



# ADDENDUM

## TO GHANA'S 5<sup>TH</sup> OGP NATIONAL ACTION PLAN (NAP-5)

December 2024



## TABLE OF CONTENT

Acronyms and Abbreviations .....	ii
1.0 INTRODUCTION .....	1
2.0 OGP PILLAR: TRANSPARENCY .....	2
2.1 POLICY AREA: JUSTICE .....	2
2.1.1 The Justice Policy Commitment .....	2
2.2 POLICY AREA: ROADS AND FLAGSHIP HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY .....	3
2.2.1 The Infrastructure Policy Commitment.....	4
3.0 CONCLUSION.....	4
4.0 ANNEXURES .....	5

## **Acronyms and Abbreviations**

Agenda 111	- Ghana government's ambitious health infrastructure projects, covering 111 districts
CoST	- Infrastructure Transparency Initiative
CSOs	- Civil society Organisations
FIDA	- International Federation of Women Lawyers
GIIF	- Ghana Infrastructure Investment Fund
GhCCI	- Ghana Chamber of Construction Industry
LAC	- Legal Aid Commission
LRC	- Legal Resources Centre
MoI	- Ministry of Interior
MSF	- Multi-Stakeholder Forum
NAP	- National Action Plan

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

Ghana's 5<sup>th</sup> OGP National Action Plan was completed and published on 31 December 2023, following extensive consultations with stakeholders in line with the OGP co-creation standards. At the time the 5<sup>th</sup> National Action Plan was being finalized, the attention of the Ghana OGP Multi-Stakeholder Forum's (MSF) was drawn to a request from two constituencies for two additional commitments to be considered for inclusion. The two commitments were in the Justice and Infrastructure policy areas. Due to time constraint and the need to take the proposals through the rigour of OGP co-creation process, the decision on the proposals had to be deferred for further consultations with stakeholders, subject to the established OGP protocols.

Stakeholder engagements on the proposals have been ongoing over the past six (6) months from June 2024, to December 2024, during which period a baseline of the proposed policy areas has been established, government's appetite for reforms in the policy areas gauged, the exact policy and practice change to be pursued agreed on. Various drafts of the proposed action plans have been subjected to stakeholder review, and the final draft validated in November, 2024.

The Ghana OGP Multi-Stakeholder Forum considered and approved this addendum to Ghana's 5<sup>th</sup> National Action Plan for submission to the OGP International Secretariat and for publication in December, 2024. It captures the broad policy areas, the specific commitments, timelines for the achievement of the commitments, and milestones. It also identifies key actors in the pursuit of the commitments, including lead agencies responsible for the implementation of the commitments, collaborating state agencies, and CSO partners.

## **2.0 OGP PILLAR: TRANSPARENCY**

### **2.1 POLICY AREA: JUSTICE**

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 as a result 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 Organisations (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.

#### **2.1.1 The Justice Policy Commitment**

The commitment is in two folds:

1. Passage into law of the Community Service Bill.

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.

**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.

**The Second Justice Policy Commitment:**

2. The second 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.

**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 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.

**2.2 POLICY AREA: ROADS AND FLAGSHIP HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY**

Ghana's total road network is estimated to be in the region of 94,000 kilometers and requires some US\$12 billion to maintain them to functional standard. However, as the Vice President, observed while addressing stakeholders in Accra in August 2024, government's budget is only able to cater for 38 percent of its roads, leaving a greater part of the country's roads in deplorable state. Yet the road sector takes a sizeable portion of the country's budget and has grown exponentially from about GHC5 billion in 2023 to about GHC12 billion in 2024.

The increased investments in road infrastructure have however, not led to any meaningful impact on expansion, quality, and durability of roads in Ghana. The sector is indeed 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 on 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 programme, Agenda 111, the Ghana OGP has agreed to incorporate Road Sector and Flagship Health Infrastructure Projects as part of its 5<sup>th</sup> National Action Plan (NAP-5), under the Transparency cluster.

### 2.2.1 The Infrastructure Policy Commitment

The commitment is in two-fold:

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.

The design of the implementation framework for the two commitments will be guided by the CoST model.

**Lead Institution:** Ghana Roads and Highways Authority, for Road Infrastructure;

Ghana Infrastructure Investment Fund (GIIF), for Agenda 111 Health Infrastructure

#### **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:**

Ghana Integrity Initiative, 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).

## 3.0 CONCLUSION

The Ghana OGP Multi-Stakeholder Forum (MSF) has adopted these additional commitments, and has determined that, they will be implemented concurrently and within the specified time frame of the country's 5<sup>th</sup> National Action Plan, as indicated in the commitment templates, attached as annexes to this addendum.

The Ghana OGP Secretariat, with the support of the MSF, will hold bilateral meetings with implementing agencies and their collaborators as identified in this supplementary Action Plan, to discuss resource mobilisation, implementation related issues, and the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework for the country's NAP 5 as a whole.

This is important to ensure that progressively, the respective agencies budget for the commitments, provide feedback on progress, and remain on track towards the achievement of the commitments.

## 4.0 ANNEXURES

### COMMITMENT TEMPLATES

1.1. Passage into law of the Community Service Bill	
<p>Component 1 Starts from February 2025 to and Ends June 2026</p> <p>Component 2 Starts from September 2026 to and Ends June 2027</p> <p>Component 3 Starts from September 2026 to and Ends June 2027</p>	
New Commitment	
Lead implementing agency/actor	Ministry of the Interior
<b>Commitment description</b>	
<p>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.</p>	
Problem to be addressed	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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-</p>



	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>The commitment</p>	<p>The commitment is in three-fold components:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Pass the Community Sentencing Bill into Law by 2026.</li> <li>2. Create public awareness of the law</li> <li>3. Build the capacity of stakeholders for smooth implementation of the law.</li> </ol>
<p>Contribution of the commitment to solving the problem</p>	<p>Commitment 1 &amp; 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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Relevance of the commitment to OGP Values</p>	<p><b>Transparency and Accountability:</b> 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><b>Citizen Participation:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Building Inclusive Governance:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Instilling Democratic Values:</b> 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.</p>

	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		
<b>Milestone Activity with verifiable deliverables</b>	<b>Start date</b>	<b>End date</b>
Cabinet Memo submitted to Cabinet for approval	February 2025	April 2025
Approved Bill forwarded to Parliament by the Office of Attorney General (OAG)	July 2025	July 2025
Draft Bill laid before Parliament	October 2025	October 2025
Public consultations held by Parliament on the Bill	January 2026	April 2026
Bill passed by Parliament and assented to by the President	May 2026	June 2026
Public awareness and public sensitisation/ education initiated and sustained	September 2026	June 2027 and beyond
Capacity building programmes for stakeholders	September 2026	June 2027 and beyond
<b>Contact Information</b>		
Name of responsible person from implementing agency	Hon. Henry Quartey	
Title, Department	Minister for the Interior	

Email and Phone	<a href="mailto:info@mint.gov.gh">info@mint.gov.gh</a> . +233 (0)302 684 421 +233 (0)303 956 596	
Other Actors Involved	State actors involved	<p>Office of the Attorney General and Ministry of Justice  Ministry of Justice and Office of Attorney General</p> <p>Law Reform Commission</p> <p>Ghana Prisons Service</p> <p>Ghana Police Service</p> <p>Department of Social Welfare</p> <p>Office of the Head of Local Government Service</p> <p>Public Services Commission</p>
	CSOs, private sector, working groups	<p>Legal Resources Centre (LRC)</p> <p>POS Foundation</p> <p>Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative, Africa Office</p> <p>Rural Initiative for Self-Empowerment, Ghana, Bolgatanga, Upper East Region</p> <p>Centre for Social Mobilization and Sustainable Development, Bolgatanga, Upper East Region</p> <p>Songtaba, Tamale, Northern Region</p> <p>NORSAAC, Tamale, Northern Region</p> <p>Centre for Active Learning and Integrated Development, Tamale, Northern Region</p> <p>Rural Women and Youth Empowerment for Development, Tamale, Northern Region</p> <p>West Africa Network for Peace, Ghana, Tamale</p> <p>Africa Disability Institute, Volta region</p> <p>Women with Disability and Development Advocacy Organisation, Volta region</p> <p>Global Action for Women Empowerment, Volta region</p> <p>Gender Reproductive Health Advocacy Youth Network, Volta region</p> <p>FIDA Ghana</p> <p>Volta Educational Renaissance Foundation</p> <p>Nutifafa Africa Women Foundation, Volta region</p>

1.2. Passage of Draft Legislative Instrument and Legal Aid Commission (Implementation of Paralegal System) Regulations 2024

Component 1 Starts from February 2025 to and Ends June 2026

Component 2 Starts from March 2026 to and Ends June 2027 and beyond

New 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 recognise and operationalise 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 operationalisation 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 marginalised, 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 specialised, 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 recognised and operationalised in the delivery of justice will be instrumental in complementing the role-played by lawyers in Ghana.

<p>The commitment</p>	<p>The commitment is in two-fold components:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Pass into law the draft Legal Aid Commission Legislative Instrument and paralegal framework for legal aid delivery in Ghana.</li> <li>2. Create public awareness/sensitization on the legislative instrument and paralegal guide for legal aid delivery, when passed into law.</li> </ol>
<p>Contribution of the commitment to solving the problem</p>	<p>In Ghana, organisations 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 organisations, 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 thrive in their roles.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 minimise the over-reliance on legal counsel/lawyers for the provision of legal aid.</p> <p>Commitment 2, if carried out will enable the citizenry, particularly the poor, marginalised 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.</p>
<p>Relevance of the commitment to OGP Values</p>	<p>The relevance of this commitment to the values of OGP include the following:</p> <p><b>Transparency:</b> Access to justice and legal aid services for all, especially the vulnerable and the marginalised remains an important pillar in a democratic society. Hence, the passage into law of the draft Legal Aid Commission’s Legislative Instrument under this commitment will enhance citizens access to varied legal services especially where their rights are violated. It will open up and create various channels and avenues for citizens to access justice and legal aid services. Paralegals will be able to use the various people-centered justice approaches to resolve disputes in the communities, towns and cities where they operate. Further, by the enactment of the commitment, the citizenry will demand that the government becomes more transparent in its social contract of making access to information, legal aid and varied legal services much more available to the citizenry.</p> <p><b>Accountability:</b> As the draft L.I is passed into law, it will help to regulate, and offer recognition to the role of paralegals in the administration of justice.</p> <p>The citizens will demand that the public agencies/government put in place structures and resources to support the work of the paralegals. This will ensure that the government institutions with the mandate to regulate the work of the paralegals are accountable to the public, especially in the operationalisation of paralegals in Ghana. Also, the public will be able to monitor how the paralegal framework is being implemented.</p>

	<p><b>Citizen Participation:</b> The passage of the L.I under this commitment will enable individuals and communities with legal needs to know where to go for help, obtain the help they need, and move through a system that offers procedural, substantive, and expeditious justice.</p> <p>It is expected that since citizens, particularly the national and community-based organizations who were part of conceptualising this commitment will closely monitor the implementation of same to ensure that paralegals are recognised and can thrive in their work while providing free legal aid services to all persons mandated by the Constitution of Ghana.</p>	
Additional information		
<b>Milestone Activity with verifiable deliverables</b>	<b>Start date</b>	<b>End date</b>
Final draft Legal Aid Commission L.I and paralegal framework submitted to the Office of Attorney General for comments/input.	February 2025	April 2025
Draft L.I and paralegal guide submitted to, and approved by Cabinet.	July 2025	October 2025
Draft L.I laid before Parliament.	December 2025	January 2026
Draft L.I passed by Parliament.	January 2026	February 2026
Public sensitization/ awareness creation.	March 2026	Ongoing
Build capacity of stakeholders	February 2026	Ongoing
<b>Contact Information</b>		
Name of responsible person from implementing agency	Mr. Edmund Amarkwei. Foley, Esq.	
Title, Department	Executive Director of the Legal Aid Commission	
Email and Phone	<a href="mailto:info@lac.gov.gh">info@lac.gov.gh</a> , +233 (0)302975749	
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, working groups	<p>Legal Resources Centre (LRC); POS Foundation;</p> <p>Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative, Africa Office;</p> <p>Rural Initiative for Self-Empowerment, Ghana;</p> <p>Centre for Social Mobilization and Sustainable Development;</p> <p>Songtaba; NORSAAC; Centre for Active Learning and Integrated Development; Rural Women and Youth Empowerment for Development;</p> <p>West Africa Network for Peace, Ghana; Africa Disability Institute;</p> <p>Women with Disability and Development Advocacy Organisation;</p> <p>Global Action for Women Empowerment, Gender Reproductive Health Advocacy Youth Network; FIDA Ghana; Volta Educational Renaissance Foundation ; Nutifafa Africa Women Foundation.</p>

Commitment Template

**5.6 Transparency**

5.6.1 Road Sector and Flagship Health Infrastructure Projects

Commitment Starts January, 2025 and Ends December, 2027

New Commitment

Lead Implementing Agency

Ministry of Roads and Highways

Ghana Infrastructure Investment Fund (GIIF)

**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.



	<p>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.</p>
<p>The Commitment</p>	<p>The commitment is in two-fold:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Enhance transparency and foster public trust by providing seamless access to data on road infrastructure projects, facilitating participatory monitoring, and informed citizen engagement in decision-making processes.</li> <li>4. Develop and implement a robust accountability mechanism for flagship infrastructure projects that ensures public disclosure of project data, incorporates independent audits and participatory evaluation to ensure alignment with project goals, specifications and budget.</li> </ol> <p>The design of the data gathering template for both commitments will be guided by the CoST model.</p>
<p>Contribution of Commitment to Solving Problem</p>	<p>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, minimises political interference, addressing weaknesses in the demand-side of social accountability.</p>
<p>Relevance of Commitment to OGP Values</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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</p>

	utilising technology through the dashboard, the commitment fosters innovation and enhances governance efficiency.	
Additional Information		
Milestone Activity with Verifiable Deliverable	Start Date:	Date:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A functional, centralised roads and flagship health infrastructure dashboard integrated with real-time project monitoring capabilities, adhering to infrastructure data standards and aligned with existing laws established</li> <li>▪ Accountability framework tailored to roads and flagship health infrastructure projects, outlining processes for data disclosure, social audits and participatory evaluation developed</li> <li>▪ Stakeholder consultation meetings to validate the framework for roads and flagship health infrastructure with input from government, civil society, and private sector actors organised</li> <li>▪ Accountability framework for roads and flagship health infrastructure projects finalised</li> </ul>	January, 2025	December, 2026
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A comprehensive manual outlining standardised procedures for disclosing roads and flagship health infrastructure data in compliance with national laws and international best practices developed</li> <li>▪ A centralized open-data platform for real-time road and flagship health infrastructure project information launched</li> <li>▪ Training workshops for procuring entity officials, civil society organisations, and private sector actors on compliance with data disclosure processes and the new accountability framework organised</li> <li>▪ Proactive disclosure of data of ongoing roads and flagship health infrastructure projects on a centralized infrastructure dashboard conducted</li> </ul>	January, 2026	December, 2026
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Social audits on publicly disclosed data for roads and flagship health infrastructure projects have conducted and publicized</li> <li>▪ Comprehensive review of the accountability framework's implementation, identifying successes and areas for improvement conducted</li> </ul>	January, 2027	December, 2027
Contact Information		
Name of Responsible Person from Implementing Agency	Hon. Francis Asenso-Boakye  Nana Dwemoh Benneh	
Title, Department	Minister - Roads & Highways	

		Chief Executive Officer – Ghana Infrastructure Investment Fund
Email and Phone		<a href="mailto:info@mrh.gov.gh">info@mrh.gov.gh</a> + (233) 302 - 671- 444  <a href="mailto:info@mofep.gov.gh">info@mofep.gov.gh</a> +233 302-747-197
Other Actors Involved	State Actors Involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ministry of Health</li> <li>▪ Ghana Health Service</li> <li>▪ National Road Safety Authority</li> <li>▪ Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development</li> <li>▪ Ministry of Finance</li> <li>▪ Ministry of Information</li> <li>▪ National Development Planning Commission</li> <li>▪ Ghana Audit Service</li> <li>▪ Public Interest and Accountability Committee (PIAC)</li> <li>▪ Right to information Commission</li> </ul>
	CSOs, Private Sector, Multilaterals, Working Groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ghana Integrity Initiative</li> <li>▪ CoST Sekondi-Takoradi</li> <li>▪ Ghana Anti-Corruption Coalition</li> <li>▪ Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative</li> <li>▪ Ghana Institution of Engineering</li> <li>▪ Ghana Institute of Architects</li> <li>▪ Ghana Institute of Planning</li> <li>▪ Ghana Institution of Surveyors</li> <li>▪ Civil Society Platform on Oil and Gas</li> <li>▪ Ghana Chamber of Construction Industry (GhCCI)</li> </ul>