, social procurement, open budget, exhaustion of rights, mental health, circular economy, zero-emissions economy, climate challenges, and more. It should be noted that the matter of making government information accessible to residents, the matter of connecting data between the central government and civil society, the working interface between the central government and local government and civil society, and increasing public trust in the government have emerged as the most pressing issues.

Later, three launch events were held – for the government, civil society, academia, and business entities and startups, in order to reveal the beginning of work on the plan; Harness and recruit diverse partners from government, academia and civil society; And mark the beginning of the process of collecting ideas from the public and establishing the plan's accompanying forum. Using a digital form, 115 proposals for projects were submitted over the course of a month and a half, all of which were made accessible with full transparency on a [unique website established for the Israeli National Open Government Plan](#).

After receiving the proposals and sorting them according to categories and areas, five key action areas were selected. The proposals were examined by the accompanying forum and volunteers from all sectors and ranked by the work teams based on the various areas. Finally, seven projects were selected as commitments for the National Plan in the fields of **data and technology** (two commitments), **law** (two commitments), **climate** (one commitment), **gender** (one commitment), **public participation** (one commitment) and **emergency and rehabilitation** (one commitment). A working team was formed for each field comprised of government representatives, civil society representatives, representatives of academia and representatives of the business sector from the relevant fields. The meetings were held online, and communication was done via e-mail and in a dedicated WhatsApp group where updates, digital surveys and documents were sent and consultations were held. The task of writing the proposals as commitments was done collaboratively in teams and sent for comments and editing to the government partners and the accompanying forum. The climate group also held a multi-sectoral roundtable, attended by sixty participants from all sectors. During the meetings, various speakers were invited to present ideas for relevant projects or initiatives.

Updating the Plan following the events of October 7th and the "Swords of Iron" War

With the outbreak of the "Swords of Iron" war, new and unique needs were created, in light of the evacuation of the population from the south of the country and later from the north of the country, creating significant challenges in managing the evacuation of the population and providing ongoing services to

citizens in a variety of fields, including education, health – with an emphasis on mental health, sanitation, finance and more. These needs did not have a comprehensive response at the national level.

The wide-ranging government effort has enlisted both local government and civil society in an exceptional manner, to provide quick solutions to the various issues in the complex situation.

Initiatives, both official and informal, have been implemented through exceptional collaboration between various bodies, private and governmental, while investing considerable resources in order to implement them quickly and in zero time. In light of the fundamental change the new situation has created, it was clear that we cannot leave the Israeli government's national plan as it is and without addressing the groundbreaking initiatives constituting a new reality in Israel, and with the understanding that when civil society and the civil service cooperate, their strength increases. One of these initiatives is [the Arava Center](#), which was established overnight in cooperation with the Forum of Growth Companies and the National Digital Agency, to create, together with the government, rapid technological solutions while intaking, training and using volunteers according to the needs of the government, local authorities and citizens.

Another example is the Yachad system, which allows evacuees and victims to report any request or need, so that we can ensure that the appropriate entity in the relevant government ministry assists all family members in the areas of health, education, welfare, social security, immigration and absorption, and more: <https://www.gov.il/he/service/yachad>.

The war, which broke out in October, cast serious doubt on the ability to implement the National Action Plan, as government ministries, authorities, and civil society organizations weren't very available due to the diversion of human and budgetary resources to provide a rapid response to the emergency period and the reconstruction.

Notwithstanding the above, since the outbreak of the Swords of Iron War, a new situation and fertile ground for emergency and rehabilitation initiatives have developed, making it possible to promote open government work under the concept of crisis-driven innovation. It was clear that the situation had to be embraced and commitments had to be made to reflect these initiatives, while placing emphasis on both the great impact on the public and the rehabilitation of public trust in government bodies.

Therefore, a request was made to the OGP to update the national plan submitted shortly before the outbreak of the war, to incorporate new commitments relevant to the unique period, including emergency and rehabilitation projects, all while simultaneously implementing the existing plan.

Today we can proudly say that most of the National Action Plan's original commitments are continuing with us despite the challenging period, and that the government ascribes significant value in the connection between civil society organizations and research bodies, which will undoubtedly be maintained and become an integral and present part of the Israeli government's future work plans.

Summary

Upon completion of the process of formulating the plan and updating it following the events of October 7th and the War, we are proud to submit an action plan that includes seven projects, developed, and built in cooperation with government entities, academia, civil society and business. In order to initiate the implementation of the aforementioned National Action Plan according to the milestones outlined for the next two years (2023-2025), with the blessing of the Director General of the Digital Agency, Ms. Shira Lev Ami, we are pleased to hereby lay the cornerstone for the implementation of the Open Government National Action Plan.

Sincerely,



Keren Katsir Stiebel

Director of the Sustainable Business Development and Corporate Responsibility Unit
The National Digital Agency



Executive Brief on Open Government Commitments

On April 1st, 2012, the Israel Government decided to join the "Open Government Partnership" initiative (OGP), based on a progressive democratic notion of government, which ascribes importance in promoting and deepening the relationship between the government and its citizens. By joining the Partnership, the government formulated four basic principles for "open government" in Israel, based on the Partnership's fundamental tenets: transparency, accountability, public participation, and implementation of technological innovation.

The commitments in the National Plan are projects in the fields of data and technology, climate, law and gender, which were formulated over a long period of time after intensive work by partners and representatives of all sectors, while considering the needs of the residents and adapting to the principles of the National Open Government Partnership.

In this brief, we will briefly summarize the key principles of each of the commitments listed above and, in the tables below.

Civic space and collaboration: Establishing a joint government-civil society venture

In a groundbreaking collaborative partnership model between the government and civil society, the National Digital Agency is embarking on a joint venture with the "Public Knowledge Workshop", specializing in social and public engagement in the sphere of open information usage by the public, aiming to promote use of government data for purposes of budget transparency and government procurement.

This joint venture involves two major projects: Expansion of the "Budget Allocation" project – mirroring to the public the resource allocation in the state budget through an open-source website, which will also be uploaded to the government cloud; Expansion of the "Social Procurement" project – using government data mirroring to the public outsourced social services and the execution of government resolutions. New dashboards will be developed for both these projects, the mapping of government information will be expanded, new data will be added, existing information databases will be improved, a measurement model shall be designed to convey information to the public concerning the execution of government resolutions on social procurement, and the websites will be translated into Arabic and adapted for persons with disabilities.

Climate change: Smart, green transportation

One of the areas of work that the international organization has been promoting in recent years is climate, with an emphasis on data transparency and the work of government and authorities in the field, innovative digital and data-based solutions, public participation processes that enable civil society, academia and the business sector to be part of central/local government processes in the field, etc.

The Ministry of Transport and the Herzliya Municipality are jointly promoting a project dealing with the problem of the "first and last kilometers" – the solution of connectivity from the train to Herzliya's employment area, where hundreds of high-tech companies are located, in light of the extremely high number of workers who enter the city by private vehicle.

The commitment will promote green and smart solutions that will reduce the need for the use of private vehicles, reduce pollution and increase the use of efficient public transportation, and as a result, reduce polluting emissions. The partnership will promote the creation of an effective action plan to solve the transportation challenge, and enable travel to and from the employment area efficiently, conveniently, in short times and with minimal emissions. Through these solutions, traffic congestion will be reduced and the use of private vehicles will go down – all while collecting and analyzing data, which will enable smart traffic and infrastructure management and connectivity of transportation systems.

Open government promotes the field of climate, with an emphasis on data transparency and the work of government and authorities in the field, innovative digital and data-based solutions, and extensive public participation processes. Discussing climate challenges enables the government and citizens to conduct processes of public participation and search together for innovative solutions, to ensure that the government or authority creates policies relevant to the challenge, to make information accessible to citizens, and to

make decision-making processes and information transparency accessible. Increasing solutions for public transportation goes hand in hand with equal opportunity and promotes populations that suffer from a lack of infrastructure, populations from low socio-economic status that do not own a car, persons with disabilities, women who use public transportation more than men, and more.

Gender equality: Reducing gender wage gaps

The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission at the Ministry of Economy and Industry is promoting this commitment following an extended work process with civil society, in order to find a solution to the fact that the information from the Equal Pay for Female and Male Employees Law reports is not published on an orderly and uniform platform – a matter that makes it almost impossible for it to generate insights from the reports.

The commitment focuses on improving the reporting and supervision process, analyzing the information, and making it accessible to the public. In this commitment, a binding norm/annual recommendation of the Commission will be published, on the publication of the reports. The commitment will be carried out through the creation of a dedicated portal, in which all employers' reports will be published, that will be accessible to the public, and a central mechanism – to be operated by civil society – that will analyze the public reports and extract insights therefrom, in order to raise awareness and set policy in favor of promoting a more equal labor market.

Open justice: Creating interfaces of legislative management systems between the government and the Knesset

The commitment is promoted by the Technology and Information Division and the Consulting and Legislation Division of the Ministry of Justice and the Knesset's National Legislative Registry, and deals with creating an interface between the government and the Knesset. The goal is to ensure that every government bill on the Knesset table will be linked to the memorandum of law the government circulated for public comments on the government legislation website, as well as to public comments received on the memorandum. The purpose of the commitment is to present the public with a full picture of the legislative process, from the stage of government initiative prior to arrival in the Knesset and up to being brought before the Knesset for voting.

The Ministry of Justice and the Knesset will work to create a mutual interface for the transfer of information between them. Thus, the precise digital link in the legislative process of government bills will be created, from the government initiation stage and through the legislative process in the Knesset, as well as with respect to secondary legislation whose process requires Knesset approval. The commitment includes the formulation of a joint requirements document for creating an interface and formulating a technological solution; Developing an interface for transferring information on government bills and a joint interface of the Ministry of Justice and the Knesset; And formulation of a joint document of requirements for the transfer of information on secondary legislation, followed by the launch of the secondary legislation interface, in a joint procedure of the Ministry of Justice and the Knesset.

Justice transparency: Accessibility of bills and laws on the National Legislation Database

In this commitment, which is led by the Knesset, the national legislative database will formulate the manner in which a timeline will be presented for each law, on which the versions of the law will be presented as it was in each point in time – before and after an amendment. The Knesset is working to prepare a full and up-to-date version of the state laws, which will include all the information on the amendments that have been made thereto over the years and the instructions established in relation to these amendments. The commitment will include the formulation of a document of requirements, preparation of a full text of laws in the internal system, formulation of requirements for perfecting the system for preparing a full version, development of additional requirements in the system for preparing a full version, development of the presentation of full text of laws on the website and conducting tests, and beginning to present the full text of laws in the national legislative database.

It should be noted that the full and up-to-date version of the laws of the State of Israel is not currently presented to the public by an official state entity, but by commercial entities only. It is significant that an official state entity prepares and presents to the public, publicly and for free, the updated and full version of the laws, including all amendments made thereto by primary legislation or secondary legislation. The Knesset is working to develop the manner in which the current and complete version of the country's laws is presented in the national legislative database, in a way that will enable locating the wording of the laws and searching their text.

Public participation: Establishing a digital connection infrastructure between government and SMEs

Expanding the digital connection infrastructure between the government and the public, with an emphasis on small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), and turning it into a significant, simple, and effective tool for managing the dialogue between government and business in Israel. The action will be carried out by establishing a voluntary database, which will propose that business owners join it to receive personalized information and join public participation processes with the various government ministries.

Through the direct connection between the government and business owners, various functions will be possible, such as improving the services provided by the government to businesses; Regular updates and information on business rights and opportunities; And holding consultations within the framework of decision-making processes, in order to formulate a policy tailored to the field, which sees the business at the center and strives to reduce the regulatory burden.

Data transparency in emergency/recovery for the public sector, civil society and citizens

With the outbreak of the events of October 7th and the beginning of the Swords of Iron War, a situation arose where government ministries and various authorities could not provide service to the evacuated civilians, because they did not know their whereabouts (whether in hotels together with the community, whether they were evacuated independently, etc.) and there was no understanding of their needs as a result of the war (educational, health, mental health, etc.). Over 200,000 residents were displaced, and the authorities, who were used to providing them with services in their places of residence, could not do so. Furthermore, a large number of civilians were affected by the war (families of hostages, families of casualties, the wounded and their families, people displaced from their homes, etc.) and suffered from lack of access to information. This created a situation where the government, authorities and citizens have no orderly and accessible information.

The EMUN system is established to provide a response to this need of central and local governments, integrate for them the information and serve as the eyes of authority heads and decision makers, so that they can make decisions at the strategic level on the allocation of resources and budgets.

The 'Mabat' system that is being established will be open to civil society and the public and will provide the public with transparency of government information on national issues. In the first stage, the system will present information pertaining to the effects of the war on the civilian sphere, and later additional areas will be presented.

Resulting Commitments:

The 2023–2025 Open Government National Action Plan has five themes with associated commitments, with open government principles reflected throughout:

1. Civic space and collaboration: Establishing a joint government-civil society venture

Who is the government entity leading the commitment?

Israel's National Digital Agency

Description of the commitment

What is the current situation or problem that the commitment will respond to?

The interaction between civil society and the government is already intricate when it comes to collaboration, as the function of civil society is to provide feedback on governmental activities. Consequently, establishing collaboration between these two entities presents a challenge in and of itself, particularly in fostering joint ventures and projects. This commitment aims to create a common workspace for civil society and the government on open data issues in specific projects, so that optimal cooperation is created.

Government employees who develop and implement the plans are not always those that have taken part in dialogue with civil society, and are not always those involved in the plans being implemented; Sometimes the plans involve people who are not familiar with the discourse or civil society organizations, such as legal counsel, finance, procurement, etc.

Another problem is that there are few NGOs that could reach dedicated and effective communication with relevant government officials. It is difficult for civil society to communicate with the government and to initiate processes that represent its needs, and a joint work model that different NGO will be able to use is needed.

What is the commitment?

The National Digital Agency is launching a joint venture with the "Public Knowledge Workshop", which specializes in social and public activities in the field of public use of open information, with the aim of promoting a first-of-its-kind work and partnership model. One part will deal with fiscal transparency: That is, making the state budget accessible and presenting information about the state budget and government expenditures – open to the public. And the second part of the commitment will pertain to social procurement, which is in effect, the provision of

outsourced social services, medical or treatment services provided through a tender, or exemption from tender, by an operator external to the government. In other words, the government purchases the service, while fully or partially financing it, and is responsible for its supply, regulation, and supervision of its implementation; All this while addressing the definition of criteria for quality services, such as placing the service recipient at the center and partnering with service operators.

These two actions will make the work of government more transparent to the public it serves.

The joint work of the government and civil society will promote an open government policy of transparency and accountability and the use of databases by the public and will encourage government ministries to make information accessible and create initiatives to improve government service to the public, based on information and data-based innovation.

The project is anchored under an employment contract for a period of two years, with an option to extend for another two years, with a budget for the entire period of operation.

How will the commitment provide a response to the problem?

Cross-sectoral partnerships are seen as a key tool for solving complex social challenges facing the state and for tackling large-scale societal problems. A partnership between government and civil society is perceived as providing a response to the failures of each of the sectors, enabling flexibility, inclusion and better adaptation to changing situations, responsiveness, and providing a faster response than cumbersome bureaucratic solutions. It offers greater public participation and creates collaborations between the public and business sectors, academia and civil society.

The joint venture proposed herein will promote increased transparency and making data accessible in an organized manner, will enable residents to derive insights into government ministries' budgets and how they are implemented in a convenient manner, and will reflect to the public what has been done with the funds. This will lead to a deeper understanding of the budgets, where they go, who are the companies that win the tenders, how the budget was realized, which companies win in which ministries, and so on.

The move serves as a platform for additional joint ventures between government ministries and civil

	<p>society in Israel. A great deal of time was invested in the development of the project on the part of legal advice, procurement and budgets, and once the barriers have been removed, it will even be possible to duplicate the model.</p>	
<p>Why is the commitment relevant to the OGP?</p>	<p>This unique cooperation between a civilian entity and the government, which expresses all four tenets of open government, will promote transparency and accountability in government work, will give civil society a place to make its voice heard and to operate under a contract and budget, will upgrade service to residents and promote work with government data and its use for the needs of various populations and for the benefit of the residents.</p> <p>The project focuses on improving government effectiveness using public information to implement the principles of cooperation, accountability and public participation; As well as a change in the government paradigm from transparency as a value, to open data as a work tool that enables analysis and contending with broad issues.</p>	
<p>How does the commitment help with inclusion and equality?</p>	<p>As part of the project, the sites will be made accessible to persons with disabilities and translated into Arabic and English.</p>	
Milestone with deliverable	Start date	End date
<p>Establishment of a steering committee with all partners, led by the National Digital Agency. The Committee will convene once a quarter to promote and accompany the project and ensure that it is well implemented.</p>	<p>September 2024</p>	<p>December 2025</p>
<p>Modeling the joint venture process for the purpose of future use by various government ministries, for the purpose of collaborations with civil society</p>	<p>September 2024</p>	<p>December 2024</p>
<p>Expansion of the "Budget Allocation" project – An open-source fiscal transparency website that presents insights based on raw state budget data, to mirror to the public, the allocation of resources in the budget, according to the decision of the Steering Committee, for example, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - State revenue information. - Improving the "Smart Agent" system - Design and interface improvements. - Expansion of the "Call for Proposals" to additional sources 	<p>October 2024</p>	<p>December 2025</p>

<p>Translating the Budget Allocation website into additional languages (Arabic and English) and making it accessible to persons with disabilities according to the decision of the Steering Committee and the necessary derivatives</p>	<p>April 2024</p>	<p>December 2025</p>
<p>Expansion of the Social Procurement project – the use of government data to convey information to the public on outsourced social services and on the implementation of government resolutions, adding new dashboards, deepening the mapping of government information, adding new data and improving existing databases, in addition to building models that will enable the public to derive insights on sustainability today.</p>	<p>October 2024</p>	<p>December 2025</p>
<p>Adding a measurement module, in which the website will for the first time reflect information to the public on the implementation of government resolutions on social procurement, with an emphasis on assimilating government principles in tenders for social services</p>	<p>2024</p>	<p>2025</p>
<p>Holding public participation regarding the work products of the process, such as a roundtable or a survey with the various stakeholders – with an emphasis on civil society – so as to receive feedback, distribution and encouragement of use. The modus operandi will be decided by the Steering Committee and will take place towards the middle project.</p>	<p>September 2024</p>	<p>January 2025</p>
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<p>Other entities involved</p>	<p>Government officials</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Israel's National Digital Agency • Prime Minister's Office

Entities from Civil Society and the Business and Academic Sector

- Public Knowledge Workshop

2. Climate change: Smart, green transportation

Who is the government entity leading the commitment?

Ministry of Transport and Road Safety, Herzliya Municipality

Description of the commitment

What is the current situation or problem that the commitment will respond to?

Today, the main thoroughfare leading to the employment area in Herzliya is congested, causing transportation difficulties that affect several main arteries throughout the city. Traffic congestion is expected to increase naturally due to the promotion of municipal plans and the development of employment areas. Due to the heavy congestion, more carbon-emitting private vehicles are entering employment centers and air pollution is only increasing.

Transportation challenges include traffic congestion of private vehicles in the employment area, low connectivity between the train station and intercity lines from Highway 2 to the employment area, lack of connectivity between bicycle and walking paths between high-demand areas and transportation centers in the interior of the city and Tel Aviv, lack of accessible drop-off stations for bus lines, long waiting times, unreliable frequency and service of bus lines, and difficulty in synchronizing and timing between different modes of transportation.

The "first and last kilometer" challenge indicates that there is difficulty in synchronization and timing between the various means of transportation, a lack of connectivity and accessibility, and a half-hour arrival time from the train to the employment area.

An innovative and/or autonomous solution is required, which will enable user-tailored planning (personalization) for smart arrival (based on artificial intelligence and data) from the entrances to the city at the public transportation points to the employment area and encouraging the use of public transportation instead of private vehicles. These

	<p>solutions will help reduce carbon emissions, reduce pollution in employment centers, and more.</p>
<p>What is the commitment?</p>	<p>Creating an effective action plan to solve the transportation challenge of getting to and from the employment area efficiently, conveniently, in short times and with minimal pollutant emissions, from starting points within the city, from the Herzliya train station and surrounding cities; Reducing traffic congestion and reducing the use of private vehicles, while finding a green and smart alternative; Traffic and infrastructure management (information and data collection, intersection management, enforcement and parking payments, and transportation system connectivity)</p> <p>For smart transportation, the Hicity website</p>
<p>How will the commitment provide a response to the problem?</p>	<p>The purpose of the commitment is to create a solution to the problem of the "first and last kilometers", to solve the challenge of increasing traffic jams in the busy employment areas in Herzliya, and to serve as a pilot for additional cities and saturated industrial zones. This challenge came up in the climate group with the understanding that reducing congestion at the entrance to employment centers also contributes to a reduction in the number of vehicles on the road and a reduction in carbon emissions, and helps to transfer more workers to alternative modes of transportation: trains, bicycles, etc.</p>
<p>Why is the commitment relevant to the OGP?</p>	<p>In recent years, the OGP has added under the main principles dealing with transparency additional challenges that it has chosen to touch upon, including the issue of climate. Discussing climate challenges under the values of transparency, accountability, public participation and technological innovation enable the government and residents to search for and develop new solutions, and to ensure that the government creates policies relevant to the new challenge, the changing world and the climate crisis around us. This initiative aims to make information accessible in a way that makes it possible to understand the cost inherent in the climate challenge.</p> <p>The move promotes joint government-authority-civil society work and an innovative digital/data solution in the field, in order to promote the overarching goal of reducing the entry of private vehicles into the industrial zone, increasing use of public transportation, making information on public transportation solutions and pollution and vehicle</p>

	<p>use data accessible, collecting and analyzing information on bicycle paths, and enabling public participation with citizens through an independent trail mapping option and adding information.</p> <p>"Public participation" on the matter that brings residents and the public sector together to discuss solutions creates a multi-sectoral platform – all while making decision-making processes and information transparency accessible to key players.</p>	
<p>How does the commitment help with inclusion and equality?</p>	<p>Increasing solutions for public transportation goes hand in hand with increasing opportunities and equal opportunities (populations suffering from a lack of infrastructure, populations from a low socio-economic status that do not own a car, persons with disabilities, women who use public transportation more than men, and more).</p>	
<p>Milestone with deliverable</p>	<p>Start date</p>	<p>End date</p>
<p>Herzliya Roundtable on Smart and Green Transportation: "First and Last Mile"</p>	<p>June 2023</p>	<p>June 2025</p>
<p>Establishment of an advisory committee accompanying the process</p>	<p>August 2023</p>	<p>End of 2024 + option to extend</p>
<p>Beginning of a campaign to use, market and explain existing transportation solutions, updates, mappings and news, in cooperation with the Ministry of Transport, the Herzliya Municipality, the National Transportation Authority, the Employment Zone Administration, Israel Railways and 15 minutes</p>	<p>September 2024</p>	<p>December 2024</p>
<p>Herzliya Call for Proposals for Tech Companies / Startups in the Field of Smart and Green Transportation</p>	<p>July 2023</p>	<p>October 2023</p>
<p>Start of a pilot</p>	<p>February 2024</p>	<p>February 2025</p>
<p>Examination of performance indicators of the pilot</p>	<p>July 2024</p>	<p>Early 2025</p>

Deciding on a course of action at the end of the pilot:		
Expanding the pilot, embarking on another/additional pilot, engagement process		November 2025
Contact Information		
Name of official in charge in the executive branch		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gili Cohen Yifat Zamir
Title and department		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gili Cohen, Senior Vice President of Service, Ministry of Transport Yifat Zamir, Director of the Center for Entrepreneurship and Technological Innovation, Herzliya Municipality
Email and Phone		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gili Cohen – gili@mot.gov.il Yifat Zamir – IfatZ@herzliya.muni.il
Other entities involved	Government officials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gili Cohen – Ministry of Transport Yifat Zamir – Herzliya Municipality
	Entities from Civil Society and the Business and Academic Sector	15 Minutes Organization

3. Gender equality: Reducing gender wage gaps

Who is the government entity leading the commitment?	The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission at the Ministry of Economy and Industry
Description of the commitment	
What is the current situation or problem that the commitment will respond to?	Pursuant to Amendment No. 6 to the Equal Pay for Female and male Employees Law, 5756-1996 (hereinafter: "the Law"), a private and public entity that employs more than 518 male and female employees is obligated to provide an annual internal report and a public report detailing the wage gaps in the workplace between men and women. The Law stipulates what the report should include, but there are ambiguities, which leave a lot of room for

discretion as to how and what information to publish (the Commission has published guidelines for employers and sample reports, to address the ambiguities that have arisen). This situation makes it impossible to really examine the veracity of the report, since each company can divide its employees into groups according to different parameters and according to its broad discretion.

The information today is also not published on an orderly and uniform platform, which means that even if various parties try to generate insights from the reports, including the government, it requires a great many man hours to produce and clean up the information.

What is the commitment?

Improving the reporting and supervision process and analyzing information:

- Creating a dedicated portal in which all employers' reports will be published (in PDF form).
- Writing and disseminating a binding norm/annual recommendation of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.
- Creating a uniform standard of information for wage gap reports, which employers must publish and upload on the portal in a machine-readable format (CSV, XLS), contingent on the possibility of legislative change depending on the situation.
- Creating a central mechanism that will analyze public reports, derive insights therefrom and promote companies that have really made a difference – to be carried out by a civil society organization. Here there will probably be need for manpower and budget.
- Improving and analyzing the information from the reports, converting the information into a format for analysis, analyzing all the information to understand trends and presenting them to the public.

How will the commitment provide a response to the problem?

The reports that employers are obligated to provide pursuant to the Law are intended to increase transparency and serve as a tool to raise awareness and creating a change in wage gaps in the labor market.

To promote transparency, it is necessary to ensure that the reports are accessible to the public, that the place of their publication is clear, and that there are uniform parameters according to which all employers are obligated to report.

<p>Why is the commitment relevant to the OGP?</p>	<p>Creating a dedicated portal for reports will help make public reports accessible to the public.</p> <p>Creating a uniform format for reports and a dedicated portal for them will help improve the Law.</p> <p>Examining and analyzing the reports and conducting research on the subject will help raise awareness and set policy, promote a more equal labor market and reduce gaps between men and women.</p>	
<p>How does the commitment help with inclusion and equality?</p>	<p>The purpose of the reports is to increase transparency and reduce wage gaps in the labor market. This commitment is intended to better fulfill the Law and promote gender equality.</p>	
<p>Milestone with deliverable</p>	<p>Start date</p>	<p>End date</p>
<p>Roundtable Equal Opportunity Commission on the Equal Pay Law/ Publication of Reports</p>	<p>February 2, 2023</p>	<p>February 9, 2023</p>
<p>Roundtable on promoting wage data transparency</p>	<p>June 10, 2024</p>	<p>June 10, 2024</p>
<p>Guidelines for the formulation of a uniform format of the Law, which is sent not only to certain employers but is published to the public.</p>	<p>December 2024</p>	<p>March 2025</p>
<p>Establishment of an accompanying and advisory team for the process (representatives of the Digital Agency, the Joint and representatives of civil society)</p>	<p>November 2023</p>	<p>ongoing</p>
<p>Characterization of a portal that gathers all the data from employers' reports on wage gaps.</p>	<p>September 2024</p>	<p>November 2024</p>
<p>Uploading a unified data publishing platform</p>	<p>December 2024</p>	<p>February 2025</p>
<p>Annual analysis of reports uploaded on the portal to understand unusual trends and data that can help government and civil society understand what has changed. The analysis will include converting information into a format for analysis, the analysis itself and presenting it interactively to the public.</p>	<p>September 2025</p>	<p>Late 2025</p>

Contact Information	
Name of official in charge in the executive branch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Firas Faraj • Sivan Azoulay
Title and department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Haifa and Northern District Regional Commissioner, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Ministry of Economy • Jerusalem and Southern District Regional Commissioner, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Ministry of Economy
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Other entities involved	Government officials
	Entities from Civil Society and the Business and Academic Sector <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women's Lobby in Israel • Forum for Law and Gender, University of Haifa • Equal Work • Adva Center

4. Open justice: Creating interfaces of legislative management systems between the government and the Knesset

Who is the government entity leading the commitment?	Division of Information Technology and Consulting and Legislation Division, Ministry of Justice and the National Legislative Database, Knesset
Description of the commitment	
What is the current situation or problem that the commitment will answer?	Currently there is a "black hole" between the stage of distributing the digital memorandum by the government ministry and placing the government bill on the Knesset table ahead of its first reading. The process of distributing memoranda of laws is managed by the government, in the internal system for managing the memoranda website, and is presented to the public on the government legislation website (where government legislative initiatives, draft secondary legislation and support texts are presented).

The bills are presented in the national legislative database only after they are placed for the first reading. The public is not presented with information about the stage at which the government bill memorandum is found after its publication on the government legislation website. There is no connection between the memorandum circulated and the bill which was finally placed on the Knesset table. Thus, it is difficult to know whether the legislative process in the Knesset applies to a particular government memorandum, and it is difficult to locate the text of the memorandum as it was circulated, and the public comments received regarding a bill or law originating in a government memorandum. Users must trace and search for the information on both sites – the government legislative website and the national legislative database, without there being a common thread between the memorandum and the bill that follows.

In addition, the transfer of secondary legislative initiatives, whose enactment requires Knesset involvement, are sent from government ministries to the Knesset via email, without the process of their handling in the government or the Knesset being presented to the public.

What is the commitment?

Creating an interface between the government and the Knesset, to ensure that every government bill placed on the Knesset table will be linked to the memorandum of law that the government circulated for public comment on the "Government Legislation Website". The bill will be presented in the National Legislative Database and will enable comments from the public on the memorandum and their presentation on the Database's website. The goal is to present the public with a full picture of the legislative process, which combines the government initiative before the Knesset and up to its placing before the Knesset for reading.

The interface for managing government legislation in the internal system in the Knesset will make it possible to submit inquiries from government ministries to the Knesset on proposals to initiate secondary legislation by the government, whose enactment requires involvement of the Knesset. The internal government system will conduct procedures that are required by law, such as obtaining consent or consultation of ministers in formulating versions of secondary legislation, the information on the implementation of which will also be sent to the Knesset.

	<p>At the same time, the Knesset will act to promote the presentation of the legislative process of secondary legislation, which requires Knesset approval for its enactment, in such a way that the process of handling by the Knesset will be presented to the public.</p>
<p>How will the commitment provide a response to the problem?</p>	<p>The Ministry of Justice and the Knesset will work to create a mutual interface for the transfer of information between them. Thus, the precise digital link in the legislative process of government bills will be created, from the government initiation stage and through the legislative process in the Knesset, as well as with respect to secondary legislation whose process requires Knesset approval.</p>
<p>Why is the commitment relevant to the OGP?</p>	<p>The commitment is relevant to the OGP because it increases transparency regarding government legislative initiatives, the presentation of information regarding their promotion in the Knesset, and the commencement of the legislative process. In addition, the commitment will make it possible to locate information on bills that are in the legislative process, and to locate the wording of the memoranda and public comments that were transferred in relation to them on the government legislative website.</p> <p>The commitment will result in the ability to present to the public information on the enactment procedure of secondary legislation, which until today was not exposed to the public during the processing phase in the Knesset, in such a way that all the information on the processing phases and the relevant documents will be open for public scrutiny.</p>
<p>How does the commitment help with inclusion and equality?</p>	<p>Some of the bills and secondary legislation also deal with the content of inclusion and equality, and therefore increasing transparency and information about the legislative process of government initiatives helps in this area as well.</p>
<p>Additional information</p>	<p>The project is being promoted in cooperation with the Technologies and Information Division and the Consulting and Legislative Division of the Ministry of Justice and the Knesset Senior Computing and Technology Division.</p>

Milestone with deliverable	Start date	End date
Formulating a joint document of requirements to create the interface between the government initiative process and the legislative process in the Knesset and formulating a technological solution.	May 2023	November 2023
Development of an interface for transferring information on government bills and conducting examinations	May 2024	October 2024
Launch of the Ministry of Justice-Knesset interface	December 2024	
Formulation of a joint document of requirements for the transfer of information on secondary legislation	November 2023	Ongoing
Characterization of a portal that gathers all the data from employers' reports on wage gaps	October 2024	December 2024
Beginning of the development of a secondary legislative interface and conducting tests	April 2025	November 2025
Launch of Ministry of Justice-Knesset secondary legislation interface	January 2026	
Contact Information		
Name of official in charge in the executive branch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yair Gradin Gali Ben-Or 	
Title and department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yair Gradin – Policy and Strategy Division, Ministry of Justice Gali Ben-Or – Director of the National Legislative Database, Knesset 	
Email and Phone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yair Gardin – yairgar@jusice.gov.il Gali Ben-Or – Galib@knesset.gov.il 	
Other entities involved	Government officials	
	Entities from Civil Society and the Business and Academic Sector	

5. Justice transparency: Accessibility of bills and laws on the National Legislation Database

Who is the government entity leading the commitment?	National Legislative Database, Knesset
Description of the commitment	
What is the current situation or problem that the commitment will respond to?	<p>The full and up-to-date version of the laws of the State of Israel is not presented to the public by an official body of the state, but by commercial entities only. The National Legislative Database, established by the Knesset and launched in December 2014, presents information on all the laws enacted in the country and all the amendments enacted thereto. Each law is presented with an up-to-date and complete version as a link to the open law book – a project of a civil society entity and the Public Knowledge Workshop. However, it is very important that an official state entity prepares and presents to the public, publicly and free of charge, the updated and full version of the laws, including all amendments made thereto by primary or secondary legislation.</p>
What is the commitment?	<p>The Knesset is working to develop the current and complete version of the country's laws in the national legislative database. The manner of presentation will enable locating the text of the laws and searching their text.</p> <p>With this commitment, we will formulate the manner in which a timeline will be presented for each law, on which the versions of the law will be presented as it was in each point in time – before and after an amendment (point in time legislation). The Knesset is working to prepare a full and up-to-date version of the state laws, which will include all the information on the amendments that have been made thereto over the years and the instructions established in relation to these amendments.</p>
How will the commitment provide a response to the problem?	The Knesset will act to present the text of the laws on the pages of the laws in the legislative database, and to build an interface for locating and searching for information in the texts of the laws.
Why is the commitment relevant to the OGP?	The commitment is relevant to the OGP because it increases the public's transparency and access to

	the wording of laws that set the norms of behavior for residents.	
How does the commitment help with inclusion and equality?	Some of the laws also deal with the content of inclusion and equality, so increasing transparency and information about them helps in this area as well.	
Additional information	The project is being promoted in cooperation with the Technologies and Information Division and the Consulting and Legislative Division of the Ministry of Justice and the Information Systems and Technologies Division in the Knesset.	
Milestone with deliverable	Start date	End date
Formulation of a document of requirements for presenting a full version	October 2024	December 2024
Preparation of a full text of laws in the internal system	July 2024	2025 and thereafter
Formulation of requirements for perfecting the system for the preparation of full text	May 2023	July 2023
Developing additional requirements in the system for preparing full text	September 2023	December 2023
Developing the presentation of a full text of laws on the site and performing tests	April 2025	August 2025
Beginning of the presentation of laws in full text in the national legislative database	October 2025	2025 and thereafter
Contact Information		
Name of official in charge in the executive branch	Gali Ben-Or	
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Other entities involved	Government officials	Knesset
	Entities from Civil Society and the Business and Academic Sector	

6. Public participation: Establishing a digital connection infrastructure between government and SMEs

Who is the government entity leading the commitment?

Government and Society Division, Prime Minister's Office

Description of the commitment

What is the current situation or problem that the commitment will respond to?

The field of public participation has developed in Israel in recent years, and within this framework, a government methodology has been developed, designated positions have been allocated in 10 government ministries, implementation processes have been conducted in workshops and training, and central tenders have been published for contracting with consulting companies in the field to provide various services. Public participation is also anchored in decision-making mechanisms regarding regulatory improvement processes, regulatory impact assessment (RIAs), and social procurement.

Despite the existence of many more in-depth sharing processes, the government still has significant difficulty in reaching target audiences through processes of public participation, with an emphasis on the ability to reach a dialogue with the public.

Until now, it was mandatory to hold a dialogue with businesses as part of formulating regulatory policy, a matter anchored in a government resolution from 2014, and dozens of processes were promoted by the government every year – but despite the above, the issue of direct access to businesses remains unresolved. Even when there is great willingness on the part of the government to hold such a dialogue, the approach itself to small and medium-sized enterprises is complex: many ministries have no access to businesses and manage the discourse through umbrella organizations rather than directly, the information is not characterized according to the various needs and there is no policy for managing the relationship. This creates a situation in which in every process, government ministries are required to "reinvent the wheel", try to create a list of umbrella organizations that can help disseminate the processes and reach business owners themselves, and try to advertise on government channels and social networks without having the ability to reach the relevant target audiences or examine the effectiveness of the inquiry.

On the part of business owners, the dialogue with the government is charged and incoherent, the government "meets" the business with various regulatory demands that are not necessarily coordinated. The dialogue with the government can generate suspicion and mistrust, even in cases where it acts to create support and incentive mechanisms or to make rights accessible, or to consult on improving regulation and other policy processes.

The government's difficulty in maintaining a direct and unmediated dialogue with small and medium-sized businesses increased even more during the COVID-19 crisis, when the state was required to formulate a policy immediately, on the backdrop of the increase in morbidity and the existence of lockdowns, alongside continued economic activity, and encountered difficulty in communicating directly and effectively with businesses.

What is the commitment?

Expanding the digital connection infrastructure between the government and the public, with an emphasis on business, and turning it into a significant, simple and effective tool for managing the dialogue between government and business in Israel. The action will be carried out by establishing a voluntary database, which will propose that business owners join it to receive personalized information and join public participation processes with the various government ministries.

Through the direct connection between the government and business owners, various functions will be possible, such as improving the services provided by the government to businesses; Regular updates and information on business rights and opportunities; And holding consultations within the framework of decision-making processes, in order to formulate a policy tailored to the field, which sees the business at the center and strives to reduce the regulatory burden.

The infrastructure consists of two main parts:

1. Establishing a new, up-to-date and voluntary database of business owners, which will enable the government to conduct a more effective dialogue and reach more interested small and medium-sized businesses.
2. Establishing customer campaigns for conducting a multi-channel and effective dialogue, which will enable regular work processes with the

government, such as webinars, conducting surveys, focus groups, holding a series of consultation meetings, etc.

3. Through the "customer campaign" the process is characterized, and it incorporates measures to increase participation and create a high standard of receiving feedback and closure with the participants.

This database will be managed by the Government and Society Division at the Prime Minister's Office and in partnership with the National Digital Agency, for the benefit of the entire government, according to the use policy to be determined.

How will the commitment provide a response to the problem?

The infrastructure between the government and businesses is designed to enable the government to access businesses (Reach Out) in a simple, efficient and effective manner, to provide a response to a variety of government needs and to make content accessible in a customized way for business owners. In this respect, the infrastructure creates value for both the government and business owners.

The new digital infrastructure will enable direct communication between the government and small businesses through a unified database that will work in the cloud, in full cooperation with the various government ministries. Participation in the database is voluntary, and the information collected in it is not of a sensitive nature, but one that will help the government adapt sharing processes to a target audience such as geographic region, priority in the language of contacting a business, business industry, etc.

Subsequently, a broad campaign will be carried out inviting businesses to join the infrastructure. In this way, the government will be able to make contact with a larger number of businesses, in a tailored and differentiated manner, while addressing different audiences and allowing small businesses a place to voice their opinions and needs.

Why is the commitment relevant to the OGP?

The expansion of the digital infrastructure meets the OGP challenges by creating a significant infrastructure for public participation and promoting equality vis-à-vis businesses, with an emphasis on reaching audiences that the government has difficulty reaching.

The government's ability to reach the relevant target audiences in policy processes will lead to their

	integration in decision-making processes, in the accessibility of adapted information and rights, and in the improvement of services. In addition, creating a standard in the government's dialogue with businesses is expected to increase public trust.	
How does the commitment help with inclusion and equality?	As part of joining the digital contact infrastructure, participants will be able to answer a number of questions, so that it will be possible to characterize different types and characteristics regarding the types of participants. The information can enable a more tailored and relevant appeal to target audiences, and as a result, participation in decision-making processes, assistance in exercising rights and incentives for certain businesses, such as businesses run by women or persons with disabilities or encouraging businesses from the Arab society to submit bids to government tenders.	
Milestone with deliverable	Start date	End date
Executing the second move with the Agency for Small and Medium Businesses	September 2023	March 2024
Executing the first move with the Corporations Authority	September 2023	November 2023
Characterization of customer campaign "survey"	September 2024	June 2025
Examining the integration of third sector organizations in a designated database	September 2023	June 2024
Integration of designated content of 'Kol Zchut' for small and medium-sized businesses, to make rights accessible.	December 2023	June 2024
Execution of a registration campaign for the digital infrastructure for businesses	September 2023	December 2024
Contact Information		
Name of official in charge in the executive branch	Eden Nisanov	
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Other entities involved	Government officials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Israel's National Digital System • Agency for Small and Medium Businesses at the Ministry of Economy • Corporations Authority at the Ministry of Justice
	Entities from Civil Society and the Business and Academic Sector	

7. Data transparency in emergency/recovery for the public sector, civil society and citizens

Who is the government entity leading the commitment?

Israel's National Digital Agency

Description of the commitment

What is the current situation or problem that the commitment will respond to?

With the outbreak of the events of October 7th and the beginning of the Swords of Iron War, a situation arose where government ministries and various authorities could not provide service to the evacuated civilians, because they did not know their whereabouts (whether in hotels together with the community, whether they were evacuated independently, etc.) and there was no understanding of their needs as a result of the war (educational, health, mental health, etc.). Over 200,000 residents were displaced, and the authorities, who were used to providing them with services in their places of residence, could not do so. Furthermore, a large number of civilians were affected by the war (families of hostages, families of casualties, the wounded and their families, people displaced from their homes, etc.) and suffered from lack of access to information. This created a situation where the government, authorities and citizens have no orderly and accessible information.

What is the commitment?

The EMUN (Consolidation of Information and Data) System is established to provide a response to this need of central and local governments, integrate for them the information and serve as the eyes of authority heads and decision makers, so that they

can make decisions at the strategic level on the allocation of resources and budgets.

The 'Mabat' system that is being established will be open to civil society and the public and will provide the public with transparency of government information on national issues. In the first stage, the system will present information pertaining to the effects of the war on the civilian sphere, and later additional areas will be presented.

How will the commitment provide a response to the problem?

The EMUN system presents aggregated cross-sectional information from a large number of government and other information sources, to provide a consolidated, up-to-date and accurate national situation report. The system will also be open to administrators in local authorities, so that they will be able to receive significant information, according to the need they have set, that is held by the government and that is relevant to the local authority. Authorities will receive dedicated screens that suit their specific needs. In emergencies, the system displays information that represents the impact of the war on civilians, including a snapshot of displaced people and evacuees, casualties, health and mental health needs, employment and education.

- **Displaced people and evacuees:** details of the number of civilians who were evacuated, where they were evacuated to, and what their status is (hotels, community, interim solutions and return home).
- The system will make it possible to see the data both by locality of origin and according to where the residents were evacuated to, as well as by locality of intake and where they came from.
- **Casualties:** Tracking the number of casualties as a result of the war and other emergency-related events. Reconstruction of areas affected by the war.
- **Health and mental health:** Monitoring hospitalized patients and service recipients from welfare centers.
- **Employment and productivity:** Employment and unemployment rates, wage indices, GDP per hour worked.
- **Resilience:** Data on mental health, resilience centers and mental health services, happiness indicators, personal safety
- **Local Authorities:** Breakdown of government and official information by local authority/locality. Ability to compare with authorities with similar characteristics

(geographical region, type of authority, amount of population, demographics).

- **Populations:** Elderly, new immigrants, youth at risk, young families
- **Education:** Education indices, schools, kindergartens, post-secondary school studies
- **Environment and energy:** Energy data (by production methods), air pollution and environment, climate, planning and construction.

In the first stage, the Mabat system will present information regarding the effects of war on the civilian sphere, and later additional areas will be presented:

- **Displaced people and evacuees:** details of the number of civilians who were evacuated, where they were evacuated to, and what their status is (hotels, community, interim solutions and return home).
- **Casualties:** Tracking the number of casualties as a result of the war and other emergency-related events.

Later:

- **Employment and productivity:** Employment and unemployment rates, wage indices, GDP per hour worked.
- **Resilience:** Data on mental health, resilience centers and mental health services, happiness indicators, personal safety
- **Populations:** Elderly, new immigrants, youth at risk, young families
- **Education:** Education indices, schools, kindergartens, post-secondary school studies

Why is the commitment relevant to the OGP?

The commitment is relevant to the OGP because the purpose of the systems is to make significant government information accessible to local authorities (the EMUN system) and to citizens (the Mabat system).

These systems will increase the level of transparency of the Israeli government vis-à-vis citizens and local authorities and will increase citizens' trust in the authorities and the government.

The commitment will make available to the public information that reflects the impact of government resolutions and actions on the residents, thus

	allowing them to understand the significance of government resolutions.	
How does the commitment help with inclusion and equality?	The system will make it possible to view the data according to a breakdown of gender and age (e.g., women and the elderly population), a breakdown of ethnic minorities by region (geographic periphery). In this way, the system will enable comparison between different population groups and monitor the effects of decisions and actions aimed at inclusion and equality. For example, in employment, there are goals for advancing populations that are not represented in the labor market at the same level as their rate in the general population (for example, Arab Israeli women and ultra-orthodox men). The system will present the results of the various actions that will be carried out by the government to promote these populations.	
Milestone with deliverable	Start date	End date
Launch of emergency dashboard	July 1, 2024	October 1, 2024
Run of a trust user survey	November 1, 2024	November 15, 2024
Working with the Public Knowledge Workshop on the Contents of the Public Mabat System	September 1, 2024	December 31, 2024
The subject of employment – leading a joint process with JDC-Tevet	June 15, 2024	December 31, 2025
Dashboard dedicated to local authorities (in the first stage - regional councils)	September 1, 2024	August 30, 2024
Targeting – employment of evacuees, businesses of evacuees, information from the Ministry of Agriculture – farmers and companies engaged in agriculture in the Gaza Envelope	September 15, 2024	December 31, 2024
Population Targeting - Senior Citizens	September 1, 2024	December 15, 2024
Initial launch/pilot view system	September 1, 2024	November 15, 2024
Run a survey of users of the view system	November 1, 2024	November 15, 2024

Contact Information		
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Other entities involved	Government officials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prime Minister's Office • National Emergency Management Authority • National Insurance Institute • Ministry of Labor • Ministry of Economy • Ministry of Interior • Ministry of Health • Ministry of Social Affairs
	Entities from Civil Society and the Business and Academic Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JDC-Tevet • JDC-Elka • Aharon Institute, Reichman University • Public Knowledge Workshop

