



**THE OPEN GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIP
NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR ALBANIA
2020 – 2022**

**COMPONANT 1: ANTI-CORRUPTION
PRE-CONSULTATION REPORT**



I. Introduction and Background

Briefly describe the overall objective of the component and sub-components:

The Anti-Corruption Component is related to the implementation of anti-corruption, also as one of the conditions set within the integration process. Albania has approved on 1.7.2020, the new Anti-Corruption Action Plan 2020-2023, a document that intensifies measures and interventions to strengthen the fight against corruption in all three approaches of the strategy, prevention-punishment-awareness.

Component 1 of the OGP action plan, 2020-2022, consists of two specific objectives: 1- integrity plans and 2- beneficiary owners. Objective 1 is under the responsibility of the MoJ and Objective 2 is under the responsibility of the MFE.

Objective 1: Integrity plans have been identified thus ensuring a link between this action plan and the Cross-cutting Anti-Corruption Strategy and its action plan, 2020-2023, an essential instrument in the fight against corruption in public administration.

Briefly describe the past and current challenges that have hindered the engagement of stakeholders in the past in this component:

Design and implementation of integrity plans in public administration institutions (state) is one of the specific objectives of the preventive approach of the Cross-cutting Strategy against Corruption. These are mechanisms to guarantee the fight against corruption, and provide very good collaborations with CSOs and the general public itself.

Their design and implementation has not been possible before due to their non-engagement and prioritization in the functioning of administrative bodies, highlighting the problems that the lack of integrity plan brings to the progress of work processes that follows an institution and the behavior as consequence of cases of corruption in the administration.

What steps have been taken to address these challenges?

With the revision of the anti-corruption action plan 2020-2023, the importance of the implementation of this instrument and the first application in the Ministry of Justice and the subsequent implementation in other ministries was emphasized.

The Ministry of Justice, in its capacity of Anti-Corruption Coordinator, is the pilot institution that will have and implement an integrity plan. Its methodology will be further extended and will be implemented in the future by other ministries.

II. Methodology

I.1. Questionnaire description:

Questions included (attach as an annex if you prefer and discuss the questions in general terms)

Please find attached the document: Questionnaire for component 1 of the OGP 2020-2023 PV: Integrity plans.

The questions in the questionnaire are to highlight the process and importance of having this instrument in the fight against corruption in the administration; the goal is to understand who can be involved in designing and tracking to ensure their implementation; how assistance and interaction with civil society organizations can be absorbed, as well as concrete areas that may pose a risk of corruption.

Why these questions were chosen:

These questions were selected to enable interaction and guarantee cooperation in the design and implementation of integrity plans in public administration.

What is the expected result of the survey:

To guarantee and enable cooperation to highlight the importance of drafting this instrument in the fight against corruption. Coordinate the process and ensure their implementation.

I.2. *Stakeholder selection:*

How were stakeholders selected?

The list of addresses addressed to the questionnaire was compiled based on the cooperation of the Anti-Corruption Coordinator in the field of CA policies. MoJ / CCC consults its policy documents CA with CSOs, has constituted the Civil Society Forum for CA, near it. In this network are the most active CSOs in the field of CA.

Which organizations were contacted and why?

Please find attached the list of CSO CA, where are all the organizations contacted to give comments and opinions on the proposal made.

III. First results

Summary of data received from stakeholders:

From the pre-consultation process to the link in which the preliminary draft was announced, a slightly limited feedback results. There are only two organizations that have accessed the link and addressed the answers to the questions and requests, from a list of 34 such.

Responses are balanced on the role of administration staff in drafting Integrity Plans; Areas at risk for corruption due to lack of IP are selection and recruitment of employees, performance in office, misuse of the state budget, what assistance can they provide as CSOs, who can be considered priorities in the implementation of IP, and is proposed a possible measure to be included in the PI.

Key issues identified by stakeholders:

The issue of IP implementation and how CSOs can contribute to IP design and implementation has been identified as problematic.

Key Stakeholder Recommendations:

CSOs require more time and meetings organized in real time and increased performance to talk and discuss this document.

Recommended areas for later stages:

Workshops and roundtables for the IP drafting process but also for the implementation of the document.

IV. Shortcomings identified

Limitations on responses / under-representation of stakeholders:

Out of 34 organizations, only 2 responded.

No answer:

Question 3 remains unanswered at all (0 answers).

Biased answers:

None.

V. Preparations for the next stages

What needs to be improved in the next stages?

The draft AP will be reviewed with the aim of modifying existing and / or drafting new measures taking as possible indications the contribution received from the pre-consultation process to date.

Consultation meetings will be scheduled in the following.

How will cooperation with meetings be ensured?

Consultation meetings will be scheduled and the draft will be distributed in advance for opinions and comments to CSOs.

What steps will be taken to promote engagement by stakeholders?

Organizing open and sufficiently organized tables in preparatory time.

VI. Annex 1: Anti-Corruption Directorate's List of Civil Society Organizations

1. Instituti per Demokraci dhe Ndermjetesim - IDM Albania
2. Komiteti Shqiptar i Helsinkit/ Albanian Helsinki Committee
3. Nisma Thurje
4. Partneret Shqiperi per Ndryshim dhe Zhvillim/ Partners Albania for Change and Development
5. Inistituti i Politikave Publike dhe Private
6. Instituti i Studimeve Politike
7. Center for Legal Civic Initiatives
8. Albanian Human Rights Group
9. Albanian Policy Center
10. Levizja MJAFT
11. AIIS - Albanian Institute for International Studies
12. PIRE - Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation
13. Res Publica
14. Young Intellectuals/ National Council for Civil Society
15. Center of Public Impact (Qendra per Ndikim Publik)
16. Instituti Shqiptar i Shkencave (AIS)
17. Albanian Center for Economic Studies
18. INFOCIP- Qendra per Ceshtjet e Informimit Publik
19. Fondacioni Shoqeria e Hapur per Shqiperine/Open Society Foundation Albania
20. Civil Rights Defender
21. Shoqata Delfini" Diber
22. Qendra Europiane
23. Qendra Alterum
24. ALTRI
25. Instituti i Studimeve Publike Ligjore
26. MJAFT
27. ICC Albania
28. QNL
29. New Bridges Berat
30. LIBURNETIK
31. NDI Albania
32. EMA
33. ACER
34. CDI