



# THE OPEN GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIP INITIATIVE

## NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR THE REPUBLIC OF GHANA

2016 - 2017

## **Preface**

Open Government Partnership Initiative (OGPI) is a multi-stakeholder initiative aimed at securing concrete commitments from governments to promote accountability, transparency, citizens' participation and the use of innovative technology in service delivery. Ghana signed onto the Open Government Partnership Initiative (OGPI) in 2011; and as an obligation under the Partnership, developed and implemented her first Action Plan which covered the period 2013-2014. Following the implementation of the first Action Plan, the Global OGP Secretariat commissioned an independent assessment into the implementation of Ghana's Action Plan and submitted its report which was launched on 3<sup>rd</sup> March, 2015 at the World Bank office in Accra. Thereafter the country did its own self-assessment and submitted a report to the OGP support Unit.

By the OGP criteria, Action Plans are developed every two years. Having completed the implementation of the first Action Plan in December 2014, Ghana has developed her second Action Plan which will span the period 2016-2017. In pursuance of this and with the support of the Ghana Integrity Initiative (GII), a stakeholders' workshop was held at Dodowa to review the first Action Plan and make proposals for the second Plan.

Ghana's commitment to developing and implementing OGP activities is unflinching. This is because the Government of Ghana considers OGP as one of many important mediums for shaping concrete and effective policies to positively impact the quality of life of the ordinary people. It has the tendency to sustainably foster government-civil society relationship, and in deepening and bringing governance to the doorstep of citizens.

Considering the immense contribution of OGP to nation building and its benefits to participatory governance, every effort and adequate resources will be provided to ensure that the commitments included in this Action Plan are successfully implemented.

The Government of Ghana and the Public Sector Reform Secretariat greatly acknowledge the contribution of the Ghana Integrity Initiative (GII) in sponsoring the initial workshop for putting together this Action Plan.

It is the fervent desire of the Government that all Lead and Collaborating Agencies will work together for the successful implementation of the Plan.

**Alhassan Azong, MP**

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## ACRONYMS

RTI	Right to Information
MoC	Ministry of Communication
GJA	Ghana Journalists Association
CRTI	Coalition on Right to Information
MFWA	Media Foundation for West Africa
NMC	National Media Commission
MoF	Ministry of Finance
AG's D	Attorney-General's Department
CEPA	Centre for Policy Analysis
IEA	Institute of Economic Affairs
NRGI	Natural Resource Governance Institute
MLGRD	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
NCCE	National Commission for Civic Education
CHRI	Commonwealth Human Right Initiative
CDD	Centre for Democratic Development
IDEG	Institute of Democratic Governance
NALAG	National Association of Local Authorities of Ghana
RCCs	Regional Coordinating Councils
GHEITI	Ghana Extractive Industry and Transparency Initiative
MoP	Ministry of Petroleum
GACC	Ghana Anti-Corruption Coalition
GII	Ghana Integrity Initiative
MLNR	Ministry of Lands and Resources
O&GP	Oil and Gas Platform
ACEP	Africa Centre for Energy Policy
PIAC	Public Interest and Accountability Committee
NITA	National Information and Technology Agency
PSRS	Public Sector Reform Secretariat
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
DC	Data Controller
MDAs	Ministries, Departments, Agencies
NACAP	National Anti-Corruption Action Plan
CHRAJ	Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice
PAC	Public Accounts Committee

NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
ISD	Information Services Department
ILGS	Institute of Local Government Studies
GIBA	Ghana Independent Broadcasters Association
GNA	Ghana News Agency
CAGD	Controller and Accountant General's Department
OHCS	Office of the Head of the Civil Service

## Introduction

OGP is a multi-stakeholder initiative that is aimed at securing concrete commitments from governments to their citizenry to promote transparency, empower citizens, fight corruption, and harness new technologies to strengthen governance. It has significant implications for advancing development in the country.

Ghana has practised democratic governance for over twenty years and committed itself to the tenets of democratic governance - transparency, accountability, citizens' engagement and holistic development. These are the pillars on which OGP is hinged. Therefore the ideals of the Initiative are not novel to governance in Ghana.

Nevertheless, it presents an opportunity for Ghana to further deepen the open government structures that already exist in the country. It was this window of opportunity for deepening governance in the country through forging partnership between government and civil society that motivated Ghana's signing onto the OGP in September, 2011.

Following the signing onto OGP, Ghana developed and implemented her first country OGP Action Plan 2013-2014. She submitted herself for an Independent Research Mechanism and also presented a Self- assessment Report on Action Plan implementation to the Global OGP Steering Committee.

This Action Plan 2016-2017 builds on the first taking into account lessons learnt. The commitments represent the aspirations of both government and civil society and the two shall work closely together to ensure the implementation of the commitments for the benefit of the Ghanaian.

## 1.0 Country Context

The 1992 Constitution of Ghana provides a framework for the people to commit themselves to open government under 'The Directive Principles of State Policy'.

### 1.1 Specific Initiatives

Within this overall framework, Ghana has adopted and implemented a wide variety of measures in all the open government thematic areas namely transparency, citizens' participation, accountability as well as technology and innovation.

### **2.1.1 Transparency**

The 1992 Constitution of Ghana guarantees to all the right to information, among many other rights. Since 2010, Cabinet has approved a Right to Information Bill which is before Parliament for passage into law. The Bill, in principle, enjoys broad civil society support.

Furthermore the Constitution contains adequate provisions for ensuring financial transparency and effective management of resources and economic governance in general. There are provisions for raising taxes and authorizing expenditure through parliamentary approval. Institutions such as the Auditor-General's Department and the Public Accounts Committee exist to exercise stringent control on the use of public resources.

In addition, the budget is prepared through a process that is manifestly transparent. Civil society and private sector operators participate in pre-budget consultations while Ministries, Departments and Agencies have the opportunity to make their inputs. The approved budget is published and made accessible to citizens through newspapers and the Finance Ministry's websites. The Ministry of Finance also regularly publishes quarterly financial data for public consumption.

Besides, Ghana also now publishes citizens' budget which is aimed at making the budget more comprehensible and more accessible to the people.

### **2.1.2 Transparency in the Extractive Industries**

Ghana is a mineral rich country, the second largest gold producer in Africa after South Africa. It hosts three of the world's largest mining companies i.e. Anglo-Gold Ashanti, Newmont and Gold Fields, and is home to over 100 other mining and quarry companies. In 2010 the country began the production of oil in commercial quantities. From an initial modest oil production level of 50,000 – 60,000 BPD from the Jubilee Field alone production in 2014 reached 105,000 BPD.

Sadly however, Ghana has not been able to unleash the development potential of its gold and other natural resources to propel economic growth and reduce extreme poverty among its people.

To turn the situation around, Ghana in 2003 acceded to the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) with the stated objective of enhancing the development outcomes of natural resource extraction. The implementation of the Initiative has led to several policy reforms particularly in respect of the fiscal arrangements in the mining industry. It has also led to the development of guidelines to govern the use of host communities' share of mineral royalties disbursed by the Central Government. This is to curb abuses, such as misapplication and embezzlement, identified by the Ghana EITI report. A draft bill intended to make revenue and

contract disclosures in the extractive sector mandatory, is currently undergoing public consultation prior to consideration by Cabinet.

Since the production of petroleum in commercial quantities commenced in Ghana, Parliament has enacted the Petroleum Revenue Management Act, 2011 (Act 815) to provide arrangements for spending oil revenue in accordance with clear, transparent and accountable procedures. The Act established a Public Interest and Accountability Committee (PIAC) constituted exclusively by CSO representatives, to play the role of an independent oversight body on the collection, allocation and application of oil revenue. So far, the independence of PIAC and its integrity have not been assailed in anyway by Government.

### **2.1.3 Citizens' participation**

Ghana has embarked on decentralization since 1992. The rationale behind the programme is to bring governance to the doorstep of the people. The National Development Planning Commission Act 1994, Act 479 mandates a bottom-up approach to development planning and requires that citizens are consulted during the planning process.

However, sub-structures created for participation of people at the local level are not functioning effectively and existing laws designed to facilitate participation are not consistently enforced. The situation is much better at the national level but could be improved by further elaboration of the structures that promote citizens' participation.

### **2.1.4 Accountability**

Accountability in governance is assured through the exercise of parliamentary as well as direct citizens' oversight. Once a year, the President accounts for his stewardship through "the State of the Nation" address to parliament. The content of the statement is then subjected to parliamentary debate with the public joining in the discussion through platforms offered by the Ghanaian media.

The country's supreme audit institutions, particularly the Auditor General's Department play a critical role in ensuring accountability of public office holders. The Public Accounts Committee of Parliament for instance, receives annually from the Auditor General, the audited accounts of all Ministries, Departments and Agencies, and subjects these to scrutiny. The Committee holds public hearings and makes recommendations for sanctions and restitution where necessary. The problem, however, has been that there has been in the past, no judicial follow-up to the recommendations, because a tribunal required to be established under the Financial Administration Act was not established. As a result most adverse findings go without the prescribed remedial measures.

In addressing the problem Parliament has amended the Financial Administration Act 2003 (Act 654) to establish financial courts instead of tribunals to try offenders.

The constitution has additionally created a Commission for Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ) with anti-corruption and administrative justice mandates. Citizens' can resort to the Commission when they have reason to believe that offences related to abuse of public office, including matters related to conflict of interest or misuse of public funds has been committed. The ability to investigate and follow-up on some of the reported cases of corruption and abuse of public office is however constrained by a lack of resources and inadequate staffing.

One area where Ghana continues to suffer from accountability deficit is natural resource contracting. The practice so far in respect of both mining and oil sector is open door policy i.e 'first come first served'. This has not ensured value for money on some of the contracts negotiated on behalf of the people.

### **2.1.5 Technology and innovation**

At the beginning of the millennium, the Ghana Government adopted a policy of achieving accelerated socio-economic development through the development, deployment and exploitation of ICT within the economy, society and government administration.

The policy came to be known as the Ghana ICT for Accelerated Development or ICT4AD which is aimed at facilitating and improving on the operational effectiveness and efficiency of service delivery in the public sector.

Under the policy, National Information and Technology Agency (NITA) was set up to actualize the application of technology to governance.

Ghana is currently rated 3<sup>rd</sup> with Rwanda and next to Tunisia and South Africa in open data ranking on the African continent. The country is also 46<sup>th</sup> in the global ranking (<http://barometer.opendataresearch.org/report/analysis/ranking.html>). Ghana's vision is to become the first in Africa and amongst the top 25 in the global ranking.

## 2.0 Summary of Assessment of 2013-2014 Action

The Government of Ghana conducted a self-assessment of its performance for the period 2013-14. The report evaluates the completion of the commitments based on the following compliance ratings:

- a) Not started
- b) Initiated the process
- c) Partly implemented
- d) Largely implemented
- e) Fully implemented

The table below summarize the progress made over the period.

<b>Thematic Area</b>	<b>Commitment</b>	<b>Completion Date</b>	<b>Progress</b>
Transparency	Pass Fiscal Responsibility Bill	2013	process
	Produce simplified version of Budget & Citizens' Budget	2014	Fully implemented
	Passage of Right to Information Bill	2013	Largely implemented
	Clarify CHRAJ's mandate, support CHRAJ to monitor Government's international obligations	2014	Partially implemented
	Provide adequate Budgetary allocation to PIAC Implement fully PIAC's recommendations	2013-14	Largely implemented
Citizens Participation	Promote citizens' participation in local administration	2013-14	Fully implemented
Accountability	pass Code of Conduct for public Officers' Bill/appoint Assets Verification Officer	2013	Largely implemented
	Review implementation of the Audit Report Implementation Committee to include CSOs and independent professionals	2014	Not started

	Review and enact National Broadcasting law)	2013	Largely implemented
Technology and Innovation	Complete E-immigration project by automation of entry and exit of Ghana at 4 entry points and 2 seaports	2014	Fully implemented

Based on the table above, the government scored as follow out of the eleven commitments,

- i. 3 fully implemented,
- ii. 4 largely implemented,
- iii. 1 partially implemented,
- iv. 1 initiated; and
- v. 2 not started.

## **4.0 Planned Actions and Targets for 2016-2017**

The 2016-17 action plan builds on the progress and achievements of the 2013-2014 action plan. It is designed to respond to identified gaps in implementation and to demonstrate the will of the Government of Ghana to continue working to achieve the agreed objectives of the Ghana OGP where there have been slips.

### **4.1.0 Transparency**

#### **4.1.1 Open Contracting and Contract Monitoring**

Government does most of her businesses through procurement of goods and services. In addition to this, government of Ghana enters other forms of contractual arrangement such as concessions for the sole management of her natural resources or Public –Private Partnerships with the view to efficiently providing public services and managing large public infrastructure.

During the Action Plan Period 2016-2017, Government undertakes to adopt Open Contracting and Contract Monitoring to ensure value for money on all transactions and also as a means of providing information to citizens on all contracts entered into by Government. In addition, all stakeholders including Parliament will be brought together with the view to reaching a consensus that all government contracts should be subject to the Public Procurement Act.

Within the two year period, Ghana commits to ensuring that officials indicted by the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) are prosecuted by the Attorney-General’s Department.

Government also undertakes to pass the Petroleum Exploration and Production Bill which commits the country to open competitive bidding and provides for the publication of all petroleum contracts. Further, Ghana commits to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the Ghana National Anti-Corruption Plan (NACAP).

As an Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (EITI) implementing country Ghana is required to open up its contracting processes, publish contract and provide information on the beneficial owners of the contract. The OGP will work with GHEITI to ensure compliance with these requirements.

Actions:

- The Public Procurement Authority will publish quarterly all contracts entered into by Government from January, 2016 to December, 2017
- Public Procurement Authority and GHEITI will initiate action to quarterly monitor contract executions to ensure effective service delivery from January, 2016 to December, 2017
- GHEITI should hold at least six meetings with the Parliamentary Select Committee on Legal and Subsidiary Legislation on the passage of the Petroleum Exploration and Production Bill by December, 2017
- GACC, GII and CHRAJ should work to ensure full implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Action Plan by 2017
- The Attorney-General's Department to initiate action to prosecute officials indicted in the PAC's report by 2016

Responsible Agencies:

Lead Agency: GHETI, Ministry of Petroleum, Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources, CHRAJ, Public Procurement Authority

Collaborators: Ghana Anti-Corruption Coalition, Ghana Integrity Initiative, Oil and Gas Platform, Africa Centre for Energy Policy

#### **4.1.2 Right to Information**

Under the first Action Plan 2013-2014, Government undertook to enact a Right to Information Law. However, the implementation of this commitment has not been realized. Government still recognizes the importance of unfettered access to information in contributing to stability in governance and therefore commits to passing the Right to Information Bill by December, 2016.

Actions:

- Hold four (4) meetings with Parliament for the passage of the Right to Information Bill by June, 2016
- Organize 10 regional public sensitization fora on the rights of citizens under the Right to Information Law by 2017

Responsible Agencies:

Lead Agencies: Ministry of Communications

Collaborators: Ghana Journalists Association (GJA), Coalition on the Rights to Information Bill (CRTI), Media Foundation for West Africa (MFA), National Media Commission, CHRI

#### **4.2.0 Citizen's Participation**

Ghana's OGP Action Plans, past and current, recognize citizens' participation as an important part of its democracy and the development process and therefore commits to providing opportunities for citizens to participate in both central and local administration.

During the plan period, Government of Ghana intends to increase opportunities for citizens' participation in the work of Parliament and the local government structures.

Actions:

- Conduct 10 regional Adult Education Programme on the opportunities available for participating in local administration and Parliament by 2017
- Advocate for Parliament to develop an action plan on the implementation of the declaration on parliamentary openness
- Organize 10 regional outreach programmes with faith based organizations on the opportunities available for participating in local administration and Parliament by 2017
- Work closely with the MLGRD and PSRS to ensure compliance with legal requirement to establish Client Service Units in all the District Assemblies by 2017
- Develop capacities of District Assembly members by December, 2017

Responsible Agencies:

Lead Agency: Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, Parliament, Institute of Local Government Studies (ILGS), Public Sector Reform Secretariat (PSRS)

Collaborators: National Commission on Civic Education, Commonwealth Human Right Initiative, Center for Democratic Development, Institute of Democratic Governance, National Association of Local Authorities of Ghana (NALAG), Regional Coordinating Councils, Ghana Independent Broadcasters Association (GIBA), Ghana Journalist Association (GJA), Ghana News Agency (GNA), Information Services Department, (ISD)

### **4.3.0 Accountability**

#### **4.3.1 *Fiscal Responsibility***

Prudent management of public expenditure is necessary to avoid budget overruns in a manner that endangers national fiscal stability. Several works have been done by Civil Society Organizations in the area of compiling essential information on the need for a Fiscal Responsibility Bill. Under the 2013-2014 Action Plan, Ghana is committed to enact a Fiscal Responsibility Law that would instill discipline in her fiscal management with the view to determining when expenditures are veering off approved estimates. The implementation of this commitment has not been achieved.

The aspiration in the West African Region is that there is the need for a common fiscal and monetary policy that will establish a fiscal ceiling for all member states of the regional body.

However within the specific context of Ghana opinion is divided on whether or not there is need for a stand-alone law on Fiscal Responsibility.

Therefore, during the planned period, OGP Ghana undertakes to facilitate the building of national consensus on the need for the Law.

Action:

- Organize one (1) international conference on international best practice within enacting and implementing a Fiscal Responsibility Law in Ghanaian context by May, 2016
- Organize 1 national two-day consultative workshop on the need for and content of a Fiscal Responsibility Act by August, 2016

Responsible Agencies:

Lead Agency: Office of the Chief of Staff, National Development Planning Commission (NDPC), Ministry of Finance (MoF)

Collaborators:

Parliamentary Select Committee on Subsidiary Legislation, Centre for Economic Policy Analysis, Institute of Economic Affairs, Natural Resource Governance Institute (NRGI)

### **4.3.2 Oil Revenue Management and Mineral Development Fund**

Ghana intends to continue to ensure transparency and accountability in the management of her natural resources, particularly mining, oil and gas. Pursuant to this commitment, the country has amended its Petroleum Revenue Management Act of 2011 (Act 815) to address some major challenges identified in the course of its implementation in the last four years.

To effectively operationalize the amended law, there will be the need to develop regulations (Legislative Instruments) that will detail out how the various clauses are to be interpreted and applied. The Ghana OGP's interest in ensuring the quick passage of the regulations arises out of the tendency for regulations to primary laws to be unduly delayed, thereby impeding their smooth implementation.

The commitment to strengthen transparency and accountability in the management of the country's oil and gas revenues is to be pursued additionally through the effective oversight of the Public Interest and Accountability Committee (PIAC), a citizens' oversight body established by the Petroleum Revenue Management Act (PRMA). PIAC has had challenges with funding, and the necessary institutional support for its work. These are issues that are currently being addressed following the amendment of the PRMA and with support from some of the country's development partners.

In the wake of the relatively impressive achievements made by Ghana in managing its petroleum revenues judiciously and in accordance with the law, calls are being made on the government to replicate this arrangement in the mining sector too. In partial response to the suggestion, the government is inclined to expedite action in passing a Minerals Development Fund Bill which has been in the works for a decade and more. The bill, when passed will stipulate how 20 percent of mineral royalty set aside is distributed and spent. It will further provide legislative backing for the practice of disbursing 10 percent of mineral royalty to mining host districts.

Actions:

- Organize quarterly sensitization fora on the content, government's and citizens' obligations under the Petroleum Management Act by December, 2017
- GHEITI and Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources should hold at least 4 consultative meetings with the Finance Committee of Parliament and the Parliamentary Select Committee on Legal and Subsidiary Legislation on the passage of the Mineral Development Fund Bill by December, 2016
- GHEITI should organize 2 public fora on the contents of the Mineral Development Fund Bill by June, 2016
- PIAC to organize dissemination fora on its M & E reports on oil revenue management 2017

- PIAC and the Ministry of Finance should work together to organize two public consultation on the draft Legislative Instrument of the Petroleum Revenue Management Act by September, 2016
- Ministry of Finance should work with Parliament to develop a Legislative Instrument of the Petroleum Revenue Management Act by 2017

Responsible Agencies:

Lead Agency: Ministry of Finance, GHEITI, Ministry of Petroleum, Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources

Collaborators:

National Commission on Civic Education, Public Interest and Accountability Committee (PIAC), Oil and Gas Platform

## **4.4.0 Technology and Innovation**

### **4.4.1 Ghana Open Data 2.0**

During the Action Plan Period, GODI will work towards improving the efficiency of the Open Data portal ([data.gov.gh](http://data.gov.gh)), data collection capabilities of data controllers and focus on showing impact in four sectors – health, education, energy and agriculture – by ensuring that full benefits of open data can be shown in these sectors.

Actions:

- Upgrade Ghana Open Data portal to enhance data management features and incorporate open data standards in order to meet global standards
- Infuse analytic engines into the Ghana Open Data portal platform to help users of the portal do more data analysis (correlation of datasets) and make evidence-based decisions
- Establish data standards and do four collections and management capacity building workshops in each of the four selected sectors
- Put up 50 dataset that has business value for economic empowerment of open data entrepreneurs, journalists and developers
- Organize four Hackathons (or boot camps) every quarter for each of the sectors over the two (2) year period to develop citizen-centric free application for use by citizens
- Put in place an effective impact monitoring system to measure economic and social impact
- In collaboration with other open data stakeholders, GODI will establish the Ghana Open Data Alliance

Responsible Agencies:

Lead Agencies: NITA, GNA, PSRS

Collaborators:

Ghana Statistical Service, Data Controllers, Research Institutions, CSOs with interest in Open Data, MDAs, CAGD, YES-Ghana

## **5.0 Implementation Framework**

The commitments will be implemented by designated Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) whose operations reflect the commitments. These MDAs are described as Lead Agencies. Civil Society Organizations and other Government Agencies whose activities are related to specific commitments will collaborate with the lead agencies to implement the commitments. The Office of the Head of the Civil Service (OHCS) is considered a key partner in the implementation of this OGP Action Plan. Therefore the OHCS will be encouraged to incorporate OGP Actions in MDAs Performance Contracts.

The Public Sector Reform Secretariat (PSRS) the Government Agency responsible for OGP remains the coordinating and facilitating agency for the purpose of implementing the Ghana National Action Plan. The PSRS and the OGP National Steering Committee shall provide coordinating and facilitating leadership to give effect to the translation of the Action Plan into concrete actions.

Government agencies who are the Lead Agencies for the purpose of implementing the commitments are expected to include their respective commitments in their annual institutional budgets. However, Civil Society Organizations and other collaborating institutions are encouraged to explore other sources of funding on the strength of the Action Plan. The PSRS and the Steering Committee shall mobilize funds for the purpose of coordinating, monitoring and evaluating the Action Plan.

## **6.0 Monitoring and Evaluation**

For effective monitoring of the Action Plan implementation, OGP Point of Contacts (PoCs) will be identified in the Lead Agencies. The PSRS will hold quarterly meetings with the PoCs with the view to collating updates on the implementation of the Commitments. In order to ensure that the Lead Agencies attach the desired importance to the implementation of the commitments, heads of the Agencies will also be persuaded to include the OGP commitments in their Performance Contracts with Government.

At the end of the Action Plan period, evaluation will be conducted to determine the level of awareness and possible impact of the Action Plan on the ordinary Ghanaian.

## 7.0 Conclusion

Ghana has just emerged from the implementation of her first OGP Action Plan 2013-2014. The second Action Plan builds on the progress and achievements of the first Action Plan.

Ghana is still committed to the spirit of the Open Government Partnership and that it is only through strong collaboration between government and civil society organizations that effective policies can be made and concrete steps taken to implement them for the improvement of the quality of life of the ordinary Ghanaian. In this regard, conscious and consistent efforts will be made to sustain the productive partnership between government and civil society organizations in the interest of Ghana and Open Government Partnership.

## Appendix

### Open Government Partnership Initiative Ghana National Action Plan (2016 – 2017) Implementation Road Map

OGP Area	Thematic Area	Activities	Cost \$	Target Date	Responsible Agencies
<b>Transparency</b>		Hold four (4) meetings with Parliament for the passage of the Right to Information Bill	<b>20,000</b>	June 2016	<b>Lead Agencies:</b> Ministry of Communications <b>Collaborators:</b> Ghana Journalists Association (GJA), Coalition on the Rights to Information Bill (CRTI), Media Foundation for West Africa (MFWA), National Media Commission
		Organize 10 regional public sensitization fora on the right of citizens under RTI Law	<b>150,000</b>	Dec. 2017	
		<p>The Public Procurement Authority will publish quarterly all contracts entered into by Government from January, 2016 to December, 2017</p> <p>Public Procurement Authority and GHEITI will initiate action to quarterly monitor contract executions to ensure effective service delivery from January, 2016 to December, 2017</p> <p>GHEITI should hold at least six meetings with the Parliamentary Select Committee on Legal and Subsidiary Legislation on the passage of the Petroleum Exploration and Production Bill by December, 2017</p> <p>GACC, GII and CHRAJ should work to ensure full implementation</p>	<b>35,000</b>	<p>January, 2016 to December, 2017</p> <p>January, 2016 to December, 2017</p> <p>December, 2017</p> <p>December, 2017</p>	<p><b>Lead Agency:</b> GHETI, Ministry of Petroleum, Ministry Lands and Natural Resources, CHRAJ, Public Procurement Authority</p> <p><b>Collaborators:</b> Ghana Anti-Corruption Coalition, Ghana Integrity Initiative, Oil and Gas Platform, Africa Centre for Energy Policy</p>

<p><b>Sub-Total</b></p>	<p>of the National Anti-Corruption Action Plan by 2017</p> <p>The Attorney-General's Department to initiate action to prosecute officials indicted in the PAC's report by 2016</p>	<p><b>205,000</b></p>	<p>December, 2016</p>	
<p><b>Citizen's Participation</b></p>	<p>Conduct 10 regional Adult Education Programme on the available opportunities of participating in local administration and Parliament</p> <p>Advocate for Parliament to develop an action plan on the implementation of the declaration on parliamentary openness</p> <p>Organize 10 regional outreach programmes with faith based organizations on the available opportunities of participating in local administration and Parliament</p> <p>Work closely with the MLGRD and PSRS to ensure compliance with legal requirement to establish Client Service Units in all the District Assemblies</p> <p>Develop capacities of District Assembly members</p>	<p><b>150,430</b></p> <p><b>178,321</b></p> <p><b>142,361</b></p> <p><b>10,000</b></p> <p><b>1,000,000</b></p> <p><b>1,481,112</b></p>	<p>Dec. 2017</p> <p>Dec. 2017</p> <p>Dec. 2017</p> <p>Dec. 2017</p> <p>December, 2017</p>	<p><b>Lead Agency:</b> Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development ,Parliament, ILGS, PSRS</p> <p><b>Collaborators:</b> National Commission on Civic Education, Commonwealth Human Right Initiative, Center for Democratic Development, Institute of Democratic Governance, NALAG, Regional Coordinating Councils, GJA, GIBA, GNA</p>
<p><b>Accountability</b></p>	<p>Organize quarterly sensitization fora on the content, government's and citizens' obligations under the Petroleum Management Act</p> <p>GHEITI and Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources should hold at least 4 consultative meetings with</p>	<p><b>96,000</b></p> <p><b>22,500</b></p>	<p>December, 2017</p>	<p><b>Lead Agency:</b> GHEITI, Ministry of Petroleum, Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources</p> <p><b>Collaborators:</b> Ghana Anti-Corruption Coalition, Ghana Integrity Initiative, Oil</p>

	<p>the Finance Committee of Parliament and the Parliamentary Select Committee on Legal and Subsidiary Legislation on the passage of the Mineral Development Fund Bill</p> <p>GHEITI should organize 2 public fora on the contents of the Mineral Development Fund Bill</p> <p>PIAC to organize dissemination fora on its M &amp; E reports on oil revenue management</p> <p>PIAC and the Ministry of Finance should work together to organize two public consultations on the draft Legislative Instrument of the Petroleum Revenue Management Act</p> <p>Ministry of Finance should work with Parliament to develop a Legislative Instrument of the Petroleum Revenue Management Act</p>	<p><b>13,600</b></p> <p><b>5,000</b></p> <p><b>15,300</b></p> <p><b>10,065</b></p>	<p>December, 2016</p> <p>June, 2016</p> <p>December 2017</p> <p>September, 2016</p> <p>December, 2017</p>	<p>and Gas Platform, Africa Centre for Energy Policy</p>
	<p>Organize one (1) international conference on international best practice in enacting and implementing a Fiscal Responsibility Law within Ghanaian context</p> <p>Organize 1 national two-day consultative workshop on the need for and content of a Fiscal Responsibility Act</p>	<p><b>300,000</b></p> <p><b>50,000</b></p>	<p>May, 2016</p> <p>August, 2016</p>	<p><b>Lead Agency:</b> Office of the Chief of Staff, NDPC, MoF</p> <p><b>Collaborators:</b> Parliamentary Select Committee on Subsidiary Legislation, Centre for Economic Policy Analysis, Institute of Economic Affairs, Natural Resource Governance Institute (NRGI)</p>
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>512,465</b>		
<b>Technology and Innovation</b>	<p>Upgrade Ghana Open Data portal to enhance data management features and incorporate open data standards in order to meet global standards</p> <p>Infuse analytic engines into the Ghana Open Data portal platform to</p>			<p><b>Lead Agencies:</b> NITA, PSRS</p> <p><b>Collaborators:</b> Ghana Statistical Service, Data Controllers, Research Institutions, CSOs with</p>

	<p>help users of the portal do more data analysis (correlation of datasets) and make evidence-based decisions</p> <p>Establish data standards and do four collections and management capacity building workshops in each of the four selected sectors</p> <p>Put up 50 dataset that has business value for economic empowerment of open data entrepreneurs</p> <p>Organize four Hackathons (or boot camps) every quarter for each of the sectors over the two (2) year period to develop citizen-centric free application for use by citizens</p> <p>Put in place an effective impact monitoring system to measure economic and social impact</p> <p>In collaboration with other open data stakeholders, GODI will establish the Ghana Open Data Alliance</p>			<p>interest in Open Data, MDAs</p>
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Total = 2,198,577



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