



Shared Prosperity Dignified Life



Open Government Case Study - Sample Case Submission Form

[Open Data, Participation, Collaboration, Citizen Engagement, and Public Sector Innovation]

Important Information

The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) are conducting a joint study on the economic and social impact of open government for the Arab region. The study will reflect on literature review and previous studies and reports made by OECD and ESCWA and other organizations, and it will consider case studies and best practices from Arab and OECD countries. As such, and for the preparation of the study, this Sample Case Submission Form is intended to help the collection efforts for inspiring case studies and best practices from government entities and agencies in the Arab region. It should be noted that selected cases may be published within the ESCWA portal for the open government, which is under design and implementation, as well as the [OECD Open Government case platform](#)¹. Furthermore, the relevant experiences will be featured in the planned Joint OECD-ESCWA meeting of the MENA Working Group on Open and Innovative Government this year, in coordination and collaboration with authorities concerned by these experiences.

The attached form serves as a submission form for open government activities that have been or are currently being developed and implemented at any level of government, and specifically those authorities that are working on open government development in the country, including local levels. The Case Study might cover one of the following topics: Open Government, Open Data, Stakeholder Participation, Collaboration, Citizen Engagement, Transparency, Accountability or Innovation in the Public Sector.

In the context of the attached form, an “activity” refers to any processes and actions taken to work towards the achievement of open government at national, area or local levels. An activity can consist of one or more actions. Participants can submit as many activities they wish, and it is preferable to choose activities with an economic or social impact. ESCWA will make the analysis of the contributions and may contact participants with follow-up questions.

To share a case, please complete the MS Word form, either in English or in Arabic, as many times as you wish. We must receive all submissions no later than [15/05/2020]. Should you have any questions, do not hesitate to send an email to Ms. Nibal Idlebi, chief of Innovation at ESCWA (email: idlebi@un.org, & escwa-tdd@un.org) and to the OECD Open Government Unit (Opengov@oecd.org).

¹ https://oecd-opsi.org/case_type/open-government/

1. Organisation Details

1.1. Organisation Name

1.2. Organisation Type

[Government, NGO, International, Academia, Private Sector]

1.3. Country

1.4. Primary Sector

[Economic affairs, Education, Public administration, Health, Transport, etc.]

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The National Anti-Corruption Authority, – The governance department at the Presidency of the Government – The e-Government Unit (as a support entity)
Government
Tunisia
e-Government, public administration

2. Activity Case Study

Now, we are going to ask you several questions about your activity. We are very excited to find out what you did, how you did it and who benefited from it. The more comprehensive your answers are, the easier it will be for the reviewers and readers to appreciate the aims and achievements of your activity.

2.1. Title

[a title for your activity]

2.2. Website

[the website about your activity, if existed]

2.3. Year Your Activity was Put Into Practice

2.4. Which of the following best describes your activity?

[Please mark the main category]

Establishment of an anticorruption legal framework	
All news and information about this project are published through the OGP portal www.ogptunisie.gov.tn And through the web site of National Anti-Corruption Authority http://www.inlucc.tn/www.inlucc.tn/index.php?id=122	
2018-2020 (in progress)	
	Open Data
	Participation
	Collaboration
	Citizen Engagement
x	Transparency
x	Accountability
	Public Sector Innovation

2.5. Summary (Short and Simple Explanation)

The summary should describe your activity and be short and simple (few sentences), and it should use clear language, compel the reader to continue reading, use simple, not sector-specific terminology (no idioms, slang, or domain-specific "buzz" words). The summary should answer the following questions:

- What the activity is?
- Why it was developed or the problem/opportunity being addressed?
- And who it benefitted?

“Reinforcing the implementation of the anticorruption legal framework” aims to reinforce the implementation of legal texts on anti-corruption through several practical measures and oversight mechanisms of governmental action and monitoring the effectiveness of public sector management, as well as achieving equality before the law and enshrining responsibility.

This project is designed for the benefit of several beneficiaries namely the citizens and public sector officials.

2.6. Case Study Overview

The Overview is an overview of the activity and outcomes. You will have the opportunity to elaborate on some of the details. Please tell us:

- What problem the activity solves or what opportunity was taken advantage of
- What the activity is
- Objectives
- Beneficiaries
- How is it envisioned for the future? For example, how will it be institutionalised in its current context? How will it scale even bigger?

Overview of the project and issues to be resolved

Integrity in the public sector and fighting corruption are considered among the focus of all national stakeholders involved. For years, administration deployed several efforts. For several years Government has faced several issues that government have faced to devote transparency and integrity and fighting corruption, such as the growing signs of corruption and illicit enrichment in the public sector; the declining trust in officials and in the public sector, the limited protection mechanisms aiming to protect the whistleblowers.

In this context, "strengthen the anti-corruption legal framework" has been designed. This project is included in the 3rd OGP action plan (8th commitment), within the "devoting integrity, participatory approach and local governance" axis. It has been designed in accordance with the previous achievements completed within the framework of the OGP program. Noting that the Organic Law on anti-corruption he had been drafted as a commitment within the 1st OGP action plan.

It is mainly addressed to public officials and citizens.

The main objectives of this project are :

- Maintaining and apply the legal safeguards through a legislative initiative to harmonize legal texts while ensuring individual rights;
- Achieving accountability in the public sector and efficiency and performance;
- Ensuring more effectiveness in recovering illegally acquired funds.
- Providing practical measures and mechanisms to protect whistleblowers and encourage persons to report corruption cases

Beneficiaries included :

- Public officials at central and local levels
- Citizens

The envisioned activities for the next steps included :

- Issuing regulatory decrees concerning the Organic Law on corruption reporting and whistleblowers protection
- Establishing the constitutional "Authority of good governance and anti-corruption".

2.7. What Makes Your Activity Different, Unique, or Innovative?

This project aims to reinforce the application of the anti-corruption legal framework by covering all related aspects. Given that promulgating even an excellent legal text does not ensure the good application, this project is designed to cover multiple dimensions at the institutional, organizational, regulatory levels. It will be concretized through tangible and practical measures.

3. Development

3.1. Collaborations & Partnerships

Were there partners involved? Describe what each brought to the table and why it was important to the case. These may include: Citizens, Government officials, Civil society organisations, and Companies.

This project brings together several partners such as :

- Central and local Governments subject to the related Law provisions
- The Governance Department at the Presidency of the Government
- National Anti-Corruption Authority : in charge of the monitoring of the implementation of the organic law on corruption reporting, ensure the consecration of the fighting corruption principles in addition to receive and examine complaints and declarations reporting corruption cases, investigate them and addressed them to the relevant authorities,
- e-Government Unit : as a support entity in charge of the OGP program implementation and follow-up
- Civil Society Organizations: having an essential contribution to push government to draft the anti-corruption legal framework and to encourage administration's officials to join this process
- Donors: provide the required technical and financial support for the government to enhance the implementation of the anti-corruption legal framework

Within the framework of coordination between government and all others partners, several activities aiming to consecrate the anti-corruption principles and process have been carried out.

3.2. Users, Stakeholders & Beneficiaries

Who are the users, beneficiaries, and stakeholders targeted? How each group are affected. These may also include: Citizens, Government officials, Civil society organisations, and Companies.

- **Beneficiaries:** Citizens are main beneficiaries. Given they will be more able to report corruption cases which will contribute to enhance transparency and integrity in the public sector.
- **Stakeholders:** Government (Ministries, local authorities, National Anti-Corruption Authority) are the main stakeholders in this field given their related fundamental contributions. Also, CSOs and NGOs have an important role to support the efforts deployed by the Government to apply the anti-corruption legal framework.
- **Users :** gathers Government, citizens, CSOs and NGOs. Given that reporting corruption cases enhances the integrity and transparency in the public sector. For other users, the legal framework and measures undertaken to inculcate it offer them the opportunity to exercise a constitutional right, and to monitor and evaluate government actions.

4. Reflections

4.1. Results, Outcomes & Impact

- What results and impacts have been observed from the activity so far?
- How have the results and impacts been measured (e.g., methodologies used)?
- What results and impacts do you expect in the future?
- To the extent possible, please indicate the tangible or numeric results.

Observation of the current situation adopting the legal framework of access to information:

The legal framework of access to information and precisely the related organic law is considered as one of the most advanced laws thanks to the exceptional and promising provisions offering more freedoms and guarantees to citizens to benefit from this law. However, the consecration of this law remains weak for several reasons including the absence of the regulatory texts related to this law, the weakness of support and training of public officials and their resistance to change. This observation can be explained by referring to some indicators such as the number of the access to information requests, the response rate of public structures.

After the revolution, Tunisian Government has faced several issues to promote the public sector integrity and transparency. In this regards, various efforts have been developed by all stakeholders involved who enable to achieve multiple reforms. But it still remain

Integrity in the public sector and fighting administrative corruption are considered among the focus of all administrative actors as well as other actors such associations and non-government organizations active in this field. But complaints and criticisms on corruption in the public sector persist. For that, it is essential to reinforce the anti-corruption legal framework through practical measures.

The current achievements should be reinforced included :

- Establishing the national commission of investigation on corruption and embezzlement in 2011
- Establishing the National Anti-Corruption Authority which replaces the national commission of investigation
- Consecration of a constitutional authority in charge of anti-corruption within the constitution of 2014
- Promulgating the Organic Law n° 10 of 2017 on corruption reporting and whistleblowers protection
- Promulgation of regulatory decrees related to Organic Law n° 10 of 2017 namely :
 - Government Decree n° 1123-2019 related to conditions and procedures of incentives in the field of preventing corruption
 - Government Decree n° 1124-2019 on the regulation of mechanisms, formulas and criteria of rewards to whistleblowers
- Progress works to develop and electronic platform on anti-corruption cases reporting

The future measures to extend the project and to create an impact :

- Issuing regulatory decrees concerning the Organic Law on corruption reporting and whistleblowers protection
- Establishing the constitutional "Authority of good governance and anti-corruption".
- Complete and put online the electronic platform on anti-corruption cases reporting

4.2. Challenges

- What challenges have been encountered?
- What failures have been encountered along the way (e.g., structural failures or significant setbacks)?
- And how, if at all, have those challenges and/or failures been responded to?

Several challenges have been faced during this project which revolved around:

- Raising awareness among Tunisians citizens on how they can benefit from the anti-corruption legal framework to promote integrity in public sector
- Growing signs of corruption and illicit enrichment in the public sector;
- Multiplicity of forms of harassment and pressure that whistleblowers have been subjected in their professional and personal lives after reporting corruption cases,
- Reinforce the protected mechanisms that must be adopted for the benefit of whistleblowers
- Improve the number persons reporting corruption cases given the limited incentives offered in case of reporting, and the increased risk of harassment
- Declining trust in officials and in the public sector as a whole.
- *Providing the human, and technical resources required to be in line with the provisions of the organic law n°10-2017 given the significant workload related to the processing of corruption cases reporting that the National anti-corruption authority in charge.*

4.3. Conditions for Success

What conditions do you think are necessary for the success of your activity? Conditions for success may include:

- Supporting infrastructure and services
- Policy and rules
- Leadership and guidance
- Human and financial resources
- Personal values and motivation

There are several success keys and conditions allowed to achieve this project. These conditions include :

- Existence of a complete legal framework for fighting against corruption.
- Commitment and leadership of the Government stakeholders to inculcate the anti-corruption principles and culture within the public sector by providing multiple efforts to ensure the optimized implementation of this legal framework
- The existence of civil society organizations active in this field, which contribute to further disseminate useful information and to enhance the raising awareness of citizens. CSOs provided several kinds of support and technical assistance for the benefit of government and citizens
- Commitment and involvement of all partners involved in the project.
- The participatory approach adopted during the implementation of this project. Given that all stakeholders active have been involved in all stages and the various activities were carried out in concert with them.

4.4. Replication

Has the activity been replicated to address similar problems? If so, how? In your opinion, what is the potential for it to be further replicated in the future? You may wish to discuss how the activity has already been used by others, as well as how you believe it could be used by others in the future. These others may be in: Other organisations, within your organisation, larger or smaller agencies, organisations or governments.

4.5. Lessons Learned

What lessons from your experience would you like to share with others like you? Where there any pitfalls to avoid?

The specificity of the Tunisian experience in the anti-corruption field is the explicit confirmation and commitment of government to inculcate and promote the related practises and measures.

“Reinforce the application of the anti-corruption legal framework” represents an opportunity to benefit and to apply the related legal texts by providing various practical measures. This project is characterized by its potential and expanded scope aiming to identify and cover several all required aspects to ensure the establishment of an integrated ecosystem promoting the transparency and integrity in public sector, in addition to enhance the citizens participation.

Therefore, this project allowed focusing on various aspects other than legal namely the institutional, organizational, regulatory and technical aspects. Also, the leadership and commitment of the project owner in addition to the implication of all stakeholders within a framework of coordination and participation facilitated the work of the team in charge of it and allow consolidating and enhancing the initiatives undertaken.

4.6. Anything Else

Is there any other information you would like to share about the activity?

[response of no more than 300 words]

5. Materials

5.1. Materials

Do you have online materials you would like to include with your submission? Please use the fields below to insert your links.

Link for images	
Link for supporting files	
Project-Related Video URL 1	

Project-Related Video URL 2

Other related URL

[https://...]

5.2. Could you give us the permission to republish the data and information, or part of them, included in this form?

[Yes, No]

5.3. Please provide the correct reference for re-publishing purposes.

[response]