

# The Open Government Partnership and Public procurement

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## Illustration: Open Government Partnership (OGP)

#### Open contracting and public procurement is one of OGPs priorities

#### What is it?

- 1. International multi-stakeholder platform
- 2. Making governments/parliaments more open, accountable, and responsive to citizens
- 3. Co-creation by civil society and government/parliaments

#### What impact?

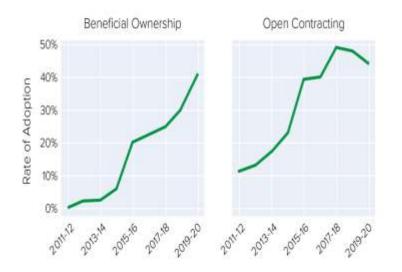
- 1. Equal partnership between government/parliaments and civil society in creation, implementation and monitoring (major criteria in monitoring)
- 2. Roles and responsibility of the government/parliament and civil society
- 3. Raised the spectrum of public participation





- 1. OGP provides a platform for governments to adopt open contracting policies focused on disclosure, participation, and oversight throughout the entire procurement chain.
- 2. In OGP, over 70 members have open contracting commitments with the majority of commitments focused on information disclosure.
- 3. OGP members have also been piloting sectorspecific application of open contracting reforms,
  such as in the health, infrastructure, and
  extractive sectors, establishing beneficial
  ownership registers for government suppliers,
  and creating opportunities to open up
  procurement markets to women, youth, persons
  with disabilities, and other under-represented
  communities.

# Increasing Adoption of Beneficial Ownership and Open Contracting Reforms



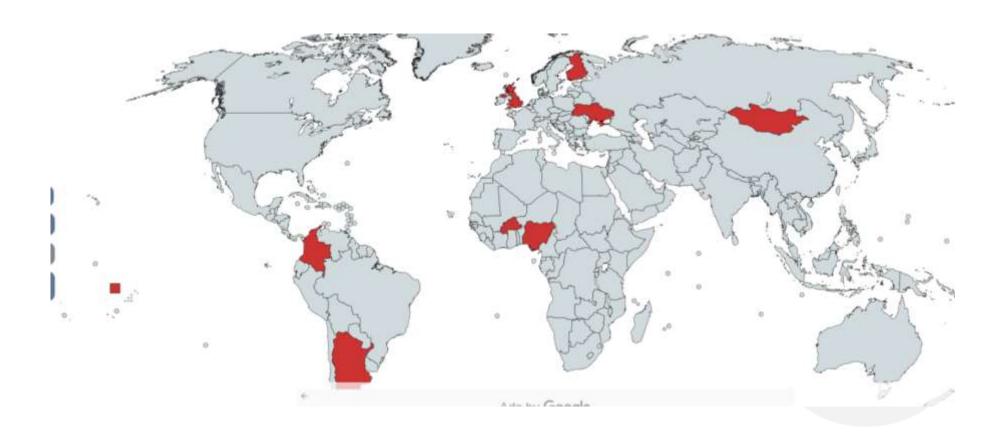








## **Examples of OGP around the world**





## Lebanon and OGP

Lebanon's performance against the OGP minimum eligibility criteria:

- 1) publish the executive budget proposal and the audit report on an annual basis;
- 2) publicly disclose assets alongside a system to verify the accuracy of the declarations;
- 3) continue the implementation of ongoing open government reforms to improve the results of indices measuring civil liberties, civil society organisation (CSO) entry and exit, and CSO repression.







# 5 reasons why is important for civil society to engage with the parliament?

- Parliament as an accountability actor holding government to account
- 2. Role of parliament in legislation, oversight, budget provides opportunity to influence and create new opportunities for civil society
- 3. Political nature of parliament: cross-party
- 4. Nature of parliament as a representative institution (repres democracy and particip democracy)
- 5. Post conflict setting: engagement with parliament to build a successful institution for the future



# What have parliaments done to date in OGP?

- Reviewing and ratifying relevant legislation and securing input from citizens.
- Lending political support to open government initiatives.
- Improving implementation through parliamentary action and by publicly holding governments to account.
- Promoting sustainable open government reforms by building political traction across party lines and electoral cycles.
- Embracing open parliament reforms to cement and drive appetite for open government.
- Contributing where possible to the choice and design of open government commitments and ensuring these are 'state commitments' and do not simply reflect the interests of the government of the day.







### **Lessons learned from International Experiences**

- Generating and sustaining interest, political will and leadership for Open Parliament: formal, permanent parliamentary body, network of MP champion
- 2. Innovate in engaging CSOs: strategy to engage civil society
- 3. Pursue multiple channels to engage Governments: Open government approach

