

Independent Reporting Mechanism

Results Report:
Tunisia 2023–2025

Open
Government
Partnership



Independent
Reporting
Mechanism

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Executive Summary

Tunisia's fifth national action plan advanced open data and budget transparency. A challenging context, focus on internal technical activities, and lack of high-level government validation of key reform elements limited early results despite the action plan's high level of completion. Although the OGP process was initially collaborative, communication between civil society and government decreased during implementation.

Implementation

In Tunisia's fifth national action plan, 10 of 15 commitments were fully or substantially completed.¹ The plan prioritized reforms related to open budget, open data, natural resource governance, and digitalization of administrative services. Despite a high level of completion, many activities were technical and internal to government. As such, the majority of commitments (12) fell short of notable results.

Reformers achieved moderate results in open data and budget transparency. Through Commitment 1, the Ministry of Finance launched a revitalized open budget portal, Mizaniatouna,² which provides granular, updated budget information. The Tunisian Civil Forum for OGP produced simplified budget materials to enhance access for persons with disabilities.

Under Commitments 6 and 7, the E-Government Unit advanced open data reforms by launching a national public data registry, enabling citizens to view and request inventoried data.³ The Ministry of Environment also took steps toward greater publication of environmental data. Collaboration between government ministries, local civil society, and international partners facilitated public debate on environmental data across five governorates. However, for all three commitments, implementation was affected by decreased civil society-government collaboration.

The withdrawal or suspension of key implementing actors, coordination challenges, and a lack of open government relevance in commitment design hindered the remaining commitments' early results. Commitment 4, identified as promising in the Action Plan Review, did not achieve expected results due to

At a Glance

LEVEL OF COMPLETION

10/15

Complete or substantially complete commitments

EARLY RESULTS

3/15

Commitments with early results

0/15

Commitments with significant results

KEY OBSERVATIONS

- Limited political validation and high-level institutional ownership inhibited results and clarity around the OGP process.
- Civil society organizations advanced reforms despite a breakdown in collaboration with implementing agencies.
- Tunisia's narrowing civic space presents a challenge to open government efforts.
- A focus on administrative digitalization often overshadows opportunities for deeper open government reforms.

Met the minimum requirements during implementation: No

the withdrawal of the implementing civil society organization from the OGP process. Commitment 5 on access to information was impacted by the continued suspension of the Access to Information Authority. Commitment 10 on e-participation lost funding following the suspension of USAID support in the country. Commitments 8 and 9 on open government at the local level, also initially considered promising, were impeded by coordination challenges between implementing agencies and local and international partners.

Many commitments focused on internal administrative reforms. Consequently, these commitments did not directly contribute to making the government more open to Tunisians despite high levels of implementation. Reforms that lacked a clear connection to open government included Commitments 2 and 3 on water management, Commitments 11 and 12 on public integrity, and Commitment 14 on investor services. While Commitments 13 and 15 produced documents to support CSO governance and access to information for persons with disabilities, the IRM found limited evidence of their operationalization by the end of the implementation period. Partners such as the Program to Support Francophone Open Governments (PAGOF), Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), and the World Bank provided key technical and financial support across commitments.

Participation and Co-Creation

The OGP process was overseen by the E-Government Unit within the Presidency of the Government alongside a Steering Committee or *Comité de pilotage* (Copil).⁴ The action plan co-creation process included three regional workshops in Gafsa, Kairouan, and Kef to engage stakeholders outside the capital and the collection of over 320 proposals through the digital participation portal, workshops, email, and via public structures.⁵ Throughout the implementation period, Tunisia continued to not have a high-level government point of contact for OGP. Consequently, reforms lack a high-level advocate to translate focused technical progress into institutionalized open government results. CSO participation and meeting frequency decreased toward the second half of the implementation period, creating uncertainty around the next action plan.⁶

Tunisia did not meet the minimum requirements under OGP Participation and Co-Creation Standards as Copil did not meet between May 2025 and the end of the implementation period in December 2025.⁷ The IRM therefore recommends that Copil convenes to restart dialogue between government and civil society, particularly on the implementation progress of the fifth action plan and the co-creation timeline for future commitments.

Implementation in Context

Implementation of Tunisia's fifth action plan was affected by an increasingly challenging governance and civic space environment.⁸ In this context, collaboration between government and civil society on OGP reforms decreased during implementation. Civil society organizations, including through the Tunisian Civil Forum for OGP, continued their efforts with the support of international partners. While evidence available online indicates that some ministries continued to implement reforms, a lack of high-level validation limited several commitments' potential results. For instance, the National Open Data Strategy awaits formal government endorsement. At the local level, three of the five Tunisian OGP Local members have active commitments as of March 2026.⁹ As government OGP contacts did not respond to interview requests, this report was informed only by desk research and interviews with civil society stakeholders.

¹ Presidency of the Government, “Tunisia Action Plan 2023–2025,” Open Government Partnership, 9 January 2024, <https://www.opengovpartnership.org/documents/tunisia-action-plan-2023-2025-december>.

² “Mizaniatouna,” Government of Tunisia, accessed June 2026, <http://www.mizaniatouna.gov.tn>.

³ “National Open Data Registry,” Government of Tunisia, accessed June 2026, <registre.data.gov.tn>.

⁴ Presidency of the Government, “Tunisia Action Plan 2023–2025,” Open Government Partnership.

⁵ Presidency of the Government, “Tunisia Action Plan 2023–2025,” Open Government Partnership, p. 10.

⁶ Anonymous civil society stakeholder, interview by IRM Researcher, 6 February 2026; Anonymous civil society stakeholder, interview by IRM Researcher, 23 February 2026.

⁷ “COPIL meeting minutes,” OGP Tunisia, <http://www.ogptunisie.gov.tn/en/?cat=51>. The IRM further confirmed the absence of any meetings from 22 May 2025 to December 2025 through interviews with civil society stakeholders.

⁸ “Civic Space Monitor: Tunisia,” Civicus, accessed June 2026, <https://monitor.civicus.org/country/tunisia>; “Freedom in the World 2025: Tunisia,” Freedom House, accessed June 2026, <https://freedomhouse.org/country/tunisia/freedom-world/2025>;

“Civic Freedom Monitor: Tunisia,” International Center for Not-for-Profit Law, updated 15 May 2026, www.icnl.org/resources/civic-freedom-monitor/tunisia.

⁹ Among the five Tunisian OGP Local members, only Zriba, El Kef, and Dar Chaabane El Fehri have active commitments, whereas Carthage and Regueb did not have any. See: “OGP Local,” Open Government Partnership, 27 March 2026, <https://www.opengovpartnership.org/ogp-local>.

Section I. Key Observations

The key observations below offer reflections from Tunisia's fifth action plan cycle. These lessons aim to support Tunisia's future commitments and broader open government journey.¹

Observation 1: Limited political validation and high-level institutional ownership inhibited results and clarity around the OGP process.

Tunisia's fifth action plan made steady progress at the technical level, yet many commitments did not reach their full potential due to a lack of high-level political validation. For instance, the National Open Data Strategy (Commitment 6) and its roadmap were finalized in late 2025,² but did not receive formal endorsement by the Presidency of the Government. Suspension of the Access to Information Authority's operations in August 2025³ limited the ability of Commitment 5 to advance government transparency, despite the completion of an evaluation methodology for proactive information disclosure.⁴ The absence of a high-level OGP government point of contact or champion continues to limit the effectiveness of commitments to advance beyond incremental technical progress toward broader institutional reform.

Tunisia's OGP process continued through co-creation and early implementation of the fifth action plan. However, stakeholders reported a breakdown in collaboration and communication. No further Steering Committee (Copil) meetings were held, whereas Tunisia's OGP website was not updated from May 2025 to the end of the implementation period. Consequently, stakeholders interviewed as well as the IRM had an incomplete picture of the level of implementation of the action plan. It was also unclear whether Tunisia was preparing a sixth action plan.⁵ Under OGP rules, Tunisia must submit and commence at least one commitment to OGP by December 2026 to maintain active status in the partnership.

Observation 2: Civil society organizations advanced reforms despite a breakdown in collaboration with implementing agencies.

Initially, implementing ministries and civil society organizations collaborated on budget transparency and open data reforms. However, civil society organizations were left to carry forward efforts independently as communication from implementing ministries declined. The Ministry of Finance worked with Tunisian Civil Forum for OGP during the design and early implementation of Commitment 1. When the ministry withdrew from collaborating on the Citizens' Budget, the forum independently produced accessible and simplified budget materials based on publicly available information. While the ministry launched the revitalized Mizaniatouna open budget portal, planned trainings with civil society to help promote public use of the portal did not take place.⁶

Under Commitment 7, civil society and the Ministry of Environment worked together on an inventory and action plan for publishing environmental data. By the end of the implementation period, civil society partners were unsure of the reform's status beyond what they could infer from data available online. At the local level, collaboration between the Ministry of Environment, E-Government Unit, PAGOF, and the Gabès-based NGO Immar and Tawassol (AITD) led to radio programs and workshops to discuss environmental data and accountability mechanisms across five governorates. Yet the reform stalled when the Ministry of Environment did not respond to a proposal for continued partnership.⁷ These civil society efforts contributed significantly to the early results featured in this report.

Observation 3: Tunisia’s narrowing civic space presents a challenge to open government efforts.

Tunisia’s OGP process has benefited from a vibrant civic space. Yet during the implementation period, the Tunisian government increased pressure on civil society, human rights organizations, and journalists. In addition, Parliament considered draft legislation that would significantly expand government control over civil society.⁸ Increased tensions contributed to a decline in CSO participation in the OGP process from ten organizations to only four by the end of the action plan cycle.⁹ Additionally, this context contributed to the withdrawal of an organization that had initially committed to implementing Commitment 4, considered promising in the IRM Action Plan Review.¹⁰ Tunisia currently does not meet some OGP Eligibility Criteria, particularly the civic space value check on CSO entry and exit as well as CSO repression.¹¹

Observation 4: A focus on administrative digitalization often overshadows opportunities for deeper open government reforms.

A significant portion of the action plan focused on e-government and administrative digitalization rather than reforms that directly open government to citizens. Commitments on water-use licenses (2 and 3) and integrity training (11 and 12) were substantially completed but did not produce open government results, as they focused on internal administrative efficiency. These projects improved revenue collection processes and staff training but lacked open mechanisms such as public-facing dashboards, open data exports of administrative statistics, or channels for civic participation, especially in water management, which is a critical issue in Tunisia. Future commitments could ensure that every digital portal includes a public accountability loop, allowing citizens not only to access online services and information but also monitor performance and provide feedback that informs policy adjustments. Additionally, partnering with civil society to improve government services can help ensure digital reform remains relevant to open government.

¹ Due to a greater responsiveness from civil society representatives contacted by the IRM researcher than from government contacts, this report is primarily informed by civil society interviews and desk research.

² Anonymous civil society member COPIL, interview by IRM Researcher, 15 January 2026.

³ Oussama Bouagila, “Tunisia: Closure of the National Authority for Access to Information, a New Blow to the Right to Information,” Reporters Without Borders, 28 August 2025, <https://rsf.org/fr/tunisie-fermeture-de-l-instance-nationale-d-acc%C3%A8s-%C3%A0-l-information-un-nouveau-coup-port%C3%A9-au-droit-%C3%A0>.

⁴ Anonymous civil society stakeholder, interview by IRM Researcher, 23 February 2026.

⁵ Anonymous, interview, 23 February 2026; Anonymous civil society stakeholder, interview by IRM Researcher, 6 February 2026.

⁶ Anonymous civil society stakeholder, interview by IRM Researcher, 5 January 2026.

⁷ Anonymous, interview, 6 February 2026.

⁸ “Civic Space Monitor: Tunisia,” Civicus, accessed June 2026, <https://monitor.civicus.org/country/tunisia>; “Freedom in the World 2025: Tunisia,” Freedom House, accessed June 2026, <https://freedomhouse.org/country/tunisia/freedom-world/2025>; “Civic Freedom Monitor: Tunisia,” International Center for Not-for-Profit Law, updated 15 May 2026, www.icnl.org/resources/civic-freedom-monitor/tunisia; “Draft Decree Law No. 027/2023 regulating associations,” Assembly of People’s Representatives, 12 October 2023, https://www.arp.tn/ar_SY/loi/project/3957; “New draft law threatens freedom of association,” Civicus, 2 December 2023, <https://monitor.civicus.org/explore/new-draft-law-threatens-freedom-of-association>.

⁹ Anonymous civil society stakeholder, interview by IRM Researcher, 15 January 2026; Anonymous, interview, 6 February 2026.

¹⁰ “IRM Action Plan Review: Tunisia 2023–2025,” Open Government Partnership, 12 February 2026, https://www.opengovpartnership.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/02/Tunisia_Action-Plan-Review_2023%E2%80%932025_EN.pdf.

¹¹ “OGP Eligibility Scores: Tunisia,” Open Government Partnership, 1 July 2025, <https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1uQkJivbjQiKziZ4n5qHK8gnQ7HFoTiEOQV5cEvhelUg/edit?gid=0#gid=0>.

Section II. Early Results

This section analyzes commitments that achieved the strongest early results in the action plan. To assess early results, the IRM considers commitments’ objective, the country context, the policy area, and the evidence of changes. The IRM early results assessment is determined by the depth of change that occurred and evidence that the change is expected to be sustained in time.

Table 1. Commitments with Early Results

Commitment 1: Improved access to detailed and accessible budget data and information through a revitalized open budget portal and inclusive budget materials.
Commitments 6 and 7: Strengthened open data governance by launching a centralized National Public Data Registry and consolidating environmental datasets.

Commitment 1: Promote Financial Transparency

Implementers: Ministry of Finance

Context and Objectives

Budget transparency has long been a reform priority in Tunisia. This commitment aimed to modernize the Mizaniatouna¹ open budget portal to align with the 2019 Organic Budget Law,² which introduced a program-based budgeting approach and required more granular and disaggregated expenditure reporting. The reform sought to replace an outdated platform, which has not been updated since 2016, and improve public access to timely, detailed budget data. The commitment was also intended to improve Tunisia’s OGP eligibility score on the publication of key budget documents.³ The commitment included the production of simplified and accessible citizens’ budgets, including formats adapted for persons with disabilities. Overall, this reform sought to rectify technical deficiencies in fiscal data publication and gaps in public awareness and understanding of budget information.⁴

Early Results: Moderate

Commitment 1 revived and expanded Tunisia’s budget transparency portal and increased the availability of accessible and simplified budget information. Prior to implementation, the outdated Mizaniatouna portal featured data only from 2008 to 2016 and did not comply with the 2019 Organic Budget Law’s program-based approach. With the February 2025 launch of the new portal, <https://openbudget.finances.gov.tn>, users can now track expenditures at a granular level, including specific tasks and subprograms. Despite this progress, the IRM did not find evidence of whether civil society and the public were using the portal or if the information was being used to inform public participation and debate. Additionally, planned trainings to enable civil society organizations to promote public use of the platform had not yet taken place.

The Ministry of Finance (MOF) initially collaborated closely with the OGP Civil Forum, a coalition of civil society organizations formed in 2023, during the design phase. However, collaboration declined toward the end of the cycle. Civil society members reported that, due to internal constraints, the MOF withdrew from co-producing the 2026 citizens’ budget, leaving civil society to continue implementation independently. The MOF’s decreased engagement meant that the production of accessible budget materials, while positive, had not become government practice by the end of the implementation period.

Commitment 1 achieved a substantial level of completion. The new version of the Mizaniatouna open budget portal was designed, developed, and tested (Milestone 1), and officially launched at an information day event in late February 2025 (Milestone 2),⁵ with civil society representatives in attendance. The World Bank supported workshops to identify user needs and ensure the portal's technical specifications met civil society expectations.⁶ The first phase is operational, covering the state budget under the program-based structure introduced by the 2019 Organic Budget Law. At the time of assessment, work remained ongoing on integrating additional modules, including public institutions, municipal budgets, and social expenditures (Milestone 3).

Implementation improved the availability of simplified and accessible budget information, particularly for persons with disabilities (Milestone 4). The OGP Civil Forum conducted a national survey of over 1,000 respondents on the level of public understanding of budget documents and suggestions for greater accessibility. The survey identified Braille and local dialects as key accessibility needs.⁷ According to a civil society member, 80% of surveyed citizens were previously unaware of or unable to understand budget documents.⁸ Consequently, the forum produced Budget for All, based on the budget submitted to parliament and “*Voyage of the Dinar*”⁹ video in the Tunisian dialect. Public financial management information was also made available for people with visual and hearing-impairments for the first time through citizens’ budget materials in Braille¹⁰ and audio description.¹¹ The forum also organized a public webinar with the MOF during OGP Week 2025¹².

This commitment improved public access to budget information as required under Article 46 of the Organic Budget Law. It also strengthened transparency by making provisional budget closing reports available through the portal, therefore reducing reliance on delayed parliamentary processes and allowing citizens to monitor public expenditure more promptly. However, Tunisia’s score for transparency in the Open Budget Survey (OBS) has declined in recent years—from 42 in 2021 to 16 in 2023 to 11 in 2025. The lower 2025 score was due to several key budget documents being produced only for internal use or published late.¹³ Tunisia continues to fall short of OGP Eligibility Criteria, in part due to a lack of public and timely access to the executive budget proposal and audit report.¹⁴

Looking Ahead

The legal backing provided by Organic Budget Law No. 15 of 2019 suggests that the fiscal transparency achieved under this commitment will be sustained. The MOF’s operationalization of the new portal and alignment with the program-based budgeting framework indicates a commitment to maintaining technical standards. However, collaboration between civil society and the government has faltered since the OGP coordination meeting in May 2025. Reviving coordination could help ensure that transparency reforms ultimately support informed public participation, accountability, and discourse. Civil society stakeholders did not have information regarding future plans for this reform.¹⁵ Moving forward, the MOF could consider:

- **Renewing collaboration with the OGP Civil Forum** on the official Citizens’ Budget to make inclusive formats (Braille, sign language, audio) permanent government practice.
- **Hosting all 13 budget reports required under Article 46** directly on the Mizaniatouna portal to create a single location for national budget data.
- **Conducting planned training sessions for civil society and journalists** to strengthen use of the portal’s data.
- **Integrating gender-responsive and climate-related budget tagging within** the portal to broaden inclusiveness and policy relevance.

Commitment Cluster 6 and 7: Strengthening Open Data Practices and Promoting the Publication of Environmental Data

Implementers: E-Government Unit of the Presidency and Ministry of Environment

Context and Objectives

This reform continued efforts to strengthen open data infrastructure and governance in Tunisia. This analysis covers Commitment 6 to operationalize the National Registry of Public Data and Commitment 7 to centralize environmental data for public, journalistic, and scientific reuse.¹⁶ Environmental data is particularly essential for fostering innovation and accountability in critical sectors such as natural resource management. These commitments sought to address challenges around data findability and inconsistent formats and implement Circular No. 4 of 2024.¹⁷ PAGOF provided technical support for the data catalogue, data audits, and the development of the National Open Data Strategy, with the aim of strengthening open data governance and institutional coordination.¹⁸

Early Results: Moderate

This cluster achieved moderate results by enabling the public to request datasets and centralizing environmental data. While these commitments achieved a substantial level of implementation, some key components remained outstanding. In particular, the National Open Data Strategy was not validated, and the environmental data portal was not launched by the end of the implementation period. The IRM do not have information on whether non-government actors were using of the national registry for expanded data access. However, a targeted program implemented by local civil society, the Ministry of Environment, and PAGOF led to the dissemination and discussion of environmental data in several governorates.

Tunisia has pursued open data across OGP action plans, launching the portal data.gov.tn in 2016. Despite notable efforts, the portal faced technical challenges. Public institutions published datasets in a fragmented and inconsistent manner, often in non-reusable formats and without common standards, which makes access and reuse difficult. Moreover, the public could not view the index or request unpublished datasets despite an internal inventory system (PDIMS).¹⁹

The government launched the National Public Data Registry (registre.data.gov.tn) in March 2023, which serves as a public interface to the internal inventory system, where users can view 610 inventoried datasets and directly submit requests. The definition of technical requirements, development, testing, and launch of the platform (milestones 1 to 3) were completed. This was followed by a data catalogue in July 2024 that identified further data for publication in specified formats. The catalogue was co-created by the E-Government Unit and civil society through two consultation phases in March and June 2024. However, the continued online presence of the old open data platform creates confusion, with some institutions still uploading new datasets there at the time of writing.

The E-Government Unit organized six workshops at the end of 2023 with data producers and users, generating recommendations that contributed to Circular No. 4 on the process of publishing data.²⁰ The workshops sought to address longstanding concerns regarding trust, data quality, and institutional responsiveness. These exchanges reportedly led to concrete recommendations, including the need for stronger political backing of open data reforms. Circular No. 4 of 2024 provides legal backing for systematic open data inventories across public administrations. The evaluation framework for the national open data program, including an open survey for diagnostic review, methodology development, and drafting of an evaluation report

(Milestones 8–10) was completed,²¹ but final validation and public dissemination (Milestone 11) were not.

A National Open Data Strategy was finalized but not formally validated by the end of the implementation period. The strategy’s diagnostic phase, drafting, and stakeholder consultations (Milestones 4 to 6) were completed. It initially focused on data reuse but expanded during the diagnostic phase to incorporate governance mechanisms and institutional coordination dimensions.²² The diagnostic findings were presented during a workshop involving civil society organizations and institutions such as the National Statistics Institute.²³ The strategy was finalized in December 2025, but was not formally validated by the Presidency of the Government during the implementation period.²⁴ The establishment of monitoring mechanisms (Milestone 7) also remained pending.

In the environmental sector, the Ministry of Environment moved from informal data-sharing to consolidating 610 inventoried datasets,²⁵ with 400 already published online. The ministry completed the inventory and prioritization of environmental datasets, conducted an audit of its portal, improved data quality, and adopted a sectoral open data action plan (Milestones 12–15).²⁶ However, the portal modernization was delayed due to unsuccessful procurement.²⁷

In parallel to the formal milestones, local civil society, public institutions, and media worked together to strengthen publication and communication of environmental data. Immar and Tawassol for Development (AITD) led the “Toward Open Government” (Infatih) project with support from PAGOF2. This initiative trained 20 journalists across five community radio stations in southern Tunisia (Gabès, Gafsa, Medenine, Kebili, and Tataouine) in December 2024,²⁸ resulting in 60 broadcast episodes on environmental data and issues.²⁹

In November 2025, Immar and Tawassol also organized a forum that brought together civil society representatives, local officials, and experts, including representatives from the E-Government Unit, open data specialists, and international advisors.³⁰ Discussions focused on the role of open environmental data in strengthening citizens’ right to a healthy environment and enhancing local accountability mechanisms. In particular, participants confirmed a consensus on the importance of publishing data on industrial pollution in Gabès, while 12 of the 15 local public institutions in attendance committed to disclosing environmental data.³¹ Although these outreach and media capacity building activities were not written into the commitment milestones, they contributed to expanding public understanding and local ownership of open data reforms. However, after some initial exchanges, the Ministry of Environment did not follow up on a proposed partnership protocol.³²

This reform advanced the publication of structured and high-quality data, which civil society representatives described as highly valuable for journalists and the broader public.³³ However, interviewed stakeholders noted that updates were irregular and availability was inconsistent, which reduced overall reliability and limited sustained public trust in the data. Implementation remains constrained by limited human resources and a challenging civic space despite the introduction of Circular No. 4 of 2024, which provides a formal regulatory foundation, and the allocation of budget and staff by the Ministry of Environment. The audit component was implemented using government resources, indicating partial administrative ownership beyond donor support.³⁴ Achieving longer-term outcomes will depend on renewed administrative commitment, civic engagement, and the formal adoption of the National Open Data Strategy.

Looking Ahead

Although the reform set important technical and regulatory foundations, its future remains uncertain. Since the last Copil meeting on 22 May 2025, members had not reconvened by the end of the implementation period. Interviewed stakeholders reported a lack of communication regarding the next steps of the reform.³⁵ One stakeholder monitors progress by checking updates on the platform itself, but had no visibility on whether the reform would be carried forward in the next action plan in the absence of official communication from the government. Looking ahead, Tunisia could clarify these next steps, including whether the National Open Data Strategy will be formally adopted and whether the government will develop the planned environmental open data platform.

¹ “Mizaniatouna,” Government of Tunisia, accessed June 2026, <http://www.mizaniatouna.gov.tn>.

² “Organic Budget Law No. 2019-15 of 13 February 2019,” Government of Tunisia, 13 February 2019, https://www.finances.gov.tn/sites/default/files/2019-08/loi_organique_budget_2019.pdf.

³ “OGP Eligibility Scores: Tunisia,” Open Government Partnership, 1 July 2025, <https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1uQkIvbjQikZiZ4n5qHK8gnQ7HFoTiEOQV5cEvhelUg/edit?gid=0#gid=0>.

⁴ “IRM Action Plan Review: Tunisia 2023–2025,” Open Government Partnership, 12 February 2026, https://www.opengovpartnership.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/02/Tunisia_Action-Plan-Review_2023%E2%80%932025_EN.pdf.

⁵ Anonymous civil society stakeholder, interview by IRM Researcher, 15 February 2026.

⁶ “Minutes of the Meeting of 7 November 2023,” OGP Tunisia Steering Committee, 7 November 2023, <http://www.ogptunisie.gov.tn/en/?p=3303>.

⁷ Tunisian Civil Forum for OGP, “The survey conducted by the National Forum for Open Government Partnership,” LinkedIn, November 2025, <https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:7391435215476379648>.

⁸ Anonymous, interview, 15 February 2026.

⁹ Tunisian Civil Forum for OGP, “The Journey of Dinar,” LinkedIn, December 2025, www.linkedin.com/posts/tunisian-civil-forum-for-ogp-activity-7402674260684480512-w57V. The post features the final journey of the dinar video, which tells the story of a dinar in an educational and entertaining way: it leaves the pocket of a worker, doctor, or teacher, passes through the tax authorities, reaches the treasury, and then returns in the form of public services. The story is told in Tunisian dialect, with subtitles in French and English, as well as sign language interpretation.

¹⁰ Tunisian Civil Forum for OGP, “Tunisian Civil Forum for OGP,” LinkedIn, accessed 24 November 2025, <https://www.linkedin.com/company/tunisian-civil-forum-for-ogp/posts/?feedView=all>.

¹¹ “Citizens’ Budget 2026,” Tunisian Civil Forum for OGP, accessed 24 February 2026, https://drive.google.com/file/d/1NAZDcp5WSx9gyUIZwud1_DLDr7zSJqoK/view.

¹² “Events Held as Part of Open Government Week 2025,” OGP Tunisia, accessed June 2026, <http://www.ogptunisie.gov.tn/en/?p=3590>.

¹³ “Open Budget Survey 2025: Tunisia,” International Budget Partnership, accessed June 2026, <https://internationalbudget.org/open-budget-survey/country-results/2025/tunisia>.

¹⁴ “OGP Eligibility Scores: Tunisia,” Open Government Partnership.

¹⁵ Anonymous civil society stakeholder, interview by IRM Researcher, 6 February 2026.

¹⁶ “IRM Action Plan Review: Tunisia 2023–2025,” Open Government Partnership.

¹⁷ “Decree No. 4 of 2024 Promulgated on 21 February 2024 Concerning Public Safety,” Legislation-Sécurité Tunisie, accessed 25 February 2026, https://legislation-securite.tn/ar/latest-laws/مسا-حول-2024-مؤرخ-في-21-فيفري-2024-عدد-4-لسنة-2024-#_ftnref1.

¹⁸ Anonymous, interview, 6 February 2026.

¹⁹ “IRM Action Plan Review: Tunisia 2023–2025,” Open Government Partnership.

²⁰ Anonymous, interview, 6 February 2026; “Circular No. 04 of 21 February 2024 on the Process of Opening Public Data and the Implementation of the Provisions of Government Decree No. 2021-03 on Open Public Data,” Legislation Sécurité Tunisie, 21 February 2024, <https://legislation-securite.tn/latest-laws/circulaire-n-04-du-21-fevrier-2024-relative-au-processus-douverture-des-donnees-publiques-et-mise-en-vigueur-des-dispositions-du-decret-gouvernemental-n2021-03-portant-sur-les-donnees-p>.

²¹ “Participation in the Public Electronic Survey on the Preparation of the National Strategy to Promote the Reuse of Open Public Data,” OGP Tunisia, March 2025, <http://www.ogptunisie.gov.tn/?p=6448>.

²² Anonymous civil society stakeholder, interview by IRM Researcher, 23 February 2026.

²³ “Organization of a Workshop to Present the Results of the Diagnostic Conducted within the Framework of the Development of the National Strategy for the Promotion of Open Data and the Reuse of Public Data,” National Open Data Portal, 23 September 2025, <https://www.data.gov.tn/ar/actualites/organisation-dun-atelier-de-présentation-des-résultats-du-diagnostic-inscrits-dans-le-cadre-de-lélaboration-de-la-stratégie-nationale-de-promotion-delouverture-et-de-la-réutilisation-des-données-publiques>.

²⁴ “Organization of a Workshop to Present the Results of the Diagnostic Conducted within the Framework of the Development of the National Strategy for the Promotion of Open Data and the Reuse of Public Data,” National Open Data Portal.

²⁵ “Minutes of the Meeting of 8 May 2024, OGP Tunisia Steering Committee, 8 May 2024, <http://www.ogptunisie.gov.tn/en/?p=3461>.

²⁶ Anonymous, interview, 23 February 2026.

²⁷ Anonymous, interview, 23 February 2026.

²⁸ Immar and Tawassol Association for Development – Gabès, “Immar and Tawassol Association for Development in Gabès Organized an Event within the Framework of the Project ‘Toward Open Government (Infitah),’ Funded by PAGOF,” Facebook, accessed June 2026, <https://web.facebook.com/watch/?v=1283436129356865>; Nefzaawa FM, “The Open Government Program within the ‘Infitah’ Project Funded by PAGOF2 and Its Importance for Publishing News Materials in Development,” Facebook, accessed June 2026, <https://web.facebook.com/Nefzaawa/photos/1141297907352467>; “Infitah Program Episode One: The Concept of Open Government and Its Importance for Local Communities,” Radio Capsa FM, accessed 25 February 2026, <http://capsa.tn/archives/10451>; JFARA FM, “Special Radio Broadcast on OGP,” Facebook, 25 September 2025, <https://web.facebook.com/photo/?fbid=1232718212208606&set=a.302562298557540>; Radio Elyssa FM Gabès, “Share Your Environmental Data,” Facebook, 2 February 2025, <https://web.facebook.com/reel/1615559692396746>.

²⁹ Anonymous, interview, 6 February 2026.

³⁰ Radio Elyssa FM Gabès, “Immar and Tawassol Association for Development in Gabès organized an event as part of the ‘Toward Open Government (Infitah)’ project funded by PAGOF,” Facebook, 8 November 2025, <https://web.facebook.com/radioelyssafmgabes/posts/1152151790415454>.

³¹ Document provided to the IRM during this report’s pre-publication review period, 22 June 2026.

³² Anonymous, interview, 6 February 2026

³³ Anonymous, interview, 23 February 2026

³⁴ Anonymous, interview, 6 February 2026

³⁵ Anonymous, interview, 6 February 2026; Anonymous, interview, 23 February 2026.

Section III. Participation and Co-Creation

Tunisia’s OGP Steering Committee provided a space for partnership between government and civil society during co-creation and the early stages of implementation. The OGP process then stalled during the second year, with declining civil society attendance and fewer meetings taking place. The Tunisian Civil Forum for OGP, a civil society coalition formed in 2023, helped maintain some CSO engagement in an increasingly challenging civic space context.

OGP in Tunisia

The E-Government Unit within the Presidency of the Government remained responsible for OGP in Tunisia, with its Coordinator serving as the primary OGP Point of Contact. A Steering Committee or *Comité de pilotage* (Copil) coordinates the OGP process, comprising ten representatives each from government and civil society. Non-governmental members were selected through a transparent process, representing groups such as the Tunisian Association of Public Auditors, I Watch, and the National Federation of Tunisian Municipalities.¹ While new CSOs were invited to participate in the co-creation phase, some Copil members remained inactive and certain seats, including that of the private sector representative, were left vacant or without a formal replacement mechanism.² At the time of writing, the absence of Copil meetings from May 2025 to May 2026 raised concerns about the continuity and credibility of Tunisia’s OGP process.

Implementation benefited from technical and financial support from international partners, including GIZ, OECD, and Expertise France through PAGOF. However, resource constraints within the E-Government Unit, where a single staff member reportedly managed portfolios across multiple ministries, limited the capacity for cross-government coordination.³ Furthermore, the interruption of some international funding, such as USAID support, for digital participation mechanisms (Commitment 10), led to the suspension of related activities.⁴

Tunisia has a dedicated OGP website (ogptunisie.gov.tn) that serves as a repository for action plans, activities, and meeting minutes. However, civil society stakeholders reported a communication gap, noting that many relevant activities were carried out without being clearly linked to the action plan, therefore reducing the visibility of the action plan’s impact.⁵

Action Plan Co-Creation

The co-creation of the fifth action plan followed a participatory approach through consultations and an online consultation on e-participation.tn.⁶ The E-Government Unit conducted regional workshops in Gafsa, Kairouan, and Kef to gather input from stakeholders beyond the capital city area. These consultations allowed citizens to inform co-creation priorities and enabled the process to draw on accumulated experience to better reflect citizens’ needs and priorities.⁷ Copil reviewed and discussed over 320 proposals to align them with OGP principles, after which the government provided reasoned responses during committee meetings on how stakeholder input informed the action plan. However, transparency could be strengthened by publishing a summary of comments received and how they influenced the draft action plan.⁸

Participation during Implementation

Non-governmental actors participated in the monitoring of the fifth action plan primarily through Copil, which was tasked with reviewing progress reports and discussing implementation updates. Civil society members noted that meeting minutes were shared with members for comments before being finalized.⁹ However, meeting frequency and collaboration declined over time, with the most recent meeting of this action plan cycle held on 22 May 2025.¹⁰

In practice, approximately four civil society members remained consistently engaged in the OGP process during implementation, while others remained inactive. Tunisia did not meet OGP's minimum requirements during implementation, as the committee did not meet at least every six months. Tunisia's increasingly narrowed civic space, including new and proposed legislation restricting freedom of association and expression, may have contributed to decreased civil society engagement.¹¹

Civil society engagement remained visible in specific commitments. For instance, the OGP Civil Forum¹² was highly active in Commitment 1, independently conducting surveys and producing inclusive budget materials when government collaboration stalled. The forum's ability to independently finalize "Budget 2026 as Seen by Civil Society" and use diverse communication channels (e.g. YouTube, radio programs, LinkedIn, and Meta platforms) reflects resilience and continuity in transparency efforts.¹³

Table 2. Compliance with Minimum Requirements

The IRM uses the OGP Participation and Co-Creation Standards to assess countries' participatory practices throughout the action plan cycle.¹⁴ Countries are encouraged to aim for the full ambition of the standards and to comply with the minimum requirements under each standard.¹⁵

Minimum requirement	Co-creation	Implementation
1.1 Space for dialogue: Tunisia's OGP Steering Committee (Copil) comprised ten government and ten civil society representatives. It met in November 2024 and May 2025, but no subsequent meetings occurred, leaving a gap that exceeded the six-month requirement. Basic rules regarding the committee's mandate and operation are available online. ¹⁶	Yes	No
2.1 OGP website: Tunisia's publicly accessible OGP website (ogptunisie.gov.tn) contains all action plans.	Yes	Yes
2.2 Repository: Tunisia's OGP website functions as the online repository. It was updated during implementation with meeting minutes and progress reports from Copil meetings until May 2025.	Yes	Yes
3.1 Advanced notice: See the Action Plan Review ¹⁷	Yes	Not applicable
3.2 Outreach: See the Action Plan Review ¹⁸	Yes	Not applicable
3.3 Feedback mechanism: See the Action Plan Review ¹⁹	Yes	Not applicable
4.1 Reasoned response: See the Action Plan Review ²⁰	Yes	Not applicable
5.1 Open implementation: Copil met in November 2024 and May 2025. Although implementation progress was discussed, the frequency of Copil meetings fell short of the requirement to meet at least twice a year. ²¹	Not applicable	No

¹ "IRM Action Plan Review: Tunisia 2023–2025," Open Government Partnership, 12 February 2026, https://www.opengovpartnership.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/02/Tunisia_Action-Plan-Review_2023%E2%80%932025_EN.pdf.

² Anonymous civil society stakeholder, interview by IRM Researcher, 9 January 2026.

³ "IRM Action Plan Review: Tunisia 2023–2025," Open Government Partnership.

⁴ "Minutes of the Meeting of 22 May 2025," OGP Tunisia Steering Committee, 22 May 2025, <http://www.ogptunisie.gov.tn/en/?p=3689>.

⁵ Anonymous civil society stakeholder, interview by IRM Researcher, 15 January 2026.

⁶ "IRM Action Plan Review: Tunisia 2023–2025," Open Government Partnership.

⁷ Anonymous, interview, 15 January 2026; Anonymous civil society stakeholder, interview by IRM Researcher, 13 January 2026.

⁸ “IRM Action Plan Review: Tunisia 2023–2025,” Open Government Partnership.

⁹ Anonymous, interview, 9 January 2026.

¹⁰ “Minutes of the Meeting of 22 May 2025,” OGP Tunisia Steering Committee.

¹¹ “Civic Space Monitor: Tunisia,” Civicus, accessed June 2026, <https://monitor.civicus.org/country/tunisia>; “Freedom in the World 2025: Tunisia,” Freedom House, accessed June 2026, <https://freedomhouse.org/country/tunisia/freedom-world/2025>; “Civic Freedom Monitor: Tunisia,” International Center for Not-for-Profit Law, updated 15 May 2026,

www.icnl.org/resources/civic-freedom-monitor/tunisia; “Draft Decree Law No. 027/2023 regulating associations,” Assembly of People’s Representatives, 12 October 2023, https://www.arp.tn/ar_SY/loi/project/3957; “New draft law threatens freedom of association,” Civicus, 2 December 2023, <https://monitor.civicus.org/explore/new-draft-law-threatens-freedom-of-association>.

¹² “Forum Civil Tunisien OGP,” Jamaity, accessed 23 November 2025, <https://jamaity.org/association/forum-civil-tunisien-ogp>.

¹³ Tunisian Civil Forum for OGP, “Tunisian Civil Forum for OGP,” LinkedIn, accessed 24 November 2025, <https://www.linkedin.com/company/tunisian-civil-forum-for-ogp/posts/?feedView=all>.

¹⁴ “OGP Participation and Co-Creation Standards,” Open Government Partnership, 24 November 2021, <https://www.opengovpartnership.org/ogp-participation-co-creation-standards>.

¹⁵ “IRM Guidelines for the Assessment of Minimum Requirements,” Open Government Partnership, 31 May 2022, https://www.opengovpartnership.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/IRM-Guidelines-for-Assessment-of-Minimum-Requirements_20220531_EN.pdf.

¹⁶ “Copil meeting minutes,” OGP Tunisia, <http://www.ogptunisie.gov.tn/en/?cat=51>. Additionally, the absence of any meetings from 22 May 2025 to December 2025 was confirmed through stakeholder interviews.

¹⁷ “IRM Action Plan Review: Tunisia 2023–2025,” Open Government Partnership.

¹⁸ “IRM Action Plan Review: Tunisia 2023–2025,” Open Government Partnership.

¹⁹ “IRM Action Plan Review: Tunisia 2023–2025,” Open Government Partnership.

²⁰ “IRM Action Plan Review: Tunisia 2023–2025,” Open Government Partnership.

²¹ Anonymous, interview, 13 January 2026.

Section IV. Methodology

This report supports countries' accountability and learning through assessment of the action plan's level of completion and early results. The report provides in-depth analysis of commitments or clusters that achieved the strongest early results in the action plan. It also assesses the country's participation and co-creation practices throughout the action plan cycle.¹

The IRM products provided during a national action plan cycle include:

- **Co-Creation Brief:** A concise brief that highlights lessons from previous IRM reports to support a country's OGP process, action plan design, and overall learning.
- **Action Plan Review:** A technical review of the characteristics of the action plan and the strengths and challenges the IRM identifies to inform a stronger implementation process.
- **Midterm Review:** A review for four-year action plans after a refresh at the midpoint. The review assesses new or significantly amended commitments in the refreshed action plan, compliance with OGP rules, and provides an informal update on implementation progress.
- **Results Report:** An overall implementation assessment that focuses on policy-level results and how changes happen. It also checks compliance with OGP rules and informs accountability and longer-term learning.

In Results Reports, the IRM assesses commitments using two indicators:

Completion

The IRM assesses the level of completion for each commitment in the action plan, including commitments clustered in the Action Plan Review.² The level of completion for all commitments is assessed as one of the following:

- No Evidence Available
- Not Started
- Limited
- Substantial
- Complete

Early Results

The IRM assesses the level of early results from implementation for each commitment or cluster. To do so, the IRM considers commitments' objective, the country context, the policy area, and the evidence of changes. The Early Results indicator is determined by the depth of change that occurred and the evidence of whether the change will be sustained in time. The early results indicator establishes three levels of results:

- **No Notable Results:** According to the evidence collected (through desk research, interviews, etc.), the implementation of the open government commitment led to little or no positive results. After assessing the activities carried forward during the period of implementation and its outcomes (if any), the IRM did not find meaningful changes toward:
 - improving practices, policies or institutions governing a policy area or within the public sector; or
 - enhancing the enabling environment to build trust between citizens and the state.
- **Moderate Results:** According to the evidence collected (through desk research, interviews, etc.) the implementation of the open government commitment led to positive results. After assessing the activities carried forward during the period of implementation and its outcomes, the IRM found meaningful changes toward:

- improving practices, policies or institutions governing a policy area or within the public sector, or
 - enhancing the enabling environment to build trust between citizens and the state.
- **Significant Results:** According to the evidence collected (through desk research, interviews, etc.) the implementation of the open government commitment led to significant positive results. After assessing the activities carried forward during the period of implementation and its outcomes, the IRM found meaningful changes toward:
 - improving practices, policies or institutions governing a policy area or within the public sector, or
 - enhancing the enabling environment to build trust between citizens and the state.

Significant positive results show clear expectations for these changes (as defined above) will be sustainable in time.

This report was prepared by the IRM in collaboration with Sabrina Nassih and was reviewed by Slobodan Milic, IRM external expert. The IRM methodology, quality of IRM products, and review process is overseen by the IRM’s International Experts Panel (IEP).³ This report was prepared in accordance with the IRM Procedures Manual and guidance on artificial intelligence. For more information, refer to IRM webpage,⁴ the glossary of IRM and OGP terms,⁵ or contact the IRM at irm@opengovpartnership.org.

¹ For definitions of OGP terms, such as co-creation and promising commitments, see “OGP Glossary,” Open Government Partnership, accessed June 2026, <https://www.opengovpartnership.org/glossary>.

² The IRM clusters commitments that share a common policy objective during the Action Plan Review process. In these instances, the IRM assesses “Potential for Results” and “Early Results” at the cluster level. The level of completion is assessed at the commitment level. For more information on how the IRM clusters commitments, see Section IV on Methodology in the Action Plan Review.

³ “International Experts Panel,” Open Government Partnership, accessed June 2026, <https://www.opengovpartnership.org/about/who-we-are/international-experts-panel>.

⁴ “IRM Overview,” Open Government Partnership, accessed June 2026, <https://www.opengovpartnership.org/irm-guidance-overview>.

⁵ “OGP Glossary,” Open Government Partnership.

Annex I. Commitment Data¹

Commitment 1: Promoting Financial Transparency	
• Verifiable: Yes • Does it have an open government lens? Yes • Potential for results: Modest	• Completion: Complete • Early results: Moderate
This commitment is assessed in Section II.	
Commitment 2: Fee Payment System for Water Usage	
• Verifiable: Yes • Does it have an open government lens? No • Potential for results: Unclear	• Completion: Substantial • Early results: No Notable Results
Commitment 2 aimed to modernize and decentralize fee collection for using public water through an online system² and enhance citizens' and legal entities' access to services. Implementation was substantially complete, with the Ministry of Agriculture reporting an 80-percent progress rate by late 2024. Completed milestones include the establishment of a multilateral working group (Milestone 1) to select technical processes and the finalization of the first phase of data management protocols (Milestone 2). Supported by GIZ, the project transitioned to a pilot phase (Milestone 4) in four governorates (Kebili, Zaghouan, Nabeul, and Mahdia), where live payment testing was conducted in cooperation with Tunisia Post.³ However, the second phase of financial management (Milestone 3) and synchronization with the license system (Milestone 5) were incomplete. According to the implementer, obstacles included technical difficulties such as cybersecurity and system hosting, alongside limited human resources at the local level. This commitment did not achieve notable open government results as it was an administrative digitalization project focused on internal revenue efficiency, rather than strengthening government transparency, accountability, or civic participation.	
Commitment 3: Application Management System for Water Usage Licenses	
• Verifiable: Yes • Does it have an open government lens? No • Potential for results: Unclear	• Completion: Substantial • Early results: No Notable Results
This commitment aimed to digitize the application and review process for water usage licenses to replace traditional paper-based methods. Implementation was substantially completed, with progress reported at 70% by November 2024.⁴ Completed Milestones included the establishment of a working group, needs assessment, and the first phase of public data management (Milestones 1, 2, and 3). The system then reached an experimental phase (Milestone 4) within pilot governorates (as in Commitment 2). However, milestones related to the full adoption of electronic signatures, automated responses to beneficiaries, and real-time exchange with the central archive system (Milestones 5, 6, and 7) could not be verified by the IRM. As implementation focused on internal administrative efficiency, it lacked clear connection to open government. The IRM was additionally unable to confirm when Commitment 3 (licensing) and Commitment 2 (payment) would be end-to-end synchronized (Milestone 7).	

Commitment 4: Enhancing Transparency of Public Projects	
• Verifiable: Yes • Does it have an open government lens? Yes • Potential for results: Modest	• Completion: Limited • Early results: No Notable Results
This commitment aimed to establish the Tunisian Observatory for Public Policy (OTPP) to provide centralized, reusable data on waste management at the national level with a regional pilot in the governorate of Jendouba. Despite being noted as promising in the IRM Action Plan Review and initial implementation progress,⁵ the IRM was unable to obtain evidence of early results. Early implementation saw the launch of the digital platform⁶ with the NGO Solidar (Milestone 5) in October 2024⁷ and the reported completion of initial data collection and validation (Milestone 2). Analytical content was produced (Milestone 4) and regional workshops (Milestone 6) were conducted to train local CSOs. However, the expansion strategy (Milestone 7) and the second phase of public data management (Milestone 8) were not finalized. According to civil society members, progress was interrupted by a sensitive political context and a decline in international funding,⁸ specifically the withdrawal of support from international partners such as NDI. The E-Government Unit reported that the commitment was temporarily suspended in January 2025,⁹ followed by the withdrawal of Solidar from the process.¹⁰ As a result, despite partial completion of early milestones, the IRM was unable to verify whether the portal was maintained and used, particularly for public accountability in waste management.	
Commitment 5: Enhancing Automatic/Proactive Publication of Information	
• Verifiable: Yes • Does it have an open government lens? Yes • Potential for results: Modest	• Completion: Substantial • Early results: No Notable Results
Commitment 5 aimed to empower the National Authority for Access to Information (INAI)¹¹ to monitor the proactive disclosure obligations of up to 5,000 public entities under Law No. 22/2016. Implementation reached a substantial level of completion with the development of a formal evaluation methodology (Milestone 1) under a signed MOU with the NGO Go Act,¹² which was validated in December 2024 (Milestone 2). The terms of reference for a technical monitoring platform were also finalized by late 2024 (Milestone 3). However, the suspension of INAI in August 2025¹³ prevented this commitment from achieving results. Without an authority to apply the methodology and sanction non-compliance, citizens lost their primary body for legal recourse regarding access to information rights.¹⁴ While the evaluation framework is a positive step, the milestones completed so far focus on INAI's internal monitoring capacity rather than providing a direct or immediate increase in the accessibility of information for the Tunisian public.	
Commitment 6: Strengthening Open Data Practices	
• Verifiable: Yes • Does it have an open government lens? Yes • Commitments 6 and 7 are clustered under: Promoting Open Data • Potential for results: Modest	• Completion: Substantial • Early results: Moderate

This commitment is assessed in Section II.	
Commitment 7: Promoting the Publication of Environmental Data	
• Verifiable: Yes • Does it have an open government lens? Yes • Commitments 6 and 7 are clustered under: Promoting Open Data • Potential for results: Modest	• Completion: Limited • Early results: Moderate
This commitment is assessed in Section II.	
Commitment 8: Promoting Open Government at the Local Level	
• Verifiable: Yes • Does it have an open government lens? Yes • Potential for results: Modest	• Completion: Limited • Early results: No Notable Results
Commitment 8 aimed to replicate OGP participatory processes at the municipal level to implement transparency and accountability reforms locally. Implementation was limited, with a working session held in February 2024 to define selection criteria for pilot municipalities¹⁵ and a preliminary assessment of previous local OGP experiences. However, training courses for new municipalities, the development of local action plans, and the implementation of specific local commitments (Milestones 4, 5, and 6) remained incomplete. Coordination delays between the Ministry of Interior, the E-Government Unit, and GIZ delayed finalization of the list of targeted municipalities. As no new local action plans were co-created or implemented during the reporting period, early results were not achieved.	
Commitment 9: Promoting the participation of youth and women at the local level	
• Verifiable: Yes • Does it have an open government lens? Yes • Potential for results: Modest	• Completion: Not Started • Early results: No Notable Results
Commitment 9 aimed to empower youth and women in local decision making through co-created development projects at the municipal level. Implementation did not start and therefore the commitment did not achieve results. Similar to Commitment 8, a lack of institutional coordination limited implementation and monitoring. Interviews with various stakeholders indicated that the implementer had stopped attending meetings and sharing information.	
Commitment 10: Enhancing the Use of Digital Participation Mechanisms	
• Verifiable: Yes • Does it have an open government lens? Yes • Potential for results: Unclear	• Completion: Limited • Early results: No Notable Results
Commitment 10 aimed to improve the e-participation.tn and e-people.gov.tn portals to increase citizen influence on public policy. Completion was limited, although the E-Government Unit finalized the diagnosis of digital participation (Milestone 1) and drafted an action plan to	

stimulate public participation by June 2024 (Milestone 2) with OECD support. In late 2024, funding from the OECD (via USAID) was suspended, halting the project to develop a new participation platform based on the Consul open-source software.¹⁶ Despite foundational and internal progress, this commitment fell short of strengthening public participation by the end of the action plan period. It was unclear whether the government had secured alternative funding to resume the development of the digital participation platform.

Commitment 11: Enhancing Public Sector Integrity via Corruption Risk Management Methodology

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Verifiable: Yes ● Does it have an open government lens? No ● Potential for results: Unclear | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Completion: Substantial ● Early results: No Notable Results |
|--|--|

Commitment 11 aimed to enhance public integrity by supporting ministries to adopt a methodology to identify, assess, and prevent corruption risks in priority sectors, such as national defense, health, agriculture, water,¹⁷ and transport. Participating ministries formally committed to the process, and dedicated working teams were established (Milestone 1). Technical training on corruption risk management tools was also provided (Milestone 2). The methodology follows five main stages: ministerial commitment and team formation, training on the methodology, preparation of a sectoral risk map in selected priority areas, drafting of a diagnostic report, and implementation of an action plan based on the report's recommendations. Based on available information, the risk mapping and reporting process for the water sector was finalized in 2024. The Ministry of Health was implementing its action plan,¹⁸ and reports for the transport and military health sectors were reportedly expected, as of the May 2025 Copil meeting.¹⁹

Implementation obstacles included the high level of coordination required between the General Administration of Governance and sectoral ministries, as well as the complexity of mapping risks across diverse administrative functions. The IRM was unable to reach implementing institutions to verify aspects of the implementation.²⁰ While the methodology strengthened internal anti-corruption efforts, it did not include a clear link to open government, such as collaborative implementation with civil society or public access to risk maps, progress reports, or follow-up measures.

Commitment 12: Development of Integrity & Anticorruption Training Modules for Civil Servants

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Verifiable: Yes ● Does it have an open government lens? No ● Potential for results: Unclear | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Completion: Substantial ● Early results: No Notable Results |
|--|--|

Commitment 12 aimed to develop and deploy online training modules on integrity and anti-corruption through the National School of Administration (ENA)²¹ to standardize ethical concepts and improve public servant performance. A multilateral working team was formed and experts were selected to develop pedagogical content (Milestones 1 and 2). Coordination with the Korean International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) for the platform and PAGOF for content alignment was also finalized.²² The e-learning platform was piloted in early March

2026, after the implementation period. Rollout to all ministries was planned for September 2026.²³ According to the implementer, primary obstacles were technical challenges in platform integration and the need for external technical support to align modules with international standards such as ISO 37001.²⁴ While a positive, the e-learning platform was launched after the implementation period and early results were not yet observable by the time of assessment.

Commitment 13: Strengthening Associations Governance for Civic Space Development

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verifiable: Yes • Does it have an open government lens? Yes • Potential for results: Unclear | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completion: Substantial • Early results: No Notable Results |
|---|--|

Commitment 13 aimed to strengthen the governance and legal resilience of associations by creating a practical guide on fiscal, social, and administrative obligations. Implementation was substantial, with offline activities finalized by October 2024.²⁵ Completed milestones included participatory diagnosis via an online questionnaire, five regional workshops, and the finalization of the guide (Milestones 2, 3, and 4).²⁶ An electronic version was subsequently published on the Information, Training, Studies, and Documentation Center for Associations (IFEDA) website in Arabic and French in January 2026 (Milestone 7).²⁷ Communication gaps meant that implementation teams were often unaware their work was part of the OGP framework. For instance, the guide was published without OGP branding.²⁸ Implementation contributed to the publication of a high-quality operational tool that simplifies complex regulations for newly created associations,²⁹ with the potential to help navigate an increasingly challenging civic space.³⁰ However, the IRM did not have evidence of whether CSOs were using the guide at the time of assessment.

Commitment 14: Digitalization of Administrative Services for Investors

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verifiable: Yes • Does it have an open government lens? No • Potential for results: Unclear | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completion: No Evidence Available • Early results: No Notable Results |
|--|--|

Commitment 14 sought to modernize the investment climate by updating administrative procedures and developing a unified national digital platform for investors. There was no evidence of implementation available on Tunisia's OGP website. While the plan outlined milestones for creating a working team (Milestone 1) and selecting a development firm through the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) procurement platform (Milestones 2 and 3), these actions were not reported in Copil meeting minutes in 2024 or 2025.³¹ This commitment did not achieve early results due to a lack of evidence on implementation and unclear relevance to open government.

Commitment 15: Enhancing Access to Information on Public Websites for People with Disabilities

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verifiable: Yes • Does it have an open government lens? Yes • Potential for results: Modest | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completion: Complete • Early results: No Notable Results |
|--|---|

Commitment 15 aimed to bridge the digital gap by establishing a unified national framework and technical standards to ensure public websites are accessible to persons with disabilities and the elderly. Implementation was completed in partnership with the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA). Completed activities include a national diagnostic questionnaire (Milestone 1), the recruitment of a specialized expert (Milestone 4), and the collaborative drafting of the National Digital Accessibility Plan (Milestone 5).³² A high-level validation workshop was held in June 2024 (Milestone 7),³³ leading to the plan's formal approval by the Head of Government. Fulfillment of this commitment's objective hinges on operationalization of the standards across thousands of public portals. Participation from associations such as Ibsar,³⁴ an NGO working with visually impaired persons, helped ensure that the framework reflected the needs of persons with visual and hearing impairments, creating a foundation for inclusive digital public services.³⁵ Despite progress, the IRM did not find evidence that the plan had been operationalized, and therefore the commitment had not achieved early results by the end of the implementation period.

¹ Editorial notes:

1. For commitments that are clustered, the assessment of potential for results and early results is conducted at the cluster level, rather than the individual commitment level.
2. Commitments' short titles may have been edited for brevity. For the complete text of commitments, see: Presidency of the Government, "Tunisia Action Plan 2023–2025," Open Government Partnership, 9 January 2024, <https://www.opengovpartnership.org/documents/tunisia-action-plan-2023-2025-december>.
3. For more information on the assessment of the commitments' design, see: "IRM Action Plan Review: Tunisia 2023–2025," Open Government Partnership, 12 February 2026, https://www.opengovpartnership.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/02/Tunisia_Action-Plan-Review_2023%E2%80%932025_EN.pdf.

² "Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources, and Fisheries," Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources, and Fisheries, accessed June 2026, <https://dph.agrinet.tn>.

³ "Minutes of the Meeting of 8 May 2024," OGP Tunisia Steering Committee, 8 May 2024, <http://www.ogptunisie.gov.tn/en/?p=3461>.

⁴ "Minutes of the Meeting of 27 November 2024," OGP Tunisia Steering Committee, 27 November 2024, <http://www.ogptunisie.gov.tn/en/?p=3598>.

⁵ "IRM Action Plan Review: Tunisia 2023–2025," Open Government Partnership.

⁶ "Observatoire Tunisien des Politiques Publiques (OTPP)," JW Platform, accessed 24 December 2025, <https://otpp.tn/jw>.

⁷ "Lancement d'une plateforme numérique pour suivre les projets publics en Tunisie," Team France Export, 20 December 2024, <https://www.teamfrance-export.fr/infos-sectorielles/35696/35696-lancement-dune-plateforme-numerique-pour-suivre-les-projets-publics-en-tunisie>.

⁸ Anonymous civil society stakeholder, interview by IRM Researcher, 9 January 2026.

⁹ "IRM Action Plan Review: Tunisia 2023–2025," Open Government Partnership.

¹⁰ The IRM researcher contacted the commitment implementer by email but had not received a response by the time this report was completed.

¹¹ "Instance nationale d'accès à l'information (INAI) – Tunisie," National Authority for Access to Information, accessed 30 November 2025, <https://inai.tn/fr>.

¹² "Cooperation and Partnership Agreement with the Tunisian Association for Governance and Social Accountability GOACT," National Authority for Access to Information, March 2024, <https://inai.tn/wp-content/uploads/2024/03/-اتفاقية-تعاون-وشراكة.pdf>.

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