



REPUBLIC OF GHANA

**OPEN GOVERNMENT
PARTNERSHIP**

**REVISED 5TH NATIONAL ACTION
PLAN (NAP 5)**

June 2026

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ACRONYMS

ACEP	Africa Centre for Energy Policy
AML/CTF	Anti-Money Laundering and Combating Terrorism Financing
BOD	Beneficial Ownership Disclosure
CCC	Citizens' Complaints Centre
CDD-Ghana	Centre for Democratic Development - Ghana
CHRAJ	Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice
CHRI	Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
EOCO	Economic and Organised Crime Office
FIC	Financial Intelligence Centre
GACC	Ghana Anti-Corruption Coalition
GII	Ghana Integrity Initiative
GODI	Ghana Open Data Initiative
GPMON	Ghana Parliamentary Monitoring Network
IDEG	Institute of Democratic Governance
IRM	Independent Reporting Mechanism
LI	Legislative Instrument
MFWA	Media Foundation for West Africa
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MSF	Multi-Stakeholder Forum
MSG	Multi-Stakeholder Group
NAP	National Action Plan
NITA	National Information Technology Agency
NRGI	Natural Resource Governance Institute
OGP	Open Governance Partnership
ORC	Office of the Registrar of Companies
OSP	Office of the Special Prosecutor

PAC	Public Accounts Committee
PFMA	Public Financial Management Act
PNAfrica	Parliamentary Network- Africa
PSRS	Public Sector Reform Secretariat
PWD	Persons with Disability
RTI	Right to Information
SC	Steering Committee
TI, GH	Transparency International, Ghana
WACSI	West Africa Civil Society Institute
WFD	Westminster Foundation for Democracy

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Ghana has been an ardent implementer of governance reforms since the country signed on to the Open Governance Partnership (OGP) initiative in 2011. The OGP processes, which are hinged on mutual respect and collaboration between citizens and government, have over the years, led to several policy and practice changes, which have gone a long way to deliver democratic dividends that Ghanaians can be proud of.

The achievements of Ghana's OGP include reforms to the country's oil and gas licensing regime, under which Open Contracting has been made the preferred mode of license allocation by law; establishment of a Beneficial Ownership Disclosure (BOD) regime, backed by law Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992), which is helping to combat Illicit Financial Flows through tax avoidance, Transfer Pricing (TP) manipulations etc.

Other reforms achieved in recent times are:

- The passage of the Right to Information Act, 2019 (Act 989) to remove restrictions in accessing public information, critical in fighting corruption and crimes against the State.
- The establishment of the State Interests and Governance Authority (SIGA) Act, 2019 (Act 990), to improve governance of State-Owned Enterprises and to ensure their viability.
- The passage of the Fiscal Responsibility Act, 2018 (Act 982), to curb arbitrary (extra-budgetary) and uncontrolled spending by the Executive, especially in election years which, lead to steep growth in public debt.
- The passage of the Witness Protection Act, 2018 (Act 975), to provide safeguards and personal security for persons whose witnesses help in prosecuting public officers and private individuals who commit crimes against the State.
- Promotion of transparency in the Extractive Sector, especially in the areas of revenue management and commodity trading.

So far, Ghana has developed and implemented four National Action Plans (NAPs), in 2012, 2015, 2017 and 2021. The 4th NAP ended in June 2023, however, the processes leading to the development, approval and submission of the country's 5th NAP began in March 2023, with the adoption of the NAP 5 co-creation roadmap. The Ghana OGP Secretariat announced the inception of the 5th NAP in April, 2023 and began to receive inputs for consideration and inclusion, between July and September 2023, two consultative meetings were held between the

OGP Secretariat and representatives of the Multi-Stakeholder Forum (MSF) on one hand, and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) working in the Fisheries, Health and the Power sectors on their proposals. These were with a view to understanding the three sectors and the need for reforms to unleash their development potential on the country's economy.

Ghana's delegation to the 2023 Global OGP Summit also seized the opportunity to learn from other countries' experiences with co-creation, and how to leverage on OGP-inspired reforms to address issues of poverty, quality of public services, democratic freedoms, and inclusiveness.

The 5th NAP takes a great deal of inspiration and guidance from the Ghana Co-Creation Brief of 2023, authored by the Independent Reporting Mechanism (IRM) team. The Brief diagnoses challenges to previous co-creation processes which in the view of the authors affected implementation of the commitments. These include misalignment between workplans, budgets, and OGP commitments, and lack of awareness and sometimes misunderstanding of commitments, on the part of implementing agencies. The problem of uncontrolled ambition, leading to broad, unrealistic commitments was also identified. These have all been considered in developing the 5th NAP.

1.1 The Global Context

Ghana's NAP 5 considers global geo-political developments, most of which have had severe impact on less resilient economies, warranting national economic, social, and environmental reforms to shore up resilience and address vulnerabilities arising out of the turbulence of the time.

Events such as COVID 19, Russia's invasion of Ukraine, China's threat of aggression against Taiwan; North Korea's grandstanding against the U.S., instability in the Middle East, including Israeli bombing of the Gaza Strip in response to an unprovoked attack by Hamas, beginning from October 2023, have all had adverse ramifications on the global economic order and international security.

Global energy security was deeply undermined by COVID 19, with severe disruptions to supply chains. Even though some easing can be observed now, the world has still not recovered fully. In fact, the global energy security situation has been compounded by the Russian – Ukraine war, pushing prices of petroleum products beyond limits, and eroding hopes of

recovery for many developing economies that have taken a beating from these conflicts and periods of geo-political instability.

Furthermore, climate emergency is intensifying globally, as demand for fossil fuels keeps soaring in the post COVID recovery era. This underpins the need for economies to accelerate their energy transition to win themselves off fossil fuels. Energy transition and achieving global energy needs can be supported by open government – transparency, data availability, participation, accountability, co-creation and good governance. Governments and civil society alike can use the OGP platform to act and subsequently share their innovations to help mitigate the worst effects of climate change.

1.2 National Context

At the national level, substantial macro-economic gains achieved in the years preceding 2020 have been wiped off by the effects of COVID-19 and pushed millions of citizens into poverty.

Just when Ghana was beginning to pull out of its worst COVID-19 moments, the Russian – Ukraine war set in and compounded an already bad situation.

The government has maintained, and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has affirmed, that current difficulties within the Ghanaian economy are because of COVID 19 and its containment measures, many of which became a drag on corporate productivity. Many jobs were lost as companies either shut down completely or cut back on production.

Subsequently, worsening macroeconomic conditions brought on by the effects of the Russian – Ukraine war thwarted the country's post COVID recovery efforts, as GDP growth declined from 5.1% in 2021 to 3.1% in 2022.

To help restore macroeconomic stability, Ghana has secured a three-year IMF Extended Credit Facility (ECF) programme of about US\$3 billion and has embarked on a debt restructuring mission to achieve debt sustainability.

The World Bank projects that the country's economic growth in 2023 will slump to 1.5 percent and will see a sluggish climb to 2.8 percent in 2024, before setting out on a path of sustainable recovery. The Bank anticipates that ongoing fiscal consolidation, corrective monetary policies,

high inflation, interest rates, and macroeconomic uncertainties will keep private consumption and investment low¹.

This is the socio-economic context within which NAP 5 of Ghana's OGP is situated, suffice it to say, that COVID 19 and its containment measures invariably infringed on the civic space, curtailing in the process, citizens' right of assembly, to protest, and to public action. The lost spaces appear, however, to have been clawed back in the post pandemic era.

Ghana's NAP 5 therefore depicts a certain convergence of priorities of citizens and government, in terms of which governance reforms are most critical for sustained economic growth and durable democratic governance.

1.3 The Global OGP Strategy

The focus of OGP since 2011 has been on advancing its founding values and principles to make governments more transparent, accountable, participatory, and inclusive. The OGP's 2023-2028 Strategy strives to build on these values and principles. This is expected to be achieved by pursuing five mutually reinforcing goals:

- Building a growing, committed, and interconnected community of open government reformers, activists, and champions;
- Making open government central to how all levels and branches of government function and deliver on their priorities;
- Protecting and expanding civic space;
- Accelerating collective progress on open government reforms;
- Becoming the home of inspirational open government.

The goals of the OGP are designed to be pursued in an integrated way, with roles for everyone in the OGP community and with implementation strategies adapted according to the prevailing context, which is the reason OGP action plans ought to be set within the global and national contexts.

The OGP strategic focus, principles and goals are not lost on Ghana's OGP. The country's NAP 5 has endeavoured to build consensus among stakeholders on what reforms are crucial to

¹ <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/ghana/overview>

achieving the development aspirations of its people and sustaining the country's democratic governance.

1.4 The Centrality of OGP Co-creation

At the heart of the OGP process is for members at the national and local levels and the thousands of CSOs and other key actors to co-create action plans with concrete reforms across a broad range of issues. This unique model of public participation aims at ensuring that CSOs and other key actors have a role in shaping and exercising oversight over governments.

The development of NAP 5 has benefitted immensely from the guidance provided under the updated OGP Participation and Co-creation Standards of 2021, which took effect on 1st January, 2022²

In particular, the Ghana OGP has responded to the injunction to provide space and mechanism for ongoing dialogue throughout the action plan cycle, by first announcing the inception of NAP 5, inviting / keeping its doors open for proposals on commitments for the action plan, convening technical sessions with proponents of specific reform commitments, to delve deeper into the proposed commitment areas, with a view to obtaining better insight into the proposed reforms, and inviting proponents to participate in the IRM-supported co-creation workshop, which set the tone for the framing of commitments.

Again, it responded to the injunction under Standard 2 i.e. to promote shared responsibility for action plan development and implementation between government and civil society; by convening both CSOs and relevant government agencies to deliberate on the proposals, and to jointly frame the commitments. This is expected to engender ownership and sustain interest throughout the implementation cycle.

While OGP Standard 3 enjoins stakeholders to encourage ambition and innovation in the development of their action plans, experiences, and feedback from the IRM have guided the Ghana OGP to temper ambition with a touch of reality. The commitments outlined in NAP 5 are therefore manifestly realistic even though ambitious. The information asymmetry between CSOs and the implementing agencies have been resolved by bringing the relevant state agencies to the table during the co-creation process.

² The OGP Participation and Co-creation Standards are a set of 5 principles intended to guide and shape the consultations, design, and implementation of OGP action plans by implementing countries.

The 4th Standard, requiring that the Ghana OGP ensures a clear understanding of the minimum requirements expected of all members in terms of participation and co-creation, was taken care of during the co-creation workshop. This is expected to be further bolstered during bilateral meetings with implementers and CSOs (collaborators).

The 5th Standard, which requires the facilitation of assessment of compliance with the Standards for greater accountability and learning, is expected to be incorporated into the Ghana OGP Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework.

1.5 The Four Pillars of OGP

The OGP fundamentally focuses on the following four pillars of governance:

- Transparency
- Accountability of public office holders
- Participation in governance
- Use of modern technology to enhance good governance.

It is around these pillars that the commitments under Ghana's NAP 5 have been clustered.

1.6 Ghana's OGP NAP 5 Road Map

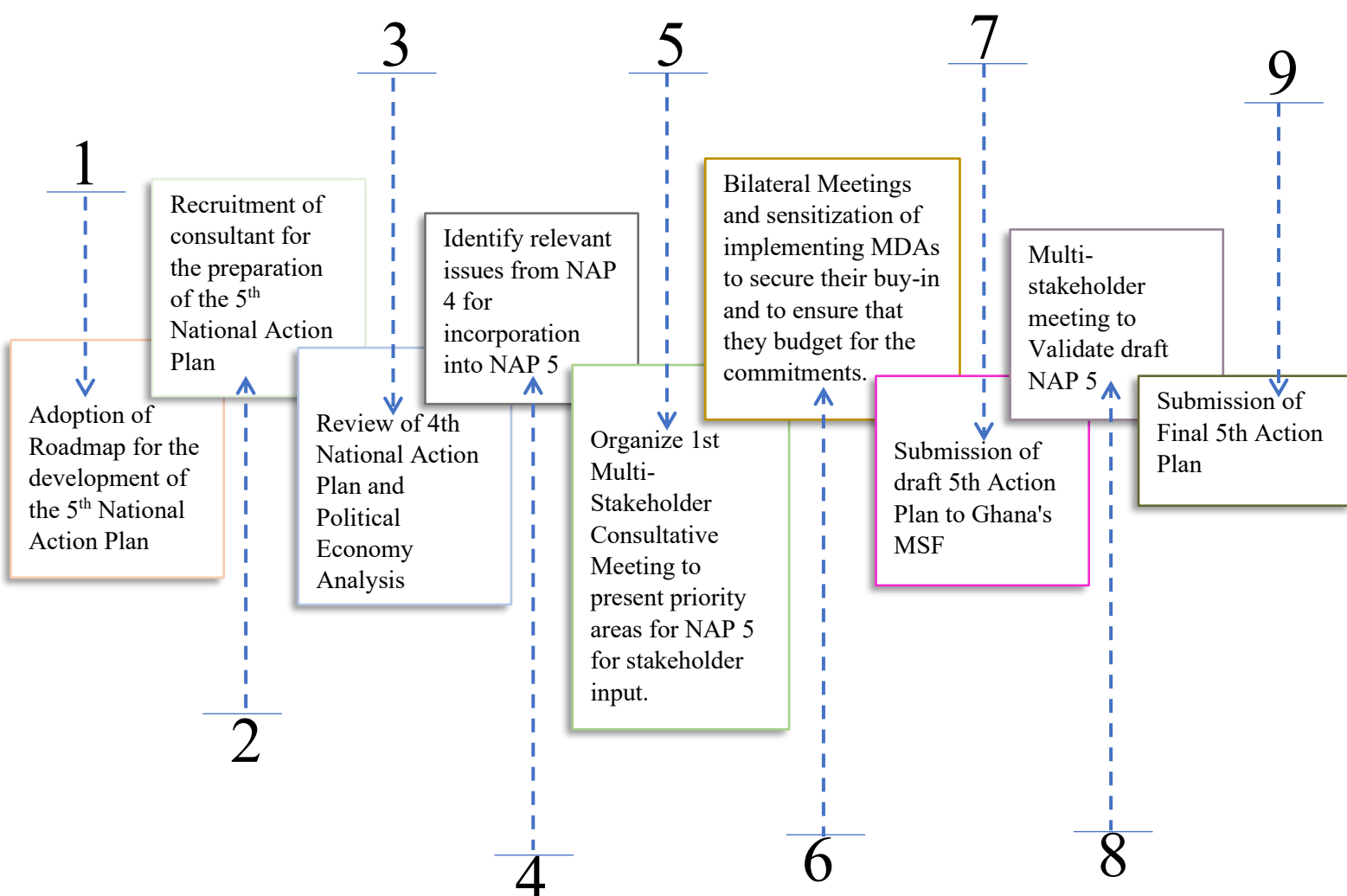
To help with compliance with the Co-creation Standard, Ghana's MSF, comprising government (implementers) and CSOs (Collaborators) deliberated and adopted a roadmap that captures all required steps and activities within the Co-creation Standard, with timelines.

Guided by experience, the MSF decided to adopt a 4-year programming cycle, which gives ample time for budgeting and implementation of commitments. Within the 4-year cycle, the MSF shall document and submit progress reports midstream as part of its monitoring and evaluation activities.

The agreed roadmap is presented below:

Table 1. Roadmap for Co-creation of Ghana's 4-year 5th National Action Plan 2024 - 2027

S/n	Responsibility	Activities to be Undertaken	Timelines
1.	Steering Committee (SC) Members /Multi-Stakeholder Group (MSG) members	Adoption of Roadmap for the development of NAP 5	30 th March, 2023
2.	SC members	Recruitment of consultant for the preparation of NAP 5	May 2023
3.	SC/MSG member consultant	Review / Political Economy Analysis of NAP 4	June 2023
4.	Steering Committee /MSG members	Identification and collation of new commitments	July 2023
5.	SC / MSG members/ Point of Contact	1 st Multi-Stakeholder Consultative Meeting to present and agree on priority areas for NAP 5	August 2023
6.	SC /MSG members/Point of Contact Implementing Institutions/Agencies	Bilateral Meetings with implementing MDAs to secure their buy-in and to ensure that they budget for the commitments.	September 2023
7.	SC/MSG member consultant	Submission of draft of NAP 5	October 2023
8.	SC/MSG members/Point of Contact	Multi-stakeholder meeting to Validate commitments agreed to at the consultative and bilateral meetings with stakeholders.	October 2023
9.	SC/MSG members/Point of Contact	Submission of Final 5 th Action Plan	December 2023



2.0 POLITICAL ECONOMY ANALYSIS OF NAP 4 / PERFORMANCE REVIEW

In reviewing the performance of Ghana in respect of its commitments under NAP 4, the main reference document has been the Ghana OGP Self-Assessment report and the Independent Reporting Mechanism (IRM) Co-creation Brief on Ghana (2023).

The Self-Assessment was based on 14 commitments clustered around the four OGP pillars of Transparency, Accountability, Participation, and the use of ICT to facilitate progress on the three pillars.

The political, economic and social contexts within which NAP 4 was developed and implemented are important, in the same way as it has become for NAP 5. It helps among others, to appreciate the enabling and the challenging factors that either facilitated or impeded implementation.

Ghana's Fourth OGP National Action Plan (2021-2023) was prepared within the context of a global pandemic (COVID 19) and a post-electoral process, which saw the incumbent New Patriotic Party (NPP) retaining power. It was a period that put to test the resilience of Ghana's democracy, as the opposition party protested the outcome of the elections, first in the streets, and subsequently mounted a legal challenge in court.

The retention of power by the incumbent in 2020, meant continuity of reforms that had started since the government assumed office in 2017, however, as the IRM report suggests, the country suffered a few slips on some of its commitments, particularly in the Accountability thematic area, largely as a result of poorly designed Action Plan, with lack of clearly defined milestones, and the absence of stakeholders' review and follow up on implementation. Of course, there are also political economy dynamics, that affect implementation of OGP commitments, such as:

- Vested Interest
- Complacency on the part of the political leadership
- Absence of a citizens – government engagement framework around OGP commitments
- Non-prioritisation of OGP implementation in budgetary allocations.

Vested Interest

A major challenge to good governance reform anywhere in the world is resistance, subtly or overtly, from those who benefit from the status quo. For instance, there is evidence to suggest that the lack of progress on Asset Declaration, contained in NAP 4 is partly the result of vested interest. There doesn't seem to be a consensus on how to proceed. Indeed, some politicians have argued in private and in public, that, declaring their assets and making them public will expose them to criminal attacks, extortion, or untimely death through spiritual means to facilitate early inheritance of their estate by their nephews under customary law.

So, even though the President declared his assets following his assumption of office in 2017 and his second term in 2021 many of his appointees have not complied with the legal obligation, according to an investigation by the Fourth Estate³. Once those vested with power to cause change have interest in maintaining the old order, because it serves their interest, change becomes a difficult battle to wage.

Complacency on the Part of the Political Leadership and Citizens

During electoral campaigning, politicians tend to make promises that they know will resonate with voters' aspirations. Once the elections are over, and power is won, they tend to forget that they ever made such promises. Citizens on the other hand fight hard to get their issues into the manifestoes of competing political parties. Once that is achieved, they deem their mission accomplished and lose the momentum to ensure that the manifesto pledges are fulfilled. A typical example is the case of the 'Affirmative Action Bill' which remains in limbo despite manifesto commitment by the ruling party.

Absence of a Citizens – Government Engagement Framework around OGP

Commitments

Citizens – Government engagement appears to be structured and more intense during the co-creation process. However, the same structure and intensity is not seen during the implementation phase, at least not beyond the MSF. This tends to hinder monitoring and assessment of progress.

³ <https://www.fact-checkghana.com/asset-declaration/>

Non-prioritisation of OGP Implementation in Budgetary Allocations

The national budget is the single most important tool for ensuring that OGP commitments are met. Though the Government allocates the needed resources to implementing agencies to enable them carry out their assigned reform programmes, budget for coordination and Secretariat support are often not prioritised. This has been the case since inception of OGP in Ghana, leading to ineffective coordination of implementation activities. During NAP 4, the MSF developed a monitoring framework and planned to convene performance review meetings on quarterly basis, but the Secretariat has lacked the financial resources to operationalise its coordination plan.

Following this section, is a review of the Ghana OGP performance relative to its commitments under NAP 4.

2.1 Accountability Commitments

2.1.1 Office of Special Prosecutor

Under NAP 4, the government was to ensure that the Office of the Special Prosecutor was adequately supplied with the necessary human, financial and other resources, and to safeguard its independence by allowing full freedom in recruitment of staff and the conduct of investigations.

Though the Ghana OGP self-assessment report indicates that, data for the performance assessment was not available, there is evidence, including from newspaper reports, to suggest that though there has been some improvement, the office continues to encounter financial challenges. For instance, the 2022 budget allocated some GHC194,920,000 to the Office of the Special Prosecutor, a fact that was disclosed by the Commissioner of CHRAJ in a rebuttal to claims by the Special Prosecutor that his outfit was under funded⁴. Again, on 23rd March 2023, The Africa Report disclosed that, the Special Prosecutor had not been paid salary for 17 months.⁵ Perhaps if the M&E reporting template developed by the MSF had been operationalized, the mix signals would have been averted.

⁴ <https://chraj.gov.gh/news/it-is-not-the-money-alone-that-can-fight-corruption-chraj-boss-advises-special-prosecutor/>

⁵ <https://www.theafricareport.com/295129/ghana-special-prosecutor-unpaid-for-17-months-as-anti-graft-advocates-fume/>

2.1.2 Asset Declaration

Again, under NAP 4, the government of Ghana committed to provide for a transparent and verifiable asset declaration regime. This commitment was not new. It was carried over from the previous Action Plan. To make progress on the commitment, NAP 4 identified three main challenges associated with it:

- i. Assets declared are not verified by any officer.
- ii. Many officers required to declare their assets are in default.
- iii. Article 286 (A) of the Constitution requires the declaration of assets to be made before taking office but Act 550 requires the declaration to be made within six months of assuming office. There is a conflict between the statute and the constitution. This however should not be a problem as the Constitution takes precedence over the statute.

A new Conduct of Public Officers' Bill had been initiated at the time of crafting NAP 4, to address the above weaknesses in the pre-existing regime, and was expected to pass during the period of NAP 4. Regrettably, this did not happen.

The Conduct of Public Officers Bill has in fact been pending since 2013. From a political economy perspective, and as pointed out earlier, it is safe to assume that the lack of progress in passing the new law is because of vested interest. The persons clothed with the power to pass the law are the target of the same law, hence the seeming lack of prioritization of its passage.

2.1.3 Witness Protection Act

Implementation of the Witness Protection Act is another commitment that did not see much progress during the implementation of NAP 4. In 2018, as part efforts at combatting corruption, the Government of Ghana enacted a law to protect citizens who testify in criminal trials, especially in corruption cases involving public office holders and Politically Exposed Persons. NAP 4 took notice of this landmark development and committed the Government to provide effective protection for persons who are exposed to danger for testifying in criminal prosecutions.

Though the Self-Assessment report indicates that data was unavailable to assess progress, the fact that, by the end of NAP 4, Regulations to the Act had not been passed, and the Witness Protection Agency, established under Section one of the Act, to institutionalize the witness protection provisions in the law is yet to be set up, demonstrates little or no progress.

2.1.4 Public Accounts Committee (PAC) and Audit Report Implementation

The lack of action on the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee on the Auditor General's reports prompted Government and CSO stakeholders to agree to commit to ensure effective implementation of recommendations of the Committee by Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), as well as Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs). As a major step towards the achievement of this commitment, Audit Implementation Committees have been established in almost all MDAs and MMDAs. Implementation of recommendations, according to the self-assessment report on NAP 4, remains low, at 54 percent. Weak technical capacity is cited as the reason for the unimpressive rate of implementation of the recommendations.

2.1.5 Anti-money Laundering and Combating Terrorism Financing (AML/CTF)

In May 2020, the EU Commission blacklisted Ghana and 11 other countries on account of serious lapses they found in the country's AML/CTF regimes. Following the passage of the Anti-Money Laundering Act, 2020 (Act 1044), and efforts at implementing a Beneficial Ownership Disclosure regime, Ghana was taken the EU's blacklist. The NAP 4 commitment was therefore to effectively implement the Anti-Money Laundering Act, 2020 (Act 1044) to ensure that Ghana does not get blacklisted again for lapses in the country's AML/CTF regime. The Ghana OGP Self-Assessment however, concluded that, at the end of NAP 4, Limited (minimal) progress had been made towards the effective implementation of the provisions of the Act. For instance, though a Board and committees have been established to oversee the activities of FIC Regulations to operationalise Act 1044 have not been passed by Parliament, indicating a lack of progress on this important front. Another reason cited for the scoring of minimal progress has to do with the fact that, FIC has not published any annual reports on the implementation of Act 1044. Only draft reports have been produced for 2020-2022 and are currently under review.

2.1.6 Strengthen CHRAJ to discharge its Administrative Justice delivery mandate

The 4th National Action Plan committed the Government of Ghana to strengthening the Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ) to discharge its administrative justice and ombudsman functions. However only minimal progress can be reported at the end of the period. Apart from a gap analysis of the existing complaint and redress mechanisms, and a study tour to Kenya, not much was achieved.

2.2 Transparency Commitments

2.2.1 Beneficial Ownership Transparency

Beneficial Ownership (BO) transparency is a major tool in the arsenals of the Financial Action Taskforce for combating corruption, Illicit Financial Flows (IFFs), and terrorism financing. It became a mandatory requirement of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative in 2016, with a January 2020 deadline for all EITI implementing countries to fully operationalize the B.O. disclosure regime. To help Government meet the deadline, OGP stakeholders resolved to make it a NAP 3 commitment, which contributed to the speedy enactment of a new Companies Act in 2019 (Act 992), with elaborate B.O. disclosure requirements as part of companies' records held by the Office of the Registrar of Companies.

For NAP 4, stakeholders committed the Government to implement the B.O. provisions in the new Companies' Act. At the time, the RGD (now Office of the Registrar of Companies) had created an electronic B.O. register and was in the process of collecting data. Details of the commitment were:

1. Improve the comprehensiveness, quality and accuracy of B.O. data being collected by ORC;
2. Make the data publicly available;
3. Encourage greater data use, and build the capacity of data users in government, civil society, and among investigative journalists.

As at the end of NAP 4, substantial progress had been made on this commitment. The Self-Assessment report indicate that Company inspectors have been trained on verification processes, several training sessions have been conducted for various stakeholders, including lawyers, business chambers, the media, and CSOs. Even though the Self-Assessment did not acknowledge it, the Ghana OGP in collaboration with GHEITI, the Ghana Integrity Initiative, and with the support of the OGP support unit, organised a national conference on B.O. with a

view to identifying nagging challenges to implementation and working with Development Partners and stakeholders to resolve them.

2.2.2 Citizens' Complaints Centre: (CCC)

Recognizing the role of citizens' feedback in improving access to and quality of public service delivery, and the importance of Citizens Complaint Centre in achieving this objective, stakeholders under NAP 4 committed Government to ensure that the Citizens Complaint Centres are effectively rehabilitated to improve feedback on the quality and efficiency of service delivery. This was because, an earlier Citizens Complaint Centre established under the previous government had become moribund.

The commitment failed to rightly identify the implementing agency for this commitment. Efforts to track the responsible agency after the action plan had been finalised for implementation, led the OGP Secretariat to the Ministry of Information as the Ministry has set up a portal and a hotline via which citizens could verify information doing the rounds within the public. It was later discovered that the Ministry of Information's facility was different from what was contemplated in NAP 4. After weeks of tracking, the Secretariat ended up at the Commission for Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ) whose commissioner explained that the Commission was implementing a project of the sort to enhance its ombudsman mandate. This was towards the end of NAP 4 and so not much progress can be reported.

2.2.3 Open and Transparent Tracking of Public Investment

Building on the achievement of a NAP 3 commitment to enhance transparency and accountability of all commercial enterprises in which the State has interest, which achievement manifested in the passage of the State Interests and Governance Authority (SIGA) act 2019 (Act 990), NAP 4 committed SIGA to:

1. Publish a register of specified entities i.e. State-owned enterprises, joint venture companies and other entities in which the State has interest, beginning December 2022.
2. Publish evaluation reports of all covered entities by December 2022.
3. Develop a Code of Corporate Governance by December 2022.

By the close of NAP 4, the commitment has substantially been met. According to the Ghana OGP Self-Assessment report, a list of entities in which the state has interest, and performance

evaluation reports have been published. The only outstanding commitment in the name of SIGA is the development of a Code of Corporate Governance.

2.2.4 Restoration of the Fiscal Responsibility Act

In 2018, a major NAP 3 commitment to pass the Fiscal Responsibility Act (Act 982) to help instil fiscal discipline and put an end to the cyclical high budget deficits, especially during election years. The Act capped annual budget deficits of Government at 5 percent. Unfortunately, implementation of the Act had to be suspended in July 2020, by Parliament, at the request of the finance minister, following the onset of COVID 19 and its attendant disruption of Government's revenue projections and expenditure plans.

As the country began to show signs of recovery from the most devastating effects of the pandemic in 2021, NAP 4 committed Government to ensure that the Fiscal Responsibility Act was restored by June 2023. However, as at the close of NAP 4 the implementation of the Fiscal Responsibility Act has not been restored. The Self-Assessment report provides information to suggest that Government has deferred the restoration of the fiscal rules to 2027.

2.2.5 Commodity Trading Transparency

Under the Transparency cluster, NAP 4 committed Government to making oil sales contracts publicly available, as a step to mitigating corruption risks in crude oil trading. Though the Self-Assessment report indicates that, no progress has been made, there is evidence to suggest that some progress was made towards the end of NAP 4. Firstly, one of the two long term sales contracts in contention, the Unipet contract, has been disclosed on both GNPC and GHEITI websites. With respect to the Litasco contract, the Minister of State at the Ministry of Finance, who is also Ghana's EITI Champion, at the instance of the Ghana EITI, convened a meeting with GNPC's management, at which meeting the national oil company agreed, after expressing some reservations, to make the contract available to GHEITI, explaining that it couldn't publish it, on its own website, as it has been dysfunctional for some time and undergoing rehabilitation.

2.2.6 Right to Information

On the Right to Information commitment, substantial progress was made in 2019, when the Right to Information law was passed. This was under NAP 3. The pre-NAP 4 performance assessment revealed that the personnel and administrative structures required to implement the

law were not fully in place. NAP 4 therefore committed the Government to complete the roll-out of the administrative structure in all regions of Ghana.

At the end of the implementation period for NAP 4, further progress had been recorded on the full operationalisation of the Right to Information Law. The Self-Assessment report established that 16 Regional Coordinating Councils now have administrative infrastructure to support RTI implementation. Furthermore, 260 MMDAs have administrative infrastructure to support RTI implementation, while 229 MDAs have administrative infrastructure to support RTI implementation. In all, 505 Information Units have been set up in various public institutions, and 350 Information Officers have been assigned from Ministry of Information. Indeed, citizens have begun seeking information under the law, and the Right to Information Commission has begun sanctioning organisations for refusal or delay in honouring requests.

2.3 Commitments under Citizens Participation

2.3.1 Ensure Passage of Affirmative Action Bill to Enhance Women's Participation in Politics

The issue of marginalisation of women in politics and decision making in Ghana has been a long running subject of public discourse in Ghana. It gained much impetus, following the launch of the Women's Manifesto by a coalition of gender and human rights advocacy organisations and progressive individuals. The Women's Manifesto lays out specific demands on gender equality, women's rights protection, including the right to political participation.

After strings of broken promises and lip service by various governments to address the problem, the President, his excellency, Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo-Addo in his maiden State of the Nation Address (SONA) in 2021, after his re-election in 2020, pledged to ensure the passage of the Affirmation Action Bill within the first year of his second term. Stakeholders in the NAP 4 co-creation process took notice and captured it as an OGP commitment under the Citizens' Participation cluster. Indeed, this was not the first time it had appeared as an OGP commitment. NAP 3 had made a similar commitment and had gone unfulfilled.

2.3.2 Enhance Citizens' Participation in Local Gov't through Election of MMDCEs

NAP 4 also committed to enhancing citizens participation in local government by passing legislation to allow citizens at the local level to elect their own Metropolitan, Municipal, and District Chief Executives, as against the current constitutional provision which vests the president with power to appoint Chief Executives under article 243 (1).

Though both the Government (NPP) and major opposition party (NDC) seem to agree on the need to allow local communities to elect their leaders, they appear to disagree on whether or not it should be partisan.

2.3.3 Enhance Opportunities for Political Participation of Persons with Disability

A third commitment under this cluster was to provide opportunities for the political participation of Persons with Disabilities.

As at the end of NAP 4, none of the three commitments clustered around Citizens' Participation had been met.

2.4 Commitments under Technology and Innovation

2.4.1 Ensuring the Delivery of Public Services is Improved through the Sustained Implementation of the Ghana Open Data Initiative (GODI).

Having made moderate progress in implementing the Ghana Open Data Initiative, which pulls together data across the entire socio-economic sphere of the country into a store house for ease of access and usage, *NAP 4 committed to ensuring that, the delivery of public services is improved through the sustained implementation of the Ghana Open Data Initiative (GODI).* This commitment builds on a NAP 3 achievement which was to ensure the development of an Open data Policy for Ghana. At the time of co-creating NAP 4 the policy had been developed, and the major challenge confronting the implementation of GODI was the lack of co-operation from several data generators, repositories, and users, for which reason several of the open data portals created under GODI were not populated with data.

As at the end of NAP 4 substantial gaps remained in the implementation of the Ghana Open Data Initiative, with non-cooperation of data compilers and data holders, as well as data synchronisation being the major hinderance to achieving the commitment. The Ghana OGP NAP 4 Self-Assessment describes the progress made as missed, implying less than satisfactory. In terms of the number of public institutions that have supplied data for the project, the self-assessment found that, 20 MDAs out of a target of 50 have uploaded data onto the GODI portal. With respect to public awareness and data accessibility, meetings have been held with stakeholders, but there are no reported activities or progress in making the portal accessible to persons with disabilities, especially the visually challenged. This does not make for inclusivity in data access.

2.5 Open Parliament Commitments in Ghana's OGP NAP-4

2.5.1 Background

Though Parliament is represented by two members of Parliament from both sides of the political divide, there has never been specific OGP commitments around the work of the legislature until 2021, during the co-creation of NAP 4 when it became an issue.

Taking guidance from the [Parliamentary Engagement Policy Guideline](#) developed by the Global OGP Steering Committee and the options to either have a Parliament-standalone set of OGP commitments that is created with due regard to OGP principles and participation requirements (e.g., IRM, self-assessment and co-creation) or integrate commitments on Parliamentary work into the National Action Plan.

Following consultations with the Clerk of Parliament, and with support of the Westminster Foundation for Democracy (WFD), the Parliament of Ghana in early 2020 announced an Open Parliament Task Team, made up of staff of Parliament from its various Departments, to coordinate internal efforts at developing an Open Parliament Action Plan. These processes, although started, was not concluded before WFD's Ghana Office was closed in the last quarter of 2020, and the process stalled.

As time was of essence, primarily because NAP 4 was due for submission in 2021, Parliament decided that the easier and most realistic route to get Parliamentary Commitments in NAP-4, in fulfilment of the new global trend in OGP commitments, cannot be to have a standalone set of parliamentary OGP commitments, but to integrate specific Open Parliament commitments in the NAP-4, and commit the institution of Parliament to same, as Parliament's representatives are already part of the co-creation and consultation processes ongoing.

2.5.2 Open Parliament Commitments in NAP 4

The Parliamentary representatives on the OGP Steering, together with other stakeholders at the National Stakeholders Consultative Meeting held on 19th May 2021, subsequently crafted Parliaments OGP commitment as follows:

- *The Ghana Parliament commits to effectively participate in the OGP Ghana activities by December 2022*

This was affirmed during a validation meeting held on 23rd June, 2021.

At the end of the implementation period for NAP 4, the commitment could be said to have been met or even exceeded. The self-assessment report points to the following indicators in support of this conclusion:

1. Parliament has established a Citizens' Bureau, which is an office in Parliament to facilitate engagement and exchanges between Parliament and Civil Society Organizations. The office is expected to serve as the Open Parliament Secretariat.
2. Parliament has held a number of meetings with civil society organisations to discuss ways to promote open government in Ghana.
3. Parliament of Ghana participates in OGP activities. There are two Members of Parliament who represent Parliament on the National OGP Steering Committee.
4. Parliament continues to undertake activities that promote the Open Government values of transparency, accountability and citizen's participation.
5. In June 2022, Ghana's Parliament was adjudged the most open Parliament in Africa on the Africa Open Parliament Index conducted by Africa Parliamentary Monitoring Organizations and Parliamentary Network Africa.

3.0 UNMET OGP COMMITMENTS FOR CONSIDERATION/ RE-PRIORITISATION

As evident from the performance review of NAP 4, out of 14 commitments assessed, 11 recorded a mix of minimal progress or no progress at all. It is important that these were considered as part of the co-creation process, and a decision taken to either abandon or re-prioritise them in NAP 5. To help with this process, a set of objective criteria was developed and presented to the co-creation stakeholders to serve as a guide. Firstly, for an unmet commitment to find its way back into NAP 5, it must be deemed to still have relevance within the country's governance reform architecture, and there must be evidence to suggest that Government is still keen on the commitment. Secondly, there must be a strong demand-side accountability actors mobilised and campaigning on the issue to be addressed by the commitment; and thirdly, it must be demonstrated that, the implementation of the commitment will have a profound impact on a substantial section of the country's population, especially the under-privileged.

Table 2. Key Considerations for Re-prioritisation of Unmet Commitments

OGP Cluster	OGP Commitment	Still Relevant? Is there evidence to suggest Government's Interest?	Are CSOs Mobilized Around it?	Expected Impact if Achieved
Accountability	Asset Declaration			
	Witness Protection Act			
	Public Accounts Committee (PAC) and Audit Report Implementation			
	Anti-money Laundering and Combating Terrorism Financing (AML/CTF)			
	Strengthen CHRAJ to discharge its administrative justice delivery mandate			
Transparency	Citizens' Complaints Centre (CCC)			
	Restoration of the Fiscal Responsibility Act			
Participation	Ensure Passage of Affirmative Action Bill to Enhance Women's Participation in Politics			
	Enhance Citizens' Participation in Local Gov't through Election of MMDCEs			
	Enhance Opportunities for Political Participation of Persons with Disability			
Technological Innovation	Sustained Implementation of the Ghana Open Data Initiative (GODI).			
Open Parliament	None			

4.0 NEW ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION AND INCLUSION IN NAP 5

The setting of priorities for NAP 5 benefitted substantially from the technical support extended by the OGP support unit and the Independent Reporting Mechanism (IRM). The co-creation brief has been useful in providing guidance for the process. The co-creation workshop organised in October 2023, with the support of the IRM team, afforded the MSF, Secretariat, and key stakeholders from both Government and Civil Society constituencies, the opportunity to Action Plan co-creation process, and about the Action Plan Design. With guidance from the IRM team, stakeholders used the opportunity to kick start the framing of commitments already received by the Ghana OGP Secretariat.

Incidentally, some of the new issues tabled were contained in NAP 4, and to the extent that they were not fully achieved, or there are still nagging issues around them, or they are new issues emerging in the change dynamics, they are deemed admissible. Indeed, their admissibility was subjected to the guiding criteria for determining their re-prioritisation under NAP 5.

5.0 ROAD MAP FOR THE REFRESH PROCESS / MID-TERM REVIEW OF GHANA'S 5TH OPEN GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIP NATIONAL ACTION PLAN (2023-2027)

The Open Government Partnership member countries implementing four-year National Action Plans are required by the OGP standards to conduct a mandatory Refresh/Mid-Term review of their Action Plans after two years of implementation. The year 2025 marked exactly two (2) years into implementation of Ghana's 5th OGP National Action Plan (2023-2027).

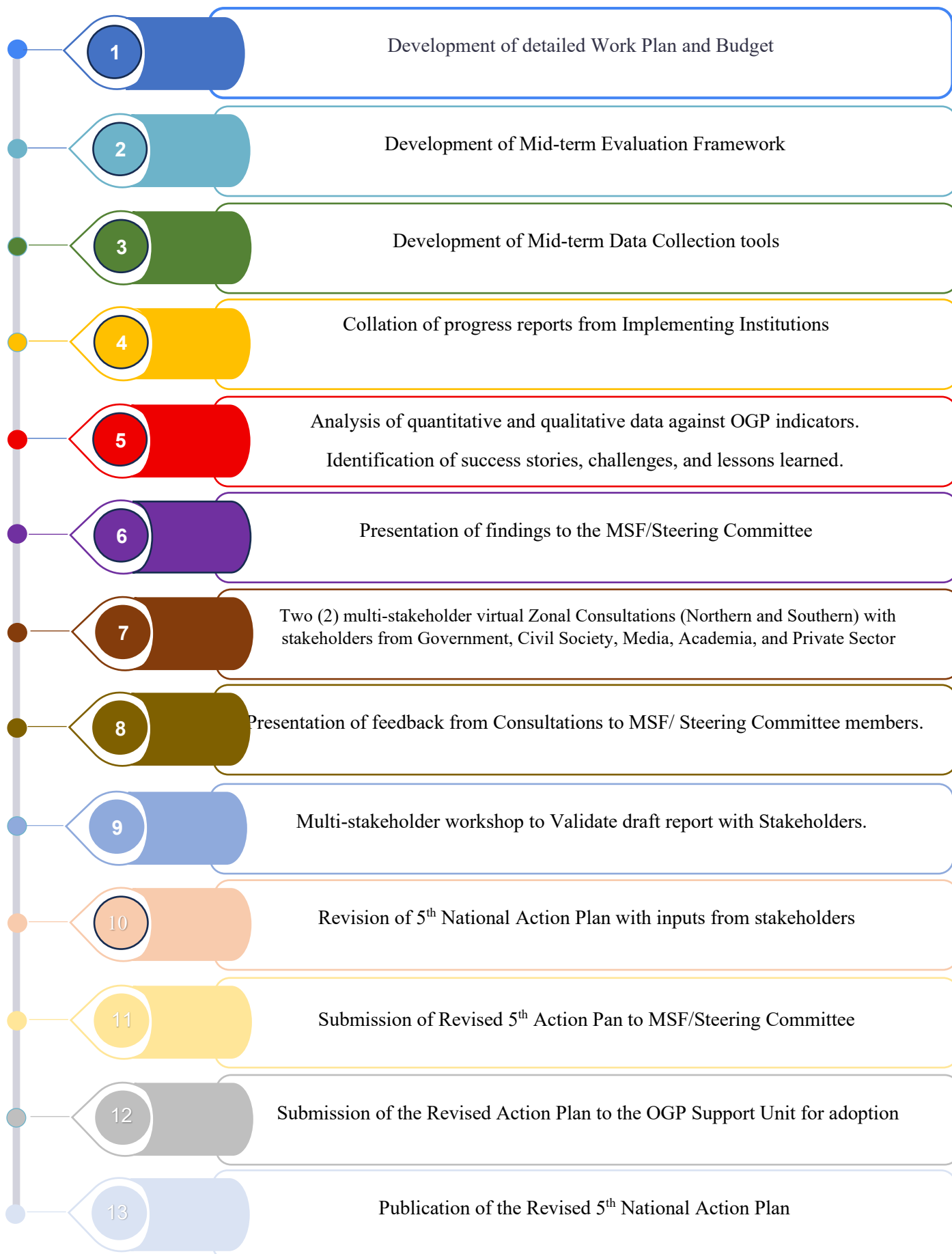
In compliance with the OGP requirements in the Independent Reporting Mechanism Memorandum on Four Year Action Plans, the Refresh process and the Co-Creation Standard, the Ghana Multi-Stakeholder Forum/ National Steering Committee comprising representatives from Government (Implementers) and Civil Society Organizations (Collaborators) deliberated and adopted the Road Map for the Refresh of Ghana's 5th OGP National Action Plan. This launched a Refresh process /Mid-Term review of Ghana's 5th OGP National Action Plan in November 2023. The Road Map was subsequently published via the OGP Repository, website and social media handles. The NAP-5 review/refresh processes were participatory and inclusive with participation drawn from key stakeholders including the National OGP Steering Committee, Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and Private Sector.

The Refresh/Mid-Term Review (MTR) was implemented in four (4) phases. Phase one involved preparatory activities including development of a Roadmap, detailed Work Plan, Budget and Mid-term Evaluation framework. Phase two covered a detailed assessment of the implementation status of the milestone activities and performance of the eighteen (18) commitments detailed in the NAP 5 as at the end of December 2023. Phase three entailed conduct of stakeholder consultations and collation of proposals in terms of new priority areas proposed for inclusion and existing commitments in the NAP-5 that should be reviewed. Phase four of the refreshing process was dedicated to validation of the revised commitments and milestone activities, submission and publication of a revised 5th National Action Plan. The Refresh/Mid-Term Review (MTR) of the OGP NAP 5 followed the roadmap detailed below:

Table 3. Roadmap for the Refresh of Ghana's 5th National Action Plan

S/n	Activities Undertaken (Roadmap)	Responsibility	Timelines
1.	Development of detailed Work Plan and Budget	- Point of Contact - Steering Committee (SC) members	24 th November - 4 th December 2025
2	Development of Mid-term Evaluation Framework	Monitoring & Evaluation Expert	12 th December 2025
3.	Development of Mid-term Data Collection tools	- Monitoring & Evaluation Expert - Point of Contact	19 th December, 2025
4.	Collation of progress reports from Implementing Institutions	- Monitoring and Evaluation Expert - OGP Secretariat	19 th December 2025 – 31 January 2026
5.	Analysis of quantitative and qualitative data against OGP indicators. Identification of success stories, challenges, and lessons learned.	- Monitoring and Evaluation Expert - Communication Expert - OGP Secretariat	2 nd - 20 th February, 2026
6.	Presentation of findings to the MSF/Steering Committee	- Monitoring & Evaluation Expert - Point of Contact	25 th February, 2026
7.	Two (2) Multi-stakeholder virtual Zonal Consultations (Northern and Southern) with stakeholders from Government, Civil Society, Media, Academia, and Private Sector	- SC Members - Point of Contact - Monitoring & Evaluation Expert	26 th March 2026 (Southern Zone) 15 th April March 2026 (Northern Zone)
8.	Presentation of feedback from Consultations to MSF/ Steering Committee members.	- Point of Contact - Monitoring and Evaluation Expert	13 th May 2026
9.	Multi-stakeholder workshop to Validate draft report with Stakeholders	- OGP Secretariat - Monitoring and Evaluation Expert	20 th May, 2026
10.	Revision of 5 th National Action Plan with inputs from stakeholders	- Point of Contact - Monitoring and Evaluation Expert	25 th May, 2026

S/n	Activities Undertaken (Roadmap)	Responsibility	Timelines
11.	Submission of Revised 5 th Action Plan to MSF/Steering Committee	Point of Contact	19 th June 2026
12.	Submission of the Revised Action Plan to the OGP Support Unit for adoption	Point of Contact	29 th June 2026
13.	Publication of the Revised 5 th National Action Plan	- Steering Committee members - Point of Contact	July, 2026



6.0 GHANA'S FINAL REVISED NAP 5 COMMITMENTS

6.1 ACCOUNTABILITY

6.1.1 Asset Declaration

The Asset Declaration commitment was carried over from NAP 3 into NAP 4, and now into NAP 5. The commitment seeks to reform the existing law and practice with respect to Asset Declaration, to give better effect to checks against public sector corruption. Under the current dispensation, disclosed assets are kept in sealed envelopes, and are not opened unless there's cause to do so. They are not verified, and the requirement is often not complied with. The current government in its 2016 electoral manifesto, pledged to pass a new Conduct of Public Officers' Bill, with provisions on assets declaration, mandating public disclosure and verification.

Towards effective implementation of the existing law and practice on Asset Declaration, stakeholders committed in the NAP 5 to pass the Conduct of Public Officers Bill into law, ensuring that provisions on assets declaration require verification and come with severe sanctions for non-compliance; develop regulations to fully operationalize the Conduct of Public Officers' Bill when passed into law; publish a Public Financial Management Compliance League Table for Public Institutions and apply the necessary sanctions as stated in the PFM Act, 2016 (Act 921) for non-compliance. Two years into implementation of the NAP 5, the commitment to pass the Conduct of Public Officers Bill into law is yet to be redeemed. However, evidence indicates the draft Bill was prepared and submitted to Cabinet in 2025 pointing to the continued relevance and commitment on the part of government to ensure the Bill is passed into law. The Bill is expected to be presented to Parliament in 2026 following public consultations. The Bill is envisaged to be passed by 2027, followed by the drafting of its Regulations.

Regarding the commitment to publish the Public Financial Management Compliance League Table for Public Institutions and apply the necessary sanctions as stated in the PFM Act for non-compliance, the maiden PFM league table was published in December 2025. Judging from the positive developments relative to the three commitments, stakeholders maintain that since there is assurance on the part of the government to pass the Conduct of Public Officers' Bill into law by 2027, the commitments should be maintained while efforts are made to ensure strict enforcement of the PFM Act through annual publication of the PFM League table.

The Commitment

1. The commitment is to pass the Conduct of Public Officers bill into law, ensuring that provisions on assets declaration require verification and come with severe sanctions for non-compliance.
2. Develop regulations to fully operationalise the Conduct of Public Officers' bill when passed into law.
3. Publish a Public Financial Management Compliance League Table for Public Institutions and apply the necessary sanctions as stated in the PFM Act for non-compliance.

Responsible Institutions:

Lead Institution: The Office of the Attorney General and Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Finance

Collaborating Institutions (State):

Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ), Controller and Accountant General's Department, Public Procurement Authority, Internal Audit Agency, Ghana Revenue Authority, Bank of Ghana, Ghana Audit Service, and Parliamentary Service.

CSO Collaborators:

Public Financial Management (PFM) Coalition, Economic Governance Platform (EGP), Ghana Anti-Corruption Coalition (GACC), Transparency International, Ghana (TI, GH), Center for Democratic Development (CDD), Institute for Democratic Governance (IDEG).

6.1.2 Accountability: Witness Protection

In NAP-3, a commitment was made to pass the Witness Protection Bill into law. The commitment was fulfilled on 30th August 2018, with the passage of the Witness Protection Act, 2018 (Act 975). The full operationalization of the Act has however delayed. Three years into the passage of the Act the institutional outlay for implementation i.e. the Witness Protection Agency, is yet to be put in place.

Stakeholders maintain the establishment of the Witness Protection Agency is still relevant and vital to the fight against corruption because of its inherent potential to dismantle the culture of silence and protect individuals who risk their lives to expose corruption and crime. They

recommend the commitment remains aligned to national priorities on the fight against public sector corruption and fulfils international commitments such as the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) to which Ghana is member.

The Commitment

- The commitment is to provide effective protection for persons who are exposed to danger for witnessing in criminal prosecutions, by passing regulations to the Witness Protection Act, 2018 (Act 975) and setting up the Witness Protection Agency.

Responsible Institutions:

Lead Institution: Office of the Attorney General and Ministry of Justice

Collaborating Institutions (State) :

Criminal Investigations Department (CID) of the Ghana Police Service, Economic and Organized Crime Office (EOCO), National Investigation Bureau (NIB), Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ).

Collaborating CSOs:

Transparency International, Ghana (TI, GH), Ghana Anti-Corruption Coalition (GACC).

6.1.3 Accountability: Public Accounts Committee and Audit Report Implementation

This commitment was carried over from NAP 4. It seeks to address the persistent non-compliance with audit report recommendations by MDAs and MMDAs. The problem is accentuated more at the District Assembly level, where lack of basic bookkeeping, financial literacy, and record keeping have been identified as major inhibitors to the implementation of audit report findings and recommendations.

The Government of Ghana remains highly committed to enforcing the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) and effective implementation of audit reports to protect public funds and curb corruption. To achieve this, the government uses strict laws, special administrative guidelines, national monitoring frameworks and capacity building through training to enhance public institutions compliance with accountability. In line with the commitment, the Internal Audit Agency (IAA) has developed a training manual on basic

accounting and records keeping for the training of Audit Committees. The manual titled the Internal Audit Agency (IAA) Guidelines for Effective Functioning of Audit Committees (2023), guides the IAA in training Audit Committees on audit processes including effective implementation of Audit Report Recommendations and Implementation Instructions. IAA recently conducted extensive onsite capacity -building workshops for MDAs and MMDAs focusing on Risk-Based Internal Auditing (RBIA), new Audit Charter Implementation, and PFM law compliance in the Greater Accra region and Northern regions. In December 2025, the Minister for Finance and the IAA engaged with Heads of Internal Audit Functions in MDAs to discuss reducing financial infractions and implementing 2024 Auditor-General's Reports. To ensure effective implementation of Audit recommendations by the Auditors, government is proposing to establish an "Auditors Court" to strengthen oversight of internal auditors and improve accountability in the management of public resource. Stakeholders believe that maintaining the commitment will help address the persistent weakness in public financial management and reduce waste in the public sector.

The Commitment

- Ensure effective implementation of Audit recommendations from Internal Auditors, External Auditors, Audit Committees and of Public Accounts Committee on the reports of the Auditor-General and Management Letters by Public Institutions by building the capacity of Internal Audit Units (IAUs) Audit Committees, Heads and Boards Public Institutions to implement the new Audit Report Recommendations and Implementation Instructions (ARR&I).

Responsible Institutions

Lead: Internal Audit Agency

Collaborating Institutions (State):

Parliament of Ghana, Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ).

Collaborating CSOs

Ghana Anti-Corruption Coalition (GACC), Transparency International, Ghana (TI, GH)

6.1.4 Accountability: Anti-money Laundering and Combating Terrorism Financing (AML/CTF/CPF)

This commitment builds on an earlier (NAP 4) commitment which saw the passage of the Anti-Money Laundering Act, 2020 (Act 1044), and whose fulfillment got Ghana off the EU AML/CTF blacklist.

Ghana's OGP stakeholders agree that passing the law is not an end in itself, and that there will be the need to implement the law in order to ensure that Ghana stays off the blacklist.

In April 2025, the FIC organized a multi-stakeholder engagement on Ghana's preparedness on anti-money laundering evaluation. The FIC also participated in a Pre-Mutual Evaluation Training Workshop held in March 2025. The training brought together stakeholders including law enforcement agencies, regulatory bodies to deepen understanding and preparedness ahead of Ghana's mutual evaluation under the FATF. In December 2025, Ghana began implementation of, the National AML/CTF Policy (2025-2029), a strategic intelligence-led framework designed to safeguard the integrity of the nation's financial system against money laundering, terrorist financing and proliferation financing to address all the issues identified in the 2024 National Risk Assessment and the Sectoral Risk Assessment Reports. Currently, Ghana is undergoing a third-round mutual evaluation cycle to assess the robustness of the implementation of the AML Act. However, to sustain the current status relative to the AML/CTF/CPF regime, stakeholders have advocated that State institutions (including EOCO, National Security and the Office of the Attorney General and Ministry of Justice) are continuously empowered through capacity building to ensure strict compliance with the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) international standards. Stakeholders have recommended that the current commitment on Anti-money Laundering and Combating Terrorism Financing (AML/CTF/CPF) is maintained until June 2027, but new milestones introduced for impactful implementation.

The Commitment

- The commitment is to effectively implement the Anti-Money Laundering Act, 2020 (Act 1044) to ensure that Ghana does not get blacklisted again for lapses in the country's AML/CTF/CPF regime.

Responsible Institutions :

Lead Institution : Financial Intelligence Center.

Collaborating Institutions:

Economic and Organised Crime Office (EOCO), Ghana Audit Service.

Collaborating CSOs:

Ghana Anti-Corruption Coalition (GACC), Transparency International, Ghana (TI, GH), Center for Democratic Development (CDD), Institute for Democratic Governance (IDEG), Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative (CHRI), West African Civil Society Institute (WACSI).

6.1.5 Accountability: Enabling CHRAJ's administrative justice delivery mandate.

The Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice's statute of establishment assigns it an ombudsman role, to protect the citizens from abuse by public office holders and denial of services due them (citizens) by right. It is however generally believed that the Commission has not paid good enough attention to its ombudsman functions, partly due to logistical and budgetary constraints. This commitment is therefore intended to ensure that the required infrastructure and investments are made during the course of NAP 5's implementation to enable CHRAJ rise up to the challenge of extending ombudsman services to the citizenry.

CHARJ has made significant progress towards the commitment. As at the end of December 2025, the Commission had developed and operationalized an online/web-based Case Management System (CMS) at the Head Office. The CMS allows users to digitally submit complaints, track progress, and communicate securely with case officers from any location. Twelve (12) Regional Offices have been successfully connected to the CMS as at December 2025. However, six (6) Regional Offices (4 substantive offices and 2 sub-regional offices) are yet to be onboarded. Besides, staff at the regional level require training to ensure effective implementation of the CMS. Stakeholders have therefore suggested an upscale of the CMS roll-out to cover CHRAJ's offices at the sub-national level (district offices,). Stakeholders therefore agreed that by maintaining the commitment in its current state, will enable CHRAJ to administer administrative justice effectively and ensure faster justice delivery by removing physical barriers to the citizens through the online/web-based Case Management System. This according to the stakeholders will boost public trust through transparent and accountable case management.

The Commitment

- The commitment is to develop a comprehensive online/web-based complaint and redress system on all mandate areas of the Commission to enable it to perform its administrative justice delivery mandate better.

Responsible Institutions:

Lead Institution: Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice

Collaborating Institution (State):

Public Sector Reform Secretariat

Collaborating CSOs:

Center for Democratic Development (CDD), Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative (CHRI), Institute of Democratic Governance (IDEG)

6.1.6 Accountability: Health Service Delivery

Health is a universal human right grounded in the UN Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights. The covenant grants everyone the right of access to health services they need, when, and where they need them, at costs that are affordable. However, the quality of healthcare services provided by some service providers in Ghana, leaves a lot to be desired.

To ensure quality health care is brought closer to the doorstep of the citizens' commitments were made in the NAP 5 to establish digital platforms to facilitate complaints and feedback on quality-of-service delivery; and to uncapped the NHIA funds to ensure prompt disbursement and release of NHIA allocations to primary health centres. After two years of implementation of the NAP 5, significant progress has been made towards the two commitments. The NHIA Fund was uncapped in March 2025. This has yielded critical benefit for Ghana's healthcare sector as an estimated GH10.7 billion has been allocated to the NHIS. The Ministry of Health and Ghana Health Service have piloted a National Health Information Management Systems (GHIMS) to standardize digital service delivery and record management paving the way for integrated sector-wide feedback loops. The new GHIMS has been piloted by the Ministry of Health as at November 2025 in twenty (20) health facilities including the Tamale Teaching hospital.

Stakeholders hold the view that, the two commitments are still relevant and aligned to national priorities quality healthcare for the citizenry by modernizing Ghana's health system, plugging financial leakages and expanding service coverage to the ordinary Ghanaian. To sustain the gains made under the health service delivery commitment, stakeholders have recommended that the two commitments should be maintained until June 2027. They have however proposed for the development of a real-time hospital bed availability system to guide referrals and prevent delays in emergency care.

The Commitment

The commitment is two-fold. The first commitment is to:

- Ensure greater accountability in the health sector by establishing digital platforms to facilitate complaints and feedback on quality-of-service delivery.

The second is to:

- Uncap the NHIA funds to ensure prompt disbursement and release of NHIA allocations to primary health centres.

Responsible Institutions

Lead Institutions: Ministry of Health and Ministry of Finance

Collaborating Institutions: Ghana Health Service, Parliament of Ghana

Collaborating CSOs: Budgit Ghana, SEND Ghana, National NGO Coalition on Health

6.2 TRANSPARENCY

6.2.1 Public Disclosure of Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs)

This is a new commitment that seeks to open power sector contracting to public scrutiny. Over decades, opaque PPAs (long-term electricity generation contracts typically between the state utility and private developers) in Ghana have raised electricity prices, slowed electricity deployment, and added to the country's debt. This is because they are often negotiated in secrecy, and the final agreements are also not publicly disclosed. These contracts are known to have imposed inefficiency costs on consumers. Upon assuming office in 2017 the New Patriotic Party (NPP) government took a decision to review all PPAs entered by the previous government, alleging inefficiency and overly high tariffs. In that same year, as part of the review process, the government cancelled the country's PPA with the Ghana Power Generating Company (GPGC) leading to litigation with Trafigura, a majority shareholder in GPGC. The company subsequently secured a \$140 million judgement against Ghana at UK's International Court of Arbitration, putting at risk of seizure, Ghana's assets in the UK. It is believed that transparency in the negotiation of PPAs and their public disclosure would have ensured the negotiation of satisfactory contracts and would have steered the country away from this needless litigation.

The commitment under the Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) transparency was to Amend the Public Utilities Regulatory Commission (PURC) Act to expand its mandate to include public disclosure of PPAs. After two years of implementation of the NAP 5, the PURC Act is yet to be amended. Nonetheless, despite this setback, in 2023, the then Executive Secretary of the PURC worked with Civil Society Organizations to launch an online register to hold and publish relevant data on PPAs. This register provides searchable information on 14 active electricity contracts covering both renewable and non-renewable.

In October 2025, in line with good sector governance and ensuring value for money for all new electricity generation projects, Ghana passed a Legislative Instrument (LI 2508) titled the Energy commission (Planning and Competitive Procurement of Additional Electricity Generation Capacity Regulations. The Legislative Instrument mandates competitive bidding for all new PPAs. The Act was developed in collaboration with the World Bank, Energy for Growth Hub and other partners.

Ghana's Minister for Energy and Green Transition at a meeting with the OGP Parliamentary Caucus and members of the OGP National Steering Committee in March 2026, announced that

all PPAs would soon be published on the Ministry’s website. The Ministry of Energy and Green Transition is establishing the public PPA Portal which is intended to serve as a dedicated website explicitly designed to host and provide free, public access to all power-sector agreements, replacing years of closed -door to PPA negotiations. Stakeholders have therefore maintained that instead of focusing on the amendment of the PURC Act to expand its mandate to include public disclosures, emphasis should rather be placed on efforts of the Ministry of the Energy and Green Transition and the PURC at curbing corruption in Ghana’s power sector. They have suggested a new commitment which reflects and is aligned with the current institutional mandate of the Ministry of Energy and Green Transition and the PURC.

The Commitment

Enhance transparency in power-sector contracting by ensuring public access to Power Purchase Agreements and related contracting information, and by establishing a clear legal and institutional framework for open and accountable disclosure.

Responsible Institutions

Lead Institution: Ministry of Energy and Green Transition

Collaborating Institutions:

Public Utilities Regulatory Commission (PURC)

Collaborating CSOs:

Energy for Growth Hub, Natural Resource Governance Institute, Coalition of Stakeholders on Electricity Concession Arrangements (COSECA), Africa Centre for Energy Policy, Civil Society Platform on Oil and Gas, Economic Governance Platform, GACC, Renewable Energy Association of Ghana.

6.2.2 Transparency: Right to Information

The commitment builds on a NAP 4 commitment that sought to complete the rollout of the administrative and institutional arrangements for the implementation of the Right to Information Act, following its passage in 2019. The commitment was to create public awareness on the RTI Act, how it operates and obligations of public institutions, pass Regulations to fully operationalize the RTI Act and to provide adequate funding for the implementation of the RTI Act. While significant success has been achieved by the Right to Information Commission with regards to the commitment to create public awareness on the RTI Act, how it operates and obligations of public institutions, little progress has been made in respect to the commitment to pass Regulations to fully operationalise the RTI Act and to provide adequate funding for the implementation of the RTI Act. Stakeholders insist that all the three commitments remain relevant because it seeks to guarantee transparency, deter corruption and ensures accountability through enhanced civic participation. They however suggested a review of the commitment to provide adequate funding for the implementation of the RTI Act since the term adequate is relative, ambiguous and difficult to define. They proposed a new commitment to provide and secure adequate resources for the implementation of the RTI Act.

The Commitment

The commitment is in three-fold:

1. Create public awareness on the RTI Act, how it operates and obligations of public institutions
2. Pass Regulations to fully operationalise the RTI Act

Revised sub-commitment.

3. Provide and secure adequate resources for the implementation of the RTI Act, 2019 (Act 989)

Responsible Institutions:

Lead Institution – Right to Information Commission

Collaborating Institutions:

Information Services Department

Collaborating CSOs:

Right to Information Coalition, Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative (CHRI), Media Foundation for West Africa.

6.2.3 Transparency: Fisheries

This commitment is expected to pry open the fisheries sector, as a deliberate strategy to improve fisheries governance in Ghana. It is widely believed that the fisheries sector is bedeviled with corruption, and that, this is facilitated by the opacity around decision making in the sector, lack of consultation around policy formulation, and non-disclosure of revenues and their utilization. Stakeholders believe that transparency in the fisheries sector will empower citizens to asked critical questions on how the sector is being governed, and that will serve as incentive for improved governance.

This commitment in the NAP 5 was the passage of new Fisheries Act or amend the existing one to provide for greater transparency in the fisheries sector. A new Fisheries and Aquaculture Act, 2025 was passed by Parliament and assented to by the President on 14th August 2025. With the passage of the new Fisheries and Aquaculture Act, 2025 (Act 1146) stakeholders have recommended the focus should now be directed at three key activities:

- Draft and passage of new Fisheries and Aquaculture Legislative Instrument.
- Enhance transparency in fisheries governance.
- Strengthen disclosure and accountability in the fisheries sector.

It is expected that the three activities will contribute to opening the fisheries sector, as a deliberate strategy to improve fisheries governance in Ghana.

The Commitment

The commitment is to pass a new Fisheries Act or amend the existing one to provide for greater transparency in the fisheries sector.

Responsible Institutions:

Lead Institution - Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development

Collaborating Institutions (State):

Fisheries Commission

Collaborating CSOs:

Fisheries Alliance, Centre for Maritime Law and Security, Hen Mpoano, Fisheries Transparency Initiative (FiTi), Environmental Justice Foundation, Ghana Tuna Association (GTA), Ghana National Canoe Fishermen Council (GNCFC), Ghana Industrial Trawlers Association (GITA), Ghana Inshore Fishermen Association (GIFA), National Fish Processors and Traders Association (NAFPTA)

6.2.4 Transparency: Road Infrastructure and Flagship Projects

Transparency and accountability in Ghana's road sector are critical to curb procurement controversies, minimize massive infrastructural debts, and ensure that the estimated US\$ 37 billion infrastructure deficit is bridged efficiently. Openness fosters citizens' trust guarantees value for money and eliminates political interference in project allocation. Yet Ghana's road and health sector infrastructure projects are perceived to be plagued with corruption, poor supervision, and avoidable cost over runs. Road projects are often initiated without securing sustainable financing to ensure its timely completion. Projects initiated by previous governments are often abandoned after a political transition, leading to deterioration of such uncompleted projects with its attendant cost escalation to bring them back to life. Information of projects to aid citizens' oversight is also not readily available, impeding any public engagement or advocacy for reforms in the road infrastructure sector.

Equally, the health sector suffers from inadequate investments in health-related infrastructure, which tends to undermine access to healthcare for many Ghanaians, especially those in rural and peri-urban communities. Some communities have to travel long distances, sometimes across districts to be able to access healthcare facilities. Data that will enable citizens' advocacy for reform in health delivery infrastructure is also difficult to come by.

To ensure efficiency and value for money in the delivery of roads and government's ambitious health infrastructure projects, commitments were made in the NAP 5 to:

1. Enhance transparency and foster public trust by providing access to road contracts, data on road infrastructure projects, facilitating participatory monitoring, and informed citizens' engagement in decision-making processes in the road infrastructure policy area.
2. Develop and implement a robust transparency mechanism for flagship health infrastructure projects that ensures public disclosure of project data, incorporates independent audits and participatory evaluation to ensure alignment with project goals, specifications and budget.

While acknowledging perceived corruption, lack of transparency and accountability in the roads and health sectors, stakeholders have proposed that the first commitment under the Roads and Flagship Health Infrastructure Delivery commitment should be replaced with the two commitments below while the second old commitment should be maintained.

Two new commitments to replace the first commitment and the second commitment to be maintained.

New commitments

1. Enhance transparency and foster public trust by providing access to road contracts, data on road infrastructure and flagship projects.
2. Facilitating participatory monitoring and informed citizens' engagement in decision-making processes in the road infrastructure policy area.

Old Commitment

3. Develop and implement a robust transparency mechanism for flagship health infrastructure projects that ensure public disclosure of project data, incorporates independent audits and participatory evaluation to ensure alignment with project goals, specifications and budget.

Responsible Institutions:

Lead Institution: Ministry of Roads and Highways

Collaborating Institutions (State):

Ministry of Health, Ghana Health Service, National Road Safety Authority, Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Information, National Development Planning Commission, Ghana Audit Service, Public Interest and Accountability Committee (PIAC), Right to information Commission.

Collaborating CSOs:

Transparency International, Ghana (TI, GH), CoST Sekondi-Takoradi, Ghana Anti-Corruption Coalition, Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative, Ghana Institution of Engineers, Ghana Institute of Architects, Ghana Institute of Planning, Ghana Institution of Surveyors, Civil Society Platform on Oil and Gas, Ghana Chamber of Construction Industry (GhCCI).

6.2.5 Transparency: Transparency in Procurement

Public procurement in Ghana faces challenges such as inconsistent compliance with procurement laws, limited capacity and knowledge gaps among stakeholders, and weak monitoring and oversight. Issues like real and perceived corruption, political interference, and resistance to digital transformation undermine transparency and efficiency. Additionally, unreliable digital infrastructure disrupts e-procurement operations. Many small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) are also excluded due to limited awareness and accessibility.

The Commitment

Enhance procurement transparency and accountability through improved digital infrastructure, compliance frameworks, citizen engagement, social audits, and anti-corruption collaboration.

Responsible Institutions:

Lead Institution: Public Procurement Authority

Collaborating Institutions (State):

Ministry of Finance, Information Services Department, Ministry of Local Government, Chieftaincy and Religious Affairs and Ghana Audit Service

Collaborating CSOs:

SEND Ghana, BudgIT Ghana, Ghana Anti-Corruption Coalition, Ghana Institute of Surveyors, Ghana Institute of Procurement and Supply-Chain Management, Ghana Chamber of Construction Industry (GhCCI)

6.3 PARTICIPATION

6.3.1 Citizens Complaint Centre

The establishment of a Citizens' Complaint Centre was conceived as a mechanism to facilitate citizens' participation in ensuring quality public service delivery, by providing feedback to enable continuous improvement and access to these services. This policy area was carried over from NAP 4. It was not implemented largely due to lack of ownership, as it was not clear which institution was to take the lead on it. Following consultations with some key stakeholders, a consensus has emerged on who is taking responsibility for its implementation, hence the decision to include it in NAP 5.

After two years of implementation of the NAP 5, the Centre has not been established. However instead of establishing an entirely new Citizens' Complaint Centre which was the intent of the commitment, the stakeholders have suggested upgrading and expanding of existing feedback mechanisms through the introduction of inclusive, technology-driven platforms, such as a 24-hour National Call Center, and strengthening coordination across institutions to ensure timely and effective responses to public input on policy and service delivery.

The New Commitment

To improve citizen participation by upgrading and expanding existing feedback mechanisms through the introduction of inclusive, technology-driven platforms, such as a 24-hour national call center, and strengthening coordination across institutions to ensure timely and effective responses to public input on policy and service delivery.

Responsible Institutions:

Lead Institution – Information Services Department

Collaborating Institutions (State):

Public Sector Reform Secretariat, Lands Commission, Ghana Health Service, Ghana Immigration Service, Driver and Vehicle Licensing Authority, Office of the Head of the Civil Service, Passport Office, Births and Deaths Registry, Office of the Registrar of Companies, Ministry of the Interior.

Collaborating CSOs:

Penplusbytes, Media Foundation for West Africa, Ghana Anti-Corruption Coalition (GACC), Transparency International, Ghana (TI, GH) , Center for Democratic Development (CDD), Institute for Democratic Governance (IDEG), Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative (CHRI).

6.3.2 Participation: Gender Equality

Women constitute 50.7 percent of Ghana's population but only 15 percent of them are in national parliament⁶. Again, less than six percent of them get elected in District-level elections⁷. The enhancement of women's direct participation in political processes in Ghana has been a topical issue in the country for more than two decades. This was recognised by NAP 5 and a commitment made to address it by fashioning out legislation to this effect. The commitment was, however, not met. Some progress was however made by drafting an Affirmative Action Bill. Though the government indicated that it was committed to passing the Bill, most stakeholders believed at the time that without a strong push, the Bill may not be passed. The Affirmative Action Bill was passed into law and assented to by the President in September 2024. A national sensitization campaign for the Act was launched on the 30th July 2025. However, with the new Act enacted, stakeholders want the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection to rededicate efforts at effective implementation of the Act by developing a Legislative Instrument to aid implementation of the Affirmative Action (Gender Equity) Act, 2024 (Act 1121). A new commitment has therefore been proposed by the stakeholders as a replacement for the old one which is already achieved.

⁶ <https://www.blogs.worldbank.org>

⁷⁷ <https://www.mfwa.org/barely-6-of-women-get-elected-in-district-level-elections-in-ghana-media-must-help-change-the-narrative>

The Commitment is to:

Ensure the progressive increase in women's political participation at all levels of government, by developing an LI to aid implementation of the Affirmative Action (Gender Equity) Act, 2024 (Act 1121)

Responsible Institutions:

Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection.

Collaborating Institutions:

Ministry of Local Government, Chieftaincy and Religious Affairs, Office of the Attorney General and Ministry of Justice.

Collaborating CSOs:

The Coalition on Affirmative Action, The Women's Manifesto, NORSAAC, Gender Centre, Abantu for Development, WiLDAF, Ghana Federation of Disability Organizations (GFDO), Institute for Democratic Governance (IDEG), Center for Democratic Development (CDD) Centre for Local Government Advocacy, Voice Ghana.

6.3.3 Participation: Citizen Participation in Local Government

This commitment was carried over from NAP 4 and anchored on the widespread concern about the lack of accountability of Metropolitan, Municipal, and District Chief Executives (MMDCEs) to their respective constituents. It is believed that MMDCEs are non-responsive to citizens at the sub-national level because they are appointed by the President. Many hold the view that, if the positions were made elective, it will enable citizens to participate more meaningfully in local governance and will make MMDCEs more responsive to the demands and aspirations of their constituents. During implementation of NAP 4, the NPP government, initiated discussions on the subject, but soon hit a snag, as there was no by-partisan agreement on whether to make the elections partisan. Public interest in the subject remains high, hence the decision to re-introduce it in NAP 5. After two years of implementation of the NAP 5, there is still strong national consensus that the Metropolitan, Municipal, and District Chief Executives should be elected rather than appointed. However, there is no consensus regarding how these elections should be conducted either partisan or non-partisan. To stimulate further discussions on these topical national issues, the stakeholders recommended that the two commitments should be maintained. However, with respect to the commitment to enhance Opportunities for Political

Participation of Persons with Disability by passing the Persons with Disability Re-enactment Bill, and the accompanying Legislative Instruments, they proposed the following:

- A Reintroduction of the Persons with Disability Bill.
- Passage of the Bill and accompanying Legislative Instruments.
- Strengthening inclusion and accessibility in political participation.
- Promotion of participation of Persons with Disability in governance processes.

The Commitment

The commitment is two-fold.

First, the government and stakeholders commit to Enhance Citizens' Participation in Local Government, through the Election of MMDCEs.

The second commitment is to Enhance Opportunities for Political Participation of Persons with Disability, by passing the Persons with Disability Re-enactment Bill, and the accompanying legislative instruments.

Responsible Institutions:

Ministry of Local Government, Chieftaincy and Religious Affairs.

Collaborating Institutions:

Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection, Office of the Attorney General and Ministry of Justice.

Collaborating CSOs:

Ghana Federation of Disability Organizations, Institute for Democratic Governance (IDEG), Center for Democratic Development (CDD) Centre for Local Government Advocacy, VOICE Ghana.

6.4 TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

6.4.1 Misinformation and Disinformation

There is a thin line between Misinformation and Disinformation. The American Psychological Association defines Misinformation as false or inaccurate information; and Disinformation as false information deliberately intended to mislead audiences⁸. It appears the difference between the two is that misinformation may not be deliberate, but disinformation is deliberate. Be that as it may, both can be injurious to the social construct and can be destabilizing if not checked. In recent times some political activists have used online news portals to spread falsehood to create public disquiet, or to cast slur on their political opponents. These acts tend to sow social discord and inhibit the construct of social cohesion.

Stakeholders in the NAP 5 co-creation process strongly felt there was a need for a commitment to address the menace, hence its inclusion in NAP 5. Two commitments were proposed by stakeholders in the NAP 5 to help curtail the spread of misinformation and disinformation. The first was to implement structures to combat Misinformation / Disinformation on digital platforms and the second commitment to strengthen the provisions in the Electronic Communications Act, 2008 and the Criminal Offences Act, 1960 to deter misinformation and disinformation on digital platforms. The second commitment was to strengthen the provisions in the Electronic Communications Act, 2008 and the Criminal Offences Act, 1960 to deter misinformation and disinformation on digital platforms.

The fight against misinformation and disinformation is ongoing. The Ministry of Communication, Digital Technology and Innovation has initiated the drafting of a specific Bill to establish regulatory structures for digital platforms supported by commitments under the Open Government Partnership. A Framework on Media Literacy/Public Education & Fact Checking was developed and piloted ahead of the 2024 elections. A baseline assessment of existing human rights legislation has been conducted. To sustain the current momentum in the fight against misinformation and disinformation, stakeholders have argued that the commitments should be maintained as it directly advances accountability and integrity in the digital space and this has become critical for democratic governance. According to the stakeholders, the commitment also aligns with the National Digital Agenda and efforts to maintain peaceful, credible elections and public discourse. The stakeholders have however, suggested inclusion of the following as milestone activities:

⁸ <https://www.apa.org/topics/journalism-facts/misinformation-disinformation>

- Provision of a Technology Dashboard to enhance coordination among the various stakeholders (NMC, CHRAJ, Security Agencies, Fact-checking networks) and ensure real-time information sharing during disinformation events, a shared Technology Dashboard should be developed and hosted by Information Service Department.
- Development of a Guidebook: A practical Guidebook on Countering Disinformation for Public Sector Servants should be developed to standardize responses and educate government communicators on ethical information dissemination.

The Commitment

The commitment is in two-fold. The first commitment under this policy area is to implement structures to combat Misinformation / Disinformation on digital platforms.

The second commitment is to strengthen the provisions in the Electronic Communications Act, 2008 and the Criminal Offences Act, 1960 to deter misinformation and disinformation on digital platforms.

Responsible Institutions:

Information Services Department

Collaborating Institutions:

Ministry of Communications, Digital Technology and Innovations and National Media Commission, National Commission on Civic Education (NCCE), CHRAJ, Ministry of Education

Collaborating CSOs:

Penplusbytes, Media Foundation for West Africa, Odikro.

6.4.2 Technology and Innovation: Data sharing and intermediation of public service delivery platforms

To maintain sanity, prevent abuse, and advance the integrity of online transactions and news portals, the government has set out to develop the Ghana Government Enterprise Architecture and eGovernment Interoperability Framework (GGEA & eGIF). This is an ambitious agenda to transform government operations and service delivery. The government is investing heavily

in data centre infrastructure, systems, and networking capabilities to create an enabling environment for ICT-based business transformation.

To ensure that government's transformational efforts yield maximum impact, standard framework for business processes, information, technologies, and organizational structure in a coordinated fashion, with best practices, guidelines, and recommendations for all aspects of government organization's digitalization adaption, the Ghana Government Enterprise Architecture and eGovernment Interoperability Framework (GGEA & eGIF) were developed.

These two documents ideally should provide the mechanism to reinforce order and provide the citizens security and confidence to use any digital solution as mentioned above in the case of the virtual/digital environment.

Government institutions often undertake ICT projects without ensuring that Interoperability and EA standards are adhered to and weeks/months down the line we experience challenges which usually call for redesign, reconfiguration, redevelopment or deployment with huge financial implications.

The GGEA & eGIF are intended to bring sanity in the use of ICT to engender transformation and growth of the economy.

If MDAs are to meet the challenges of a modern digital economy, defining and effectively implementing an Enterprise Architecture framework is even more important now than it was in 2008 when it was first developed, and grows more urgent year by year.

The data sharing and intermediation of public service delivery platforms policy area adopted for the Ghana OGP NAP 5 will ride on the back of the GGEA and eGIF standard documents to enhance digital civic space to address issues among others related to the following:

- Systems/platform comply with the documents and are mindful of privacy of citizens.
- Have measures and strategy to address cybersecurity.
- Open Data and Access to Information etc.

The Commitment

- The commitment is to strengthen data sharing and intermediation among public service delivery platforms to enhance digital civic space through the OGP process.

Responsible Institutions:

Lead Institution: Ministry of Communication, Digital Technology and Innovations (MoCDTI) / National Information Technology Agency (NITA)

Collaborating Institutions:

MDAs, MMDAs, Cyber Security Authorities, Data Protection Agency,

Collaborating CSOs:

Open Data Alliance, Universities (Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology (KUST), University of Ghana, University of Cape Coast (UCC), Ghana Telecom, Ashesi)

6.5 OPEN PARLIAMENT

Parliament is supposed to, and indeed, seen as acting for, and on behalf of citizens. However, a huge gap exists between citizens and their elected representatives. Ghanaians have often complained about not being consulted on major decisions that their parliament makes, and again, do not have regular access to parliamentary proceedings.

The Ghana OGP Multi-Stakeholder Forum (MSF) has always had representation from Parliament, but the role of Parliamentarians in the Ghana OGP process is only now being fashioned out, with some commitments on Open Parliament in NAP 4 seeing some commendable traction as evident in the findings of the NAP 4 performance assessment in section 2.5.2.

The Open Parliament commitments in NAP 5 seeks to build on the achievements of NAP 4, by recognising the need for institutionalisation of OGP in Parliament and for mainstreaming OGP principles of transparency, accountability, participation, and the deployment of technology to enhance the first three principles in the workings of Parliament.

The Parliament of Ghana has made three substantive commitments under NAP 5. The commitments reflect the new role that Ghana's Parliament has carved for itself in Ghana's OGP process. They were:

1. Establish oversight mechanism in parliament to ensure achievement of the national OGP commitments.
2. Enhance access to information on parliament's work in an easily accessible, user friendly, and timely manner.
3. Increase engagement between Parliament and citizens.

Ghana has officially established an Open Parliament Steering Committee mandated to oversee the implementation of the Open Parliament Action Plan in the Parliament of Ghana as at December 2025.

Regarding the commitment to enhance information on Parliament's work in an easily accessible, user friendly, and timely manner, a specialized Citizens Bureau has been established by Parliament to bridge the gap between Parliament and the public. The Citizens Bureau is established to provide Civil Society Organizations and the general public direct access to legislative data and schedules. Parliament has also established the Parliamentary Library Services as a research repository that provides public information services regarding Parliamentary history and knowledge.

On the commitment to increase engagement between Parliament and citizens, Parliament has implemented innovative initiatives intended to enhance citizens engagement. Initiatives such as the ongoing "My Parliament Experience" programme welcomes community delegations directly to the House of Representatives. Groups like market women associations, high school student bodies and professional bodies frequently visit Parliament to learn at first-hand how Parliament conducts its legislative duties. Similarly, the open or public gallery in the Parliament of Ghana is designed to promote transparency, citizen participation and civic education. It allows constituents and individual citizens to freely observe proceedings without prior notice reinforcing Parliament's commitment to deepening citizens' engagement.

However, despite the tremendous work executed by the Parliament of Ghana relative to the three commitments, there remains some outstanding activities to be undertaken by Parliament in the NAP 5. Parliament is scheduled to evaluate all OGP related activities and officially

report on progress and performance by the year 2027. The OGP stakeholders have therefore recommended that all the three commitments should be maintained till 2027 to allow Parliament to complete all planned activities. The stakeholders also recommend that Parliament should conduct public hearings with Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs).

The Commitments are:

1. Establish oversight mechanism in Parliament to ensure achievement of the national OGP commitments.
2. Enhance access to information on Parliament's work in an easily accessible, user friendly, and timely manner.
3. Increase engagement between Parliament and citizens.

Responsible Institutions:

Lead Institution: Parliament of Ghana

Collaborating Institution: Parliamentary Service of Ghana

Collaborating CSOs:

Ghana Parliamentary Monitoring Organizations Network (GPMON), Parliamentary Network Africa (PN Africa), Centre for Democratic Development (CDD-Ghana), Transparency International, Ghana (TI, GH), Penplusbytes, Odikro.

6.6 JUSTICE POLICY AREA

The Justice policy area is being introduced into Ghana's OGP for the first time as a stand-alone since Ghana joined the initiative in 2011. It was adopted because of persistent demands from stakeholders especially those working in the justice delivery space, who argued that having a commitment on this policy area will help expedite reforms to justice delivery in Ghana. The proposal was led by the Legal Resources Centre (LRC), representing Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) with support from the Grassroot Justice Network, and in collaboration with the implementing state institutions, being the Ministry of the Interior (MoI) and the Legal Aid Commission (LAC).

The policy area focuses on two main commitments, being the passage into law of the Community Service Bill and the Passage into Law of the Legal Aid Commission's draft Legislative Instrument and Legal Aid Commission (Implementation of Paralegal System) Regulations 2024.

6.6.1 Justice: Pass the Community Service Bill into Law

This commitment seeks to introduce community service as an alternative to incarceration for minor offences in Ghana, by passing into law the Community Service Bill. The passage of the Community Service Bill will foster open government as it will make justice delivery transparent, accessible, and equitable.

Two years into implementation of the NAP 5, the Ministry of the Interior has reported progress towards the commitments. A draft Bill has been prepared and submitted to the Office of the Attorney General and Ministry of Justice. According to reports from the Ministry of the Interior, a draft Community Service Bill has been prepared and sent to Parliament. The Community Service Bill is expected to be passed into Law and assented to by the President by 2027.

The commitment is in three-fold components:

1. Pass the Community Sentencing Bill into Law by 2026.
2. Create public awareness of the law.
3. Build the capacity of stakeholders for smooth implementation of the law.

Responsible Institutions:

Lead Institution: Ministry of the Interior

Collaborating Institutions (State):

Law Reform Commission, Ghana Prisons Service, Ghana Police Service, Department of Social Welfare, Office of the Head of Local Government Service, Public Services Commission

Collaborating CSOs:

Legal Resources Centre (LRC), POS Foundation, Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative, Africa Office, Rural Initiative for Self-Empowerment (RISE) Ghana, Centre for Social Mobilization and Sustainable Development (Songtaba), NORSAAC, Centre for Active Learning and Integrated Development, Rural Women and Youth Empowerment for Development, West Africa Network for Peace Ghana, Africa Disability Institute, Women with Disability and Development Advocacy Organisation, Global Action for Women Empowerment, Gender Reproductive Health Advocacy Youth Network, FIDA Ghana, Volta Educational Renaissance Foundation, Nutifafa Africa Women Foundation.

6.6.2 Justice: Pass into law the draft Legal Aid Commission Legislative Instrument and Paralegal Framework for legal aid delivery in Ghana.

The commitment aims at the passage into law of the Legal Aid Commission Legislative Instrument, including paralegal framework for enhancing the delivery of legal aid and people centered justice in Ghana.

It was indicated that the commitment was in two (2) fold, (i) to pass the Legal Aid Commission Law and (ii) to develop a framework for Paralegals in increasing legal services in the country.

According to report from Legal Aid Commission, a consultant had been engaged in developing the framework and had indicated that by April 2026 the Commission would have the draft for onward submission to the Office of the Attorney General and Ministry of Justice (Drafting Division) which will later be submitted to Parliament.

Based on the developments with respect to the commitments, stakeholders agreed that the commitments should be maintained till the year 2027.

The commitment is in two-fold components:

1. Pass into law the draft Legal Aid Commission Legislative Instrument and paralegal framework for legal aid delivery in Ghana.
2. Create public awareness/sensitization on the legislative instrument and paralegal guide for legal aid delivery, when passed into law.

Responsible Institutions:

Lead Institution: Legal Aid Commission

Collaborating Institutions (State):

Ministry of Justice and Office of Attorney General, Law Reform Commission, Ghana Prisons Service, Ghana Police Service, Department of Social Welfare, Office of the Head of Local Government Service, Public Services Commission

Collaborating CSOs:

Legal Resources Centre (LRC), POS Foundation, Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative, Africa Office, Rural Initiative for Self-Empowerment, Ghana, Bolgatanga, Upper East Region, Centre for Social Mobilization and Sustainable Development, Songtaba, Tamale, NORSAAC, Tamale, Centre for Active Learning and Integrated Development, Tamale, Rural Women and Youth Empowerment for Development, Tamale, West Africa Network for Peace, Ghana, Tamale, Africa Disability Institute, Volta region, Women with Disability and Development Advocacy Organization, Volta region, Global Action for Women Empowerment, Volta region, Gender Reproductive Health Advocacy Youth Network, Volta region, FIDA Ghana, Volta Educational Renaissance Foundation, Nutifafa Africa Women Foundation, Volta region.

7.0 IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

The OGP Multi-Stakeholder Forum (MSF), co-chaired by the Minister of State, Public Sector Reforms and the Executive Director, Transparency International, Ghana, shall oversee the implementation of the agreed commitments. The MSF will be supported by the national OGP Secretariat, hosted by the Public Sector Reform Secretariat (PSRS). Following the adoption and publication of the Revised 5th National Action Plan by the MSF, a 5-member team, made up of Secretariat staff and MSF members would be constituted to hold bilateral meetings with all implementing agencies to remind them of their commitments, discuss their proposed approaches to implementation, and to clarify funding sources for implementation.

As the coordinating body, the MSF, through the Ghana OGP Secretariat, will review and finalise reporting templates to be completed by implementing agencies, and shall convene quarterly review meetings to deliberate on progress of implementation. At the end or beginning of each year, the MSF shall cause to be organised, an annual assessment of progress, the report of which shall be submitted for stakeholder discussion and suggestions on how to make faster and sustained progress.

7.1 Role of Collaborators

Two categories of collaborators have been identified for the purpose of implementation of this revised national action plan. The first category of collaborators, described as Institutional Collaborators, are state institutions that have an interest in a particular commitment but do not have direct mandate to lead on its implementation. Such institutions can offer technical advice or provide logistical and other forms of support for achieving the commitment.

The second category of collaborators, described as CSO collaborators, are non-state actors with interest and technical knowledge of the issues that lie at the heart of the commitment. As accountability actors, their role is to prompt and demand action on the commitments. They also are to make input into policy formulation, and to shape discussions around planned reforms based on their experiences.

During quarterly and annual review meetings, lead agencies and their collaborators will work closely to assess progress and identify challenges to implementation of their commitments. Annual performance assessments shall be made against the set milestones for the commitments.

7.2 Conclusion

There is no doubt that, the preparation of NAP 5 and subsequently the revised NAP 5 has been the most rigorous in Ghana's history of action plan development. From bilateral engagements with commitment proponents, to multi-stakeholder training on co-creation, actual commitment formulation, two national consultative workshops, validation, and adoption by MSF, we have ensured that NAP 5 will escape the fate of previous action plans, which were either unrealistic in terms of ambition, or lacked clarity in terms of ownership. During the Refresh process, NAP 5 was subjected to consultative workshops, validation and adoption by the MSF ensuring that these revisions will support impactful delivery.

The Ghana OGP stakeholder front has also broadened way beyond the usual, bringing into its realm, stakeholders from the power, fisheries, digitalization sectors, and procurement creating opportunities for reforms across a much broader sphere of the country's political, social and economic life.

With clear roles defined for stakeholders in NAP 5, and with a framework for progress monitoring fashioned out, it is expected that implementation will be much better than previously.

APPENDIX I

Commitment Template			
6.1.1 Accountability: Asset Declaration			
Commitment 1 starts January 2024 and Ends June 2027 Commitment 2 starts January 2026 and Ends June 2027 Commitment 3 starts January 2024 and Ends June 2027			
Old Commitment			
Lead implementing agency/actor	Office of the Attorney General and Ministry of Justice		
Commitment description			
Problem to be addressed	The commitment seeks to reform the existing law and practice with respect to Asset Declaration, to give better effect to checks against public sector corruption.		
The commitment	1. Pass the Conduct of Public Officers bill into law, ensuring that provisions on assets declaration require verification and come with severe sanctions for non-compliance. 2. Develop regulations to fully operationalize the Conduct of Public Officers’ bill when passed into law. 3. Publish a Public Financial Management Compliance League Table for Public Institutions and apply the necessary sanctions as stated in the PFM Act for non- compliance.		
Contribution of commitment to solving problem	- Commitment 1 &2, if implemented, will help address public sector corruption. - Commitment 3 will ensure compliance with the provisions of the Public Financial Management Act.		
Relevance of commitment to OGP values	- Commitments 1&2 are critical to the realization of OGP values of accountability and anti-corruption. - Commitment 3 is relevant in advancing accountability in the management of public financial resources.		
Additional information			
Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable		Start Date:	End Date:

Draft Bill approved by Cabinet.		January, 2024	December 2024
Final Bill drafted by AG Department.		January, 2025	December 2025
Public consultations held by parliament on the Bill		January, 2026	December, 2026
Regulations to the new Act drafted.		January, 2026	December, 2026
Framework for the league table developed.		January, 2024	December, 2024
Public consultations on the draft framework held		January, 2025	December, 2025
Draft framework finalized.		January, 2026	December, 2026
- Bill is passed by Parliament and assented to by the President. - Regulations to the new Act passed. - First league table published		January, 2027	June, 2027
Contact information			
Name of responsible person from implementing agency		Hon. Dr. Dominic Akurtinga Ayine - for Commitment 1&2 Hon. Dr. Cassiel Ato Baah Forson for Commitment 3 (PFM Compliance League Table)	
Title, Department		Attorney General and Minister of Justice, Office of the Attorney General and Ministry of Justice (Commitment 1&2) Minister, Ministry of Finance (Commitment 3)	
Email and Phone		info@mojagd.gov.gh +233-030-266-7609 (Attorney General) Info @mofep.gov.gh- +233-302-747-197 (Minister of Finance)	
Other Actors Involved	State actors involved	Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ), Controller and Accountant General's Department (CAGD), Public Procurement Authority (PPA), Internal Audit Agency (IAA), Ghana Revenue Authority (GRA), Bank of Ghana (BoG), Ghana Audit Service,	

		Parliamentary Service.
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	Public Financial Management (PFM) Coalition, Economic Governance Platform (EGP), Ghana Anti-Corruption Coalition (GACC), Transparency International, Ghana (TI, GH), Center for Democratic Development (CDD), Institute for Democratic Governance (IDEG).

Commitment Template	
6.1.2 Accountability: Witness Protection Act	
Commitment Starts January 2024 and Ends June 2027	
Old Commitment	
Lead implementing agency/actor	Office of the Attorney General and Ministry of Justice
Commitment description	
Problem to be addressed	Lack of protection and assistance to persons exposed to severe danger from witnessing in court proceeding for criminal offences.
The commitment	Provide effective protection for persons who are exposed to danger for witnessing in criminal prosecutions, by passing regulations to the Witness Protection Act, 2018 (Act 975) and setting up the Witness Protection Agency.
Contribution of commitment to solving problem	Commitment will ensure that witnesses in criminal trials especially corruption trials feel safe to testify.
Relevance of commitment to OGP values	Commitment is relevant to the OGP value of accountability in public service, rule of law, and the fight against corruption.

Additional information		
Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable		Start Date: End Date:
Regulations to fully operationalize the Witness Protection Act developed		January, 2024 December, 2024
Regulations to the Witness Protection Act passed		January, 2025 December, 2025
Institutional framework for implementation of the Act established		January, 2026 December, 2026
Public sensitised on witness protection arrangements		January, 2027 June, 2027
Contact information		
Name of responsible person from implementing agency		Hon. Dr. Dominic Akurtinga Ayine
Title, Department		Attorney General and Minister of Justice, Office of the Attorney General and Ministry of Justice
Email and Phone		info@mojagd.gov.gh +233-030-266-7609
Other Actors Involved	State actors involved	Criminal Investigations Department (CID) of the Ghana Police Service, Economic and Organized Crime Office (EOCO), National Investigation Bureau (NIB), Commission for Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ).
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	Ghana Anti-Corruption Coalition (GACC), Transparency International, Ghana (TI, GH),

Commitment Template			
6.1.3 Accountability: Public Accounts Committee and Audit Report Implementation			
Commitment Starts November 2024 and Ends June 2027			
Old Commitment			
Lead implementing agency/actor	Internal Audit Agency		
Commitment description			
Problem to be addressed	The Public Accounts Committee (PAC) of Parliament has observed that some Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) fail to implement recommendations contained in its report. This is due to the weak implementation capacity of MDAs		
The commitment	Ensure effective implementation of Audit recommendations from Internal Auditors, External Auditors, Audit Committees and of Public Accounts Committee on the reports of the Auditor-General and Management Letters by Public Institutions by building the capacity of Internal Audit Units (IAUs) Audit Committees, Heads and Boards Public Institutions to implement the new Audit Report Recommendations and Implementation Instructions (ARR&I).		
Contribution of commitment to solving problem	The commitment, if implemented, will help curb corruption and abuses in the management and utilization of public financial resources.		
Relevance of commitment to OGP values	The commitment is relevant to the OGP values of accountability and an enabler of the fight against corruption.		
Additional information			
Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable		Start Date:	End Date:
Training manual on basic accounting and records keeping developed for training audit committees.		January, 2024	December, 2024
- Training for MDAs in the various zones organized. - Training for Audit Committees, Internal Audit Units and Heads of Public Institutions conducted		January, 2025	December, 2025
Training for the MMDAs in the various zones organized.		January, 2026	December, 2026

Guidance notes and Standard Operating Procedures developed to guide audit committees.		January, 2027	June, 2027
Contact information			
Name of responsible person from implementing agency		Thomas Ashaley Thompson -Aryee	
Title, Department		Director General, Internal Audit Agency	
Email and Phone		iaamails@iaa.gov.gh +233-362-196941	
Other Actors Involved	State actors involved	Parliament of Ghana, Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ)	
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	Ghana Anti-Corruption Coalition (GACC), Transparency International, Ghana (TI, GH)	

Commitment Template			
6.1.4 Accountability: Anti-money Laundering/ Combating the Financing of Terrorism/Combating Proliferation Financing (AML/CTF/CPF)			
Commitment Starts January 2024 and Ends June, 2027			
Old Commitment			
Lead implementing agency/actor	Financial Intelligence Centre (FIC)		
Commitment description			
Problem to be addressed	Ghana was blacklisted by the EU in May 2020 for lapses in the country’s AML /CTF regimes. Ghana responded to the blacklisting by enacting the Anti-Money Laundering Act, 2020 (Act 1044). Ghana was subsequently removed from the blacklist. The problem the commitment seeks to address is to avoid being blacklisted again.		
What is the commitment?	The commitment is to effectively implement the Anti-Money Laundering Act, 2020 (Act 1044) to ensure that Ghana does not get blacklisted again for lapses in the country’s AML/CTF/CPF regime.		
Contribution of commitment to solving problem	The commitment is expected to mitigate any money laundering and terrorism financing risks in Ghana’s economic sphere, and to avoid future blacklisting.		
Relevance of commitment to OGP values	Commitment will ensure implementation of Ghana’s international obligations relating to Anti-Money Laundering and terrorism financing. It will also hold all economic actors accountable for their actions in stemming / preventing money laundering and terrorism financing in Ghana.		
Additional information			
Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable		Start Date:	End Date:
Stakeholder consultations for the development of regulations held.		January 2024	December, 2024
Awareness creation events among relevant stakeholders organized.		January, 2025	December 2025

- Competent authorities trained in detecting AML/CTF risks. - ICT infrastructure for hosting BO central register upgraded and all licenses renewed.			
Information sharing protocol / platform created for competent authorities		January, 2026	December 2026
- Facilitate the approval of the Anti-Money Laundering Regulations under the Anti-Money Laundering Act, 2020 (Act 1044). - Conduct an AML/CTF/CPF compliance assessment and provide regulatory training for at least 5 regions involving dealers in precious metals and stones across Ghana. - Organize at least one (1) AML/CTF/CPF capacity-building workshop for the General Legal Council and Legal Practitioners to strengthen regulatory oversight and compliance in the legal sector.		June 2026	December 2026
Facilitate the final review of the Non-Profit Organization Bill and submit to Cabinet for consideration.		June 2026	March 2027
Capacity building for public officers and Non-State Actors.		June 2026	June 2027
Implementation of Anti-Money Laundering Act, 2020 (Act 1044) sustained		January, 2027	June, 2027
Contact information			
Name of responsible person from implementing agency		Mr. Albert Kwadwo Twum Boafo – Financial Intelligence Centre Mrs. Maame Samma Peprah – Office of the Registrar of Companies	
Title, Department		Chief Executive Officer, FIC Registrar of Companies, ORC	
Email and Phone		info@fic.gov.gh +233-302-665-252 (FIC) info@rgd.gov.gh +233-30-266-4691 (ORC)	
Other Actors Involved	State actors involved	Economic and Organized Crime Office (EOCO)	

		Ghana Audit Service Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	Ghana Anti-Corruption Coalition (GACC), Transparency International, Ghana (TI, GH), Center for Democratic Development (CDD). Institute for Democratic Governance (IDEG), Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative (CHRI), West African Civil Society Institute (WACSI).

Commitment Template	
6.1.5 Accountability: Enabling CHRAJ's Administrative Justice Delivery Mandate	
Commitment Starts January 2024 and Ends June, 2027	
On-going Commitment	
Lead implementing agency/actor	Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ)
Commitment description	
Problem to be addressed	The Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice's statute of establishment assigns it an ombudsman role, to protect the citizens from abuse by public office holders and denial of services due them (citizens) by right. It is however generally believed that the Commission has not paid good enough attention to its ombudsman functions, partly due to logistical and budgetary constraints. This commitment is therefore intended to ensure that, the required infrastructure and investments are made during NAP 5's implementation to enable CHRAJ rise to the challenge of extending ombudsman services to the citizenry.

What is the commitment?		The commitment is to develop a comprehensive online/web-based complaint and redress system on all mandate areas of the Commission to enable it to perform its administrative justice delivery mandate better.	
Contribution of commitment to solving problem		The commitment, if implemented, will enable CHRAJ better perform its administrative justice, and ombudsman functions.	
Relevance of commitment to OGP values		The commitment will help to hold state institutions accountable for their service delivery mandate.	
Additional information			
Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable		Start Date:	End Date:
Web-based system developed		January 2024	December, 2024
CHRAJ offices nationwide networked		January, 2025	December 2025
Web- based system piloted.		January, 2026	December 2026
Roll out and integrate the online/web-based complaint and redress system in all 16 regional and 2 sub-regional offices, and at least 20 district offices		June 2026	June 2027
Web-based system fully activated for citizens' access.		January, 2027	December, 2027
Contact information			
Name of responsible person from implementing agency		Commissioner Joseph Akanjolenur Whittal	
Title, Department		Commissioner, CHRAJ	
Email and Phone		info@chraj.gov.gh ,+233-302662150	
Other Actors Involved	State actors involved	Public Sector Reform Secretariat	

	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	Center for Democratic Development (CDD). Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative (CHRI), Institute for Democratic Governance (IDEG),

Commitment Template	
6.1.6 Accountability: Health Service Delivery	
Commitment Starts January 2024 and Ends June, 2027	
On-going Commitment	
Lead implementing agency/actor	Ministry of Health Ministry of Finance
Commitment description	
Problem to be addressed	Health is a universal human rights grounded in the UN Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights. The covenant grants everyone the right of access to health services they need, when, and where they need them, at costs that are affordable. However, the quality of healthcare services provided by some service providers in Ghana, leaves a lot to be desired.
What is the commitment?	The commitment is in two-fold. The first commitment is to: Ensure greater accountability in the health sector by establishing digital platforms to facilitate complaints and feedback on quality-of-service delivery.

	The second is to: Uncap the NHIA funds to ensure prompt disbursement and release of NHIA allocations to primary healthcare centres.		
Contribution of commitment to solving problem	The first commitment will help hold healthcare service providers accountable for the quality of service they deliver, while the second will ensure that financial resources needed to enhance their operations are made available timeously.		
Relevance of commitment to OGP values	The commitment will help to hold state institutions accountable for their service delivery mandate.		
Additional information			
Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable		Start Date:	End Date:
- Establishment of digital platforms commissioned and operationalized by Government. - Notice of government intent to uncap the NHIA fund served.		January 2024	December, 2024
- Digital platforms piloted. - Draft amendment Bill to uncap NHIA developed.		January, 2025	December 2025
Digital platform fully operationalized		January, 2026	December 2026
Develop, pilot, and operationalize a real-time hospital bed availability digital system in at least 3 regional and teaching hospitals in Ghana to improve referral coordination and reduce delays in emergency healthcare delivery		June 2026	June 2027
Citizens sensitized on the existence of the digital platforms.		January, 2027	December, 2027
Contact information			
Name of responsible person from implementing agency	Hon. Kwabena Mintah Akandoh Hon. Dr. Cassiel Ato Baah Forson		
Title, Department	Minister of Health, Ministry of Health Minister of Finance, Ministry of Finance		

Email and Phone		info@moh.gov.gh , +233-302665651 (Ministry of Health) Info@mofep.gov.gh , +233-302-747-197 (Ministry of Finance)
Other Actors Involved	State actors involved	Ghana Health Service
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	BudgiT Ghana, SEND Ghana, National NGO Coalition on Health, SEND Ghana, National NGO Coalition on Health.

Commitment Template	
6.2. TRANSPARENCY	
6.2.1 Power Purchasing Agreements	
Commitment Starts January 2024 and Ends June 2027	
On-going Commitment	
Lead implementing agency/actor	Ministry of Energy and Green Transition

Commitment description		
Problem to be addressed	• Opaque Power Purchase Agreements have created major governance and cost risks in Ghana's power sector. Because these contracts are often negotiated behind closed doors and not publicly disclosed, citizens, regulators, and oversight institutions cannot properly assess whether they deliver value for money, and their terms — tariffs, capacity payments, and other embedded obligations — escape scrutiny until their costs are already locked in. This lack of transparency increases the risk of corruption, weakens accountability, and has contributed to inefficient contract terms that raise electricity costs for consumers and expose the public purse to avoidable financial liabilities, resulting in excess capacity, mounting arrears, and rigid payment obligations that have required dozens of PPAs to be renegotiated and cleared at huge cost.	
The commitment	The commitment is: • Enhance transparency in power-sector contracting by ensuring public access to Power Purchase Agreements and related contracting information, and by establishing a clear legal and institutional framework for open and accountable disclosure.	
Contribution of commitment to solving problem	• By making PPAs and related contracting information publicly accessible, this commitment closes the space in which rent seeking and corruption could potentially take root in PPA negotiations. Public disclosure subjects contract terms to scrutiny by citizens, regulators, and oversight institutions, making it harder for officials to negotiate or approve self-serving terms without detection. As seen in other sectors, disclosure does not eliminate risk entirely, but it makes poor or compromised decisions easier to identify and harder to defend. A clear legal and institutional framework also ensures this accountability outlasts any single administration.	
Relevance of commitment to OGP values	• The required disclosures will advance the OGP principles of transparency and democratic accountability.	
Additional information		
Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable		End Date:
• Modalities for the disclosure of PPAs established		December 2024
• Develop and launch a disclosure portal to publish electricity contracts		December, 2025
• Establish a standardized procedure for disclosing PPA information.		December 2026

Agreement on a framework to legally mandate full PPA disclosure		January, 2027	December, 2027
Contact information			
Name of responsible person from implementing agency		Hon. John Abdulai Jinapor	
Title, Department		Minister, Ministry of Energy and Green Transition	
Email and Phone		info@energymin.gov.gh , +233-302683961	
Other Actors Involved	State actors involved	Public Utilities Regulatory Commission Electricity Company of Ghana	
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	Energy for Growth Hub Natural Resource Governance Institute (NRGI) Ghana Chamber of Independent Power Producers (IPPs) Coalition of Stakeholders on Electricity Concession Arrangements (COSECA), Africa Centre for Energy Policy (ACEP), Civil Society Platform on Oil and Gas (CSPOG), Economic Governance Platform (EGP), Ghana Anti-Corruption Coalition (GACC), Renewable Energy Association of Ghana.	

Commitment Template			
6.2.2 Transparency: Right to Information			
Commitment Starts January 2024 and Ends June, 2027			
On-going commitment			
Lead implementing agency/actor	Right to Information Commission		
Commitment description			
Problem to be addressed	The Right to Information Law which was a major commitment under NAP-3 was eventually passed by the Parliament of Ghana in March 2019. The Right to Information Commission has since been established to oversee its implementation. The main challenge now is how to roll-out the administrative machinery for its implementation throughout the country.		
The commitment	The commitment is in three-fold: - Create public awareness on the RTI Act, how it operates and obligations of public institutions. - Pass Regulations to fully operationalize the RTI Act. - Provide and secure adequate funding for the implementation of the RTI Act, 2019 (Act 989).		
Contribution of commitment to solving problem	Effective implementation will guarantee citizen’s right to information regardless of their location, as provided for in the constitution of Ghana (Article 21(1))		
Relevance of commitment to OGP values	The commitment is crucial to the realization of the OGP value of well-informed citizenry.		
Additional information			
Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable		Start Date:	End Date:
- IEC materials developed. - Regulations to fully operationalize RTI Act drafted.		January 2024	December 2024
- Additional 250 officers recruited, trained, and deployed to all public institutions.		January 2026	December 2026

• Draft RTI Legislative Instrument (LI) • Lay the Legislative Instrument before Parliament • Secure passage of the RTI Regulations • Secure budgetary allocation for RTI implementation. • Conduct nationwide public awareness campaigns. • Build institutional understanding of RTI procedures		January 2025	June 2027
Contact information			
Name of responsible person from implementing agency		Ms. Genevieve Shirley Lartey, Esq	
Title, Department		Executive Secretary	
Email and Phone		rticommission@rtic.gov.gh +233 302 788353	
Other Actors Involved	State actors involved	Information Services Department	
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	Right to Information Coalition, Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative (CHRI), Center for Democratic Development (CDD)., Media Foundation for West Africa (MFWA).	

Commitment Template			
6.2.3 Transparency: Fisheries			
Commitment Starts January, 2024 and Ends June, 2027			
On-going Commitment			
Lead implementing agency/actor	Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development		
Commitment description			
Problem to be addressed	It is widely believed that the fisheries sector is bedeviled with corruption, and that, this is facilitated by the opacity around decision making in the sector, lack of consultation around policy formulation, and non-disclosure of revenues and their utilization.		
What is the commitment?	The commitment is to pass a new Fisheries Act or amend the existing one to provide for greater transparency in the fisheries sector.		
Contribution of commitment to solving problem	Stakeholders believe that transparency in the fisheries sector will empower citizens to asked critical questions on how the sector is being governed, and that will serve as incentive for improved governance.		
Relevance of commitment to OGP values	The commitment advances the OGP values of open and transparent management of natural resources.		
Additional information			
Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable		Start Date:	End Date:
• Draft Fisheries/ amended Act developed		January 2024	December 2024
• Stakeholder engagement held on draft Bill or amended Bill		January 2025	December 2025
• Draft Bill / amended Bill laid before Parliament		January 2026	December 2026
• Draft and pass new Fisheries and Aquaculture Legislative Instrument.		April 2026	May 2027
• Promote transparency, information disclosure, and accountability in the fisheries sector to support good governance and sustainable resource management.		January 2024	May 2027

Contact information		
Name of responsible person from implementing agency		Hon. Emelia Arthur
Title, Department		Minister, Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development
Email and Phone		info@mofad.gov.gh ,
Other Actors Involved	State actors involved	Fisheries Commission
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	Fisheries Alliance, Centre for Maritime Law and Security, Hen Mpoano, Fisheries Transparency Initiative (FiTi), Environmental Justice Foundation, Ghana Tuna Association (GTA), Ghana National Canoe Fishermen Council (GNCFC), Ghana Industrial Trawlers Association (GITA), Ghana Inshore Fishermen Association (GIFA), National Fish Processors and Traders Association (NAFPTA).

Commitment Template	
6.2.4 Transparency: Road Infrastructure and Flagship projects	
Commitment Starts January 2025 and Ends June, 2027	
On-going commitment	
Lead implementing agency/actor	Ministry of Roads and Highways
Commitment description	
Problem to be addressed	Ghana's roads sector faces significant transparency challenges, marked by weak and inconsistent disclosure practices and limited citizens engagement, which have eroded public trust and hindered effective monitoring. The lack of information on project costs and funding sources has combined with inadequate opportunities for public engagement to undermine accountability in the sector. Similarly, Ghana's flagship health infrastructure projects under the Agenda 111 initiative grapple with perceived opaque procurement processes, restricted public access to information, political interference, and insufficient oversight. These issues, compounded by the absence of open contracting and weak accountability mechanisms, have also undermined public trust and negatively impacted project outcomes.
What is the commitment?	The Commitments are in three-fold: 1. Enhance transparency and foster public trust by providing access to road contracts, data on road infrastructure and flagship projects. 2. Facilitating participatory monitoring and informed citizens' engagement in decision-making processes in the road infrastructure policy area. 3. Develop and implement a robust transparency mechanism for flagship health infrastructure projects that ensure public disclosure of project information.
Contribution of commitment to solving problem	The commitment enhances transparency in Ghana's roads and flagship health infrastructure projects (Agenda 111 initiative) by ensuring public access to project data, including procurement method and scope of work, enabling citizens to monitor progress and hold officials accountable. Participatory monitoring and engagement in decision-making foster trust, reduce corruption, and align projects with community needs. Through public disclosure of data, independent audits, and participatory evaluations, the commitment reduces corruption risks often associated with public procurement, strengthens citizens' oversight, minimizes political interference, addressing weaknesses in the demand-side of social accountability.

Relevance of commitment to OGP values	The commitment strongly aligns with OGP values by promoting transparency in contracting, accessibility to road infrastructure data, and fostering accountability via participatory monitoring. It is expected to enhance citizen participation by engaging diverse stakeholders in contract performance appraisal and leverages technology to streamline data access and facilitate engagement. Similarly, the commitment ensures flagship infrastructure projects adhere to OGP principles by implementing an accountability framework that emphasizes transparency through data disclosure and a centralized dashboard. Stakeholder consultations and participatory evaluations bolster citizen participation, while social audits and independent reviews reinforce accountability. By utilizing technology through the dashboard, the commitment fosters innovation and enhances governance efficiency.		
Additional information			
Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable		Start Date:	End Date:
Develop a disclosure portal to publish contracts on health infrastructure projects.		August 2026	June 2026
Establish a standardized procedure for disclosing infrastructure project information.		August 2026	December 2026
- Establish a standardized procedure for disclosing information on health infrastructure projects. - Expand transparency mechanisms to flagship health infrastructure projects. - Facilitate participatory monitoring and promote citizen engagement in health infrastructure projects		August 2026	June 2027
Develop and launch a public disclosure portal to publish road contracts and infrastructure data.		September 2026	June 2027
- Facilitate participatory monitoring of road projects. - Promote citizen engagement in road infrastructure decision-making.		October 2026	June 2027
Expand transparency mechanisms to flagship infrastructure road infrastructure projects.		January 2027	June 2027
Contact information			
Name of responsible person from implementing agency	Hon. Kwame Govers Agbodza		

Title, Department		Minister, Ministry of Roads and Highways
Email and Phone		info@mrh.gov.gh + (233) 302 - 671- 444
Other Actors Involved	State actors involved	▪ Ministry of Health ▪ Ghana Health Service ▪ National Road Safety Authority ▪ Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development ▪ Ministry of Finance ▪ Ministry of Information ▪ National Development Planning Commission ▪ Ghana Audit Service ▪ Public Interest and Accountability Committee (PIAC) ▪ Right to information Commission
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	▪ Ghana Integrity Initiative ▪ CoST Sekondi-Takoradi ▪ Ghana Anti-Corruption Coalition ▪ Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative ▪ Ghana Institution of Engineering ▪ Ghana Institute of Architects ▪ Ghana Institute of Planning ▪ Ghana Institution of Surveyors ▪ Civil Society Platform on Oil and Gas ▪ Ghana Chamber of Construction Industry (GhCCI)

Commitment Template	
6.2.5 Transparency: Transparency in Procurement	
Commitment Starts January 2025 and Ends June, 2027	
New Commitment	
Lead implementing agency/actor	Public Procurement Authority
Commitment description	
Problem to be addressed	Public procurement in Ghana faces challenges such as inconsistent compliance with procurement laws, limited capacity and knowledge gaps among stakeholders, and weak monitoring and oversight. Issues like real and perceived corruption, political interference, and resistance to digital transformation undermine transparency and efficiency. Additionally, unreliable digital infrastructure disrupts e-procurement operations. Many small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) are also excluded due to limited awareness and accessibility.
What is the commitment?	Enhance procurement transparency and accountability through improved digital infrastructure, compliance frameworks, citizen engagement, social audits, and anti-corruption collaboration
Contribution of commitment to solving problem	The commitment enhances procurement transparency and accountability by addressing key challenges in Ghana's public procurement system. Upgrading digital infrastructure ensures reliable e-procurement operations, while strengthened compliance frameworks enforce adherence to procurement laws, reducing discretionary practices and political interference. Citizen engagement and social audits foster independent oversight, enhancing transparency and accountability. Anti-corruption collaboration tackles systemic corruption and promotes inclusive measures to promote equitable access to procurement opportunities.
Relevance of commitment to OGP values	The commitment aligns strongly with OGP principles by promoting transparency through strengthened compliance frameworks and reliable e-procurement systems, making procurement processes more visible and accessible. It enhances accountability by incorporating citizen engagement, social audits, and anti-corruption collaboration to ensure oversight and public trust. By fostering citizen participation, the commitment empowers communities and civil society to actively monitor and influence procurement decisions. Stakeholder consultations and participatory evaluations bolster citizen participation, while social audits and independent reviews reinforce accountability. By utilizing technology through the dashboard, the commitment fosters innovation and enhances governance efficiency.

Additional information			
Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable		Start Date:	End Date:
- A robust digital infrastructure for all procuring entities to fully deploy GHANEPS provided. - GHANEPS integrated with OC4IDS for real time project disclosure established		January, 2025	December, 2025
- A formalized framework outlining sanctions for procuring entities that fail to comply with data disclosure and transparency standards using the GHANEPS established. - Integrated system within GHANEPS to track and flag non-compliance in real-time established		January, 2026	December, 2026
- Social audits on publicly disclosed reports on GHANEPS compliance conducted. - An Infrastructure Transparency and Accountability Forum (ITAF) as a permanent platform to foster public-private collaboration on anti-corruption initiatives on procurement established		January, 2027	June, 2027
Contact information			
Name of responsible person from implementing agency		Mr. Frank Mante	
Title, Department		Chief Executive Officer, Public Procurement Authority	
Email and Phone		info@ppa.gov.gh +233-(0)30-2738140-6 +233-(0)55-2565494	
Other Actors Involved	State actors involved	- Ministry of Finance - Ministry of Information - Ministry of Local Government, Chieftaincy and Religious Affairs - Ghana Audit Service	

	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	▪ SEND Ghana ▪ BudgIT Ghana, ▪ Ghana Anti-Corruption Coalition ▪ Ghana Institute of Surveyors ▪ Ghana Institute of Procurement and Supply-Chain Management ▪ Ghana Chamber of Construction Industry (GhCCI)

Commitment Template	
6.3 PARTICIPATION	
6.3.1 Citizens' Complaints Centre: (CCC)	
Commitment Starts January 2024 and Ends June, 2027	
Old Commitment	
Lead implementing agency/actor	Information Services Department
Commitment description	
Problem to be addressed	• The establishment of a Citizens' Complaint Centre was conceived as a mechanism to facilitate citizens' participation in ensuring quality public service delivery, by providing feedback to enable continuous improvement and access to these services. This policy area was carried over from NAP 4. It was not implemented largely due to lack of ownership, as it was not clear which institution was to take the lead on it.
What is the commitment?	• The commitment is to improve citizen participation by upgrading and expanding existing feedback mechanisms through the introduction of inclusive, technology-driven platforms, such as a 24-hour national call center, and strengthening coordination across institutions to ensure timely and effective responses to public input on policy and service delivery.

Contribution of commitment to solving problem		It is expected that, the establishment of the Citizens' Complaint Centre will create opportunity for citizens' participation in improving public service delivery, through the feedback mechanism so instituted.
Relevance of commitment to OGP values		Commitment is relevant to OGP value of enabling citizens' participation in public service delivery to enhance their efficiency.
Additional information		
Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable		Start Date: End Date:
Establishment of Institutional Framework through Needs Assessment and Gap Analysis.		July 2026 September 2026
Conduct Technical Appraisal and review existing feedback and complaints systems.		October 2026 January 2027
Upgrade and integrate government feedback mechanisms		June 2026 April 2027
Pilot Citizens Complaints Mechanism		May 2027 June 2027
Contact information		
Name of responsible person from implementing agency		Hon. Felix Ofosu Kwakye
Title, Department		Minister of State, Government Communication
Email and Phone		info.isd@isd.gov.gh
Other Actors Involved	State actors involved	Public Sector Reform Secretariat, Lands Commission, Ghana Health Service, Ghana Immigration Service, Driver and Vehicle Licensing Authority, National Identification Authority, Office of the Head of Civil Service, Passport Office, Births and Deaths Registry, Office of the Registrar of Companies, Ministry of the Interior.

	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	Penplusbytes, Media Foundation for West Africa, Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative, Ghana Anti-Corruption Coalition, Transparency International, Ghana (TI, GH), Center for Democratic Development -Ghana, Institute for Democratic Governance
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Commitment Template	
6.3.2 Participation: Gender Equality	
Commitment Starts January 2024 and Ends June, 2027	
Old Commitment	
Lead implementing agency/actor	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection
Commitment description	
Problem to be addressed	The main problems to be solved are the continuing underrepresentation of women in political decision making, weak political participation of persons with disability and non-involvement of citizens and political parties in the selection of District chief executives who head local government in Ghana.
The commitment	Ensure the progressive increase in women's political participation at all levels of government, by developing a Legislative Instrument to aid implementation of the Affirmative Action (Gender Equity) Act, 2024 (Act 1121)
Contribution of commitment to solving problem	The commitment is expected to help resolve the problem of underrepresentation of women at all levels of government, as well as the non-involvement of political parties and citizens in the selection of district political heads which have been the target of civil society advocacy for years.
Relevance of commitment to OGP values	The commitment will deepen political participation for segments of society that have been marginalized and excluded from decision making for years.

Additional information			
Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable		Start Date:	End Date:
Stakeholder consultation on the Bill organized across the country.		January 2024	December 2024
Bill reviewed and approved by Cabinet.		January 2025	December 2025
Develop Legislative Instrument for implementation.		March 2026	January 2027
Achieve inclusion of 30% of women at all levels of government		March 2026	April 2027
Contact information			
Name of responsible person from implementing agency		Hon. Dr. Agnes Naa Momo Lartey	
Title, Department		Minister, Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection,	
Email and Phone		info@mogcsp.gov.gh +233-302-688-181	
Other Actors Involved	State actors involved	Office of the Attorney General, and Ministry of Justice Ministry of Local Government, Chieftaincy and Religious Affairs	
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	The Coalition on Affirmative Action, The Women's Manifesto, NORSAAC, Gender Centre, Abantu for Development, WiLDAF, Ghana Federation of Disability Organizations (GFDO), Institute for Democratic Governance (IDEG), Center for Democratic Development (CDD) Centre for Local Government Advocacy, Voice Ghana.	

Commitment Template			
6.3.3 Participation: Citizen Participation in Local Government			
Commitment Starts January 2024 and Ends June, 2027			
Old Commitment			
Lead implementing agency/actor		Ministry of Local Government, Chieftaincy and Religious Affairs	
Commitment description			
Problem to be addressed		There is widespread concern about the lack of accountability of Metropolitan, Municipal, and District Chief Executives (MMDCEs) to their respective constituents. It is believed that MMDCEs are non-responsive to citizens at the sub-national level because they are appointed by the President.	
The commitment		The commitment is in two-fold: 1. Enhance Citizens’ Participation in Local Government through election of MMDCEs. 2. Enhance Opportunities for Political Participation of Persons with Disability by passing the Persons with Disability Re-enactment Bill, and the accompanying legislative instruments.	
Contribution of commitment to solving problem		The commitment is expected to make local governance more participatory and to make MMDCEs more responsive to the demands and aspirations of their constituents.	
Relevance of commitment to OGP values		The commitment advances the OGP value of participatory governance.	
Additional information			
Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable		Start Date:	End Date:
- Consensus on amendment of article 55 (3) to allow political parties to sponsor candidates to local level election reached. - Persons with Disability Re-enactment Bill and the accompanying legislative instruments passed.		January 2024	December 2024
Referendum on proposed amendments held.		January 2025	December 2025

National Accessibility Strategy to guide the implementation of accessibility standards for PWDs and the aged adopted.			
- Promote non-partisan local government election. - Operations of the National Council for Persons with Disability decentralized to at least 8 regions of Ghana.		March 2026	April 2027
- MMDCEs elected in accordance with amended law. - The data base platform of the NCPWD Linked with that of the National Identification Authority and the Ghana Open Data Initiative.		January 2027	June 2027
Contact information			
Name of responsible person from implementing agency		Hon. Ahmed Ibrahim Hon. Dr. Agnes Naa Momo Lartey	
Title, Department		Minister, Ministry of Local Government, Chieftaincy and Religious Affairs Minister, Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection,	
Email and Phone		info@mogcsp.gov.gh +233-302-688-181 info@molgrd.gov.gh +233-302-908-224	
Other Actors Involved	State actors involved	Ministry of Finance, National Information Technology Agency, Ministry of Communication, Digital Technology and Innovations National Identification Authority.	
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	Ghana Federation of Disability Organizations (GFD) Institute for Democratic Governance (IDEG), Center for Democratic Development (CDD), Centre for Local Government Advocacy, VOICE Ghana.	

Commitment Template		
6.4 Technology and Innovation		
6.4.1 Misinformation and Disinformation		
Commitment Starts January 2024 and Ends June, 2027		
On-going Commitment		
Lead implementing agency/actor	Ministry of Communication, Digital Technology and Innovations Information Services Department	
Commitment description		
Problem to be addressed	To combat the abuse of electronic platforms to misinform and disinform the public.	
The commitment	The commitment is in two-fold: 1. Implement structures to combat Misinformation / Disinformation on digital platforms. 2. Strengthen the provisions in the Electronic Communications Act, 2008 and the Criminal Offences Act, 1960 to deter misinformation and disinformation on digital platforms.	
Contribution of commitment to solving problem	Commitment will make accessible to citizens only credible and verified information on public electronic portals.	
Relevance of commitment to OGP values	The commitment, if achieved, will advance the OGP values of integrity and accountability in digital services.	
Additional information		
Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable		Start Date: End Date:
• Framework on Media literacy /Public Education, Fact Checking activities developed. • Terms of Reference for Human Rights Assessment Developed.		January 2024 December 2024
• Framework on Media Literacy/Public Education, Fact Checking piloted. • Human Rights assessment of existing legislation on		January 2025 December 2025

disinformation to ensure they are not used to stifle free speech initiated.			
Establish structures (Legal and Platform Governance) to combat misinformation and disinformation.		January 2026	June 2027
- Develop a technology dashboard to track disinformation/misinformation in real time. - Produce a guidebook on country disinformation for public servants		June 2026	June 2027
Develop and produce IEC materials on Misinformation /Disinformation.		August 2026	September 2026
Train Information officers on Misinformation/Disinformation and Fact Checking.		October 2026	December 2026
Embark on Media Information Literacy Campaign		January 2027	June 2027
Contact information			
Name of responsible person from implementing agency		Hon. Samuel Nartey George Hon. Felix Kwakye Ofosu	
Title, Department		Minister, Ministry of Communication, Digital Technology and Innovations Minister of State for Government Communications	
Email and Phone		info@moc.gov.gh , +233-303982839 info.isd@isd.gov.gh	
Other Actors Involved	State actors involved	National Media Commission, Ministry of Education.	

	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	Penplusbytes, Media Foundation for West Africa, Odikro, National Commission on Civic Education.
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Commitment Template			
6.4.2 Technology and Innovation: Data Sharing and Intermediation of Public Service Delivery Platforms			
Commitment Starts January 2024 and Ends June, 2027			
On-going Commitment			
Lead implementing agency/actor	Ministry of Communication, Digital Technology and Innovations		
Commitment description			
Problem to be addressed	Enhancing the efficiency and integrity of online transactions and service delivery.		
The commitment	Strengthen Data sharing and intermediation among public service delivery platforms.		
Contribution of commitment to solving problem	Limit the incidence of fraud and abuse of online service delivery platforms.		
Relevance of commitment to OGP values	The commitment advances the OGP values of integrity, efficiency in public service delivery, and accountability.		
Additional information			
Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable		Start Date:	End Date:
Integration and data sharing framework developed.		January 2024	December 2024

Stakeholders trained on the government enterprise architecture and interoperability framework document.			
- Develop National Standardized System Integration Framework - Develop National Application Programming Interface (API) Policy and operational model.		January 2026	June 2026
Roll out policy to strengthen interoperability among public service platforms		June 2026	June 2027
Engage stakeholders (MDAs, MMDAs, SOEs etc) on the framework/standard/models and policy developed.		June 2026	June 2027
Establish IT Technical Clearance mechanisms for public sector ICT projects		July 2026	June 2027
Integration and data sharing framework operationalized		January 2027	June 2027
Contact information			
Name of responsible person from implementing agency		Hon. Samuel Nartey George	
Title, Department		Minister, Ministry of Communication, Digital Technology and Innovations	
Email and Phone		info@moc.gov.gh , +233-303982839	
Other Actors Involved	State actors involved	National Information Technology Agency (NITA)	
	CSOs, private sector,	Open Data Alliance, Universities: Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology (KNUST), University of Ghana (UG), University of Cape Coast (UCC), Ashesi University.	

	multilaterals, working groups	
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Commitment Template	
6.5 Open Parliament	
Commitment Starts January 2024 and Ends June, 2027	
On-going Commitment	
Lead implementing agency/actor	The Parliament of Ghana
Commitment description	
Problem to be addressed	The Parliament of Ghana has made some strides in bringing its work to the doorstep of the citizens, but there are still gaps to be filled and arrangements that ought to be institutionalized for sustainability's sake.
The commitment	- The commitment is in three-fold: 1. Establish oversight mechanism in Parliament to ensure the achievement of the national OGP commitments. 2. Enhance access to information on Parliament's work in an easily accessible, user friendly, and timely manner. 3. Increase engagement between Parliament and citizens.
Contribution of commitment to solving problem	The commitment will make Parliament's work more accessible to the public and bolster the social contract between the elected and the electorates.
Relevance of commitment to OGP values	Commitment advances the OGP values of transparency in the work of parliament, accountability for decisions being made for and on behalf of the citizens, and citizens right to engage in the decision-making processes.

Additional information			
Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable		Start Date:	End Date:
- Capacity of OGP Caucus Members built on OGP and Open Parliament - Establish an Open Parliament Steering Committee which follows OGP standards		January 2024	December 2024
Increase engagement between Parliament and citizens		January 2024	June 2027
- Improve accessibility of Parliamentary information. - Develop user-friendly information access systems.		January, 2025	June, 2027
- Strengthen Parliamentary accountability systems. - Strengthen citizen access to parliamentary proceedings		June 2025	June, 2027
Monitor implementation of OGP commitments.		August 2025	June, 2027
Conduct Accessibility Audits for persons with Disability		May 2026	December 2026
Conduct public hearings with Ministries Departments and Agencies.		September 2026	June 2027
Establish oversight mechanisms within Parliament		December, 2026	June 2027
Contact information			
Name of responsible person from implementing agency		The Right Honourable Alban Kingsford Sumana Bagbin	
Title, Department		The Speaker, The Parliament of Ghana	
Email and Phone		info@parliament.gh +233-302-633-030, +233-302-664-530	
Other Actors Involved	State actors involved	Parliamentary Service of Ghana	

	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	Ghana Parliamentary Monitoring Organizations Network, Parliamentary Network Africa, Center for Democratic Development -Ghana, Transparency International, Ghana (TI, GH), Penplusbytes, Odikro.

Commitment Template	
6.6 Justice	
6.6.1 Passage into law of the Community Service Bill	
Commitment Starts January 2024 and Ends June, 2027	
On-going Commitment	
Lead implementing agency/actor	Ministry of the Interior
Commitment description The commitment seeks to advocate for the speedy passage into law of the Community Service Bill. The purpose of the Bill is to introduce community service as an alternative to incarceration for minor offences / misdemeanours to decongest Ghana's prisons and to reduce the influx of remand prisoners, promote reintegration and resettlement of offenders back into community life, reduce the incidence of recidivism and further bring Ghana into compliance with international and UN standards on the rights of prisoners.	
Problem to be addressed	The Criminal and Other Offences (Procedure) Act 1960, (Act 30) which sets out the procedure to follow during arrest, trial, sentencing and incarceration of offenders, does not make enough room for alternative sentencing particularly community service as being practiced in countries such as Kenya,

	Burkina Faso, Zimbabwe, South Africa, etc. This usually results in sentencing for minor offences to incarceration leading to overcrowding in the prisons. Consequently, although there are non-custodial sentencing options in Ghana's Criminal Offences (Procedure) Act 1960 (Act 30), there is no Legislative Instrument (LI) to ensure and guide the implementation of these non-custodial sentences. Thus far, persons who are convicted and sentenced to pay a fine, and are unable to do so, end up serving custodial sentences, thereby compounding the overcrowding situation in the prisons. Ghana's prisons, built to hold 9,875 inmates have exceeded their capacity by 52.4%. As at the end of December 2023. The country's overall prison population as at that time was 15,051, with 12,741 convicts, 1,286 on remand, and 459 under trial, among others contributing to overcrowding, inhumane living conditions, infringing on the human rights of prisoners, increased operational and maintenance cost of the prison's facilities as well as huge feeding and medical bills of prisoners. This situation is exacerbated by the lack of resources to invest in infrastructure and expansion of prison facilities. Consequently, many prison facilities are in a state of disrepair, with inmates living in substandard conditions. The situation undermines efforts at reforming and rehabilitating offenders. The introduction of Community Service into Ghana's legal jurisprudence will strengthen the criminal justice system of the country by providing a statutory regulatory framework for non-custodial sentencing in the country. The framework would lower the rate of recidivism in the country and increase public safety. The regime will serve as a deterrent to crime, foster family cohesion and prevent vulnerable groups including children, expectant nursing mothers and caregivers who are convicted for minor offences from imprisonment. The commitment, therefore, seeks to provide for a law on alternative option to custodial sentence for convicted offenders in respect of certain types of offences (classified as misdemeanors) to decongest Ghana's prisons, maximally reduce the backlog of cases pending before the courts, and to assist, support, and promote reintegration and resettlement of offenders back into community life as currently reflected by international best practices.
The commitment	The commitment is in three-fold: 1. Pass the Community Sentencing Bill into Law by 2026. 2. Create public awareness of the law. 3. Build the capacity of stakeholders for smooth implementation of the law.
Contribution of commitment to solving problem	Commitment 1 & 3, once implemented, will help to decongest the overcrowding in Ghana's prisons, reduce the backlog of cases pending before

	the courts and lessen the plight of the overburdened taxpayers whose taxes feed inmates. Commitment 2, if implemented, will enable the citizenry, particularly the poor, to be aware of the law in terms of Community Service and how this will be carried out. It will also help the citizen to know the offences that are allowed and the ones that are excluded from community service.
Relevance of commitment to OGP values	Transparency and Accountability: The passage of the bill will increase transparency in the justice delivery system. It will give judges a wider range of sentencing options other than custodial sentencing and make the administration of justice open and fair. Community Service will allow offenders to contribute to society's development by performing tasks that benefit the economy and society as a whole. As it provides for the exercise of supervisory functions by probation officers at the national and sub-national levels, the law will foster accountability in the execution of non-custodial sentences imposed by the courts. Citizen Participation: The commitment itself focuses on citizen participation. Persons convicted and sentenced to serve community service will undertake their sentence in the community. This will enable communities to track and monitor compliance, thereby creating a culture of civic responsibility and active participation, which are essential for open government initiatives. Community service places emphasis on resocialization and reintegration rather than retribution and aims to strengthen family bonds rather than treating offenders as social misfits and therefore confining them to the fringes of society. It solves the problem of stigmatisation making it easier for offenders to reintegrate into the society. Building Inclusive Governance: Community service programmes often involve collaboration with local organisations, municipalities, and citizens. These partnerships can strengthen the relationship between governments and citizens, establishing a collaborative foundation for future governance activities. This inclusivity helps break down barriers between government institutions and marginalised populations, making open government policies more accessible. Instilling Democratic Values: Restorative programs emphasize principles like fairness, responsibility, and mutual respect—values that underpin open government practices such as participatory decision-making and co-creation. Offenders who complete community service may become advocates for community improvement, contributing to a civic-minded culture that supports open governance. By introducing community service as a form of punishment, the bill will not only aid in rehabilitation but also will lay the groundwork for fostering a culture of collaboration, accountability, and civic empowerment essential for open government success.

Additional information			
Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable		Start Date:	End Date:
Cabinet Memo submitted to Cabinet for consideration.		September 2025	December 2025
Bill laid before Parliament.		February 2026	March, 2026
Public consultations held by Parliament on the Bill		April 2026	June, 2026
Bill passed by Parliament.		August 2026	November, 2026
Act assented to by the President.		March, 2027	March, 2027
Contact information			
Name of responsible person from implementing agency		Hon. Muntaka Mohammed-Mubarak	
Title, Department		Minister, Ministry of the Interior	
Email and Phone		info@mint.gov.gh +(233) 302 66 26 88, +(233) 299 01 59 34	
Other Actors Involved	State actors involved	Office of the Attorney General and Ministry of Justice Ministry of Justice and Office of Attorney General Law Reform Commission Ghana Prisons Service Ghana Police Service Department of Social Welfare Office of the Head of Local Government Service Public Services Commission	
	CSOs, private sector,	Legal Resources Centre (LRC) POS Foundation	

	multilaterals, working groups	Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative, Africa Office Rural Initiative for Self-Empowerment, Ghana, Bolgatanga, Upper East Region Centre for Social Mobilization and Sustainable Development, Bolgatanga, Upper East Region Songtaba, Tamale, Northern Region NORSAAC, Tamale, Northern Region Centre for Active Learning and Integrated Development, Tamale, Northern Region Rural Women and Youth Empowerment for Development, Tamale, Northern Region West Africa Network for Peace, Ghana, Tamale Africa Disability Institute, Volta region Women with Disability and Development Advocacy Organisation, Volta region Global Action for Women Empowerment, Volta region Gender Reproductive Health Advocacy Youth Network, Volta region FIDA Ghana Volta Educational Renaissance Foundation Nutifafa Africa Women Foundation, Volta region
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Commitment Template
6.6 Justice 6.6.2 Pass into law the draft Legal Aid Commission Legislative Instrument and Paralegal Framework for legal aid delivery in Ghana
Component 1 Starts from February 2025 to and Ends June 2026 Component 2 Starts from March 2026 to and Ends June 2027 and beyond
On-going Commitment

Lead implementing agency/actor	Legal Aid Commission
Commitment description The commitment is to pass into law, the Legal Aid Commission's draft Legislative Instrument which includes a Paralegal framework for enhancing the delivery of legal aid and people centered justice in Ghana. This seeks to formally recognize and operationalize the work of paralegals in Ghana in providing basic access through people-centered justice approach and to complement legal and law-related services in enhancing the administration of justice.	
Problem to be addressed	Paralegals play a critical role in providing basic legal services and access to justice for community work which they do in the face of numerous challenges. In Ghana, some of the factors that inhibit access to justice and legal aid services are poverty, illiteracy, the bureaucratic nature of the Ghanaian legal system, and undue delays in the administration of justice. The recognition and operationalization of paralegal services in the administration of justice is only now beginning to gain attention in Ghana. Meanwhile, Ghana's commitment to promote constitutional democracy, rule of law and access to justice for all persons is exhibited in the steps taken to establish an all-inclusive system that guarantees the individual's access to justice. Consequently, for the poor and marginalized, the state has introduced some public schemes of legal aid to provide legal advice, assistance and representation to persons who are unable to afford legal services. From an international human rights perspective, the implementation of these schemes of legal aid in Ghana takes a legal empowerment approach, that is, know, use and shape law, with the objective to facilitate basic access to justice in a manner that guarantees equality of all persons. The Parliament of Ghana in enacting the Legal Aid Commission Act, 2018 (Act 977) mooted the concept relative to the development of a system for the participation of paralegals or legal assistants in legal aid delivery. The indispensability of the role of paralegals in providing complementary legal and law-related services has long been recognized. Thus, the development and operationalization of a regime of paralegalism in this context has been considered as a necessity and reliable option for the country to boost its resource capacities vis-à-vis the need to ensure effective access to justice for all, especially the indigent and vulnerable. In the face of the wide scope and varied nature of legal aid activities and service, a paradox arises from the relatively limited group of legal aid providers in the country, particularly manifest in the over-reliance and concentration on legal professionals for the provision of legal aid [the demand syndrome]. Meanwhile, accessing the services of these legal professionals/lawyers is too expensive, too specialized, or too far away to serve the millions in need of legal assistance. Hence, the work of paralegals will help to resolve the imbalance between the supply of, and demand for, legal services. The state-funded Legal Aid Commission, mandated by Article 294 of the Constitution, has only 57 lawyers serving the entire nation, out of 7,386

	lawyers registered with the Ghana Bar Association. This shortage hampers the efficient delivery of legal aid, particularly for vulnerable and underprivileged populations. Hence, having paralegals recognized and operationalized in the delivery of justice will be instrumental in complementing the role-played by lawyers in Ghana.
The commitment	The commitment is in two-fold components: 1. Pass into law the draft Legal Aid Commission Legislative Instrument and paralegal framework for legal aid delivery in Ghana. 2. Create public awareness/sensitization on the legislative instrument and paralegal guide for legal aid delivery, when passed into law.
Contribution of commitment to solving problem	In Ghana, organizations such as the Legal Resources Centre (LRC), POS Foundation, the Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative and others have trained persons as paralegals and continue to work with these persons in the communities. They have attempted to set up networks or alliances of paralegals, however, these networks or alliances usually do not include all paralegal organizations, and only last while there is capacity and funding to operate and engage their services. These interventions, however, lack statutory recognition and backing, that is, paralegals do not yet have a relationship with the state to allow them to thrive in their roles. The contribution of Commitment 1 (passage of the Legal Aid Commission Legislative Instrument and paralegal framework for legal aid delivery in Ghana) to addressing the lack of access to justice for vulnerable Ghanaians is that it will give legal backing and formal recognition to the work of paralegals in Ghana. Therefore, the role of paralegals will be indispensable in providing complementary legal and law-related services in varied ways in the delivery of legal aid. Paralegals will work directly with communities to raise awareness of rights, laws, and policies; help clients to navigate legal and administrative processes in the pursuit of remedies; and support citizen engagement in law and policy reform. It will minimize the over-reliance on legal counsel/lawyers for the provision of legal aid. Commitment 2, if carried out will enable the citizenry, particularly the poor, marginalized and persons unable to access the services of a lawyer (due to the expensive nature of legal services) to be aware of the alternative approaches and opportunities for accessing legal services in the communities and the complementary role and relevance of paralegals in the dispensation of effective and efficient justice delivery.
Relevance of commitment to OGP values	Transparency and Accountability: The passage of the bill will increase transparency in the justice delivery system. It will give judges a wider range of sentencing options other than custodial sentencing and make the administration of justice open and fair. Community Service will allow offenders to contribute to society's development by performing tasks that benefit the economy and society as a

	whole. As it provides for the exercise of supervisory functions by probation officers at the national and sub-national levels, the law will foster accountability in the execution of non-custodial sentences imposed by the courts. Citizen Participation: The commitment itself focuses on citizen participation. Persons convicted and sentenced to serve community service will undertake their sentence in the community. This will enable communities to track and monitor compliance, thereby creating a culture of civic responsibility and active participation, which are essential for open government initiatives. Community service places emphasis on resocialization and reintegration rather than retribution and aims to strengthen family bonds rather than treating offenders as social misfits and therefore confining them to the fringes of society. It solves the problem of stigmatization making it easier for offenders to reintegrate into the society. Building Inclusive Governance: Community service programmes often involve collaboration with local organizations, municipalities, and citizens. These partnerships can strengthen the relationship between governments and citizens, establishing a collaborative foundation for future governance activities. This inclusivity helps break down barriers between government institutions and marginalized populations, making open government policies more accessible. Instilling Democratic Values: Restorative programs emphasize principles like fairness, responsibility, and mutual respect—values that underpin open government practices such as participatory decision-making and co-creation. Offenders who complete community service may become advocates for community improvement, contributing to a civic-minded culture that supports open governance. By introducing community service as a form of punishment, the bill will not only aid in rehabilitation but also will lay the groundwork for fostering a culture of collaboration, accountability, and civic empowerment essential for open government success.	
Additional information		
Milestone Activity with a verifiable deliverable	Start Date:	End Date:
Final draft Legal Aid Commission L.I and Paralegal Framework submitted to the Office of Attorney General and Ministry of Justice for comments/input.	February 2025	April 2025
Draft L.I laid before Parliament.	October 2026	November, 2026
Draft L.I passed by Parliament.	November, 2026	March, 2027
Contact information		

Name of responsible person from implementing agency		Mr. Edmund Amarkwei. Foley, Esq.
Title, Department		Executive Director, Legal Aid Commission
Email and Phone		info@lac.gov.gh <u>+233 (0)302975749</u>
Other Actors Involved	State actors involved	Ministry of Justice and Office of Attorney General Law Reform Commission Ghana Prisons Service Ghana Police Service Department of Social Welfare Office of the Head of Local Government Service Public Services Commission
	CSOs, private sector, multilaterals, working groups	Legal Resources Centre (LRC); POS Foundation; Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative, Africa Office; Rural Initiative for Self-Empowerment, Ghana; Centre for Social Mobilization and Sustainable Development; Songtaba; NORSAAC; Centre for Active Learning and Integrated Development; Rural Women and Youth Empowerment for Development; West Africa Network for Peace, Ghana; Africa Disability Institute; Women with Disability and Development Advocacy Organisation; Global Action for Women Empowerment, Gender Reproductive Health Advocacy Youth Network; FIDA Ghana; Volta Educational Renaissance Foundation ; Nutifafa Africa Women Foundation. Africa Disability Institute, Volta Region Women with Disability and Development Advocacy Organization, Volta Region Global Action for Women Empowerment, Volta Region Gender Reproductive Health Advocacy Youth Network, Volta Region

		FIDA Ghana Volta Educational Renaissance Foundation Nutifafa Africa Women Foundation, Volta Region
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