

Annex Questionnaire

Measures taken to implement the Convention and the commitments contained in the UNGASS political declaration, as well as good practices and progress made in the use of international cooperation mechanisms under the Convention <sup>1</sup>

<b>Country</b>	GHANA
<b>Implementing authority/authorities</b>	COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND ADMINISTRATIVE JUSTICE (CHRAJ), ATTORNEY-GENERAL & MINISTRY OF JUSTICE ETC,
<b>Corresponding paragraph(s) of the UNGASS political declaration and/or article(s) of the Convention</b>	<p><b><u>UNCAC</u></b>  <b>Preventive Measures</b>  Articles 5,6,8,9,10,12,13 &amp; 14  <b>Criminalization and Law Enforcement</b>  Articles 15,17,19,20,21,23,27,30,31,32,33 &amp; 38  <b>Technical Assistance and information exchange</b>  Articles 60 &amp; 61  <b>International cooperation</b>  Articles 43,43,44,46,48 &amp; 49.</p> <p><b><u>UNGASS</u></b>  <b>Advancing a forward-looking anti-corruption agenda and framework</b>  Paras. 75, 76, 77, 79, 80,81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86</p>
<b>Title of initiative</b>	National Anti-Corruption Action Plan (NACAP)
<b>Keywords of initiative</b>	NACAP
<b>Short summary of initiative (please indicate the start/duration if relevant)</b>	The NACAP is Ghana's Strategic plan to fight corruption over a ten-year period. Implementation of the Plan started in 2015.
<b>Detailed description of initiative</b>	The NACAP is an unqualified contribution to the fight against corruption and the promotion of national development. It contains strategic action plans identified and agreed upon by stakeholders during nation-wide consultations. The greatest strength of the NACAP is that its action plans are directly integrated into national development planning, making the plans an integral part of the regular annual activities of public institutions including the Ministries, Developments and Agencies (MDAs). The mission is to mobilize the efforts and resources of all stakeholders, including Government, the public, private and civil society sectors for the prevention and combating of corruption in Ghana.
<b>Lessons learned in implementing the initiative</b>	Culture, attitudes, and mindset play key roles in the fight against corruption, and that where people have high tolerance threshold for corruption, it makes its fight difficult. Again, where people lack political will to hold others accountable, it makes very difficult to win the war against corruption.

<b>Challenges encountered in implementing the initiative</b>	The main challenges were culture, attitudes and financial resources to implement the Plan. The country could have benefited greatly from more education and engagement with the wider civil society, especially the rural communities if more financial resources were invested in the programme.
<b>Link to more information</b>	<a href="https://chraj.gov.gh/nacap/">https://chraj.gov.gh/nacap/</a>

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<b>Title of initiative</b>	2021 Ghana Integrity of Public Services Survey or Corruption Survey
<b>Keywords of initiative</b>	Ghana Corruption Survey
<b>Short summary of initiative (please indicate the start/duration if relevant)</b>	The Commission on Human Right and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ) in partnership with the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) and with support from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), conducted the first comprehensive, nationally representative population survey on corruption in Ghana. The fieldwork involved a survey of 15,000 respondents across the country, in all regions and in both urban and rural areas.
<b>Detailed description of initiative</b>	The main objective of the survey was to collect evidence-based information on forms of corruption affecting the population of Ghana in order to determine the prevalence of corruption and its prevailing typologies. The results of the survey was to provide benchmark indicators that could be used to inform relevant policies and track future progress while ensuring international comparability with surveys of similar nature carried out in other countries. In addition, the survey collected detailed information on the prevalence of bribery, taking into account the gender dimension of corruption. The survey findings sought to strengthen the capacity of national institutions to make corruption monitoring a regular activity in the country.
<b>Lessons learned in implementing the initiative</b>	Public Sector Corruption is real in Ghana.
<b>Challenges encountered in implementing the initiative</b>	Glitches with the internet during realtime collection of data
<b>Link to more information</b>	<a href="https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&amp;rct=j&amp;q=&amp;esrc=s&amp;source=web&amp;cd=&amp;cad=rja&amp;uact=8&amp;ved=2ahUKEwin68P25PqBAxUXVEEAHbH_GeEQFn0ECBMQAQ&amp;url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.unodc.org%2Fdocuments%2Fcorruption%2FPublications%2F2022%2FGHANA_-_Corruption_survey_report_-_20.07.2022.pdf&amp;usg=AOvVaw24K0mFmRRG10Wmmu41505z&amp;opi=89978449">https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&amp;rct=j&amp;q=&amp;esrc=s&amp;source=web&amp;cd=&amp;cad=rja&amp;uact=8&amp;ved=2ahUKEwin68P25PqBAxUXVEEAHbH_GeEQFn0ECBMQAQ&amp;url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.unodc.org%2Fdocuments%2Fcorruption%2FPublications%2F2022%2FGHANA_-_Corruption_survey_report_-_20.07.2022.pdf&amp;usg=AOvVaw24K0mFmRRG10Wmmu41505z&amp;opi=89978449</a>

mechanisms under the Convention <sup>1</sup>

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<b>Title of initiative</b>	Formulation of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for Whistleblower Protection Ghana
<b>Keywords of initiative</b>	SOPs for Whistleblower Protection
<b>Short summary of initiative (please indicate the start/duration if relevant)</b>	This is a project that is being undertaken with Technical Assistance from the UNODC. The necessity for the development of SOPs arose out of gaps in the existing law on Whistleblower Protection in Ghana which gaps were not facilitating reports by Whistleblowers. The project commenced in 2021.
<b>Detailed description of initiative</b>	Ghana made a request to the UNODC following challenges in the full implementation of the law on Whistleblowing. A dialogue engaged with the various institutions revealed that one of the reason behind this difficulty is the lack of regulations and standard operating procedures (SOPs) within all the concerned institutions and authorities, to provide guidance on how to implement the law on a daily basis, how to establish the necessary mechanisms allowing whistle-blowers to report and being effectively protected and how to coordinate with the other institutions and authorities that are given a role by the Law. In particular, greater coordination was considered essential among the institutions and authorities that have been given a

	<p>role to receive complaints of professional and physical retaliation. The development of the SOPs is being done within the broader context of an existing Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) among Key accountability institutions in the fight against corruption, to also include information sharing related to whistle-blowers disclosures and protection. A Seven (7) member Committee constituted by the Attorney-General's office, the CHRAJ, the Economic and Organised Crime Office (EOCO), Narcotics Control Commission, the Ghana Police Service, Ghana Revenue Authority and the National Investigations Bureau has been inaugurated to develop these SOPs. The work is ongoing.</p>
<b>Lessons learned in implementing the initiative</b>	Stakeholder engagement and commitment is essential for successful implementation of anti-corruption measures.
<b>Challenges encountered in implementing the initiative</b>	Lack of funding
<b>Link to more information</b>	None for now. implementation ongoing

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<b>Title of initiative</b>	Corruption Risk Assessment for the selected Government institutions [Ghana Health Service (GHS) and the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development (MoFAD)]
<b>Keywords of initiative</b>	Corruption Risk Assessment (CRA)
<b>Short summary of initiative (please indicate the start/duration if relevant)</b>	The CRA commenced in 2021. Through workshops and other working sessions, the GHS and MoFAD engaged in risk identification, risk analysis, prioritization, and mitigation strategies.
<b>Detailed description of initiative</b>	The Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ) with support from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), in facilitating corruption risk management process within public sector institutions in Ghana, to identify areas vulnerable to corruption and find ways to mitigate risks and developing actions key to building a strong public sector in Ghana and fight corruption. Other workshops have been held to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ support the implementation of the corruption risk mitigation plans developed by GHS and MOFAD, including by strengthening the Integrity Committees of GHS and MOFAD and developing a concrete plan for the implementation of selected risk mitigation strategies;</li> <li>▪ strengthen coordination between GHS, MOFAD, CHRAJ and UNODC;</li> </ul>
<b>Lessons learned in implementing the initiative</b>	Stakeholder engagement and commitment is essential for successful implementation of anti-corruption measures.
<b>Challenges encountered in implementing the initiative</b>	Lack of commitment on the part of some stakeholders

<b>Link to more information</b>	Non for now. implementation ongoing
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