



REPUBLIKA E SHQIPËRISË

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

OPEN GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIP 2020 - 2022

PRE-CONSULTATION REPORT

Component No. 3 Access to Justice
Drafting the Action Plan

SUMMARY

In July 2020, the Government began proceeding in drafting OGP action plan 2020-2022, in the framework of the obligations arising from Albania's membership in the Partnership for Open Government (hereinafter "OGP" or "OGP") , as one of the most important instruments at the global level, in order to promote government transparency, to increase civic participation in public life, as well as to combat the phenomenon of corruption at all levels of its exposure.

This process, chaired by the Department of Development and Good Governance in the Prime Minister (DZHM), as the structure responsible for coordination of the Partnership for Open Governance in cooperation with relevant institutions / structures OGP 2020-2022.

The Action Plan 2020-2022 has 4 main components:

- i) Fight against corruption;
- ii) Digital governance;
- iii) Access to Justice;
- iv) Fiscal transparency.¹

Open Governance for Access to Justice also includes transparency and accountability. This component is the responsibility of the Ministry of Justice with

¹ <http://ogp.gov.al/kategori/Konsultim-i-dokumentit-te-draft-planeve>

focal point Directorate of Policies and Strategies in the Field of Justice (DPSFD).

I. COMPONENT Nr. 3 “ACCESS TO JUSTICE”

Access to justice is seen as one of the key components of the Albanian government closely linked to the implementation of justice reform, the Cross-cutting Justice Strategy (CIS), the Cross-Cutting Anti-Corruption Strategy (IASC), the Justice for Women SDM), the Strategy for Public Legal Education (SELP), as well as other measures taken by the Government in fulfillment of its mission of open, transparent and accountable governance.

Moreover, access to justice is valued as one of the key principles of the rule of law. UNDP has defined access to justice as “the opportunity for citizens to seek and secure a remedy through formal or informal justice institutions, and in accordance with fundamental human rights standards” (2005). The United Nations, on the other hand, in Point 16 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG Agenda 2030) aims to: *Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, ensure access to justice for all, and build effective, responsible and comprehensive at all levels.*

The Ministry of Justice, in fulfillment of its mission and function, has successfully undertaken the implementation of the necessary initiatives and measures proposed in the ICTY and IASC, especially those directly related to access to justice. In this context, the Directorate of Free Legal Aid (access to justice) and the Directorate of Anti-Corruption (transparency and accountability) have been set up at the Ministry of Justice.

Main Policy Objective and Specific Objectives:

1. Main

Policy Component Policy No. 3. “Access to Justice” is proposed as:

Building an open government that provides its citizens with access to justice, transparency and accountability.

2. Specific Objectives Specific

objectives in fulfilling the main policy are proposed as follows:

- 1) *Access to justice is guaranteed and is in line with national laws, as well as European standards and best practices.*
- 2) *The functioning and capacities of the Ministry of Justice have been strengthened in the areas of transparency and accountability.*

The main policy of access to justice, best formulated and clear, enables the correct definition of specific objectives and the adoption of concrete and feasible measures to meet it, including the passport of indicators. For each specific objective, three priority measures have been proposed as well as activities that correspond to each measure which can be amended after consultation with stakeholders. According to the scope of action and responsibility, the Ministry of Justice is a responsible institution or in cooperation with other institutions.

Access to justice cannot be seen as realized and in accordance with the rule of law principle if it is not transparent and accountable. Consequently, both transparency and accountability are included in the draft action plan with specific objectives and concrete measures. The three elements implemented in accordance with the law, intertwined in the implementation of their measures, enable the successful realization of this fundamental universal right of citizens in a democratic society.

3. Challenges so far

Lack of adequate capacity (budgetary, structural, human) have been some of the obstacles to the lack of full access to justice. On the other hand, OGP and Independent Reporting Mechanism (IRM) after evaluating / monitoring the implementation of the Action Plan (AP) 2018-2020 concluded that “*Albania acted not in the right line of the OGP process as the spectrum of participation from civil society and the forums dedicated to their participation were not properly filled*”.

Above all, the combination of lack of capacity and leaving out the process of civil society and academia, whose contribution is very necessary, will enable the realization of this key policy to meet the conditions and standards for an open governance in partnership. with all stakeholders.

Taking into account the IRM recommendations regarding AP 2018-2020, the methodology of AP 2020-2022 changed and the process of approving Action Plans for each component of OGP 2020-2022 will be consulted with stakeholders in several consultation roundtables.

II. METHODOLOGY

1. Survey Formulation

OGP prioritizes transparency and access to governance. According to OGP standards, the proper methodology for open government is based on a comprehensive, fair and transparent process with all stakeholders. Considering the conclusions reached from the evaluation and monitoring of IRM for OGP 2018-2020, which recommended the Albanian government *to prioritize the participation of stakeholders in the process and the standards adopted by OGP for this purpose, as well as the creation of a forum dedicated to stakeholders selected according to transparent and clear criteria*, the process undertaken by DPSFD until the moment of this report, has gone through the following stages:

- Determining the list of civil society, academia and legal professionals ("stakeholders") who have useful experience in the field of justice (list attached as Annex 1).
- Drafting an Action Plan for the Access to Justice Component (including key policy, specific objectives, measures / activities to meet these objectives)².
- Drafting the questionnaire, which was consulted with the expert engaged by the MDG.
- Electronic stakeholder information on the draft AP 2020-2022 (Access to Justice) and the questionnaire.

²The draft Action Plan can be found at this link: <http://ogp.gov.al/artikull/komponenti-3-rjesi>

- Analysis of the answers received regarding the questionnaire, on the basis of which the specific objectives will be finally drafted and measures / activities in compliance with the main policy.
- Completion of the “Prioritization Matrix” Table which will be shared with stakeholders together with this report in consultative meetings.

2. Selection of stakeholders The

Ministry of Justice, due to its function as well as many projects undertaken in the field of justice has involved a wide range of civil societies, study centers, academia and prominent lawyers. Consequently, for this process as well as for other projects in the field of justice, the list of civil societies / interest groups that are directly or indirectly related to access to justice, transparency and institutional accountability was used. For example, the list of stakeholders includes: civil associations that are directly related to the justice system and touch on various socio-economic topics such as legal aid for women and children or vulnerable groups, legal aid for cases of domestic violence, associations assisting minorities and immigrants. Also included are the law faculties of state and private universities as well as academics / professors who exercise their activity with direct links in the legal system as well as study centers and associations that deal with monitoring the activity of state institutions in order to seek accountability by of government.

This selection of stakeholders helps in the successful implementation of this component starting from the consultative phase until its completion.

III. SURVEY FINDINGS / RESULTS The

questionnaire was completed by 11 stakeholders. The answers received from the survey (August-September 2020) are attached as Annex 2. 14 questions and 12 sub-questions were drafted, a total of 26. The questions were based on the role and function of the MoJ according to *Law no. 8678 dated 14.05.2001 "On the organization and functioning of the Ministry of Justice", as amended*, as well as in fulfillment of its duties and mission.

1. Survey Findings

From the analysis of the questions it results that:

Questions 1, 1.1 and 1.2:

About 64% use the MoJ website to get information and there is room for improvement in published information and accessibility, especially regarding transparency of expenditures / budget. One response specifically cites that although there is a budget window, the information published is not very transparent about every expense incurred by the institution.

Questions 2 and 2.1:

This question is about the information provided by the MoJ regarding legal advice / assistance that citizens can identify on its website. In general, a positive opinion was given (70%) but there is room for improvement, especially in certain areas such as arbitration, forensic medicine, and it is suggested to create a special section for citizens for all the assistance that the MoJ can provide in case of need, especially for those who can not access online.

Questions 3 and 3.1:

This question relates to the work done by the MoJ on access to justice. The work of the Ministry is considered insufficient and several factors are seen as obstacles: crime, insufficient information, bureaucracy, lack of courts, poor knowledge of the law by citizens, etc.

Questions 4, 4.1 and 4.2:

This relates to the work done by the MoJ on transparency and accountability; there are positive answers where about 64% think a good job is done. However, it is necessary to increase the transparency of information not only on the rights of citizens but also on what the MoJ does in its activity, especially with the budget and decision-making.

Question 5:

This relates to the provision of free legal aid and whether this assistance is sufficient from the MoJ. The answer is generally positive but there is room for improvement as over 35% think it is not enough and more needs to be done.

It has to do with the functioning of mediation for legal issues. About 45% think that the work is not very positive and needs improvement, especially regarding the lack of awareness of citizens for mediation, the lack of cooperation between the MoJ and universities, as well as the progress of justice reform.

Questions 7 and 7.1: The

question is very direct and requires an opinion on whether the MoJ resolves justice issues fairly. Almost half think no, and in expanding the answers there is a positive but also a negative opinion. Although this question is very specific and has been under discussion to be involved or not, it was decided to get involved to get a direct opinion of what the stakeholders think in this regard.

Questions 8 and 9:

Are they about resolving issues in a timely manner and whether delays discourage access to justice. The answers are generally negative and they agree that the delay discourages citizens from claiming their rights. So speeding up the resolution of issues is seen as a necessity.

Questions 10, 10.1 and 10.2:

This concerns the Directorate of Prisons and has negative opinions. Improvements are required, especially with the Institute of Forensic Medicine, sick convicts, increasing the capacity of rehabilitation institutions, etc.

Question 11, 11.1 and 11.2:

This question has to do with legal bailiffs and notaries (pro(d)Esin lidensimit, operation, control, etc.) Improvement Needed by the MOJ in this sector. In particular, it is required to improve the mechanisms for the execution of court decisions, to train notaries and bailiffs, to increase the control of their work, the full functioning of the digitalization of the notarial and bailiff system.

Question 12:

Stakeholders are asked for their opinion on the focus of the MoJ's work on ensuring access, transparency and accountability. Suggested checks at their institutions, civil society involvement in prodes, transparency especially with budget costs, increase services to

citizens needs and reduce the time to process citizen requests.

Question 13:

Ask them for their opinion on what priority measures are suggested to improve access to justice? Information campaigns are suggested, especially for the digitalization of services, the creation of simpler and non-bureaucratic mechanisms for the requested assistance, as well as the publication of any kind of information.

Question 14:

This question requires thought on how accessibility, transparency and accountability can be improved. It is suggested the success and acceleration of justice reform, the separation of politics from the justice system, the involvement of civil society in consultation and decision-making processes, citizens' access to court hearings.

2. Conclusions on the results of the questionnaire

Survey participants, in general terms, evaluate the work of the MoJ in positive aspects, but point out the areas where improvement should be focused. According to the responses, it is *seen necessary to improve transparency more than accessibility or accountability*. Thus, transparency is required in the publication of any kind of information, especially that information related to expenditures / budget and decision-making by the institution.

Concrete improvements are suggested as follows:

- Provide more complete and detailed information on the MoJ website;
- Increase transparency, especially in terms of expenditures / budget by the institution and any other decision-making in fulfilling its role and function;
- Full digital operation of electronic systems, mainly notaries, bailiffs but also other dependent institutions;
- Capacity building of the Directorate of Prisons, the Institute of Forensic Medicine and the Rehabilitation System;
- Full functioning of mediation for resolving legal issues;
- Increasing cooperation with civil society and universities;
- Increasing the efficiency in giving answers to the citizens and solving the problems that arise in their complaints, as a result of reducing the bureaucracy in the justice system;

- Accelerate and operate justice reform which will positively impact many aspects raised as concerns by stakeholders.

IV. DEFICIENCIES / UNFAITABLE / UNIQUE REACTIONS

1. Prejudices (biases) The

Ministry of Justice appreciates and welcomes any possible comments and suggestions from civil society. Moreover, one of the reasons that this process goes through the consultation phase is precisely the involvement of stakeholders in order for the government to fulfill its legal obligations in a democratic society.

OGP 2020-2022 comes in the course of achieving the objectives of the government starting from 2012 with the adoption of the AP 2012-2014 and then with three other consecutive plans which touch on key components of the activity of the Albanian government.

It happens that one component is repetitive from one action plan to another. If the objectives of a component and related measures / projects may have been done before or have similarities to previous action plans, it does not mean that the result is the same. This for many reasons. First, because the very political, social, demographic, legal circumstances, etc., have different influences at different times of their implementation. Second, human and infrastructural capacities cannot be the same, as a result their applications do not bring the same results. Third, there is always room for improvement. So a specific objective / measure that has been accomplished in a given time can be further improved and the results will be more satisfactory and their positive effect will be long term.

Regarding the Access to Justice component, despite the fact that the commitment was not very high in completing the questionnaire and we can not know the reasons for this non-involvement and whether the non-involvement is due to bias or prejudice with the initiatives taken by the government, we are the opinion that the identification of ways and means for involvement in the process from the stage of the questionnaire and onwards, will affect the improvement of the process of involvement and avoidance of prejudice or bias.

2. Lack of involvement in the survey

About 10% of stakeholders responded to the questionnaire. One reason may be the time during which the questionnaire was drafted and published on the web (the month of August when most are on leave). Another reason could be the number of his questions (14 questions and 12 sub-questions). Some questions were answered with "I have no information". This is due to many factors. Many stakeholders do not work directly with the Ministry of Justice regarding access to information published by the MoJ, despite being members of civil society or academia and not feeling comfortable giving an answer when they do not have complete information on about the question.

V. PREPARATION OF THE NEXT PHASE

Consultative meetings with stakeholders will be held. The first meeting will take place on September 29 and the other meetings will be organized during October. The meetings will discuss whether the specific objectives and relevant measures are complete or need to be changed, as well as the institutions that will be responsible for each measure. Stakeholders will also be distributed the Prioritization Matrix Template according to which it will be decided which objectives / measures have priority to be achieved according to the importance and impact of citizens and which will have more weight for a positive impact on three elements: accessibility, transparency and accountability.

In the meetings that will take place, emphasis will be placed on the involvement of stakeholders, their suggestions and comments on this component. Contact forms will be via email, phone calls and consultation meetings.

After the consultations, the final draft of the Action Plan will be approved and work will begin on its implementation in cooperation with the institutions according to the measures.

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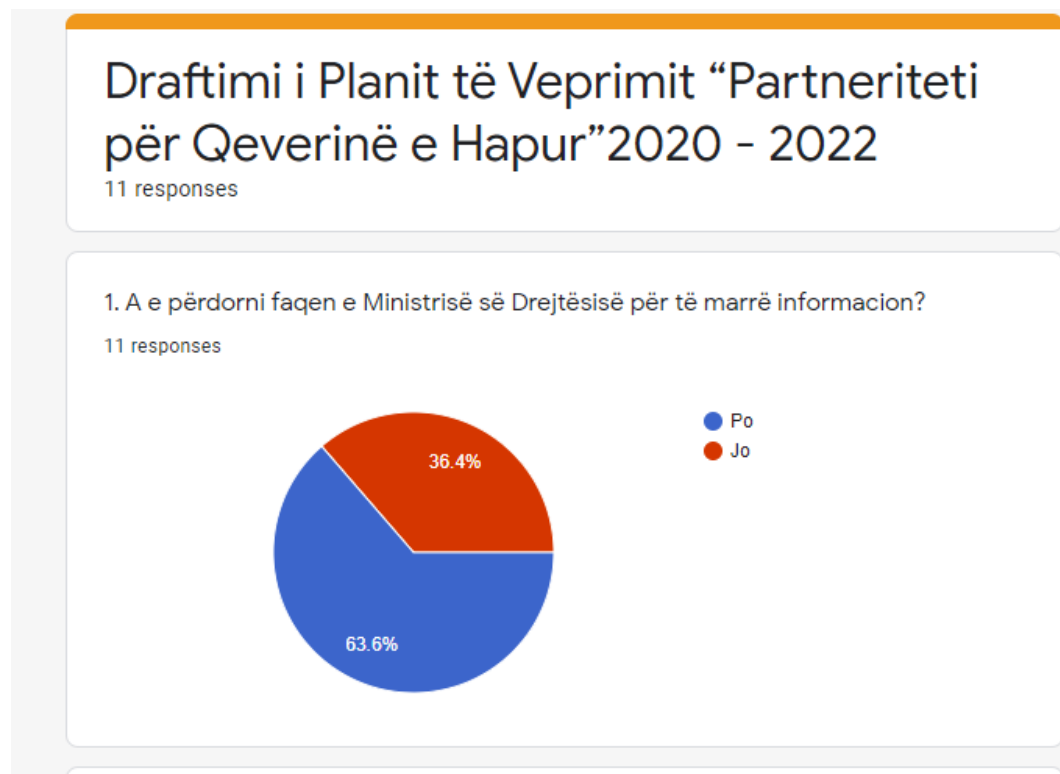
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Annex 2: Summary / Analysis of Survey Responses³

Question 1



3. <https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSeHm-pIWM-lwCiEAHZ9Q3sVOuEPWquiFh6h4SyJ7xymK07-qQ-view1/qQ>

1.1 Nëse po, a mendoni se informacioni i publikuar është i plotë dhe i qartë? Ju lutemi argumentoni mendimin tuaj.

6 responses

Shume i qarte dhe i plote.

Per informacione te vecanta, informohemi nepermjet web faqes se MD, por gjithsesi ka vend per plotesim.

Kryesisht, e vizitoj faqen e ministrisë për të aksesuar dokumenta që lidhen me transparencën institucionale. Përgjithësisht, informacioni i parashikuar në ligjin nr. 119/2014 "Për të drejtën e informimit", ka një hapësirë të dedikuar në webpage, por nuk është i plotë. Ekzaktësisht, informacioni për buxhetin, edhe pse ekziston një dritare e dedikuar, është shumë i paktën dhe mungon informacioni për shpenzimet faktike. Nga komunikimet e mëparshme, referohet gjithmonë Ministria e Financave për shpenzimet e institucione, por po t'i referohemi rekomandimeve të EU për një qeveri transparente dhe të hapur, të dhëna të tilla do duhet të jenë të aksesueshme në secilën faqen online të secilit institucion.

Po sepse çdo informacion i nxjerr nga Ministria e Drejtësisë është i saktë dhe postohet në kohe.

Ndonjehere por mund te jete edhe me funksional

Sub-question 1.2.

1.2 Nëse jo, a ka ndonjë arsye që nuk e përdorni faqen në internet dhe si i merrni informacionet ndryshe?

6 responses

Nuk mundeson shume informacione.

Informacioni nuk eshte lehtesisht i aksesueshem.

-

Lajme, gazeta,

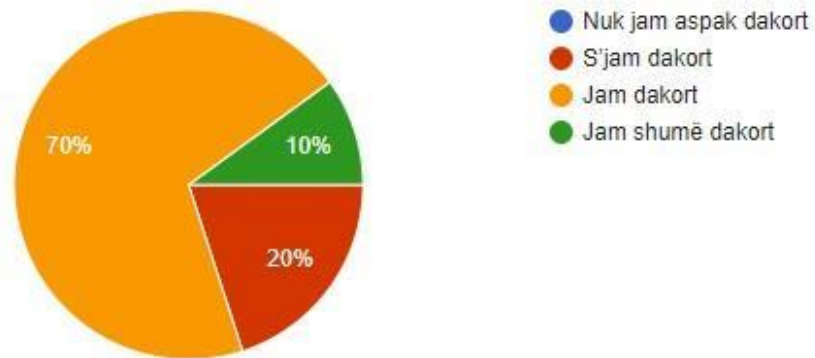
Jo gjithmon lajmin me te shpejte mund ta gjesh tek faqja e Ministrise ne internet

E marrim informacionin nga burime te tjera

Question 2

2. A ofron Ministria e Drejtësisë informacion të mjaftueshëm, për të mundësuar individëve të identifikojnë nevojat e tyre ligjore, të identifikojnë burimet e këshillave juridike dhe të identifikojnë se si të kërkojnë drejtësi?

10 responses



Sub-question 2.1

Question 3 and Sub-question 3.1

2.1 Ju lutemi shtjelloni ndonjë çështje specifike ose rekomandime që mund të keni për aksesin gjithnjë e më të madh për informacionin për qytetarët

6 responses

Ekspertet psikiater ligjor qe duan te licensohen duhet te kete nje rubrike specifike sepse nuk jane mjek ligjore ndryshon profili.

Duhet me shume kontroll dhe raportime periodike ne lidhje me aspekte te ndryshme mbi drejtesine. Per shembull duhet me shume informacion mbi arbitrazhin.

Të krijohet një hapësirë e dukshme në homepage, ku të përmblihet dhe strukturohet informacioni me interes qytetar. Gjithashtu, krahas kërkesave fizike për informacion, të organizohet në mënyrë funksionale komunikimi online për informacion publik ndërmjet institucionit dhe qytetarëve që përdorin faqen online të ministrisë.

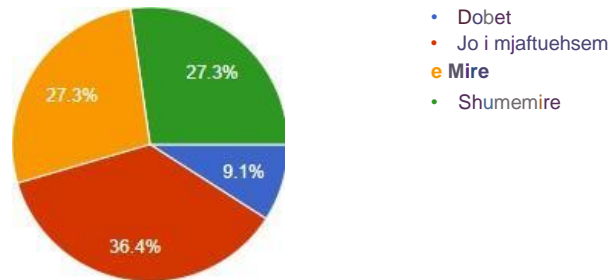
Mbase në televizion ose ne rrjete sociale.

Me shume informacione praktike per tu kuptuae dhe nga qytetaret e thjeshte te cilet nuk kane mjaftueshem informacion dhe e shohin si burimin e vetem

Qytetaret vazhdojne e preferojne kontakun e drejteperdrejte per te marre informacion

3. Si e vlereson i punen e bere by Ministria e Drejtesise ne lidhje me aksesin e qytetarëve ne drejtesise?

11 responses



3.1 Cfare vlereson si obstacle me te madhe per aksesin e qytetarëve ne drejtesise?

7 responses

Qeverine, oligarke, t krimin.

Lack of rregullave of qorro the ligj, menurto tof non kete vend per keqofnterpretmete pUNONjinto induction in fushene drofjtesofsetscthelat kerkojin dokUmmatthe tof pAnevojousdukthe renduer qytetarofn.

Mungesen edrejtesise.

Lack enjohurisepergjithshme ligjore.

Mundesofa to gjof thethkushmund tof this pof ther tu aksesuar inpthermjet

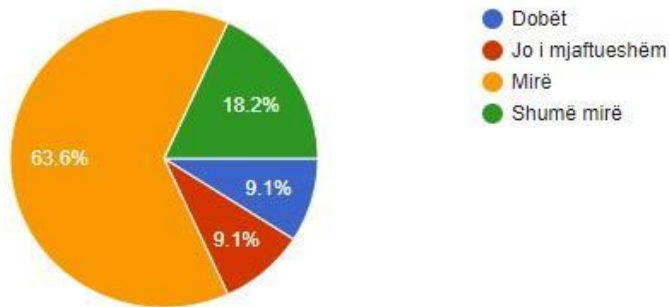
ofnternet.toft Burokracine

Mosfukcionimine Gjykatavedhe delayst ne reformene drejtesise

Question 4 and Sub-question 4.1

4. Si e vlerësoni punën e bërë nga Ministria e Drejtësisë në lidhje me transparencën dhe llogaridhënien?

11 responses



4.1 Ku mendoni se mund të përmirësohet transparenca? Cfarë shihni si sfidën më të madhe me transparencën në drejtësi aktualisht?

8 responses

nenet që bëjnë gabuar nam nënshkrimin prej nga ministrat, shërbimet parashikimeve ligjore.

Transparenca duhet rritur në gjykata si dhe mbi situantën e zgjidhjeve alternative të mosmarreshjeve.

Në çdo aspekt, sidomos me transparencën e punës së bërë.

1. Publikimi i planeve të ndërmjetme dhe vjetore të punës.
2. Publikimi i emrave, pozicioneve kontakteve dhe kategorive të pagave të punonjësve civilë dhe zyrtarëve të lartë të institucionit.
3. Publikimi i informacionit institucional për planet dhe procedurat e prokurimeve publike (thirrjet, rezultatet, kontratat).
4. Publikimi i buxheteve vjetore faktike.
5. Publikimi i thirrjeve për konsultime publike, në webpage-in e institucionit.
6. Publikimi i raporteve për rezultatet e konsultimeve publike mbi draft-projektligjet e institucionit.
7. Publikimi i deklaratave të pasurisë së zyrtarëve të lartë të institucionit.

Çdo informacion duhet të publikohet.

Sub-Question 4.2 and Question 5

4.2 Ku mendoni se llogaridhënia mund të përmirësohet? Cfarë shihni si sfidën më të madhe me llogaridhënien në drejtësi aktualisht?

5 responses

-

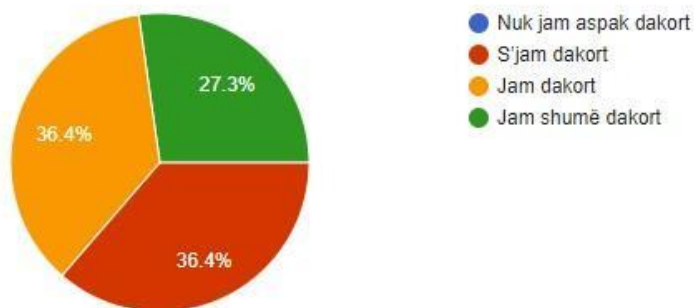
Check and balanc!

Çdo mbledhje apo vendimarrje lidhje me komunitetin apo qytetaret duhet te jene publike dhe te jene transparente.

Funksionimin e sistemit te drejtesise.

5. A mendoni se ofrimi i Ndhmës Juridike Falas nga Ministria e Drejtësisë të jetë i mjaftueshëm për të siguruar që qytetarët të kenë akses në burimet ligjore?

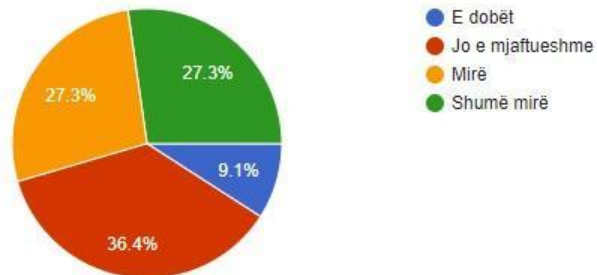
11 responses



Question 6 and Sub-Question 6.1

6. Si e vlerësoni punën e bërë nga Ministria e Drejtësisë në lidhje me sigurimin e ndërmjetësimit për çështjet juridike?

11 responses



6.1. Ku mund të përmirësohet ofrimi i medimit për çështjet juridike?

6 responses

Bashkpunim real me fakultetin e drejtësisë universiteti i tiranës!

Se pari, duhet të shpreh vërejtje mbi hartimin e këtij sondazhi. Besoj se në këtë pyetje fjala meditim është vendosur gabim. Mos ndoshta keni dashur të thoni ndërmjetim?

Nuk kam informacion për të sugjeruar për përmirësim.

Sherbimet juridike falas, duhet të jenë sa më afër qytetarëve duke bërë meditim për problemet e komunitetit në çdo fushë të saj.

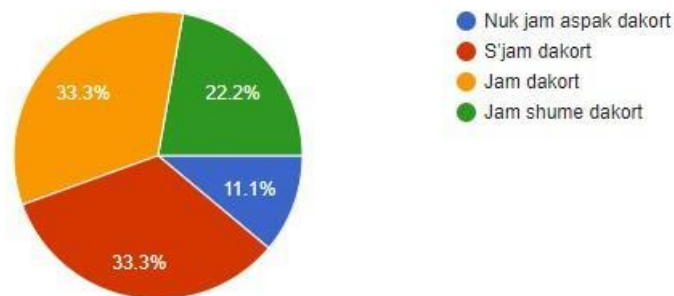
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Edhe ndërmjetimi është mekanizëm i ndërruar nga ecuria e reformës në drejtësi. Duhet rritur ndërgjegjësimi i qytetarëve për ta përdorur si mekanizëm.

Question 7 and Sub-Question 7.1

7. A mendoni se Ministria e Drejtësisë i zgjidh çështjet e drejtësisë në mënyrë të drejtë?

9 responses



7.1. Ju lutemi shtjelloni më tepër

5 responses

Besoj qe ky pyetesor kerkon nje redaktim gjuhesor nga nje specialist i gjuhesise dhe te nje specialisti ne fushen e drejtesise. Gjithashtu sugjeroj qe tek alternativat te shtohet edhe nje tjetër: Nuk kam dijeni apo informacion.

Nuk kam informacion për të dhënë një opinion që të konsiderohet statistikisht i rëndësishëm.

Mendoj se Ministria e Drejtësisë i zgjidh çështjet e drejtësisë në mënyrë të drejtë, sepse çdo çështje që ajo merr përsipër e zgjidh në mënyrë të pavarur dhe të saktë.

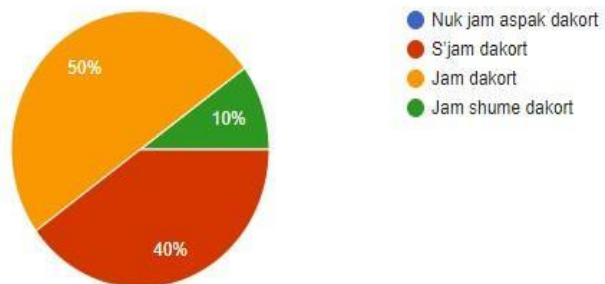
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Nuk me duket plotesisht e pavarur ne menyren se funksionon. Mungon besimi i qytetareve dhe ekzistn nje perceptim se pas cdo Ministrie qendrojne vetem interesa te ngushta politike.

Question 8 and 9

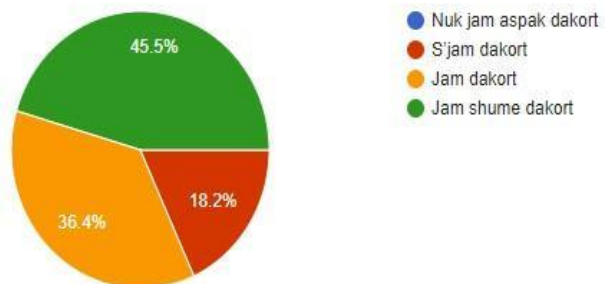
8. A mendoni se Ministria e Drejtësisë i zgjidh çështjet e drejtësisë në kohën e duhur?

10 responses



9. A mendoni se koha për të zgjidhur çështjet e drejtësisë dekurajon aksesin në drejtësi sipas opinionit tuaj?

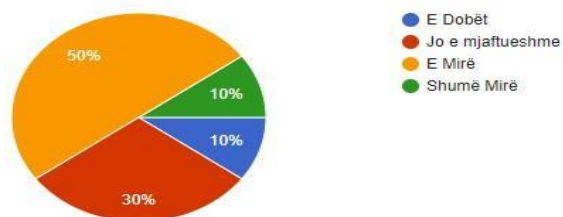
11 responses



Question 10 and Sub-Question 10.1

10. Si e perceptoni punën e bërë nga Ministria e Drejtësisë në lidhje me funksionimin e drejtë të institucioneve të varësisë, veçanërisht të Drejtorisë Burgjeve?

10 responses



10.1 A mendoni se ka ndonjë tematikë të veçantë që duhet adresuar?

5 responses

-

Instituti i mjeksise ligjore eshte per faqe te zeze. Drjetoheh nga nje bandit.

Fokusimi te komunitetet e varfera.

Te drejtat e te denuarve me nevoja te veçanta apo te semure.

Sub Question 10.2 and Question 11

10.2 A mendoni se ka ndonjë zgjidhje të veçantë që duhet të konsiderohet për këtë temë?

4 responses

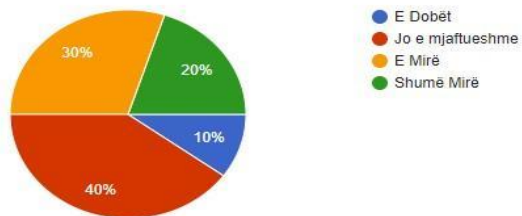
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Kordinimi i puneve ne zgjidhjen e problemeve te qytetareve nepermjet pushtetit qendror, lokal dhe shoqerine civile.

Ngritja e Institucioneve te riedukimit per kategori te vecanta.

11. Si e perceptoni punën e bërë nga Ministria e Drejtësisë në lidhje me funksionimin e drejtë të institucioneve të varësisë, si: Përmbaruesit ligjorë, Noterinë (licensimi, inspektimi dhe procesin e llogaridhënies)

10 responses



Sub-Question 11.1 and 11.2

11.1 Do you think there is any justification to have an additional address?

4 responses

Monitor the implementation of digitalization of real estate procedures (real estate procedures with barcode).
Can be implemented through online registration.

Societal civil society should be made public in the Government, and the transparency of the process.

It is a matter of capacity and professionalism of the relevant bodies.

11.2 Do you think there is any justification to have a customer service for this topic?

4 responses

Required recognition of the matter in the public domain, and the information on the matter of
the few. Public information in the social and media.

Permit the implementation of the mechanism for the execution of the decision.

Questions 12 and 13

12. Cilat fusha mendoni që Ministria e Drejtësisë mund të përmirësojë në punën e saj në mënyrë që të ndijmojë qytetarët të rrisin aksesin, transparencën dhe llogaridhënien?

4 responses

Kontrolle ne institucionet ne varsi!

Transparenca buxhetore dhe dhënia përgjigje në një kohë sa më të shkurtër pyetjeve dhe adresimeve të qytetarëve.

Pjesmarrja e Shoqerise Civile dhe Qytetareve ne vendimarrjet e pushtetit qendror dhe lokal.

Te pershtase sherbimet sipas nevojave dhe mundesive te qytetareve.

13. Ju lutemi, sugjeroni sipas opinionit tuaj, një ose disa masa prioritare që Ministria e Drejtësisë duhet të marrë në kontekst të aksesit të drejtësisë.

3 responses

Fushata informimi për qytetarët, edhe mbi progresin digjital të institucionet, gjë e cila ndihmon në shkurtimin e kohës së shpenzuar nëpër institucione, por edhe rrit cilësinë e marrjes së informacionit apo shërbimit.

Cdo sherbim ne lidhje me qytetaret duhet te behet publike.

Krijimi i mekanizmave me te thjeshte dhe me pak burokratik per te lehtesaur aksesin ne drejtesi te qytetareve.

Question 14

14. Ju lutemi, jepni ndonjë koment ose sugjerim shtesë që mund të gjeni të lidhura me përmirësimin e aksesit në drejtësi dhe përmirësimin e transparencës dhe llogaridhënies së sistemit të drejtësisë

3 responses

E ezauruar në pyetjet e mësipërme.

Shoqëritë civile duhet të jenë përcues të mirë të sensibilizimit mes komunitetit dhe pushtetit vendor në mënyrë që të ketë efekt transparenca dhe llogaridhënia.

Duhet të ketë rritje të interesit të qytetarëve në lidhje me pjesëmarrjen gjatë seancave në gjykate që kanë lidhje me qytetarët.

Monitorimi i vendimeve nga Ministria e Drejtësisë nga Shoqëria Civile.

Pershpejtimi i reformës në drejtësi dhe mbajtja larg e politikës nga sistemi i drejtësisë.