Transparency of decision making is an important prerequisite for good governance, economic development, and citizens’ trust into the state, both for central and local governments. In Lebanon, municipal governments assume important functions for local development as they serve as a direct point of contact with citizens and take over many responsibilities for service provisioning, such as waste management or road works. Facilitating transparency of municipal governance is therefore an important prerequisite for a sustainable recovery from the present-day overlapping crises and the restoration of trust in state institutions.

We have developed an index to measure the degree of transparency of municipalities, the Institutional Transparency Index (ITI). The index is based on a municipality’s interaction with the IMPACT platform, an e-government portal for which the Central Inspection Board requires municipalities to share a range of data on development and governance issues. The index captures municipal transparency in three dimensions—comprehensiveness of data, frequency of interaction, and distribution of attention—and provides important insights into the way municipalities leverage the platform and ranks municipalities by degree of transparency. Countrywide, only 52 municipalities receive the full 14 or 13 points of the ITI, while 87 receive no or only one point.

**What are the factors driving transparency?**

In an effort to understand how to enable municipalities to become more transparent, we investigated several factors that can drive transparency. A range of factors could determine a municipality’s transparency, such as its wealth and capacity to employ personnel to do data work, its size and necessity to collect data for larger operations, or its strategies to share data to gain citizens’ trust. Identifying the factors driving transparency can help policymakers to devise options to enhance both the capacities and incentives for municipalities to become more transparent.

We find that variation in transparency is not driven by a municipality’s revenues, its level of economic development, or its size, based on statistical analyses by which we take into account the effect of other factors that could influence the results. This means that the availability of resources to deploy or people to govern does not affect a municipality’s degree of transparency. Even the affiliation to political parties plays only a minor role as only Hezbollah-run municipalities have statistically a lower transparency score than others. These are important findings as they direct attention to other less tangible factors.

**Networks could play a role in municipal transparency**

Instead of wealth or size, a large variation exists among districts, within which neighboring municipalities score relatively similar. We find that municipalities in Koura, the most transparent district, are
more than twice as transparent as municipalities in Batroun, the least transparent district (figure 1). The variation of scores within districts (standard deviation of 2.5) is generally smaller than the variation nationwide (standard deviation of 2.8).

**Figure 1:** Average transparency score of municipalities across districts
These results suggest that municipal transparency may be driven by network effects. Neighboring municipalities exchange information and seem to influence each other in their usage of the IMPACT platform. This finding poses both a challenge and an opportunity: Municipalities can incentivize themselves to become more transparent once a critical mass of neighboring municipalities perceives the need to do so. The findings also suggest that relationship management for ministries and international actors that aim to work with municipalities is of crucial importance in order to facilitate accountability and effectiveness of local governments.