ABOUT THE OPEN GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIP

Created in 2011, the Open Government Partnership (OGP) is based on the idea that governments should be more transparent, inclusive, participatory and accountable to citizens, helping address their needs in a more efficient and equitable way.

OGP is a global partnership that includes 78 national and 76 local governments and thousands of civil society organizations. Through the Partnership, these powerful forces work together to co-create action plans with concrete steps – commitments – across a broad range of policy areas. This model allows civil society organizations and citizen engagement to play a role in shaping and overseeing governments. Collectively, more than 4,000 commitments have been made globally.

OGP has the unique ability to bring together national and local stakeholders, using multi-stakeholder approaches to tackle local challenges, forge coalitions to advance reforms, and spread innovation across countries.

WHY LOCAL?

Local governments are closest to their citizens, resulting in innovative and ambitious open government reforms. Whether a state, prefecture or municipality, local government is in charge of delivering essential public services.

That’s why OGP Local was launched in 2016, building partnerships between local governments and civil society organizations to make governments more open, inclusive, participatory and accountable to their citizens.

The Independent Reporting Mechanism (IRM) analysis has found that local commitments are, on average, significantly more likely to be ambitious and achieve stronger early results than commitments made by national governments. Prominent policy areas are participatory policymaking, participatory budgeting, and infrastructure monitoring.

The OGP process provides a unique space to explore local solutions for global challenges. For example, many OGP Local members use their action plans to localize, advance and implement global efforts like the UN Sustainable Development Goals.
Issues to address through OGP

OGP members work with civil society to determine priority public policy areas.

**Build citizen-centric public services, including access to justice**
OGP commitments can help improve services such as healthcare, education and clean water through practical reforms such as opening data to directly engaging the public in decision-making. Ensuring open access to justice systems is also equally crucial to help citizens find fair solutions to issues ranging from land disputes to the denial of public services.

**Tackle corruption**
OGP members tackle corruption through prevention, detection, investigation, prosecution, and sanction. Popular focus areas include creating registries that expose company ownership and open up contracting systems that level the playing field.

**Protect civic space and inclusive participation**
Civic space underpins all open government reforms, especially for women and other under-represented groups.

**Open up data and access to information**
OGP members are required to have laws that enable fair access to information, by removing additional barriers to information and promoting proactive disclosure.

**Promote inclusive digital transformation and safeguarding against digital threats**
Digital tools can revitalize essential government services - from contracting to providing access to health care, and soliciting citizen input in policy making. However, necessary safeguards are needed to protect against misuse and threats to democratic processes.
**ADVANCING REFORMS**

*Kaduna State, Nigeria* is working on a citizen-led budget monitoring initiative designed to track state-funded projects through the Kaduna Citizen Feedback App.

*Madrid, Spain* created a mandatory Lobby registry, by January 2018, in the first month of the platform’s launch, 50 stakeholders had already been registered. In 2021 the number of registered lobbies increased to over six hundred showing the consolidation of the process.

*Buenos Aires, Argentina* created JusLab, a space for discussing, co-creating and designing solutions for justice sector problems using transparency and access to information, accountability and collaboration.

*Austin, United States* is working with people experiencing homelessness to ensure that public services like storage, health, and job placement respond to the needs of those who need them most.

*Basque Country, Spain* created an innovation lab (“I-lab”) to foster innovative civic participation. Through the I-lab, a partnership of organizations piloted initiatives that fostered the participation of migrants and enhanced participatory budgeting.

*La Libertad, Perú* expanded its “Decide La Libertad” portal to enable citizens to suggest, discuss, and vote on legislative proposals at the regional level. Implementation particularly focused on equal participation of women and rural citizens through a complementary commitment to close the digital divide.

*Elgeyo Marakwet, Kenya* partnered with civil society to release simplified budget information and templates and establish sector working groups to facilitate participation.

*Sekondi Takoradi, Ghana* began to open up public infrastructure projects to greater civic input and oversight. The Metropolitan Assembly committed to publishing contract and project information while citizen monitoring groups visit project sites to compare disclosed data with developments on the ground.

*South Cotabato, Philippines* through their Integrity Circle (a forum of 21 leaders from local government units), civil society organizations (CSOs) and the business sector, sought to open the procurement process to make data and documents from the entire contracting process available, leading to more efficiency and ease of business.
GLOBAL SUMMITS

Every two years, OGP and its co-chairs bring together thousands of reformers inside and outside government to share knowledge and create solutions for more transparent, accountable and inclusive governments.

OPEN GOV WEEK

More than 70 countries and local governments have taken part in OGP’s annual global initiative to bring together citizens and governments to share ideas, discuss solutions, and commit to new levels of citizen participation.
THE POTENTIAL OF OGP LOCAL

Access to a global network with more than 150 governments and +3000 civil society organizations in all continents.

Mentorship program to support your OGP process, led by practitioners and partners.

Peer exchange, thematic and issue-based learning circles.

Access to knowledge products and research on open local government.

Featuring open government achievements through OGP’s communication channels and incentive programs.

Online structured orientation and ongoing training on open government, with specific modules for civil servants and non-governmental stakeholders.

Join our growing community of reformers.

- Abuja, Nigeria
- Akhalktsikhe, Georgia
- Aragón, Spain
- Austin, United States
- Banggai, Indonesia
- Banska Bystrica, Slovak Republic
- Basque Country, Spain
- Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic
- Bogotá, Colombia
- Borongan, Philippines
- Brebes, Indonesia
- Buenos Aires, Argentina
- Cataluña, Spain
- Córdoba (City), Argentina
- Córdoba (Province), Argentina
- Cuauhtémoc, Mexico
- Cúcuta, Colombia
- El Kef, Tunisia
- Elbasan, Albania
- Elgeyo Marakwet, Kenya
- Glasgow, United Kingdom
- Greater Karak, Jordan
- Greater Salt, Jordan
- Gwangju, South Korea
- Gyumri, Armenia
- Jalisco, Mexico
- Kaduna State, Nigeria
- Khmelnytskyi, Ukraine
- Khoni, Georgia
- Kigoma-Uljia, Tanzania
- La Libertad, Peru
- Lima, Peru
- Los Ángeles, United States
- Madrid, Spain
- Makhanda, South Africa
- Makeni, Sierra Leone
- Mendoza, Argentina
- Mérida, Mexico
- Mexico City, Mexico
- Mexico State, Mexico
- Nairobi, Kenya
- Nandi, Kenya
- Nariño, Colombia
- Northern Ireland, United Kingdom
- Ontario, Canada
- Osaka, Japan
- Ouarzazate, Morocco
- Palermo, Italy
- Paris, France
- Peñalolén, Chile
- Plateau, Nigeria
- Québec, Canada
- Quintana Roo, Mexico
- Quito, Ecuador
- Regueb, Tunisia
- Rosario, Argentina
- Santa Catarina, Brazil
- Santo Domingo de los Tsáchilas, Ecuador
- São Paulo, Brazil
- Scotland, United Kingdom
- Sekondi-Takoradi, Ghana
- Semarang, Indonesia
- Seoul, South Korea
- Shama, Ghana
- South Cotabato, Philippines
- Sucre, Colombia
- Sveti Nikole, North Macedonia
- Tangier – Tetouan – Al Hoceïma, Morocco
- Tbilisi, Georgia
- Ternopil, Ukraine
- Timișoara, Romania
- Tirana, Albania
- Tlalnepantla de Baz, Mexico
- Vanadzor, Armenia
- Vinnytsia, Ukraine
- West Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia
- West Sumbawa, Indonesia
- Yucatán, Mexico