

THE BASICS ABOUT OPEN GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIP (OGP)

HISTORY

In 2011, eight (8) government leaders and many civil society advocates came together to form the Open Government Partnership – a global partnership that seeks to promote transparent, participatory, inclusive, and accountable governance.

Currently, seventy-eight (78) countries and seventy-six (76) local governments in collaboration with thousands of civil society organizations are members of the Open Government Partnership (OGP). The Open Government Partnership's founding mission and vision remain as powerful today as they were in 2011, and yet the context for our work has changed profoundly. The Open Government Partnership is based on the idea that an open government is more accessible, more responsive, and more accountable to citizens, and that improving the relationship between people and their government has long-term, exponential benefits for everyone. Together, government and civil society actors develop actionable and realistic commitments forming an action plan that is implemented over a two-year period.

The OGP process is anchored on four principles guiding the development and implement of the reform commitments governments and civil society actors agree to work on. These four principles are transparency, accountability, citizens participation and technology and innovation.

The uniqueness of the OGP process is its co-creation and ownership of the reform process. Governments expected to work collaboratively with the civil society as equal partners to ensure that citizens voices and interests are at the heart of reform efforts.

This unique model ensures that civil society organizations or direct citizen engagement has a role in shaping and overseeing governments. Collectively, more than 4,000 commitments have been developed within the OGP across the world.

On one hand, OGP has grown into a mature partnership, with 78 national members, a growing number of local governments and thousands of civil society participants. Together they have co-created over 4000 open government reforms, of which a significant proportion have shown major impact. On another hand, while OGP spreads across the world, there is a growing case of shrinking civic space, and the rise of authoritarian and populist politics, including in OGP member countries.

JOINING THE OGP

OGP's model does not require civil society organizations to join through a formal process as governments do, but these organizations and individuals are a vital part of a successful process. Governments ensures that there are paths active participation in the OGP through the global community, dialogue mechanisms between government and civil society and commitment for sustainability. Civil society organizations and interested individuals can engage in the OGP process through active participation in fora discussions, co-creation, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of the action plan.

Based on experiences thus far, here are some tips on what civil society actors can contribute to help a government join OGP:

Becoming eligible: The first step to becoming a member of the OGP is to meet the Eligibility Criteria (EC). If your country does not yet meet the eligibility criteria to join OGP, review the assessment and make additional efforts required to push for eligibility. You may contact the organisations doing the assessments to learn best practices for improving eligibility scores or speak with a Regional Coordinator from the Country Support Team. In some countries, bi-lateral and multilateral agencies like UNDP and the World Bank support governments to become eligible for OGP. (The eligibility scores of all countries are available and a good starting point to see if the assessment made by OGP is correct and what additional efforts are needed).

Deciding to join: Team up with like-minded civil society organizations and citizens to develop support within government to join if your country is already eligible. Open government efforts are seldom new in a country, so identify and reach out to pre-existing networks within or outside government who are already working on transparency, participation, and accountability efforts. This may involve the following steps:

1. Map and enlist key stakeholders, such as academics and researchers; reform-minded government officials or agencies (e.g., information commissioner, regulator, archivists, supportive parliamentarians, etc.); and influential or well-known citizens to help you advocate membership.
2. Reach out to existing networks in other countries to learn more about the process and pitfalls. Learn about success stories, good practices and value propositions from existing members.
3. Develop a shadow or draft action plan to draw attention to possible reform initiatives in your country and build support.

THE BASICS OF ENGAGEMENT

A civil society-government partnership at the national or subnational (local inclusive) level is the cornerstone of OGP. But why should civil society organizations get involved, and what are the best ways to do so? These are the reasons:

1. **Getting a seat at the table:** The OGP process requires government to consult with civil society and citizens, and the Independent Reporting Mechanism assesses the quality of this consultation. As a result, OGP can help ensure that civil society experts have a seat at the table to discuss critical open government reforms with their own public officials.
2. **Building Coalitions:** Open government is not just about open data, or just about access to information laws or fighting corruption. It is about making progress on all of these things and making sure that citizens have a voice in this process. OGP can therefore be a platform to build a diverse coalition with civil society actors from a variety of disciplines. As civil society organisations, it is vital that all move as one and this is why forming coalitions or being a part of coalitions can help the OGP process.
3. **Getting Concrete Results:** Consistent engagements and dialogues ensures that stakeholders are communicating and discussing solutions, challenges and learnings that can help improve their OGP process. OGP may be a useful platform to get traction on your existing objectives or accelerate progress on issues that might be stuck in the pipelines. You can push for an action plan that fits your priorities. In many countries civil society has managed to get a lot of their asks into the national action plans – and achieved concrete results. Based on experiences thus far, here are some tips

on what civil society actors can contribute during each phase of the OGP process:

4. **Deciding to join:** Organize as civil society and advocate with your government to join OGP if your country is already eligible; Push for efforts to become eligible if your country does not yet meet the eligibility criteria.
5. **Drafting the First Action Plan:** The action plan is a document that contains commitments with specific activities, objectives, expected outputs, expected outcomes, indicators, stakeholder information and the period for implementation. Provide input to the government on establishing an effective consultation process that ensures the production of an action plan that works for both government and civil society. Participate in the consultation process to prepare concrete, prioritized and specific activities that you want to work on forming the commitments for implementation.
6. **Implementation:** Work with the government to set up an ongoing mechanism for civil society to support and provide feedback on implementation of OGP commitments.
7. **Independent monitoring:** Provide input on the government self-assessment report and the Independent Reporting Mechanism research process; work with civil society partners to comment on these reports and/or prepare a parallel, independent assessment of the OGP

THE OPEN GOVERNMENT DECLARATION, SEPTEMBER 2011

As members of the Open Government Partnership, committed to the principles enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the UN Convention against Corruption, and other applicable international instruments related to human rights and good governance:

We acknowledge that people all around the world are demanding more openness in government. They are calling for greater civic participation in public affairs, and seeking ways to make their governments more transparent, responsive, accountable, and effective.

We recognize that countries are at different stages in their efforts to promote openness in government, and that each of us pursues an approach consistent with our national priorities and circumstances and the aspirations of our citizens.

We accept responsibility for seizing this moment to strengthen our commitments to promote transparency, fight corruption, empower citizens, and harness the power of new technologies to make government more effective and accountable.

We uphold the value of openness in our engagement with citizens to improve services, manage public resources, promote innovation, and create safer communities. We embrace principles of transparency and open government with a view toward achieving greater prosperity, well-being, and human dignity in our own countries and in an increasingly interconnected world.

Together, we declare our commitment to:

Increase the availability of information about governmental activities.

Governments collect and hold information on behalf of people, and citizens have a right to seek information about governmental activities.

We commit to promoting increased access to information and disclosure about governmental activities at every level of government.

We commit to increasing our efforts to systematically collect and publish data on government spending and performance for essential public services and activities.

We commit to pro-actively provide high-value information, including raw data, in a timely manner, in formats that the public can easily locate, understand and use, and in formats that facilitate reuse.

We commit to providing access to effective remedies when information or the corresponding records are improperly withheld, including through effective oversight of the recourse process.

We recognize the importance of open standards to promote civil society access to public data, as well as to facilitate the interoperability of government information systems.

We commit to seeking feedback from the public to identify the information of greatest value to them, and pledge to take such feedback into account to the maximum extent possible.

Support civic participation.

We value public participation of all people, equally and without discrimination, in decision making and policy formulation. Public engagement, including the full participation of women, increases the effectiveness of governments, which benefit from people's knowledge, ideas and ability to provide oversight.

We commit to making policy formulation and decision making more transparent, creating and using channels to solicit public feedback, and deepening public participation in developing, monitoring and evaluating government activities.

We commit to protecting the ability of not-for-profit and civil society organizations to operate in ways consistent with our commitment to freedom of expression, association, and opinion. We commit to creating mechanisms to enable greater collaboration between governments and civil society organizations and businesses.

Implement the highest standards of professional integrity throughout our administrations.

Accountable government requires high ethical standards and codes of conduct for public officials.

We commit to having robust anti-corruption policies, mechanisms and practices, ensuring transparency in the management of public finances and government purchasing, and strengthening the rule of law.

We commit to maintaining or establishing a legal framework to make public information on the income and assets of national, high ranking public officials. We commit to enacting and implementing rules that protect whistleblowers.

We commit to making information regarding the activities and effectiveness of our anticorruption prevention and enforcement bodies, as well as the procedures for recourse to such bodies, available to the public, respecting the confidentiality of specific law enforcement information.

We commit to increasing deterrents against bribery and other forms of corruption in the public and private sectors, as well as to sharing information and expertise.

Increase access to new technologies for openness and accountability.

New technologies offer opportunities for information sharing, public participation, and collaboration.

We intend to harness these technologies to make more information public in ways that enable people to both understand what their governments do and to influence decisions.

We commit to developing accessible and secure online spaces as platforms for delivering services, engaging the public, and sharing information and ideas.

We recognize that equitable and affordable access to technology is a challenge, and commit to seeking increased online and mobile connectivity, while also identifying and promoting the use of alternative mechanisms for civic engagement.

We commit to engaging civil society and the business community to identify effective practices and innovative approaches for leveraging new technologies to empower people and promote transparency in government.

We also recognize that increasing access to technology entails supporting the ability of governments and citizens to use it.

We commit to supporting and developing the use of technological innovations by government employees and citizens alike. We also understand that technology is a complement, not a substitute, for clear, useable, and useful information.

We acknowledge that open government is a process that requires ongoing and sustained commitment. We commit to reporting publicly on actions undertaken to realize these principles, to consulting with the public on their implementation, and to updating our commitments in light of new challenges and opportunities.

We pledge to lead by example and contribute to advancing open government in other countries by sharing best practices and expertise and by undertaking the commitments expressed in this declaration on a non-binding, voluntary basis. Our goal is to foster innovation and spur progress, and not to define standards to be used as a precondition for cooperation or assistance or to rank countries. We stress the

importance to the promotion of openness of a comprehensive approach and the availability of technical assistance to support capacity- and institution-building.

We commit to espouse these principles in our international engagement, and work to foster a global culture of open government that empowers and delivers for citizens and advances the ideals of open and participatory 21st century government.

OPEN GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIP IN NIGERIA

Nigeria has been faced with the challenge of effectively utilizing its resources to support equitable economic growth, effective service delivery and social cohesion. One of the major driving forces for the development blockade is lack of openness, transparency, and accountability in governance. Therefore, if government and citizens embrace open government principles in a tailored stakeholder engagement, then the blockades will be dealt with, and reform will take place that will lead ultimately to effective policy, effective budget, and effective implementation. The move by the President Muhammadu Buhari administration to join the Open Government Partnership is therefore a commendable one.

The Open Government Partnership was launched on September 20, 2011, to provide an international platform for domestic reformers to make their governments more open, accountable, and responsive to citizens. The partnership is governed by four key principles:

Transparency: Information on government activities and decisions is open, comprehensive, timely and freely available to the public, and meets basic open data standards.

Accountability: Rules, regulations, and mechanisms are in place that call upon government actors to justify their actions, act upon criticisms or requirements made of them and accept responsibility for failure to perform.

Citizen participation: Governments seek to mobilize citizens to engage in public debate, provide input, and make contributions that lead to more responsive and effective governance.

Technology and innovation: Governments embrace the importance of new technologies in driving innovation, providing citizens with open access to technology, and increasing their capacity to use technology.

The Buhari administration is committed to three top priorities of security, economy and fighting corruption. In its effort at fighting corruption, Buhari made a commitment at the London Anti-Corruption Summit on May 12, 2016, in these three overarching area and Nigeria then started the process of producing a National Action Plan. Nigeria OGP National Action Plan contains 14 commitments spread around four thematic areas:

Fiscal transparency

1. Ensure more effective citizens' participation across the entire budget cycle.
2. Full implementation of Open Contracting and adoption of Open Contracting Data Standards in the public sector.
3. Work together with all stakeholders to enhance transparency in the extractive sector through a concrete set of disclosures related to payments by companies and receipts by governments on all transactions across the sector's value chain.
4. Adopt common reporting standards and the Addis Tax initiative aimed at improving the fairness, transparency, efficiency and effectiveness of the tax system.
5. Improve the ease of doing business and Nigeria's ranking on the World Bank Doing Business Index.

Anti-corruption

1. Establish a public register of Beneficial Owners of Companies,
2. Establish a platform for sharing information among Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs), Anti-Corruption Agencies (ACAs), National Security Adviser (NSA) and financial sector regulators to detect, prevent and disrupt corrupt practices.
3. Strengthen Nigeria's asset recovery legislation including non-conviction-based confiscation powers and the introduction of unexplained wealth orders.
4. Take appropriate actions to co-ordinate anti-corruption activities; improve integrity and transparency and accountability.

Access to information

1. Improved compliance of public institutions with the Freedom of Information Act in respect of the annual reporting obligations by public institutions and level of responses to requests.
2. Improved compliance of public institutions with the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) with respect to the Proactive disclosure provisions and stipulating mandatory publication requirements.

Citizen engagement

1. Develop a Permanent Dialogue Mechanism on transparency, accountability and good governance between citizens and government to facilitate a culture of openness.
2. Government-civil society to jointly review existing legislations on transparency and accountability issues and make recommendations to the National Assembly.
3. Adopt a technology-based citizens' feedback on projects and programs across transparency.

The four key areas of open government are transparency (open data); accountability (responsive government), citizen participation and the use of technology. Research and experience show that the Programmes to achieve open government principles must be carefully planned and implemented otherwise the required results will not be achieved.

First and foremost, it is important to focus on both tactical and strategic approaches. Tactical approaches are bounded, localized and information led while strategic approaches bolster enabling environment for collective action, scale up citizen engagement beyond the local arena and attempt to bolster governmental capacity to respond to voice.

Secondly, open data should be made in a way that it is accessible to a good number of citizens who can use the information to make demand on the government. It has been pointed out that in some cases, the most likely immediate beneficiaries of open data are those with the most resources to make effective use of data.

Thirdly, it is important to point out that the responsiveness of the government to the use of data by citizens is crucial to make open governance meaningful. Scholars

are in agreement that Open Government Initiatives should ensure that there are more processes and relationships focused endeavors that aim to transform governance systems and behaviors by opening them up to a wider range of participants contesting and reconfiguring power dynamics.³ In this regard, the responsiveness of government depends to a large extent on willingness and capacity.

Fourthly, citizen participation can make all the difference in Open Government Partnership.

Technology is key to driving Open Government Partnership especially because it can help a lot in eliminating discretion and prevent corruption.

Nigerian government and citizens need to do everything possible to ensure effective implementation of the Nigeria OGP National Action Plan

GINSHIKAN SHIRIN HADAKAR GWAMNATI DA ‘YAN KASA (OGP)

TARIHIN SHIRIN

A shekarar dubu biyu da goma sha ɗaya (2011) ne shuwagabannin gwamnatoci guda takwas (8) da wasu ƙungiyoyin masu zaman kansu suka yi taro inda suka kirƙiro da wannan haɗaka a tsakanin gwamnati da waɗanda ake shugabanta - wato haɗakar da keda ƙudurin haɗuwar dukkan sassan duniya domin ɗaukaka gaskiya da tafiya kafada da kafada da ‘yan ƙasa da jin ra’ayoyi daban-daban, da kuma bada sahihin bayanai akan tafiyar da mulki.

A yanzu haka ƙasashe saba’in da takwas (78) da ƙananan hukumomi saba’in da shida (76) tare da haɗin gwiwar dubban ƙungiyoyi masu zaman kansu ne membobin wannan haɗaka (OGP). Manufa da aƙidar wannan shirin ta kasan ce mai aminci da inganci da ƙarfi har yanzu kamar yadda suke a shekarar dubu biyu da sha ɗaya (2011), duk da yake yanayin aikin na samun gaggarumin chanji. Wannan shirin tsakanin gwamnati da ‘yan ƙasa anyi shine da manufar ƙara kusantar da gwamnati zuwa ga ‘yan ƙasa don ta kasance mai saurayar jama’a da bada bayani akan yadda ake sarrafa dukiyar ‘yan ƙasa, da tabbatar da ɗorewar alaƙar gwamnati da al’umma domin samun amfani ga al’umma mai ɗorewa. Gaba ɗayansu gwamnati da ƙungiyoyi masu zaman kansu da masu ruwa da tsaki ne zasu yi yunkuri don bullo da tsare-tsaren da za’a aiwatar a cikin shekaru biyu.

Wannan shirin an assasa shine a kan ƙa’idoji guda huɗu da ke gurin aiwatar da alƙawarorin da gwamnati da shuwagabannin ƙungiyoyin suka amince su yi aiki tare a kansu. Waɗannan ƙa’idoji guda huɗu sun haɗa dayin gaskiya da rikon amana da sa hannun ‘Yan ƙasa cikin aikin tafiyar da mulki da bunkasa ilimin fasaha da na kirƙire-kirƙire.

Abin da ya ƙawata shirin na OGP shine yanayin haɗakar da kuma yadda mallakar aiwatar da shirin suke. A cikin tsarin ana buƙatar gwamnatoci suyi aiki kafada da kafada tare da ƙungiyoyin don tabbatar da ganin cewa koken ‘Yan ƙasa da kuma buƙatunsu suna cikin manyan muradin ƙoƙarin kawo sauye- sauye.

Wannan samfuri haɗaka na musamman yana jajircewa akan yadda ƙungiyoyin al’umma ko wajen yin aiki da ‘Yan ƙasa kai tsaye keda hurumin sa ido akan tafiyar

da ayyukan gwamnatoci. Gaba daya. Sama da alƙawura dubu huɗu (4000) ne aka haɓaka a cikin shirin OGP a duk faɗin duniya.

A ɓangaren guda, shirin na OGP ya samu ɗaukaka inda ya zama riƙaƙƙiyar haɗaka mai membobi a ƙasashe saba'in da takwas (78) da ƙananan hukumomi da shigar dubban ƙungiyoyin al'umma wanda adadinsu ke ta ƙaruwa. Gaba ɗayansu sun gabatar da sauye-sauye na ci-gaban ayyukan gwamnati sama da dubu huɗu (4000), waɗanda suka samu gagarumar nasara. A wani ɓangaren kuma, koda yake shirin na samun bunƙasa a duk faɗin duniya, ana kuma ta samun raguwar rashin ba 'yan ƙasa cikakkiyar damar faɗin albarkacin bakinsu da samun ƙarin yanayin mulkin kama karya da siyasar babakere, har a cikin ƙasashen da ke cikin shirin na OGP.

SHIGA SHIRIN NA OGP

Tsarin OGP baya buƙatar ƙungiyoyin al'umma su shiga cikinsa ta wata keɓaɓɓiyar hanya kamar gwamnatoci, amma waɗannan ƙungiyoyin da suran jama'a na da mahummiyar rawa wajen ganin an cimma nasara. Gwamnatoci ne keda haƙƙin tabbatar da an bi hanyar da ta dace ta shiga shirin OGP ta hanyar cudɗanyar ƙasashen duniya kuma da bin hanyoyin tuntuɓar juna tsakanin gwamnati da al'umma don tabbatar da ɗorewar tsarin. Ƙungiyoyin al'umma da kuma duk wani wanda keda sha'awa zai iya shiga tsarin na OGP ta hanyar halattar tarurrukan tattaunawa da sa hannun wajen samar da tsare-tsare da aiwatar da su da kuma tantance yadda tsare-tsaren ke samun nasara.

A bisa la'akari da abubuwa da aka fahimta har zuwa yanzu, ga wasu hanyoyin da shuwagabannin al'umma zasu taimaki gwamnati wajen shiga shirin OGP:

Samun Chanchanta: Matakin farko don zama memba na OGP shine cika sharuɗɗan chanchanta. Idan ƙasarka bata cika ƙa'idojin chanchantar shiga cikin shirin ba, sai ka sake nazari domin yin ƙoƙari da ake buƙata na samun chanchanta. Zaka iya tuntuɓar ƙungiyoyin dake auna chanchanta don nazarin hanyoyin da suka fi dacewa, ko kuma kayi magana da shugaban shirin na ƙasarka. A wasu ƙasashen kuma, hukumomin hadin gwiwa na ƙasa da ƙasa ne kamar UNDP da Bankin Duniya (World Bank) ke tallafawa Gwamnatoci su samu chanchantar shiga shirin OGP. (Akwai kundin da ya samar da yadda aka tantance shigar ƙasashen duniya, kuma mataki na farko mafi dacewa shine ka duba kaga ko matakan tantancewar na OGP daidai suke da kuma sanin irin ƙarin himma da ake buƙata.)

Yanke Shawarar Shiga Shirin: Kungiyoyin al'umma masu akida iri daya zasu iya haduwa tare da 'Yan ƙasa don ƙarfafa niyya da gwamnati su shiga hadakar in har ƙasar ta chanchanta. Koƙari akan bayyanar da ayyukan gwamnati ba sabon abu bane a cikin ƙasa saboda haka bincika kuma tuntubi ƙungiyoyi na ciki ko na wajen gwamnati waɗanda ke fafutukar gudanar da ayyukan inganta gaskiya da rikon amana da aiki da ra'ayoyin 'yan ƙasa a harkokin mulki. Yin haka zai ƙunshi ɗaukar waɗannan mataƙai:

1. Bincika da tsara sunayen masu ruwa da tsaki kamar masanan ilimi da masu bincike; da jami'an gwamnati da hukumomi masu ra'ayin kawo sauye sauye (misali, kamar komishinan yaɗa labarai da mai sa ido a ayyukan gwamnati da masu adana kayan tarihi, da 'yan majalisu masu ra'ayin kawo sauyi da dai sauran su) da fitattun 'yan ƙasa masu faɗa aji da zasu taimaka wajen faɗakar da yunkurin zama memba.
2. A tuntubi ƙungiyoyi a wasu ƙasashe don ƙara fahimtar faɗi tashin da ake fustanka. Yi nazari akan nasarorin da aka samu da ingantattun hanyoyin tafiyar da shirin tare da akidojin da ake kindada daga ƙasashen dake gudanar da shirin.
3. Samar da tsari na wucin gadi domin jawo ra'ayin masu neman sauye-sauye a cikin ƙasarka tare da neman samun goyon baya.

GINSHIKAN SHIGA HADAKAR SHIRIN OGP

Hadakar ƙungiyoyin al'umma da gwamnati, a ƙasa baki ɗaya ko kuma wani ɓangare nata, shine sinadarin shirin OGP. To amma, me yasa ƙungiyoyin al'umma ke zama ɓangaren shirin, kuma wane hanyoyin suka fi dacewa wajen yin hakan? Waɗannan sune dalilan:

1. **Samun mazauni a teburin tattaunawa:** Tsarin OGP na buƙatar gwamnati ta tuntubi ƙungiyoyin al'umma da 'yan ƙasa, kuma ya kasance akwai tsarin tantance ingancin tattaunawar mai zaman kanta. A sakamakon haka OGP zai taimaka wajen tabbatar da cewa masana daga cikin ƙungiyoyin al'umma suna da kujera a teburin tattauna muhimman abubuwa dake kawo sauye sauye a ayyukan gwamnati tare da jami'anta.
2. **Gina hadaka:** Shirin OGP ba wai samun alƙaluman tsarin hukuma bane, ko kawai na samun labarai akan dokoki, ko yaƙi da cin-hanci. Shiri ne don samun nasara a kan waɗannan abubuwa da aka lissafa da kuma tabbatar da

cewa ‘yan kasa nada fada aji a cikin tsare tsaren. Saboda haka shirin na OGP zai kasance tubalin gina haduwar jinsin al’umma tare da shuwagabannin kungiyoyin al’umma daga bangarori daban daban. A bangaren kungiyoyin al’umma yana da matuƙar amfani su kasance a da’ira ɗaya shi yasa gina haɗakar ko kuma zama ɓangarenta zai taimaki tsarin na OGP.

3. **Samun kwaƙƙwaran sakamako:** yawaita yin tarurruka da tattaunawa domin yin muhawara yana tabbatar da cewa masu ruwa da tsaki cikin shirin suna magana da juna don neman maslahohi, tare da nazarin kalubalen da ake fuskanta da abubuwan da zasu taimaka wajen inganta tafiyar shirin na OGP. Shirin OGP zai zama dandali na samun damar cimma buƙatun da ake da guri akansu ko kuma na fara faɗaɗa nasarori akan abubuwan da suka zama cikar. Kuna iya gabatar da tsare-tsaren da su kayi daidai da manyan buƙatunku. A kasashe da dama kungiyoyin al’umma sun sami damar saƙa buƙatu da dama a cikin tsare-tsaren kasa, sun kuma samu kwaƙƙwaran sakamako. A bisa la’akari da abubuwan da suka faru har zuwa yanzu, ga wata matashiya akan yadda shugabannin kungiyoyin al’umma zasu taimaka a cikin ko wane sashen tsarin gudanar da shirin OGP.
4. **Yanke shawarar shiga:** ku haɗu a matsayinku na kungiyar al’umma, ku faɗakar tare da gwamnatin ku shiga shirin na OGP in har kasarku ta riga ta chanchanta; ko kuyi yunƙurin samun chanchanta in kasarku bata riga ta cimma ka’idojin samun chanchanta ba.
5. **Tsara aikin shirin na farko:** Wannan shine kundin da ya ƙunshi kudurori wasu fitattun ayyuka, sakamako, abubuwan gudanarwa, sakamakon da ake gurin samu, ma’aunan tantancewa, bayanan masu ruwa da tsaki, da kuma kayadajjen lokacin aiwatarwa. Ku ba gwamnati gudumuwa akan gina ingantaccen tsarin tuntuba wanda zai samar da aikace-aikacen shirin wanda gwamnati da kungiyoyin al’umma suka amince da shi. Ku shiga tattaunawa domin ku shirya ƙwararan kuma fitattun manya-manyan ayyukan da ku ke so ku sanya cikin kudurodin da zaku aiwatar.

6. **Aiwatarwa:** Kuyi aiki da gwamnati don kafa gudanannen tsari wanda fungiyoyin al'umma zasu iya bada gudumuwa tare da bada bayanai akan sakamakon da ake samu wajen aiwatar da kudurorin shirin na OGP.
7. **Tsarin sa ido mai zaman kanshi:** Ku bada gudumuwa a rahotan gwamnati na tantance nasarar gudanar da ayyukan shirin da kuma akan rahoton tantancewa mai zaman kanshi; kuyi aiki da wasu fungiyoyin al'umma da kuke mu'amala da su domin yin sharhi a wadannan rahotannin guda biyu, ko kuma ku tsara naku hanyar ta tantance ayyukan shirin na OGP.

KUDIRIN KADDAMAR DA SHIRIN OGP WATAN SATUMBA 2011

A matsayinmu na membobin shirin OGP da mukayi amanna da ka'idojin da ke kunshe a cikin kundin yarjejeniyar duniya da suka shafi hakkin Dan Adam da rahoton Majalisar Dinkin Duniya akan cin-hanci da rashawa da sauran yarjejoniyoyin kasashen duniya masu dagewa akan hakkin Dan Adam da sauran batatuwan da suke da alaƙa da hakkin Dan Adam da samarda ingantacciyar gwamnati:

Munyi ammana cewa mutane a duk faɗin duniya suna neman ƙara kusancin gwamnati zuwa ga mutanenta. Suna kira da a ƙara himma wajen kare hakƙoƙin jama'a da neman hanyoyin da zasu sa gwamnatin ta zama mai gaskiya, da amana da sauraren jama'arta bisa adalci.

Mun fahimci cewa ƙasashe suna mataƙai daban-daban a ƙoƙarinsu na yada manufar gwamnati mai aiki tare da al'ummarta, kuma ko wanne daga cikin mu yana bin tafarkin da ya dace da muradan ƙasashenmu ne da kuma yanayin da muke da shi na cimma buƙatun 'yan ƙasarmu.

Mun ɗauki nauyi domin amfani da wannan dama don ƙarfafa kudurorin mu na inganta gaskiya da rikon amana, yaƙi da cin hanci da rashawa, tallafawa 'yan ƙasa da amfani da tsarin zamani na ƙirƙire-ƙirƙire da zai sa gwamnati ta kasance mai inganci da gaskiya.

Mun jaddada martabar alaƙar da ke tsakaninmu da 'yan ƙasarmu domin inganta ayyukan gwamnati da yin taka tsantsan da dukiyar al'umma da bunƙasa ilimin ƙirƙire-ƙirƙire, da kuma samar da tsaro ga al'ummarmu. Mun rungumi aƙidun yin gaskiya da rikon amana da kuma samar da gwamnati mai sauraron jama'a domin

yalwatan arziki da daukaka darajar Dan Adam a cikin kasashenmu a wannan yanayin cudanyar kasashe domin samun habaka.

Gaba dayanmu mun sha alwashin domin:

Karin samar da bayanai a kan ayyukan gwamnati

Gwamnatoci su tattara da aje bayanai a madadin ‘yan kasa, kuma al’umma na da hakki su nemi bayanai a kan ayyukan gwamnati.

Munsha alwashin kara hanyoyin samar da bayanai da kuma baje bayanan ayyukan gwamnati a kowane mataki.

Munsha alwashin kara himma wajen tarawa da wallafa alkaluman bayanai a kan yadda gwamnati ke kashe kudinta da kuma a kan ayyukan da ta aiwatar wajen samar da abubuwan more rayuwar al’umma.

Munsha alwashin samar da sahihin bayanai da dumi-duminshi a cikin lokaci wanda duk jama’a ke iya samu, su fahimta, su amfana, kuma a cikin hanyoyin da zasu iya sarrafa shi.

Munsha alwashin samar da sahihan hanyoyin ranko a lokacin da aka boye bayanai ko wurin adana bayanan da gan-gan wanda ya hada da samar da kwakƙwaran sa ido a kan sake faruwar wannan akasi.

Muna la’akari da mahummancin hanyoyi mafi dacewa domin karfafa hakkin jama’a na samun bayanan al’amuran kasa, tare da inganta tsare-tsaren gwamnati na samar da bayanai.

Munsha alwashin neman ra’ayoyin al’umma wajen tanatance bayanan da suka fi muhimmanci a wajensu, da daukar alwashin yin la’akari da kimar ra’ayoyinsu kamar yadda ya dace.

Karfafa sa hannun al’umma (cikin al’amuran mulki)

Mun darajta ra’ayoyin dukkan al’umma ba tare da la’akari da wani banbanci ba wajen yanke shawara da daukar matakan hukuma. Girmama ra’ayoyin al’umma, wanda suka hada dana mata, na kara ingancin gwamnatoci, wanda hakan zaisa yin

amfana da iliminsu da ra'ayoyinsu da kuma basu zarafin sa ido a kan harkokin jama'a.

Munyi alwashin samar da karin buɗaɗɗan hanyoyin yanke shawa a kan kudurorin gwamnati tare da kirkirowa da kuma amfani da tsarin neman jin ra'ayoyi da karfafa sa hannun al'umma wajen samar da hanyoyin sa ido da tantance ayyukan gwamnati.

Munyi alwashin kare yunkurin kungiyoyi masu zaman kansu wajen gudanar da ayyukansu daidai da kudurorinmu na bada 'yanci faɗar bakinka, da 'yancin kafa kungiyoyi da na rikon ra'ayi daban da ban. Mun kuma yi alwashin kiƙiro hanyoyi da za su inganta haɗin kai tsakanin gwamnatoci da kungiyoyi da sana'o'i.

Nuna gaskiya da kwarewa wajen gudanar da lokaci da shugabanci.

Gwamnati mai gaskiya da rikon amana na buƙatar kyawawan halaye da ɗabi'o'i daga jami'an gwamnati.

Munsha alwashin samar da dokokin yaƙi da cin-hanci da rashawa, da samar da hanyoyi na tabbatar da gaskiya da rikon amana wajen sarrafa kuɗaɗen gwamnati da bada kwangiloli, da kuma karfafa bin doka da oda.

Munsha alwashin samar da wani tanadi na dokar da zata buƙaci bayyana albashin da kaddarorin manyan jami'an gwamnati. Kuma munsha alwashin kafa dokar da zata ba masu fallasa kariya.

Munsha alwashin samar da bayani akan tasiri da ayyukan hukumomimmu na yaƙi da cin-hanci, tare da faɗakar da al'umma da hanyoyin tuntuɓar waɗannan hukumomi, da kuma kare asirin takamaiman bayanin dake tare da hukumomin tsaro.

Munsha alwashin kara ɗaukar matakan da zasu hana cin-hanci da hanyoyin karɓar rashawa a cikin ayyukan gwamnati da na kamfanona masu zaman kansu, tare da musayar bayanai da ƙwararru.

Karin samar da hanyoyin samun bayanai na zamani domin samun gwamnati mai rikon amana.

Sababbin hanyoyin zamani na bada damar musayar bayanai da sa hannun al'umma cikin gudanar da al'amuran mulki.

Munyi niyyar amfani da hanyoyin sarrafa bayanai na zamain domin ba jama'a damar su fahimci abubuwan da gwamanti ke yi da kuma damar susa baki wajen yanke shawarwari.

Munyi alwashin samar da ingantacciyar hanyar amfani da hanyoyin yanar gizo-gizo domin ayyukan more rayuwa da tuntuɓar al'umma, da musayar bayanai da ra'ayoyi.

Mun lura da cewa samun jibantaka da hanyoyin sarrafa bayanai na zamani ga al'umma daidai-wa-daيدا wani kalubale ne, amma munsha alwashin kara haɗa al'umma da hanyoyin sarrafa bayanai ta harshen yanar gizo-gizo da hanyar sadarwa ta tafi-da-gidanka, da kuma bunƙasa wasu hanyoyin daban na tuntuɓar al'umma.

Munsha alwashin aiki da ƙungiyoyin al'umma da 'yan kasuwa domin neman inganta hanyoyin amfani da tsarin sarrafa bayanai na zamain da zasu kara ma al'umma ƙwarin guiwa tare da inganta yanayin aiki da gaskiya da riƙon amana a harkokin gwamnati.

Mun kuma yi la'akari da cewa samun ƙarin hanyoyin sarrafa bayanai na zamain nada nasaba da taimakama gwamnati da al'umma suyi amfani dasu.

Munsha alwashin taimakama ma'aikatan gwamnati da al'umma wajen samarwa da amfani da sababbin hanyoyin sarrafa bayanai na zamani. Mun kuma fahinci cewa waɗannan hanyoyin suna taimakawa ne kawai amma basu zama madadin bayanai saihai kuma masu amfani.

Mun fahinci cewa samun tsarkakarkar gwamnati wani bin tsari ne dake buƙatar sadaukar da kai. Munyi alwashin ba al'umma rahoton matakan da zasu kai ga cimma wannan guri, da nenan shawarwarin al'umma, da kuma jaddada muradinmu na la'akari da kalubalen da za'a fuskanta da kuma damar dake akwai.

Munyi alƙawalin bada jagoranci a aikace da taimakawa wajen samun tsarkakarkar gwamnati a wasu ƙasashe ta hanyoyin nuna kyawawan misalai da ƙwarewa da kuma ɗaukar bin al'ƙawuran da muka ɗauka na ƙashin kanmu. Gurinmu shine mu haɓaka ci-gaba, badon samar da kimar tilasta mu'amala ba ko bada taimako ko kuma domin kasafta darajar ƙasashe ba. Muna jaddada muhimmancin ɗaukaka

gaskiya ne akan gagurumin tsarin da zai samar da taimako da samun kwarewa da samun hanyoyin inganta hukumomi.

Munsha alwashin baje waɗannan muradai a cikin huɗɗarmu da kasashen duniya, kuma muyi aiki domin haɓaka ɗabi'ar tsarkakarkar gwamnati a cikin duniya wadda ke karfafa hannun al'ummarta da ɗaukaka akidojin da sune na gwamnatin karni na ashirin da ɗaya.

KUDIRIN SAMAR DA TSARIN HADAKA A NAJERIYA

Kasar Najeriya na fuskantar kalubalen yadda zata iya cikakken amfani da albarkatunta wajen bunƙasa tattalin arziki, samarma al'umma da ingantattun abubuwan more rayuwa da samun haɗin kan al-ummarta. Daya daga cikin manyan abubuwan dake kawo tarnaƙi ga samun ci-gba shine rashin adalci, Gaskiya da rikon amana cikin gudanar da harkokin Mulki. Saboda haka, idan gwamnati da al'umma suka rungumi akidojin haɗakar Shirin OGP a bisa jibanya da masu ruwa da tsaki zai kasance cewa waɗannan tarnaƙi an kau dasu, kuma sauye-sauyen da za'ayi zasu cimma samun nagartattun Shirin kasafin kuɗi da aiwatarwa. Yunkurin gwamnatin Shugaban Kasa Muhammadu Buhari na shiga cikin wannan Shirin haɗakar OGP ya kasance abin yabawa.

An kaddamar da tsarin gwamnatin haɗaka ta OGP a ranar 20 ga watan satumba 2011 don samar da yadda da'irar cudanyar kasashen duniya zata bada dam aga masu gurin kawo sauye-sauye na kasashe daban daban domin tsarkake gwamnatocinsu su zama masu sauraren al'ummominsu. Wannan tsarin haɗakar yana gudana ne abisa ka'idoji guda huɗu:

Gaskiya: Samuwar cikakkun bayanai akan ayyuka da shawarwarin da gwamnati ta yanke a saukaƙe kuma a cikin lokaci wajen al'umma, kuma yanayin bayanai ya kasance gamsashe.

Rikon amana: Samuwar dokoki da ka'idoji da hanyoyin dake yin kira ga jami'an gwamnati da su kare ayyukansu, kuma suyi aiki akan duk wani kurafi ko buƙata a garesu, su kuma ɗauki nauyin gazawa wajen tafiyar da ayyukansu.

Sanya 'yan kasa cikin tafiyar da mulki: Gwamnatoci su nemi sa 'yan kasa cikin muhawarori domin su bada tasu gudumuwa, da kuma bada nasu taimako wajen samun ingantacciyar gwamnati mai suraron al'umma.

Amfani da Ilimin zamani na sarrafa bayanai da na kirkire-kirkire: Gwamnatoƙi su rungumi amfani da aiki da sababbin hanyoyin sarrafa bayanai domin kara ma ‘yan kasa ilimin amfani dasu.

Gwamnatin Shugaban Kasa Muhammadu Buhari tayi alwashi ne a abubuwa ukku masu muhimmanci akan samar da tsaro, da bunƙasa tattalin arziki da yaƙi da cin-hanci. A bisa ƙoƙarin na yaƙi da cin-hanci, a taron da akayi na yaƙi da cin-hanci a garin London na ranar 12 ga Mayu 2016, Shugaban Kasa ya jaddada alwashin gwamnati akan waɗannan abubuwa guda ukku mai ci masu tuwo a ƙwarya, wanda daga nan ne aka fara Shirin samar da tsare-tsaren aiwatarwa na kasa. Tsatin shiryeshiryen OGP na Najeriya ya ƙunshi muradai goma sha huɗu (14) waɗanda suka jibanci maudu’ai guda huɗu (4):

Kasafta kudaden gwamnati a bisa tafarkin gaskiya:

1. Tabbatar da haƙifanin sa hannun ‘yan kasa a cikin duk yanayin tsare-tsaren kasafin kuɗi
2. Cikakken aiwatar da hanyar bada kwangila tare da aiki da sahihin tsarin bada kwangilolin ɓangaren gwamnati.
3. Yin aiki tare da masu ruwa da tsaki domin gudanar da tsarin gaskiya a ɓangaren aikin haƙo ma’adanai, a kan bayar da ƙwararan bayanai akan hanyar da ake biyan kamfanona da kuma kuɗin shiga na gwamnati a duk tsarin gudanar da wannan ɓangaren.
4. Amfani da hanya bai-ɗaya a tsarin tantance kuɗin haraji wanda zai samarda da adalci, gaskiya, inganci da tasirin hanyar karɓar haraji.
5. Inganta hanyoyin yin kasuwanci da ɗaukaka matsayin Najeriya a jerin kasashe dake da saƙin yin kasuwanci na Bankin Duniya.

Yaƙi da cin-hanci

1. A Samar da rajista da ke ɗauke da sunayen waɗanda suka mallaki kamfanona.
2. A samar da wata hanya ta musayar bayanai tsakanin hukumomin tsaro, hukumomin yaƙi da cin-hanci, ofishin maiba Shugaban Kasa shawara a kan harkokin tsaro, da hukumomin kula da sha’anin kuɗi domin su zaƙulo su hana kuma su wargaza ɗabi’oin cin-hanci.

3. Karfafa dokokin kasa na kwace dukiyoyinn da aka sace, wadanda suka hada da ikon kwace dukiyoyin da aka handama ba da bi hanyar gurfanarwa gaban kotu ba, da kuma samar da doka akan kwace dukiyar da mai'ita bai iya bada hujjar mallakarta ba.
4. Daukar matakan da suka dace domin hada gwuiwoyin ayyukan yaƙi da cin-hanci, da inganta martabar gaskiya da rikon amana.

Samar da hanyoyin samun bayanai akan hukumoni

1. Inganta hanyoyin da hikumomin gwamnati za suyi aiki da dokar halasta miƙa bayanai a lokacin bada rahoton ayyukansu na shekara shekara da kuma matakan bada amsoshi lokacin da aka buƙaci wasu bayanan.
2. Inganta hanyoyin da hukumomin gwamnati za suyi aiki da dokar halasta miƙa bayanai wajen daya shafi tsarinsu na bada bayanai akai-akai da bin ka'idojin wallafa wasu bayanan.

Sanya 'yan kasa a cikin harkokin mulki

1. Samar da tabbatattun hanyoyin tuntuɓar juna akan abubuƙar da suka shafi gaskiya, rikon amana da mulkin adalci tsakanin gwamnati da 'yan kasa domin haɓaka al'adar yin gaskiya.
2. Gwamnati da ƙungiyoyin al'umma su haɗu su tantance dokokin dake aiki akan kyautata gaskiya da rikon aman su kuma bada shawarwari zuwa ga Majalisun Dokoki na Kasa..
3. Samun wani tsari na hanyar sarrafa bayanai na zamani domin jin ra'ayoyin 'yan kasa akan zartar da akidojin gaskiya cikin gudanar da ayyukan hukuma.

Wadannan bangarori guda huɗu na shirin OGP sune buɗe gaskiyar aa'amura (samun bayanai karara); rikon aman (gwamnati mai suraron jama'a); sa 'yan kasa cikin al'amuran mulki; da amfani da hanyoyin sarrafa bayanai na zamani. Nazari da bincike na nuna cewa idan wadannan kudorori zasu cimma manufofinsu dole ne ayi kyawawan tsarin yadda za'a aiwatar dasu imba haka ba kuma baza'a samu sakamakon da ake son cimma ba.

Babban abu na farko shine, yana da matuƙar amfani ayi la'akari da dubarori da kuma hikimomi. Dubarorin zasu kasance suna maƙe da sigar bayanai ne amma da

hikimomi ne za'a kawo hadin kai wanda zai bunkasa sa hannun 'yan kasa fiye da tsammani kuma ya karfafa ma gwamnati gwuiwar sauraron al'ummarta.

Na biyu, yanayin fitarda da bayanai ya kasance ta hanyar da akasarin 'yan kasa zasu iya amfani dasu wajen miƙa buƙatunsu ga gwamnati. Akwai nuni da cewa a wasu lokuta waƙanda ke iya amfana da bayanan nan take sune waƙanda keda halin yin cikakken amfani dasu.

Na uku, yana da muhimmanci asan cewa amfani da bayanai ta yadda zaisa gwamnati ta saurara yana da muhimmin rawa wajen cimma tasirin shirin na OGP. Ma'abuta ilimi sun amince da cewa shirin OGP zaiyi himma ne wajen tsakulo hanyoyi da yin amfani da cudanya wajen inganta tsarin shugabanci ta yadda sa hannu mutane da yawa zai iya gyara sahan ma'abuta hada-hadar mulki. A wannan, ɓangaren girman yadda gwamnati ke sauraren jama'arta yana da alaƙa da ƙarfin imani da kuma kimar cancantar masu mulki.

Na huɗu, sa hannun 'yan kasa zai kawo ci-gaba a cikin shirin na OGP.

Hanyar sarrafa bayanai na zamani babban mabudɗi ne a shirin na OGP, musamman saboda yana taimako wajen hana sonkai da kuma hana cin-hanci.

Gwamnatin Najeriya da al'umma nada buƙatar yi duk abinda ya dace domin tabbatar da aiwatar da tsarin OGP da shirye-shiryen ayyuka na Kasa.

BIDIYARAM NGAWANAK3L GUMNATI JAMABE (OGP)

GARGAM

Saga 2011 gin, kazaadaga lard̄ga uskubega karabkaga nabt̄ k̄lanzabega k̄la k̄lza k̄lak̄l feten gumnati notobe OGP lan not̄nad̄ dinalan k̄rt̄ro sakko k̄la n̄m adalga nduso suronro walt̄ga n̄mfete awo gumnatibe s̄dinga not̄ ga nankaro.

k̄rmaro lard̄ga fitulurgin luko uskunga hukumaga s̄nana fitulurgin luko arak̄nga karabkaga Alah baraa s̄k̄ga k̄la k̄lza k̄lak̄l feten gumnati notobe d̄ga k̄rt̄ro nz̄kkoro (OGP) lan not̄nad̄ga dalil d̄wo sha k̄rt̄ro sakk̄ duno suwand̄nad̄ saga duwu indin mewun luko tilongin dawari d̄wo gumnati jamaro faidajinga kokt̄ro kuru let̄ḡram dinabed̄ga falt̄ro. Shi Gumnati fetelan notod̄ abima gadero ḡnyi k̄rt̄ro cakko illa jamabe n̄skegan m̄rad̄nza galt̄ga, gumnatiga kar̄nt̄ga, n̄m adaln̄z̄ga not̄garo cado, kuru ad̄be s̄k̄ jamaga Gumnatigad̄ kate kar̄nḡgaro waljin salaro lejiya, Gumnatiga karabkaga nabt̄ k̄lanzabega tawakta k̄lta awo ad̄ga k̄rt̄ro sakko dawari d̄wo walaga fasal ad̄ jamaro faidaz̄ fuwut̄ t̄wand̄ben saga indiro cidagada.

Shi Gumnati k̄lak̄l fetebe ad̄ga k̄rt̄ro nz̄kkod̄ walaga diyau fuwut̄be sakk̄na mbeji nashi Gumnatiga karabkaga d̄wo tawakta lamar ad̄ga cidajinro k̄ndoben, walaga diyau ad̄ sandima fete farakro itagatt̄ḡga, n̄m adal l̄manbega, jama lard̄be lamard̄n muskonzagaro walt̄ga, nzundu zamanbega k̄rt̄ro awo b̄lin kudoga lan cidazagin.

Gumnati (OGP) ad̄be n̄mgadenz̄d̄d̄ k̄lak̄llan k̄llat̄ye nduso hakkinz̄ga k̄lad̄n. kuru Gumnatid̄ k̄lak̄gin cidat̄d̄ mburo walz̄na taganasro karabkaga rokkoro k̄la k̄lzanamaga n̄m adalgin kuru tawad̄ d̄wo jamabe m̄rad̄nza galt̄bega tawatt̄ḡga kar̄wunzanro walz̄ro.

N̄mgadenz̄d̄d̄ karabkaga k̄lak̄lbe suro Gumnati ad̄bed̄ au jama lard̄bed̄ hakkinza cida itagatt̄ḡbe mbeji nashi k̄la cidaga itagatt̄ginbega gumnati d̄ga notogan, tagadir cidaga duwu diyaun samin yeyi itagatt̄ḡna sidiya gumnati feten notoben (OGP) dinalan.

Foto fallan gumnati (OGP) bed̄ kuraz̄na nashi k̄lak̄lgen, lard̄ga fitulurgin luko uskun (78) k̄la k̄lza, ad̄gaima hukumaga s̄nanaga karabkaga k̄lak̄lza,

kɔlakɔlnza dɔbe sɔkkɔ cidaga fuwutɔbe duwu diyaun (4000) samin sadɔna kuru adɔbe fuwutɔ ganagɔnyi tɔwandɔ. [fella gaden Gumnati feten notobe (OGP) bedɔ dinaro targataga cidatin, yaye nasha hakki cidaben ngawojin dɔwo nasha larmadɔga itagattɔga siyasaga gumnati shimadɔbedɔ fuwujinga karra lardɔga kɔlakɔlzanalan.

KɔLAKɔL GUMNATI FETEN NOTOBERO GAWO (OGP)

Gumnati (OGP) bedɔ karabkaga nabtɔ kɔlanzabeso mɔradɔzɔnyi nasha mailaro kɔlakɔl adɔro gawoben, yaye kɔrtɔga nabtɔ kɔlanzabega jama ngaigadɔ am faidaga linta nasha fuwutɔ kɔlakɔl gumnati fetebe allan. Gumnatigabe tawatsaga zawa kambe suro kɔlakɔl adɔbero gawoben nasha karabkaga lardɔga dinaben, nabtɔ sulhube indi kate Gumnatiga ga karabkagabe tawatsɔ kadɔrjigaro. Karabkaga nabtɔ kɔlanzabega jama lamardɔ kasatsanaga raksa gumnati adɔga kasadɔro sakkin nasha shawari kɔnjoben, cida tɔdɔnaro tawattɔgɔga futu wala kɔlakɔl dɔbe sɔwudɔnagaro.

Futu gargambe sɔwudɔnagen, ngo futu karabkaga ga gumnatiga suro kɔlakɔl dɔben (OGP) dawunabe cidanzaga sadɔnawo.

Shartɔga kam karabkadɔbero waltɔbe: shartɔ bɔrro hawalbedɔ, walaga Gumnati feten notobedɔ yinbɔrɔmmaro walzɔ kuru kasadɔ nasha fuwutɔ kɔlakɔl feten gumnati notobedɔ mbejiro walzɔ, lamarga cida (OGP)bedɔ shartɔnzɔ taganaro walzɔ, cidaramgalaga fandɔmin kulashi kɔla cidaga OGP be itagatsɔginbega zaga wuzai sawu awo laga salɔ fuwutɔ sawudinben, raktɔ wakil nasha dɔbega daltɔ lamardɔro duno kɔnjo nankaro. lardɔga lagan shawari nɔm koiben alamanga UNDP yeyi karabka kɔlakɔl lardɔga dinabe fuwutɔ cidabe kudobega bana Baitumbal dinabega gumnatiga feten lamarganza itagatsagingan sadin. (shartɔga lardɔga sammabe mbeji kulashi baditɔro sawu gumnati (OGP) bega ngalworo kɔndoben kuru kasadɔ jiliwi nyatɔ fuwutɔ nasha nɔm koi dɔwo shartɔga karabka UNDP bega baitumbal dinabegan shartɔ dɔwo gumnati feten notobedɔga tawattɔgɔben.

Shawari dɔwo kɔlakɔl dɔro gawobe: am dɔwo lamardɔn kasharuga kɔlakɔltɔ alamanga karabkaga suron kasharumaga gumnatiga lardɔga suron dawunagabe mɔradɔnza notɔso nasha fuwutɔ kudoben shartɔdɔ yinbɔrɔgɔmin kasadɔ dɔwo gumnati feten notobe lardɔga suro dawunaben awo fuwutɔbe bɔringa tawattɔgɔ taganasro nasha walaga diyau kɔrtɔro tɔkɔnalan feten gumnati notoga, jamabe

shawarinzan cidaṭga, nōm adal lōman nzōlifobega, nōndōliga shartō dōro kōltōgin.

1. Am sandōnaga babro nzōkkoga kalangaitōga, alamanga malōmga ga kulashiwuga cidawu gumnatibega alamanga komishina cidaran hawarga adagagabe [shimotōma] [AA2], kōnasarwuga, majalaswu bana sadinga, Am kasadōga lardōbe nozōna danoga lamardōga habsagin.
2. Zawaga sandōnawosoga tōga lardōga suron babe ngangaza kōlakōl dōro gasagin au kōrtōro sakin, cidaga ngalwo tōdōnadō soriya ngagazagin kuru kōlakōl dōro gasagin.
3. Cidaga fuwujinga kōrtōro sakkō walaga fasal fuwutōbe kōrtōro sakkin lardōganza gartōro.

AWO KōNDOBE

Karabkaga nabtō kōlanzabedō lardōga suro nashaga lardōbegan lagatarro shawari sadin suro gumnati feten notoben. gōle abiro karabkaga nabtō kōlanzabe kōlakōl adōro gasagin, kuru zawagin tōdin? add dalilga dōwo:

1. **Majalas shawariben kuris fando:** gumnati feten notoben OGP fasaldō gumnatiga mōradōzōna karabkaga ga jama lardōbega tawadō, kuru bayan hawaratōgd nabtō kōlanzōbe mōradōtōna sawu kulashi ngalwo itagattōgōro. addōbe sōkō gumnati feten notobe tawadō dōwo nzuduwu taganasbe karabkagadōn dozō shawari sandōnaga cin shi gumnati dōga jama lardōbega.
2. **kōlakōl dunoga tawattōgd:** gumnati feten notobe bayan fete runzō gōnyi sōrfandōgin au bayan walaga notobe gōnyi au lōman jamabe kaltōgd. awo fuwutō lardōro suwudinbe kōlan kuru bōrōwu jamabe fantōga mbeji, Gumnati feten notobedō samnoram dōwo kōlakōlga garzō karabkaga nabtō kōlanzabega jama lardōbega nōndōliga fuwutō lardōbega tawattōgōbe. Sandi karabkaga nabtō kōlanzabega bedō faida ganagōnyi sōdin nasha kōlakōl ngalwoga tawattōgōben bana gumnati feten notoben.

3. **Jaza ngalwo fando:** kɔla nzɔkkoga shawarigan am lamardɔn muskonzagabe fantaga shawarta sulhuga kaziyigaro mazaga darasɔ goza banaga sadɔ Gumnati feten notobega kɔrtɔro sakkin. Shi Gumnati feten notobedɔ samnoram kɔlakɔl faidaga katabwa fuwutɔ suwudinro nɔndɔlitaginmaro waljin, raktɔ fasal fuwutɔ suwudinga itagattɔgin mɔradɔga jamabe galtɔro. lardɔga ngɔwulan karabkaga nabtɔ kɔlanzabega be nya adɔga habsaga fasal wala notobe kɔrtɔro sakkɔna kuru jazanzɔ turuna. Gargambe futu fɔlezɔnalan, ngo futu dɔwo karabkaga nabtɔ kɔlanzabega bana sadɔ Gumnati feten notobe kɔrtɔro sakkɔnawo.
4. **Shawari dɔwo kɔlakɔl dɔro gawobe:** karabka nabtɔ kɔlanzɔbe kɔrtɔro tɔkkɔ kɔlakɔl Gumnatiro tiya ba lardɔdɔn gumnati feten notobe kɔrtɔro tɔkkɔna.
5. **Fasal wala fuwutɔ lardɔbe kɔrtɔro nzɔkko:** fasal wala fuwutɔ lardɔbedɔ duksur lɔbkata futu nɔndili gotɔ cidaga lardɔga habsɔginga dawartɔbe suro nya dɔwo fuwutɔ lardɔbega mɔradɔga lardɔ dɔbega awo tɔmagataga bayan jama dɔwo lamar fuwutɔ lardɔben shawarinza sadɔnagan kutenro. Gumnatiro shawariga lardɔro faidajinga kɔnjoga, karabkaga ga jama lardɔbega shawarinzaga hazagin kuru kulashi cidaga tɔdɔnaga tɔdingan tawattɔgɔga.
6. **kɔndo cidabe tawattɔgɔ:** gumnatiga cidatɔdɔ fasalga sandɔna kɔrtɔro nzɔkko mbeji taganasro karabka nabtɔ kɔlanzabega nɔndilinza lagatarro tawadɔ cida tɔdɔnabe bayan sabsagin.
7. **Nɔmkambeh zalan kɔla cidabe kuru:** gumnatiro shawariga sanadɔnaga kɔnjo nasha bayan kɔlanzalaro sabtɔben kuru adɔ katabwa nɔmkambege mɔradɔzɔna; karabkaga nabtɔ kɔlanzabega kɔltɔm cidatɔ mbeji bayan dɔwo gumnatibega karabkaga kɔlanza sakkɔnagason.

**SHI GUMNATI FETEN NOTOBE KĀRTĀRO NZĀKKO SAGA DUWU
INDI MEWUN LUKO TILONBE (2011)**

kōndaga am kōlakōl gumnati feten notobe, tawaktagana shartōga hakki admganabero datōbe dinabega majalas dōwo lardōga dinabe nōm adal lōman nzōlifobega, walaga majalas lardōga dinabe nasha hakkibega gumnati notobegason:

Andebe tawatkōyana jama lardōga dinabe Gumnati feten noto mōradōzana. Longoronzaga sadōna kōla shi lamar adōmadō hakki dawu ndubesoru lugata kōlakōlnzōga kōnjodō kuru zawa mazagin gumnatinzaga feten itagattōgōro, jazanzō kuruhga, nōm adal lōman nzōlifobega, nōmbōrshega.

Andebe asunyana lardōwoso dunonzō lagatargin karra nasha gumnati feten notobedōga kōrtōro nzōkkoben kuru lardōwoso mōradō lagataro kaziyiganzōro sulhuga mazōgin longoro jama lardōnzōbero.

Andebe kasatnyana hakki dōwo adudu mōradōgandeboro cidanyiye nōndōli gonyiye gumnatindega fetero notōye hariya kōriwunyiye, jamandero hal kōlanzabe misalro cida yiye, adōgaima nzundu mu'amala zamanbe faidatiye lardōndega habkōgen nōm adal lōman nzōlifobe tawatkōyaiya.

Andebe darajaga habkōgen nasha gumnati feten notoben nōndōli gonyaiya cidandega nōm adalgin diyaiya, lōman jamabe liwuyaiya, nzundu bōlin kudiyaiya, nzōlifo jamandebe tawatkōyaiya. shartō dōwo feten gumnati notobedō gayaiya nōndōli lardōdō fuwujinbe gonyaiya tawatcin, kōnōnga ngalwoga, daraja jamabega, lardōnden habtōgōya dinalan fuwunyana.

Kōlakōlnyiye nōndōlindega fōlenyiye:

Hawarwa kōla cidaga gumnatiben tōragin.

Gumnatibe bayanga susu jamabero sabcin sawu cidaga jamaro faidajinga kōndo suro lardō dōben.

Nōndōlitiyana kōla bayanga kōla cidaga gumnatibega legatama tuluwoga ndusobe notōro.

Nōndōlitiyana kasadō gumnatibero ngawana kōlga yiye cidaganzōga ngalworo sōdō jamabe kurnotagin.

Nɔndɔlitiyana gumnatiya ndɔlamgɔye bayan mɔradɔtɔnawosoga jamaro loktɔlan bayantɔgin futu jama dɔbe nɔskegan asuza awo tɔdɔna dɔga sorinro kuru sandiro faidajin.

Nɔndɔlitiyana zawaga dɔwo hawarwa bayanga lɔbtɔnaga ngɔlaga diwigaso kɔla cidaga gumnatiben jamaro bayantɔgin nzasa fugubero kuru nɔm mubazzar fututuro.

Andebe asunyana faida dɔwo gumnati feten notobe karabkagabe habsaginma kuru jama bayanga cidaga gumnatiben kɔla fɔrɔmzagindɔben kuru futu gumnatibe jamaro awo ngalwoga sɔdindɔben.

Nɔndɔlitiyana gumnatiben bayan mɔradɔnyanawoso fandiye faida jamabega futu gumnatibe nzɔrfattonzɔga itagatsɔginga.

Ngawan kɔnta lamar dɔro kɔnjo.

Darajanyana mɔradɔga shawari jama mewubega faidatɔdɔ jamaga sɔkkɔ ndɔlamtaga kɔlanza sakkɔn kamugan kuntemro, mbɔrshe gumnatibe notɔga faida dɔwo jamaro sɔdinga notɔga shawari kɔnjoga.

Nɔndɔlitiyana shawariga walara walzɔnaga fetero bayantɔdɔ kuru futu waladɔga kɔgayogabe ga bayan fandogadɔ jamaga ndɔlanzɔgɔ kɔlakɔga sadin gumnati feten notoben fuwutɔga kɔla cidagabe kuruhga cidaga gumtibe dɔga ngalnɔm kuruhga.

Nɔndɔlitiyana nzɔlifoga tawattɔgɔga riwa nankaro gɔgnyi karabkaga nabtɔ kɔlanzagabe kɔlanza sakkɔna nɔm kambehnza kawuli wurmatɔgɔbega karabka koktɔbega nyanza manatɔbega mbeji. Kuru kɔlakɔl gumnatiga jama lardɔbega kasuwugabe mbejiga lardɔ fuwujin.

Nɔmrashidiga nɔmgonyiga suro cidaga gumnatibe itagattɔgɔbe.

Gumnati nɔm adalgin tunotin ada sandɔna dano ngangatɔ mbeji kuru wala dɔwo cida gumnatibe kɔndobega gawoga tawatsɔ

Nɔndɔlitiyana hariyaga suro cidandeben baro kɔndoben, walaga koknɔm faidatɔga, nɔmfete cidaga gumnatibe kɔndoga lɔman jamabe nzɔlifoga howom lardɔbe dunogatɔga.

N̄nd̄litiyana howomga sharable k̄ngayomaro walt̄ro bayan k̄la fandiga arzinyiga lard̄ben taganasro cidawu gumnatibe kura-kura. tawatk̄k̄na shitga yikin.

N̄nd̄litiyana hawarwa ngalwo cidaga gumnatibe nasha hariya kalt̄ḡga nz̄lifo l̄manbega cidaramga howom tawatsaginga jamaro faidaz̄ro daraja ashir gumnatibero k̄njoga.

N̄nd̄litiyana ngaji au risuwa mowo au k̄n̄joro hariya gadero kat̄ga kuru awo shiḡnyi rukiya shitga yikin.

Nzundu zamanbero duno k̄njoga cida feten k̄ndoga n̄m adal l̄man jamabe nz̄lifobega.

Nzundu zamanbe b̄linga faidat̄d̄ cida s̄rfand̄gin kuru bayan m̄rad̄t̄nawoso t̄wandin jamabe raksa k̄lakga sadin lamar gumnatibero.

Nyanyana nzundu zamanbega habk̄yen lamar gumnatibe asutuga shawariga itagatt̄ḡro.

N̄nd̄litiyana rannye nzundu mu'amala hariyaga baro k̄ndoben nasha k̄lak̄l̄ jamaben shawariga faidat̄ro.

Andebe asunyana n̄m adalga t̄din nasha nzundu zamanbe kaziyiga baro k̄ndoro, kuru nashad̄n fuwut̄ fandoga ad̄gaima zawa gade nzundu zamanbe d̄ga faidat̄ro.

N̄nd̄litiyana karabkaga ga kasuwuga awo fuwut̄ lard̄ro suwudin b̄linga kudoga futu jamaro cida yirfandobega k̄rt̄ro t̄k̄ feten gumnati tunotin.

Asunyana futu nzundu zamanbe lard̄d̄n faidajinga jamaga gumnatigaro faidat̄nz̄gaben.

N̄nd̄litiyana banaga fuwut̄ga nasha nzundu zamanben awo b̄lin k̄rt̄ro nz̄kkoro nasha gumnatiga cidawuga jama lard̄began asuza nzundu zamanbe d̄ga faidata gumnatiga banazagin.

Andebe tawakɔyana gumnati feten notobe kasadɔ dano mɔradɔzɔna bayan jamaro kɔndoga asutu ndi katenzabega. nɔndɔlinde jamaro bayan sandɔnawosoga gumtɔgɔro kuru jamabe mɔradɔnza galtɔga kaziyianza kun balinbegaro.

wadɔga gonyana awo yani lalega kɔndoro gumnati feten notobedɔga tawattɔgɔro lardɔga dinaben, wadɔ dɔwo alah nankabero, mɔradɔndedɔ lamarga bɔlin zamanbe lardɔro faidajinmaga kɔlakɔlga bana lardɔga fuwuzanabegan. Faida dɔwo gumnati feten notobe itagatkɔgen bana kɔrtɔga bega nzunduwu began.

Nɔndɔlitiyana shartɔga lardɔga dinaben cidatɔro nasha cida yirfandowoga jamaro faidatɔgaben kuru nya adɔga habtɔgɔgaben.

GUMNATI FETEN NOTOBE LARDɔ NIGERIABEN

Nigeria dɔ kaziyiga kaddabe gɔrezɔna yaye arzinyinzɔ faidatɔ fuwutɔ sɔwandin, kasadɔ dɔwo cida nɔndɔlin kɔndobega mu'amala ngalwoga tawatciya. Dalil kura dɔwo fuwutɔ tɔwandinbadɔ gumnati feten notobaga nɔm adal бага lɔman gumnatibe au jamabe nzɔlifobaga. adɔ nanka dɔro gumnatiga jama lardɔbegadɔ shartɔga gumnati feten notobedɔga lazɔmza, zawa adɔga faidatɔdɔ kaziyi adɔro sulhuga mazɔgin fasal wala notobe ngalwo mbejiro wallonomaga, nzɔrfatto lardɔbe ngalwoga, shilan cidatɔga. Kura lardɔbe Muhammadu Buharibe gumnati feten notobe dɔga kɔngadɔ tɔraganyi.

Gumnati feten notobedɔ kaulunzɔga September be kawunzɔ findiga (20) saga 2011 duwu indi mewun luko tilongin sayattɔnama sawu letɔgɔram dinabe dɔro letɔgɔro gumnati lardɔ Nigeriabero gɔretɔgɔro fetetɔgɔga nɔm adalga tawattɔgɔso, jamabe jazanzɔ fandoga. kɔlakɔl gumnatibega shartɔga gumnati fetebega:

Nɔm adal fetetɔgɔ: hawarwa kɔla cidaga gumnatibe itagatsɔginga bayantɔga shawari fetetɔgɔga kamilro, loktu lan kuru dehro jama mewube fando adɔgaima jirero walzɔ.

Nɔm adal lɔman jamabe nzɔlifo: howomga kɔrtɔro tɔkɔna mbeji gumnatiga bowotɔ nɔm adalgin lɔman jamabe yirwottoben kuru na talzɔnalan sha nzasaga kashimoga.

Jama lardɔbe kɔlakɔlga njiwo: gumnatibe jama sabcin sawu kɔla lamar lagaben gashibtɔro, shawari kɔnjoga gumnatiga zawaro nzɔkkoga nɔm adalga tawattɔgɔro.

Nzundu zamanbega awo bɔlin kɔrtɔro nzɔkkoga: gumnatibe nzundu zamanbega faidatin awo bɔlin jamaro faidajinga kudoro, jamaro nzundu zamanbe zawa faidatɔro fɔrɔmtɔro nasha nzundu fandoben.

Gumnati Buhari bege kasadɔnzɔ awo yakkɔ ngalworo kɔndoben nzɔlifoga arziyi lardɔbe habtɔgɔga lɔman jamabe nzɔlifoga. kasadɔnzɔ Buharibe lɔman jama mewube nzɔlifobedɔn samno bɔrni London ben saga duwu ndin mewun luko arkkɔngin kɔntawu may be kawunzɔ mewun luko indin lan kɔladɔn njirzɔna sawu gumnati fete notoben, yaye fasal wala lardɔ notoben awoga mewun luko diyaungen itagatcaga.

Nɔm adalgin lɔman jamabe nzɔlifobe fasal

1. Jama ngalwoga tawattɔgɔ kuru nzɔrfatto lardɔben shawari sadinro.
2. Awo fasal nzɔrfatto lardɔben dɔgana samma itagattɔgin kuru jamabe bayanzɔ kamilro sawandinro.
3. kɔlakɔlan cidatɔ am lamarlan muskonzaga woso kɔlta feten cida itagattɔgin, fellowoson bayan adalga itagattɔgɔlan jamabe nozanaro.
4. Bayan kamilga itagattɔgɔbe adaga gotin futu gumnatibe fandinzɔga sabsɔnaga sɔrwottɔnaga nɔm adalgin fasal ngawolan.
5. Sawur nɔskegalan lardɔdɔn tɔwandɔ tɔdinro futu baitumbal dinabe walanzɔ itagatsɔgɔnalalan lardɔ Nigeriabe wala dɔga zɔgaginro.

Hariyaga kaltɔgɔ

- Bab taganasbe fɔrɔmtin sanyaram gantobega kɔrtɔro tɔkin.
- Karabka taganasbe kɔrtɔro tɔkin nasha hawarwa wurmatɔgɔben au shitga cidawu nzɔlifobero kɔnjoro, cidaramga lɔman gumnatibe nzɔlifobega shawarima kura lardɔbe nasha nzɔlifobega cidaram kuwunabe lardɔbegaro nzɔlifo lɔman jama lardɔbero.
- Arziyi lardɔ Nigeriabe ngalworo kɔndoga nasha majalasku lardɔben bayan lɔman naga koji gantoga bega kalga ikkoro.
- Shawari sandɔnaga gotɔ nasha lɔman jamabe nzɔlifoben nɔmrashidiga nɔm adalga lɔman gumnatibe nzɔlifoga.

Hawarwa fando

1. Cidaramga nabtɔ kɔlanzabega be bayan sandɔnawosoga wurmatɔgɔ futu duksur lardɔbe sɔwudvnao hawarwa itagattɔgɔddɔ mburo walzɔna mɔradɔtɔnaro wallonoga.
2. Futu walaga lardɔga dinabe kasatsanaro hawarwa tuluwumin lubtɔyaye lubnɔmin, kuur mburo walzɔna.

Jamabe kɔlakɔnzaga kɔnjo

1. Fasal dɔwo sulhu kɔdobe taganasro kɔrtɔro tɔkɔ sawu fete farakgin lamar itagattɔga nɔm adalgin lɔman gumnatibega nzɔlifoga gumnati notoga ndi kate jamaga futu adanzabe sɔwudɔnagagen
2. Gumnatiga karabkaga nabtɔ kɔlanzabega tawakta majalaskuro mɔradɔga sakkɔ nɔm adalga tawatsaga walero waljin.
3. Nzundu zamanbe lazɔmza jamabe mɔradɔnza gumnatiro ashirgin itagatsagin.

Shi shartɔga diyau gumnati feten notobedɔ sandima fete farakro bayan itagattɔgɔ, nɔm adalgin lɔman jamabe nzɔlifoga kɔlakɔl jamabe fandoga nzuzndu mu'amala zamanbe faidatɔga. Gargam awo wagazɔnabe nonɔm fɔraskɔramro nzɔkkogadɔ gumnatibe shartɔga diyauddɔga yimbɔrɔwon karra fasal notɔga cidaga kɔndogalan tɔwandin adɔgɔnyiga mɔradɔ galinba.

bɔrro hawalgin zauro faidaga nzunduga mundu zawatɔbega faidatɔddɔ nzundudɔ mburo walzɔna nasha hawarwa wurmatɔgɔben shima mundu dɔwo korkorlan cidaga faidaga itagattɔgɔbewo, sa jamabe kɔlakɔlga sawudɔ gumnatiro bana shawari hatɔgɔbe sadiya, bɔrɔwunza fantin.

kɔn indimiro bayan fetedɔ zawa fɔrɔmjɔn jama Alah baraa sɔkkɔro nasha hawarwa mɔradɔzana fandoben gumnatibe galjin. Suro adɔben mɔradɔga lagadɔ tinyiro jamaro bfaidajin bayan fetelan hawardɔ zauro faidagamaga.

kɔn yakkɔmiro gumnatibe cida kɔndonzɔddɔ shawari jama mewube fiadatinga zauro faidaga gumnati feten notodɔro. malɔmga adinbe gumnati feten notodɔ kasatsana sawu nɔm adalga tawattɔgɔro kuru ndi kate futu gumnatibe jama sɔnotinga hal dɔwo gumnatidɔga itagattɔgingabe rumiya nyalan karra.

kɔn diyaumi jamabe kɔlakɔlga gumnatiro kɔnjodɔ gumnati feten notodɔ faidajin.

Nzundu zamanbedɔ ganagɔnyiro faidajin nasha gumnati fete notoben sawu zauro bana sɔdin dɔro na lɔman jamabe nzɔlifoben.

Gumnati Nigeriabega jama laradɔ dɔbega dɔ shawari dɔwo ciza daza nɔndɔli goza gumnati feten notobe dɔro duno sadɔ fasal wala gumnati notobe ngalwoga kɔrtɔro sakkɩn fuwutɔ lardɔnzabero.