



# ENLACES OGP JALISCO

*Our Manifesto*

## We are:

1. Passionate about and believe in openness and inclusiveness.
2. Keen on open government and learning a lot through this process.
3. Innovators who want to promote change in the ways the public sector works.
4. Have experience in this type of work, and working on OGP has become a part of our job.

## Our goals are:

In the near to medium term, we want to **strive for sustainability**:

1. Identify paths and mechanisms to ensure Open Government is fully appropriated by the LTS. In particular, get them to understand the opportunity that it represents to solve problems and create inclusive processes that aligns the political/electoral interests and agendas of the LTS accordingly.
2. Ensure that the working team efforts and learnings go beyond this initial exercise by institutionalizing their experiences, processes and methods. Create new governance structures that rethink the role of the Secretariat and what is expected of it and renew their integration.
3. Consolidate Open Government efforts so that they go beyond specific political agendas and transcend political affiliations.
4. Take advantage of the “coyuntura” to incentivize governments and social actors to work together and agree on priorities and expected open government outcomes that transcend the national and local political crisis and electoral agenda.
5. Build a strong action plan but garner support and political will for a seamless implementation plan with sufficient human and monetary resources.
6. Incentivize effective and efficient communications between institutions and society. Intra- and Inter-organizational engagement strategies that consists of knowledge exchange mechanisms and responsive feedback mechanisms between civil society and government.

In the long term, we want to **demonstrate impact** by:

1. Promoting the development of an intersectoral network of open government practitioners/reformers by identifying sectors/actors that should be included in the open government process and build mechanisms to strategically include them.
2. Citizen engagement efforts should start by helping them understand about the competencies of each authority so that they understand their assets and limitations to effectively engage with them. They should also be aware of the tools already available to them, like transparency portals.
3. Responsibilities for specific problems are scattered throughout government, creating the perfect

scenario for not addressing them. Problem solving mechanisms are also fragmented between different levels of government. Open Government should address the incapacity of the three levels of government to coordinate and agree on joint problem solving. Intra-organizational engagement has to first happen within the working group.

4. Generate value to citizens through collaboration and co-creation in solving their problems, so that Open Government can become tangible and citizens can appropriate it. The Local Action plan has to be simple, objective, and actionable to produce tangible benefits for users.

## **We believe the key problems of Jalisco are:**

### **1. Strong concentration of government in GMA.**

Strong concentration of attention of government institutions in the Guadalajara Metropolitan Area (GMA). The lack of opportunity in rural communities means there is steady migration to the city that leads to a growing population density and more urbanization. This in turn causes municipalities to lag behind, especially in infrastructure, mainly because wealth concentrates in the GMA.

### **2. Transportation services and mobility in the State are deficient and unsafe.**

Transportation services are privatized but not adequately evaluated or sanctioned if the service is deficient, mainly because of political interests and a lack of enforcement of transportation laws by the authorities. Furthermore, corruption and public investments in policies that favor the use of cars add to the deficiency (e.g. buses make too much noise) and unsafety of mobility and transportation services in the State. This oversight increases crime on buses causing people to prefer private means of transport, thus increasing traffic and pollution and diminishing citizens' quality of life.

### **3. Low access to low quality public education.**

Unprioritized public investments prevent universal access to education. Furthermore, the teacher's union is corrupt and responds to clientelist incentives, contributing to the already low quality public education. A low access to low quality education is closely related to future economic, political, social and cultural problems. These in turn increase delinquency and contribute to bad government because the most capable look for opportunities elsewhere ("brain drain").

### **4. Inefficient, irregular and out of control natural resource management.**

Understanding the value of natural resources is difficult, which is why there is little to no control in their use; typically particular interests in the management of these resources are imposed in detriment of the public good. Natural resource management is, therefore, inefficient, irregular and out of control. This elevates the costs of production and pollution levels.

### **5. Impunity and the rule of law**

Corruptible authorities and over legislation have led to impunity and non-enforcement of the law. This has

caused citizens to feel the authorities can't be trusted, they have little legal certainty and therefore file less complaints to the authorities.

## **6. Citizen Safety**

Diminishing work opportunities and a lack of education have helped poverty and inequality prevail and have a direct relation with the decrease in safety in public spaces. Therefore, preference for gated communities is growing and social cohesion is diminishing.

## **7. Lack of functional public spaces**

Insufficient urban planning that specifically favors the use of private means of transportation gives way to public spaces that are not functioning in favor of citizens. This in turn negatively affects social cohesion and public health issues related to a lower practice of sports, such as stress and alcohol and drug abuse.