

Mecanismos de Participación en Gobierno Abierto y su Importancia

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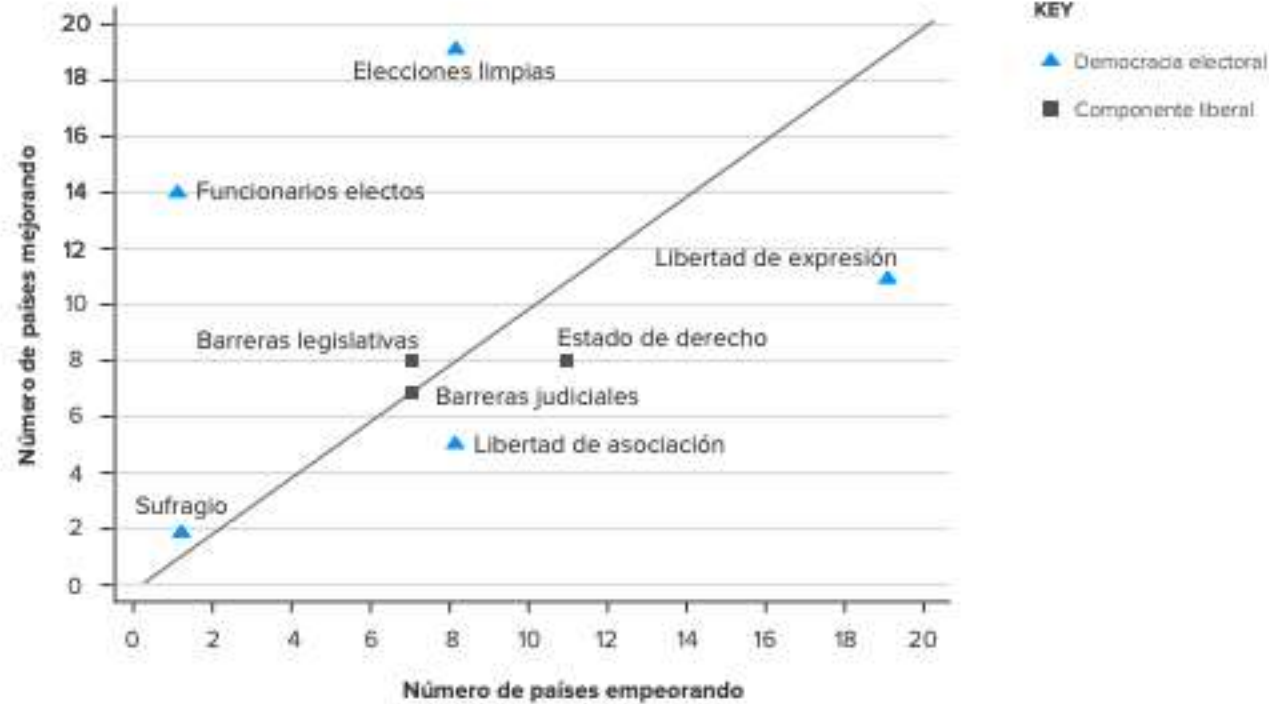
Democracia Más Allá de las Urnas Electorales



https://www.opengovpartnership.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/Global-Report_Volume-1_ES.pdf

Elecciones y Libertades Fundamentales

FIGURA 1. Las elecciones han mejorado, mientras que las libertades fundamentales recaen 2007-2017 (Fuente: V-Dem Institute).



Fuente: V-Dem Institute, version 8 de abril 2018.

Áreas de Oportunidad

- Profundizar la gobernanza centrada en el ciudadano y asegurar procesos de co-creación genuinos e inclusivos
- Aumentar los compromisos que son importantes para la vida cotidiana de las y los ciudadanos
- Ampliar la propiedad colectiva del tema de gobierno abierto
- Generar redes más amplias de sociedad civil
- Expandir nuestros horizontes para involucrar estratégicamente, por ejemplo, a medios de comunicación, jóvenes, academia, sector privado

Mecanismos de Participación

- Crowdsourcing
- Votación
- Eventos Públicos
- Participación de Organizaciones de Base
- Participación en Foros o Comisiones de Gobierno Abierto

Ciudadan@s y Gobierno Abierto

THINK PIECE

//MOBILIZING ACCOUNTABILITY: CITIZENS, MOVEMENTS AND THE STATE

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- Citizen engagement is ubiquitous in externally supported efforts to improve government accountability, however lessons about the need to encourage and strengthen existing forms of citizen collective action are not being fully put into practice
- Citizens can successfully pressure and support government accountability through collective mobilization strategies that require capable, autonomous and representative grassroots organizations and movements
- External funders and professional NGOs can play a role in engaging with and supporting popular organizations and movements to strengthen the "accountability ecosystem", but care must be taken in building and maintaining such relationships

External actors, including funders and international NGOs, have been working to support efforts to make governments more responsive and accountable to their citizens for many years, with important lessons learned. Along the way (see also [here](#), [here](#) and [here](#)). External support for more accountable governance has taken many forms. Technical assistance to improve laws, institutions and mechanisms for accountability have been a strong element of such initiatives, as well as support for pro-reform actors (or "champions") in government. But do these approaches reflect the realities of many challenging national and local contexts? In diverse countries, from Mexico to Indonesia, state accountability is fundamentally a question of power: individuals and groups use the state apparatus to control wealth and other privileges that would be eroded with more transparent and accountable systems. Thus, what are true incentives for reforms? Even where aggressive decision makers seek to make positive changes, they will likely face obstacles from those whose interests are being challenged, and thus need support from other pro-reform actors. Even where institutional reforms are put in place, these

What we still don't know - Unpacking the state

In a [recent workshop on social accountability research](#) hosted by TAI, GPSA and MAVC, one of the key lessons is that we still need to know more about what drives state responsiveness and accountability.

may look like laws and mechanisms that function elsewhere, but don't function properly due to political, resource and other constraints.

To complement capacity building, technical assistance and other efforts, external actors have also [suggested their focus on the core of citizens](#). However, many early social accountability (i.e. citizen and civil society driven) approaches were [narrow and isolated](#), and too frequently focused on specific tools like citizen scorecards to get citizen feedback to authorities ("feedback loops"). Jonathan Fox

Lead Pritchett and others have called this "powerful minority"

Participación:

- Mediante organización política y elecciones
- Mecanismos jurídicos institucionales formales de compensación
- Medios u otras campañas para influir de alguna otra manera en el comportamiento de quienes ostentan el poder
- Mecanismos participativos individuales o basados en la comunidad, desde boletas de puntuación ciudadanas hasta presupuestos participativos
- Movimientos sociales no violentos, campañas y otras formas de organización y acción ciudadana colectiva fuera de los procesos políticos formales

<https://www.transparency-initiative.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/movements-and-accountability-final.pdf>

¡Gracias!

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