



# Building Open Cities and Local Governments



## 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 76 national and 100+ 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

## 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.



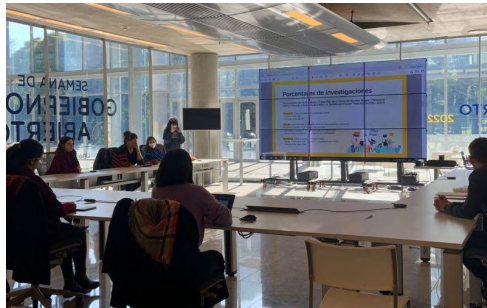
# ADVANCING REFORMS



**Madrid, Spain** created a mandatory lobby registry. Since its launch, the number of registered lobbies has risen from zero to over six hundred, showing the success of the process.

**Basque Country, Spain** created the project Open Eskola (Open School) to strengthen skills for citizen participation, and offer accessible digital tools to overcome digital inequalities.

**Tetouan, Morocco** is digitizing local municipal services to improve efficiency and quality and also developing a mobile phone app to allow citizens to easily co-manage these services by sending notifications to the service managers.



**Buenos Aires, Argentina** is opening data on access to LGBTQIA+ community rights to improve and inform public policies. They conducted a survey, published datasets, and visualizations on health, education, and civil registration.

**Banggai, Indonesia** created a mobile application that allows health workers, including district coordinators and village and community health center midwives, to monitor the condition of pregnant women in real time and achieve the minimum service standards for pregnant women.



**São Paulo, Brazil** is empowering citizens to monitor the implementation of the Municipal Agenda 2030 through training and the “ObservaSampa” platform to monitor the 545 indicators of the Municipal Agenda 2030, with open data, visualizations, and simple language.

**South Cotabato, Philippines** is creating spaces and events for youth to interact and collaborate to address local and community-interest issues in the Province through open government.

**Abuja, Nigeria** is promoting citizens’ participation in the procurement process through dialogue and town hall meetings, media advertisement, and awareness-raising programs on public procurement.



**Bogota, Colombia** designed the Bogotá 50/50 strategy, a route to gender parity. They publish statistical information on women’s social and political participation, promote parity as a democratic principle, created a District Multiparty Gender Roundtable, and promoted gender-sensitive participatory budgets.

**Scotland, United Kingdom** established an Open Government Stakeholder Network to deliver on participation and engagement requirements across key milestones for climate change policy and achieve their goal of net zero gas emissions of all greenhouse gases by 2045.



**Yerevan, Armenia** is developing the “Green Development” platform, enabling all interested parties to learn about the implementation and performance of green projects, such as the use of renewable energy sources and smart solutions and the modernization of the transport system.

**Vinnytsia, Ukraine** is creating a network of liaison offices to develop public participation in the newly joined territories, increase public activity and promote the creation and development of civil society organizations.



**Santo Domingo de los Tsafchilas, Ecuador** together with environmentalist experts and the indigenous Tsáchila community, co-created a public policy for reforestation and environmental care as well as a digital system for environmental control and handed out saplings to fight deforestation and pollution.

**Shama, Ghana** is increasing citizen participation in planning, budgeting, and implementing public development projects. They are improving access to information, creating a space for civil society organizations to engage and participate, and establishing a Client Services Unit and Complaint Units.

## OGP EVENTS



## GLOBAL SUMMITS & REGIONAL MEETINGS

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

### Albania

- Elbasan
- Tirana

### Argentina

- Buenos Aires
- Córdoba (City)
- Córdoba (Province)
- Corrientes (City)
- Mendoza
- Rosario

### Armenia

- Armavir
- Gyumri
- Vanadzor
- Yerevan

### Brazil

- Contagem (City)
- Osasco
- Santa Catarina
- São Paulo

### Canada

- Ontario
- Québec

### Chile

- Maipú
- Peñalolén

### Colombia

- Bogotá
- Cartagenas de Indias
- Manizales
- Nariño

### Costa Rica

- Curridabat
- Sarchí

### Dominican Republic

- Salcedo

### Ecuador

- Quito
- Santo Domingo de los Tsáchilas

### France

- Paris

### Georgia

- Akhaltsikhe
- Khoni
- Kutaisi
- Ozurgeti
- Rustavi
- Tbilisi

### Germany

- Detmold
- Hamburg

### Ghana

- Anloga
- Ketu South
- Sekondi-Takoradi
- Shama
- Tarkwa-Nsuaem
- Wassa Amenfi East

### Indonesia

- Banggai
- Brebes
- Semarang
- West Nusa Tenggara
- West Sumbawa

### Ireland

- Kildare County

### Italy

- Palermo

### Jordan

- Greater Karak
- Greater Salt

### Kenya

- Elgeyo Marakwet
- Makueni
- Nairobi
- Nandi

### Kyrgyz Republic

- Bishkek

### Mexico

- Chihuahua (City)
- Jalisco
- Mérida + Yucatán
- Mexico State + Tlalnepantla de Baz
- Nuevo León (State) + San Pedro Garza García (Municipality) + Monterrey (Municipality)
- Quintana Roo
- Tlajomulco de Zuñiga

### Morocco

- Beni Mellal-Khenifra
- Tangier – Tetouan – Al Hoceima
- Tetouan

### Nigeria

- Abuja
- Kaduna State
- Plateau

### North Macedonia

- Sveti Nikole

### Panama

- Chepo (City)

### Peru

- La Libertad
- Lima

### Philippines

- South Cotabato

### Republic of Korea

- Gwangju
- Seoul

### Romania

- Timișoara

### Serbia

- Novi Pazar

### Slovak Republic

- Banská Bystrica
- Žilina (Region)

### Spain

- Aragón
- Basque Country
- Catalonia
- Madrid
- Principality of Asturias
- Valencian Community

### South Africa

- Makhanda

### Tunisia

- Carthage
- El Kef
- Regueb

### Ukraine

- Khmelnytskyi
- Ternopil
- Vinnytsia

### United Kingdom

- Glasgow
- Northern Ireland
- Scotland

### United States

- Austin
- Los Angeles

### Uruguay

- Montevideo



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