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Fifth Open Government Partnership National Action Plan (2023-2027)

Draft Midterm Review Report

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ACRONYMS

ABBREVIATION	MEANING
2. AML/CTF	Anti Money Laundering/Combating Terrorism Financing
4. BO	Beneficiary Ownership
8. CHRAJ	Commission for Human Rights and Administrative Justice
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
12. EC	Electoral Commission
17. FATF	Financial Action Task Force
18. FIC	Financial Intelligence Centre
32. LI	Legislative Instrument
33. MDA	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
36. MoE	Ministry of Energy
MTR	Medium Term Review
MoH	Ministry of Health
37. NAP	National Action Plan
40. NITA	National Information Technology Agency
NHIA	National Health Insurance Authority
OGP	Open Government Partnership
ToR	Terms of Reference

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the outcome of a Midterm Review (MTR) conducted by the OGP secretariat of the Open Government Partnership, Ghana. The IMTR details progress of implementation of milestone activities planned for implementation the Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) and the collaborating Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) over the 2024 and 2025 implementation period as detailed in the 5th Open Government National Action Plan 2023-2027. The report also highlights performance of the policy commitments clustered around the six thematic areas of the NAP 5; delineates key challenges and lessons learned over the period under review and provides recommendations aimed at accelerating delivery and achievement of expected results.

The government of Ghana is currently implementing its Fifth National Action Plan (NAP-5), which spans a four-year period (2023–2027) after implementing four successive NAPs in 2012, 2015, 2017 and 2021.

The OGP NAP 5 has twenty-six (25) policy commitments clustered around six (6) thematic areas namely Accountability, Transparency, Participation, Technology and Innovation, Open Parliament and Roads and Flagship Health Infrastructure Delivery. Each of these policy commitments has a defined set of milestone activities programmed for implementation by the MDAs and the collaborating CSOs over the four-year duration of the NAP 5- January 2024 to December 2027.

The adoption of the four-year extended cycle is intended to allow for greater cost efficiency, broader stakeholder engagement, and deeper implementation of commitments that address key governance priorities, including transparency, citizen participation, innovation, and accountability.

A key requirement of the Open Ghana Partnership (OGP) Initiative is for member countries implementing four-year National Action Plans (NAPs) including Ghana to conduct a mandatory midterm review of their action plans two years into implementation of their respective action plans. The MTR was therefore conducted in compliance with the OGP directive.

The MTR assessed the delivery and impact of the OGP NAP 5 at midterm. The review focused on assessing progress of implementation of the milestone activities and performance of the various commitment targets. The MTR also detailed implementation challenges and provides recommendations aimed at responding to and facilitate accelerated delivery and achievement of the OGP NAP 5.

The MTR applied largely qualitative methods that involved collection and use of primary and secondary data to assess progress and performance of the OGP NAP 5. The data collection methods included simple surveys and with stakeholders at MDA and CSO levels.

Key Findings

The key findings are presented below in line with the broad scope of the assessment

Progress of Implementation of 2024-2025 Milestone Activities

In general, the implementation of the NAP 5 is on track as the MDAs and the collaborating CSOs have made significant progress in implementing the milestone activities expected to be implemented over the period under review. Aggregate performance relative implementation of the 2024-2025 milestone activities stood at 60.6% (Green plus Amber). Details of the status of implementation of the milestone activities are as follows:

- Thirty (30) milestone activities were completed and rated “**Green**” with a cumulative performance of 58.9%.
- Implementation of five (5) milestone activities representing 9.7% were still in progress and are rated “**Amber**”
- Fifteen (15) milestone activities translating to 31.4% were rated “**Red**” with milestone activities declared at risk (**Figure 1**).

Progress Towards Commitments

Although the implementation of the OGP NAP is at midterm, the implementing entities have made significant progress towards majority of the commitment targets as at December 2025. Majority of the milestone activities which serves as linkage to the commitment targets had been delivered as expected at the time of the review. The performance summary of the twenty-seven commitments assessed during the MTR is as follows:

Key Outputs Delivered

One of the objectives of the MTR was to assess the extent to which implementation of the milestone activities have been translated into measurable actions and outcomes. Importantly the implementation of the nap 5 during the period under review yielded significant outputs. Among the tangible outputs produced during the 2024 and 2025 implementation period are:

1. Ministry of Finance had set up a PFM Compliance Division purposely to monitor the commitment control levels of MDAs.
2. A framework titled Guidelines for implementation of PFM Commitment Control and Expenditure Management Measures for Ministries, Departments and Agencies was issued under the signature of the Honourable Minister for Finance. The framework is to guide implementation of the Public Financial Management Compliance (PFM)
3. Ghana enacted a new law-legislative instrument (LI 2508) titled the Energy Commission (Planning and Competitive Procurement of Additional Electricity Generation Capacity Regulations in October 2025
4. A new Fisheries and Aquaculture Act, 2025 was passed by Parliament and assented to by the President on August 14th 2025.
5. The National Accessibility Strategy to guide the implementation of accessibility standards for PWDs and the aged was adopted by Ghana in 2025
6. The Affirmative Action Bill was reviewed and approved by Cabinet in September 2025. The Affirmative Action (Gender Equity) Act 2024 was subsequently passed by parliament in November 2025 (**Pg 14**)

Emerging Outcomes

Although the OGP NAP 5 is at midterm and implementation of some of the key milestone activities have not been completed, the MTR managed to document a number of insightful evidence of the emerging impacts of the two-year implementation of NAP 5. Captioned under emerging outcomes, the section details some of the results already trickling out of the action plan.

1. Towards actualizing the transparency and accountability commitment through an enhanced disclosure of the Power Purchase Agreements, the Public Utility Regulatory Commission facilitated the enactment of a new legislative instrument (LI 2508) titled the Energy Commission (Planning and Competitive Procurement of Additional Electricity Generation Capacity Regulations enacted in 2025 in collaboration with the World Bank, Energy for Growth Hub and other partners. The Act supports PPA's transparency and procurement reforms by requiring all future power generation projects to be procured through competitive bidding, this is a major step towards greater transparency and efficiency, and is expected to lower costs for consumers by attracting reliable investment.

2. Coupled with this is the establishment of an online register by the PURC to publish and hold PPAs. The automation of the PPA Register has provided the civil society, contractors and the general public a wider access to vital documents related to existing power purchase agreements. This has improved accountability, transparency and consumer protection in the utility sector. This has improved accountability, transparency and consumer protection in the utility sector. It is estimated that, by the first quarter of 2025, the PURC resolved **94.74% of 4,204 complaints** lodged by consumers against utilities like ECG, NEDCo and Ghana Water Limited.

3. A new Fisheries and Aquaculture Act, 2025 was developed, passed by Parliament and assented to by the President on August 14th 2025. The new Act which replaces the outdated 2002 law, represents a crucial step for Ghana's "Blue Economy" prioritizing long term sustainability over-short-term exploitation. The enactment of the Act has provided the legal basis for regulating the fisheries sector including tackling of illegal, unregulated and reported (IUU) fishing which is estimated to cost the nation up to \$23,7 million annually.

4. Another significant milestone is uncapping of the National Insurance Scheme (NHIS) funds by the Minister for Finance in 2025. This has served as a major, positive and transformative intervention for the NHIS operations and in the public health service delivery in Ghana. The removal of budgetary cap has allowed 100% of the National Insurance Levy (NHIL) to flow directly into the National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF), increasing the available budget significantly. Information available on the NHIA website indicates that, the increased funding to the NHIA has allowed more regular, timely claims payment to public, private and mission facilities. In early 2025, over GHS 1.1 billion was disbursed with a 21-day turnaround time boosting provider confidence.

5. An Open Parliament Steering Committee which follows OGP standards established in the Parliament of Ghana will ensure and promote OGP and Open government principles in parliament.

6. A number of capacity building initiatives were conducted during the period under review.
- a. The capacity of the audit committees, Public Accounts and Finance Committee have been enhanced Risk-Based Internal Auditing (RBIA). IAA recently organised 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. Over 100 participants benefitted from the training workshops.
 - b. Similarly, Capacity of OGP Caucus Members on OGP and Open Parliament Built: Twenty-six (26) OGP caucus members of parliament had been trained on OGP and Open Parliament. This has enhanced their advocacy and implementation skills which will ultimately enable them to champion OGP and Open government effectively in parliament.
 - c. 110 Audit Committee Secretaries were trained in record keeping in 2024.
- This capacity building activities have enhanced the knowledge and skills of the beneficiaries.

7. The RTI Commission's nationwide sensitisation campaigns on the existence of the RTI Act, how it operates and obligations of public institutions has significantly increased the citizen's request for information on sensitive national issues: The RTI Commission at the time of the review have undertaken extensive consultations and public awareness on the existence of the RTI Act, how it operates and obligations of public institutions over the period under review involving 31 traditional media engagements, 160 social media engagements and 81 public institution sensitisations. Continuous education and training of the public on the RTI Act have empowered the citizenry to use the RTI to demand for transparency and accountability in the management of public resources.

Risk Analysis

The risk categories assessed were found to be generally low indicating potential for smooth completion of planned activities of the NAP5 and maximization of the potential impacts.

Challenges, Lesson Learned and Recommendations

A key challenge mentioned by the implementing entities is inadequate funding to implement the milestone activities which are expected to contribute to achievement of the policy commitment targets. In spite of the above challenge, the MDAs continues to demonstrate high optimism about the potential value and usefulness of the NAP in enhancing governance reforms across the public sector of Ghana.

Based on the challenges and lessons learned, a number of recommendations have been advanced including facilitating a high level (ministerial) discussion on the OGP NAP to improve the level of ownership across the public sector, improve M&E capacity both at the OGP secretariat and the MDA level to enhance reporting on progress and impacts of the OGP NAP 5.

SECTION 1 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.0 Introduction

This report presents a summary of findings, conclusions and recommendations from a Mid-term review of Ghana's 5th Open Government Partnership (OGP) National Action Plan 2023-2027 conducted by the OGP secretariat, Ghana. The report provides updates on: (i) progress of implementation of milestone activities planned for implementation by the Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) and the Collaborating Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) over the 2024 and 2025 implementation period; and (ii) progress towards achievement of the policy commitments detailed in the NAP 5. The report also delineates key implementation challenges; documents lessons learned and provides recommendations aimed at accelerating delivery and optimizing impact of the OGP NAP 5.

1.1 Background to the 5th Open Government National Action Plan 2023-2027

The Open Government Partnership is an international initiative that seeks to secure concrete commitments from governments to promote transparency, enhance citizen's participation, promote accountability and adopt new technologies to enhance good governance. Ghana joined the OGP initiative in 2011, and has since developed and implemented four National Action Plans (NAPs) in 2012, 2015, 2017 and 2021.

Following the successful implementation of the four National Action Plans, Ghana is currently implementing its Fifth National Action Plan (NAP-5), which spans a four-year period (2023–2027). The adoption of the four-year extended cycle is intended to allow for greater cost efficiency, broader stakeholder engagement, and deeper implementation of commitments that address key governance priorities, including transparency, citizen participation, innovation, and accountability.

The OGP NAP 5 has twenty-six (25) policy commitments clustered around six (6) thematic areas namely Accountability, Transparency, Participation, Technology and Innovation, Open Parliament and Roads and Flagship Health Infrastructure Delivery. Each of these policy commitments has a defined set of milestone activities programmed for implementation by the MDAs and the collaborating CSOs over the four-year duration of the NAP 5- January 2024 to December 2027.

1.2 The Midterm Review of the 5th Open Government National Action Plan 2023-2027

A key requirement of the Open Ghana Partnership (OGP) Initiative is for member countries implementing four-year National Action Plans (NAPs) including Ghana to conduct a mandatory midterm review of their action plans two years into implementation. The year 2025 is exactly two years since Ghana commenced implementation of the NAP. The midterm review of Ghana's 5th Open Government National Action Plan 2023-2027 has therefore been conducted by the OGP secretariat in compliance with the OGP criteria.

2.0 PURPOSE, OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE OF THE MID-TERM REVIEW

2.1 The Purpose of the Midterm Review

The MTR serves as a critical assessment point for participating countries to evaluate progress made in implementing their respective NAPs. The review provides an opportunity to identify achievements, challenges, and lessons learned, while fostering dialogue among government institutions, civil society, and development partners. Findings from the MTR is intended to strengthen accountability mechanisms and ensure that implementation remains aligned with national development objectives and OGP global standards.

2.2 The Objectives of the Midterm Review

The overall objective of the MTR was to document evidence-based information on the performance as well as achievements of OGP NAP 5 after two years of implementation. Specifically, the MTR sought to:

- Track and assess how far commitments have been translated into measurable actions and outcomes.
- Identify implementation bottlenecks, policy or institutional constraints.
- Adjust strategies, timelines or implementation modalities if needed.
- Re-engage stakeholders (government, civil society, citizens, development partners) and reaffirm commitment to shared objectives.
- Strengthening monitoring and evaluation so that the remainder of the cycle delivers stronger results.

2.3 Key Review Questions

To adequately respond to the purpose and scope of the review, the MTR objectives were translated into key evaluation questions to guide the review:

- a) To what extent has the commitments been translated into measurable actions and outcomes?
- b) To what extent has the milestone activities been implemented as planned? Project complied with the fiduciary aspects?
- c) What are the emerging outcomes?
- d) What challenges inhibited timely implementation of the milestone activities?

2.4 Scope of the MTR

The MTR is in two parts. Part one of the MTR covers the two-year implementation period (January 2024 to December 2025). The focus of the part one is to review implementation status of fifty-one (51) milestone activities expected to be implemented by the MDAs from January 2024 to December 2025; and evaluate the performance of the 26 policy commitments (**table 1**) detailed in the OGP NAP 5 as at December 2025.

Part one of the MTR also entails documentation of the immediate impacts, key implementation challenges and recommendations from the key stakeholders to enhance delivery and impact of the OGP NAP 5.

Part two of the review is to review, adjust or maintain the current OGP NAP 5 (2023-2027) based on the findings from

2.4 Limitations of the midterm

The limitation of the MTR was that the team could not access some of the targeted stakeholders especially at the MDA level in some instances and delays in response from some of the implementing entities. Therefore, the team could not obtain the full complement of data and information from some of the implementing entities. However, this limitation did not affect findings of the MTR significantly as the team resorted to other sources to collate and validate the needed information.

2.5 Structure of the report

The report is divided into six sections. Section one presents the introduction and background to the MTR. Section covers the purpose, objectives, scope, key review questions, structure and limitations of the review. Section three of the report details the approach and methodology adopted for the review. Key findings are discussed in section four. The section five summarizes key implementation risks while key implementation challenges, lessons learned and recommendation to guide management decision going forward concludes the report in section six. The report is supported by two annexes including the summary of performance of the milestone activities and update on progress towards achievement of the reform commitments.

Table 1: List of OGP Policy Commitments by Thematic Areas

Accountability	Asset Declaration	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 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.
	Witness Protection Act	4. Provide effective protection for persons who are exposed to danger for witnessing in criminal prosecutions, by passing regulations to the Witness Protection Act and setting up the Witness Protection Agency
	Public Accounts Committee (PAC) and Audit Reporting Implementation	5. 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).
	Anti-money Laundering and Combating Anti-Terrorism Financing (AML/CTF)	6. 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
	Enabling CHRAJ's Administrative Justice Delivery Mandate	7. To develop a comprehensive online/web-based complaint and redress system on all mandate areas of the Commission to enable it perform its administrative justice delivery mandate better
	Health Service Delivery	8. Ensure greater accountability in the health sector by establishing digital platforms to facilitate complaints and feedback on quality-of service delivery 9. Uncap the NHIA funds to ensure prompt disbursement and release of NHIA allocations to primary healthcare centres.
Transparency	Power Purchasing Agreement	10. Amend the PURC Act to expand its mandate to include public disclosure of PPAs.
	Right to Information	11. Create public awareness on the RTI Act, how it operates and obligations of public institutions. 12. Pass Regulations to fully operationalise the RTI Act. 13. Provide adequate funding for the implementation of the RTI Act
		14. Pass a new Fisheries Act or amend the existing one to provide for greater transparency in the fisheries sector.
	Justice	15. Pass the Community Service Bill into Law by 2026.
Participation	Citizens' Complain Centre (CCC)	16. To establish a coordinated and syndicated citizen feedback mechanism on public policy and public service delivery.
	Gender Equality	17. Ensure the progressive increase in women's political participation at all levels of government, by passing the Affirmative Action Bill into law.

	Citizen Participation in Local Government	18. Enhance Citizens' Participation in Local Gov't through election of MMDCEs.
Technology and Innovation	Misinformation and Disinformation	19. Implement structures to combat Misinformation / Disinformation on digital platforms
		20. Strengthen the provisions in the Electronic Communications Act, 2008 and the Criminal Offences Act, 1960 to deter misinformation and disinformation on digital platforms.
	Data Sharing and Intermediation of Public Service Delivery Platform	21. Strengthen Data sharing and intermediation among public service delivery platforms.
Open Government	Open Parliament	22. Establish oversight mechanism in parliament to ensure achievement of the national OGP commitments.
		23. Enhance access to information on parliament's work in an easily accessible, user friendly, and timely manner.
		24. Increase engagement between Parliament and citizens.
	Infrastructure Policy	25. 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.
		26. Develop and implement a robust transparency mechanism for flagship health infrastructure projects that ensures public disclosure of project

3.0 THE MID-TERM REVIEW APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 The MTR Approach

The midterm review is underpinned by learning and accountability for results aimed at enhancing delivery and achievement of the expected results within the stipulated time. Towards this, the MTR adopted a transparent, inclusive, participatory and utilization-focused approach to elicit performance information from the implementing entities. Thus, all key stakeholders of OGP Ghana notably, the Steering Committee, Focal persons from the MDAs and CSOs as well as selected heads of the implementing institutions were fully involved in the process.

3.2 Methodology

The MTR applied mixed (quantitative and qualitative) methods that involved collection and use of primary and secondary data. The data collection methods included simple surveys with stakeholders at MDA and CSOs. The MTR also included desk review of relevant background documents including the OGP NAP 5 and progress reports to map progress towards achievement of the commitments. These methodologies were deployed to elucidate progress at midpoint (December 2025) and performance of the NAP 5 followed a four-stepped approach as detailed below:

- a) **Planning and Initiation of the review:** As part of the processes of the MTR, the OGP coordinator shared a concept note (Draft Road map to the MTR) with the steering committee members in a steering committee meeting held on the 25th November 2025. The MTR Road map served as the Terms of Reference (ToR) for the review. The road map showed a clearly defined purpose, scope and methodology for the MTR as well as a detailed workplan and budget. The approved road map by the steering committee became the reference document that guided the conduct of the MTR.
- b) **Desk Review:** A thorough review of relevant background documents including the 5th OGP National Action Plan, progress reports on the previous NAPs, Annual performance reports including online literature on the OGP by the MTR team. The desk review informed subsequent MTR processes including design of data collection instruments, data collection, analysis and generation of the final MTR report.
- c) **Field data collection:** This stage of the process involved collection, collation, validation and analysis of data and information including performance updates and evidence on progress of implementation of milestone activities provided by the MDAs and the CSOs. As part of the process, copies of agreed data collection forms were shared with the Ministries for the compilation of performance updates and the cumulative targets achieved as at the end of December 2025. The MTR team conducted a Follow-up discussion and reviews (mainly by phone or email) were held with the OGP focal persons to clarify and or gather additional information. The data submitted by the Ministries and CSOs were carefully reviewed and validated for consistency, reliability and alignment with the OGP NAP 5.

- d) **Validation of findings:** Initial findings of the review was validated with the focal persons at the MDAs and other stakeholders including the steering committee members. Feedback and comments from the validation meeting was integrated into the final report.
- e) **Analysis and Reporting:** The OGP NAP 5 was assessed based on the extent to which planned milestone activities have been implemented at the time of the review, and progress towards the commitment targets detailed in the NMAP 5. A descriptive analysis using a colour-coded dashboard was used to categorised the progress towards the commitment and progress of implementation of the milestone activities.

The colour-coded dashboard is categorised as follows:

A. Commitments were assessed as follows

- **Blue:** Commitment target achieved
- **Green:** Substantial progress (75% and above of milestone activities)
- **Amber:** Requires Attention (50%-74.9% of milestone activities implemented)
- **Red:** At Risk because of operational or external factors beyond the implementers' control (Implementation of milestone activities have not started or stuck)

B. Milestone activities were assessed as follows

- a. **Green:** Substantial progress (Implementation of milestone activities completed)
- b. **Amber:** Requires Attention (implementation of milestone activities were ongoing)
- c. **Red:** At Risk because of operational or external factors beyond the implementers' control (Implementation of milestone activities had not started or stuck)

4.0 FINDINGS OF THE MID-TERM REVIEW

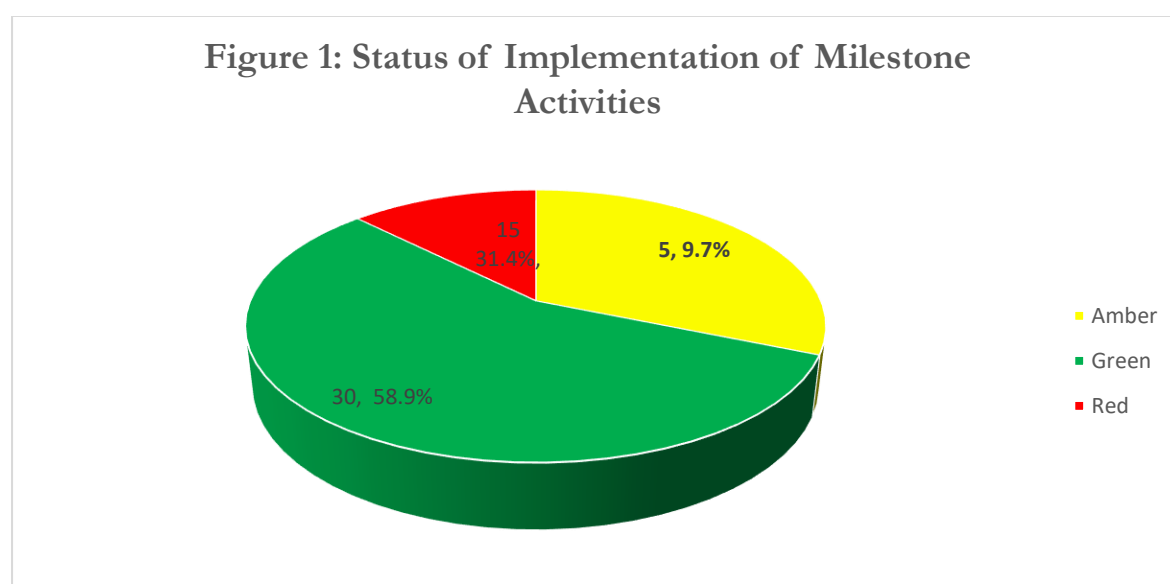
This section of the report summarizes performance of the OGP NAP 5 at midterm. The section focuses on progress of implementation of the 2024 and 2025 milestone activities detailed in the NAP 5 as at December 2025. The section also details performance of the reforms delineated in the OGP NAP 5 and assesses the extent to which the implementation of the milestone activities has translated into tangible governance reforms.

4.1 Progress of Implementation of Milestone Activities

In order to translate the OGP NAP 5 into tangible results, milestone activities were identified and programmed for implementation by the MDAs over the four-year duration of the NAP 5 (2024-2027). This subsection of the report presents the implementation status of the 2024-2025 milestone activities expected to be implemented by the MDAs over the period under review as at 31st December 2025.

Generally, the MDAs and the collaborating CSOs have made significant progress in terms of implementation of the milestone activities which also serves as a linkage to the commitment targets and to the intended outcomes of the NAP 5. The aggregate performance relative to implementation of the 2024-2025 milestone activities stood at 60.6% (Green plus Amber). Thirty (30) milestone activities were completed and rated “**Green**” with a cumulative performance of 58.9%. Implementation of five (5) milestone activities representing 9.7% were still in progress and are rated “**Amber**”. Fifteen (15) milestone activities, rated “**Red**” were found to be at risk with implementation either stuck or not started at all at the time of the review. **Figure 1** below provides details of the implementation status of the milestone activities over the period under review:

Figure 1: Status of Implementation of Milestone Activities



4.1.2 Summary of Completed Milestone Activities

Table 2 below provides the list of milestone activities completed at the time of the review.

Table 2: List Of Completed Activities

Focus Area	Milestone Activity	Status	Colour Code
Public Account Committee and Audit Report Implementation	1. Develop Framework for the Public Financial Management Compliance (PFM) League Table	Completed	
	2. Develop Training manual for training audit committees on basic accounting and records keeping	Completed	
	3. Conduct training for Audit Committees, Internal Audit Units and Heads of Public Institutions	Completed	
Anti-money Laundering and Combating Terrorism Financing (AML/CTF)	4. Hold Stakeholder consultations for the development of regulations	Completed	
	5. Pass Regulations to the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992) particularly provisions on BO	Completed	
	6. Organize Awareness creation events among relevant stakeholders	Completed	
	7. Train Competent authorities in detecting AML/CTF risks	Completed	
Enabling CHRAJ's Administrative Justice Delivery Mandate	8. Develop Web-based system	Completed	
Health Service Delivery	9. Establish digital platforms commissioned and operationalised by Government	Completed	
	10. Serve Notice of government intent to uncap the NHIA fund	Completed	
	11. Pilot the established Digital platforms	Completed	
	12. Develop Draft amendment bill to uncap NHIA	Completed	
Power Purchasing Agreements	13. Establish Modalities for the disclosure of Power Purchasing Agreements (PPAs)	Completed	
	14. Develop Registry to hold and publish relevant data on PPAs	Completed	
Right to Information	15. Develop IEC materials on RTI	Completed	
	16. Draft Regulations to fully operationalize RTI Act	Completed	
	17. Initiate public awareness and public education	Completed	
Fisheries	18. Develop Draft Fisheries Act or amend existing Act	Completed	
	19. Hold Stakeholder engagement on draft Bill or amended Bill	Completed	
Gender Equality	20. Organise Stakeholder consultation on the Affirmative Action Bill across the country	Completed	
	21. Review the Affirmative Action Bill for Cabinet approval	Completed	
Citizen Participation in Local Government	22. Adopt National Accessibility Strategy to guide the implementation of accessibility standards for PWDs and the aged	Completed	
Misinformation and Disinformation	23. Develop Framework on Media literacy /Public Education, Fact Checking activities	Completed	
	24. Pilot Framework on Media Literacy/Public Education, Fact Checking		
	25. Initiate Human Rights assessment of existing legislation on disinformation to ensure they are not used to stifle free speech	Completed	

Data Sharing and Intermediation of Public Service Delivery Platforms	26.Train stakeholders on the government enterprise architecture and interoperability framework document	Completed	
	27.Enhance Infrastructure for licensing/ Certificate Authorities to be able to roll	Completed	
Open Parliament	28.Build Capacity of OGP Caucus Members on OGP and Open Parliament	Completed	
	29.Establish an Open Parliament Steering Committee which follows OGP standards	Completed	
	30.Operationalise the Open Parliament Steering Committee which follows OGP standards	Completed	

4.1.3 Summary Milestone Activities in Progress

The table below provides the list of milestone activities ongoing at the time of the review.

Table 3: Milestone Activities in Progress

Focus Area	Milestone Activity	Status	Colour Code
Enabling CHRAJ's Administrative Justice Delivery Mandate	1. Network CHRAJ offices nationwide	In Progress	
Justice	2. Submit Cabinet memo to Cabinet for approval	In Progress	
Citizen Participation in Local Government	3. Facilitate consensus on amendment of article 55 (3) to allow political parties to sponsor candidates to local level election	In Progress	
Data Sharing and Intermediation of Public Service Delivery Platforms	4. Develop Integration and Data Sharing Framework	In Progress	
Open Parliament	5. Undertake engagements between OGP Caucus members and OGP stakeholders	In Progress	

4.1.4 Summary Milestone Activities at Risk

Table 4 provides the list of milestone activities that had either not started or stuck at the time of the review.

Table 4: Milestone Activities at Risk

	Milestone Activity	Status	Colour Code
Right to Information	1.Lay RTI Regulations before parliament	At Risk	
Justice	2.Lay draft Community Service Bill before Parliament	At Risk	
	3.Submit the approved Community Service Bill to Parliament	At Risk	
	4.Commission L.I and Paralegal Framework to the Office of the Attorney General for comments	At Risk	
	5.Draft L.I and paralegal guide submitted to, and approved by Cabinet.		
	6.Draft L.I laid before Parliament.		
Citizens' Complaints Centre	7.Complete Institutional Arrangements and Preparatory Activities	At Risk	
	8.Complete Implementation of Pilot Phase of the Citizen Complaint Mechanism	At Risk	
Citizen Participation in Local Government	9.Pass Persons with Disability Re-enactment Bill and the accompanying legislative instruments	At Risk	
	10.Hold referendum on proposed amendments	At Risk	
Misinformation and Disinformation	11.Develop Terms of Reference for Human Rights Assessment	At Risk	
Open Parliament	12.Conduct Baseline survey on citizens access to Parliamentary Information	At Risk	
Road Sector and Flagship Health Infrastructure Projects	13.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		
	14.Accountability framework tailored to roads and flagship health infrastructure projects, outlining processes for data disclosure, social audits and participatory evaluation developed		
	15.Stakeholder consultation meetings to validate the framework for roads and flagship health infrastructure with input from government, civil society, and private sector actors organised		
	16.Accountability framework for roads and flagship health infrastructure projects finalised		

1.4 Key Outputs Generated at Midterm

No	Key Outputs	Comments
1	PFM Compliance Division	Ministry of Finance had set up a PFM Compliance Division purposely to monitor the commitment control levels of MDAs.
2	Framework for the implementation Public Financial Management Compliance (PFM) League Table	A framework titled Guidelines for implementation of PFM Commitment Control and Expenditure Management Measures for Ministries, Departments and Agencies was issued under the signature of the Honourable Minister for Finance. The framework is to guide implementation of the Public Financial Management Compliance (PFM)
3	Training manual on basic accounting and records keeping for training audit committees	The Internal Audit Agency (IAA) has developed a training manual on basic accounting and records keeping for training audit committees developed: The manual titled the Internal Audit Agency (IAA) Guidelines for Effective Functioning of Audit Committees (2023)
4	Training for the MMDAs in the various zones organised	IAA has organised training for MDAs and MMDAs as planned. 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.
5	Training conducted for Audit Committees, Internal Audit Units and Heads of Public Institutions	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 reports.
6	Regulations to the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992) particularly provisions on BO Passed	Ghana has passed specific regulations relating to operationalised the beneficial ownership (BO) under the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992). The primary regulation is the Companies (Beneficial Ownership Information) Regulations, 2020 (L.I. 2409, or simply the Companies Regulations, 2023 (L.I 2473)
7	Competent authorities trained in detecting AML/CTF risk	The FIC was part of 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.

8	Web-based system built	CHRAJ has successfully developed and piloted a web-based at the Head office since September 2024. The Web based system is currently in use under the domain name www.cms.chraj.gov.gh .
9	Digital platforms establish, commissioned and operationalised by government	Ministry of Health has commissioned a new-fully state-owned digital health platform, the Ghana Health Information Management System (GHIMS),
10	Draft amendment of a bill to uncap NHIA passed	Parliament of Ghana passed the National Health Insurance Amendment Bill in December 2025.
11	Modalities for the disclosure of PPAs established	Ghana enacted a new law-legislative instrument (LI 2508) titled the Energy Commission (Planning and Competitive Procurement of Additional Electricity Generation Capacity Regulations In October 2025,
12	Registry to hold and publish relevant data on PPAs developed	PURC launched an online register to hold and publish relevant data on PPAs: https://www.purc.com.gh/categ/resources/subcategories/register-of-power-purchase-agreements
13	Regulations to fully operationalize RTI Act drafted	The legislative instrument (LI) containing regulations to fully operationalised the Right to Information (RTI) Act 2019 (Act 989) in Ghana has been finalised following stakeholder engagements.
14	Draft Fisheries Act or amend existing Act developed	A new Fisheries and Aquaculture Act, 2025 was passed by Parliament and assented to by the President on August 14th 2025.
15	The Affirmative Action Bill reviewed for Cabinet approval	The Affirmative Action Bill was reviewed and approved by Cabinet in September 2025. The Affirmative Action (Gender Equity) Act 2024 was subsequently passed by parliament in November 2025
16	National Accessibility Strategy to guide the implementation of accessibility Adopted	The National Accessibility Strategy to guide the implementation of accessibility standards for PWDs and the aged was adopted by Ghana in 2025
17	Framework on Media literacy /Public Education, Fact Checking activities developed	The development of the framework completed and tested ahead of the 2024 elections.
18	Human Rights assessment of existing legislation on disinformation to ensure they are not used to stifle free speech initiated	A baseline assessment of the media literacy level among Ghanaians has been conducted and the baseline report published.
19	An Open Parliament Steering Committee which follows OGP standards established	An Open Parliament Steering Committee which follows OGP standards by parliament of Ghana
20	Capacity of OGP Caucus Members on OGP and Open Parliament Built	Capacity of twenty-six (26) OGP caucus members of parliament had been built on OGP and Open Parliament.

4.2 Progress Towards Commitments

Although the implementation of the OGP NAP is at midterm, the implementing entities have made significant progress towards majority of the commitment targets as at December 2025. Majority of the deliverables under the policy reform areas were achieved and most of the commitment targets are expected to be achieved by December 2027. Of the 27 policy commitments assessed, five (5) commitment targets were achieved ahead of the projected 2027, Nine (9) commitments had recorded substantial progress relative to implementation of the milestone activities, four commitments had made good progress towards the commitments targets. Nine (9) commitments had made no progress and risked non achievement of the commitments targets if the current efforts are not redoubled. Incidentally, these non-performing commitments emanates mainly from four policy areas namely, Asset Declaration, Witness Protection, Justice and infrastructure policy. This sub section of the report details progress towards the commitment targets and the extent to which these commitments have been translated into tangible reform outcomes actions.

Asset Declaration:

The commitments under the Asset Declaration policy reforms area are intended 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 requirements colure often not complied with. To this end, the Office of the Attorney General and the Ministry of Justice committed to undertake three key reforms over the duration of the OGP NAP 5. The commitments are to:

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: **NO PROGRESS (Commitment at Risk)**

To pass the conduct of the public bill into law, the Office of the Attorney General and the Ministry of Justice and was expected to implement the underlisted milestone activities towards the commitment target:

1. Draft Conduct of Public Officers' Bill for approval by Cabinet
2. Finalise and submit a Final Draft Conduct of Public Officers' Bill
3. Hold Public Consultation on the Draft

Findings from the review indicates the Office of the Attorney General and the Ministry of Justice has not made progress towards this commitment target. None of the three milestone activities expected to contribute to achievement of the commitment target had been implemented or started at the time of the review. The commitment is therefore classified at risk and likely not to be attained at the end of implementation in 2027.

- **Draft Conduct of Public Officers' Bill approved by Cabinet:** Draft Conduct of Public Officers' Bill had not been submitted for Cabinet approval at the time of the review
- **Final Draft Conduct of Public Officers' Bill Finalised and submitted:** A Final Draft

Conduct of Public Officers' Bill had not been submitted at the time of the review

- **Public Consultation on the Draft Conduct of Public Officers' Bill held:** There was no record on public consultations held on the draft bill

2. Develop regulations to fully operationalise the Conduct of Public Officers' bill when passed into law: NO PROGRESS (Commitment at Risk)

Under this commitment, the Office of the Attorney General and the Ministry of Justice was expected to develop Regulations to operationalise the Conduct of Public Officers' Act. At the time of the review, the development of the regulations had not started and there was no intention to start soon. The commitment to develop regulation to operationalise the Conduct of Public Officers' Act was therefore classified to be at risk and needs rethinking through.

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: TARGET ACHIEVED

This is one of the commitments that saw significant progress during the period under review. As the field data indicates, the Ministry of Finance (MoF) have taken bold steps towards publication of a Public Financial Management Compliance League Table for Public Institutions. All the milestone activities expected to be implemented over the period under review were implemented planned and generated significant outputs. This commitment is therefore classified to be on track to attain the commitment target by December 2027.

Under the commitment, Ministry of Finance (MoF) was expected to implement the two milestone activities listed below:

1. Initiate the development of a Framework for the implementation Public Financial Management Compliance (PFM) League Table;
 2. Hold public consultations on the draft framework
- **PFM Compliance Division established:** At the time of the review, Ministry of Finance had set up a PFM Compliance Division purposely to monitor the commitment control levels of MDAs
 - **Framework for the implementation Public Financial Management Compliance (PFM) League Table developed:** MoF has develop a framework titled Guidelines for implementation of PFM Commitment Control and Expenditure Management Measures for Ministries, Departments and Agencies which was issued under the signature of the Honourable Minister for Finance.
 - **Public consultations on the draft framework held:** As part of the processes to develop a PFM Compliance league table, there was a request for inputs towards the preparation of a comprehensive criteria under the public financial management (PFM) Laws The request was issued by the Honourable Deputy Minister for Finance on the 7th of November 2025.

Witness Protection

4. Provide effective protection for persons who are exposed to danger for witnessing in criminal prosecutions, by passing regulations to the Witness Protection Act and setting up the Witness Protection Agency: **NO PROGRESS (Commitment at Risk)**

The Witness Protection is another policy reform area that has not recorded any progress in terms of implementation of the milestone activities and progress towards the commitment target. The Office of the Attorney General and Ministry of Justice was expected to implement the underlisted milestone activities during the period under review:

- (1) Develop Regulations to fully operationalize the Witness Protection Act, and
- (2) Pass Regulations to the Witness Protection Act.
 - **Regulations to fully operationalize the Witness Protection Act developed:** The regulations to fully operationalised the Witness Protection Act had not been developed at the time of the review
 - **Regulations to the Witness Protection Act passed:** Regulations to the Act had not been passed during the review

Public Accounts Committee and Audit Report Implementation

5. 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): **SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS (Commitment on Track)**

This commitment seeks to addresses the persistent non-compliance with audit report recommendations by MDAs and MMDAs. In line with this, the commitment is to 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). To achieve the commitment target, the Internal Audit Agency (IAA) was expected to implement the activities listed below over the 2024-2025 implementation period:

1. Develop Training manual on basic accounting and records keeping for training audit committees
2. Conduct training for Audit Committees, Internal Audit Units and Heads of Public Institutions
3. Organise Training for the MMDAs in the various zones

- **Training manual on basic accounting and records keeping for training audit committees developed:** The Internal Audit Agency (IAA) has developed a training manual on basic accounting and records keeping for training audit committees developed: The manual titled the Internal Audit Agency (IAA) Guidelines for Effective Functioning of Audit Committees (2023), guides the IAA in training the audit committees on audit processes including effective implementation of Audit Report Recommendations and Implementation Instructions.
- **Training for the MMDAs in the various zones organised:** IAA has organised training for MDAs and MMDAs as planned. 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.
- **Training for Audit Committees, Internal Audit Units and Heads of Public Institutions conducted:** 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 reports.
- IAA organised training for MDAs on a new, standardised Internal Audit Charter template, the implementation of which was required by January 1, 2025.

This commitment has seen substantial progress towards the commitment target as all milestone activities were implemented as planned. The commitment is therefore classified to be on track.

Anti-money Laundering and Combating Terrorism Financing (AML/CTF 5:

6. 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: **SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS (Commitment on Track)**

This commitment builds on an earlier (NAP 4) commitment which saw the passage of the Anti-Money Laundering Act, 2020 (Act 1044), and whose fulfilment 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. To ensure that Ghana does not get blacklisted again for lapses in the country's AML/CTF regime, the Financial Intelligence Centre led the implementation of the underlisted milestones activities:

1. Pass Regulations to the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992) particularly provisions on BO
2. Hold Stakeholder consultations for the development of regulations
3. Organise Awareness creation events among relevant stakeholders
4. Train Competent authorities in detecting AML/CTF risks.
5. Upgrade ICT infrastructure for hosting BO central register and renew all licenses.

The MTR findings indicate, the FIC made substantial progress towards achievement of the commitment target over the period under review. All milestone activities planned for implementation over the 2024 and 2025 implementation period had been implemented by the FIC at the time of the review. Details of the findings is as presented below:

- **Regulations to the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992) particularly provisions on BO Passed:** Ghana has passed specific regulations relating to operationalised the beneficial ownership (BO) under the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992). The primary regulation is the Companies (Beneficial Ownership Information) Regulations, 2020 (L.I. 2409, or simply the Companies Regulations, 2023 (L.I 2473)
- **Stakeholder consultations for the development of regulations held:** FIC in April 2025 organised a multi-stakeholder engagement on Ghana's preparedness on anti-money laundering evaluation.
- **Competent authorities trained: in detecting AML/CTF risk:** The FIC was part of 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. The training aimed at strengthening implementation of AML/CTF measures by competent authorities and reporting entities.
- Data from FIC indicates upgrading of ICT infrastructure for hosting BO central register was ongoing at the time of the review.

Enabling CHRAJ's Administrative Justice Delivery Mandate

7. To develop a comprehensive online/web-based complaint and redress system on all mandate areas of the Commission to enable it perform its administrative justice delivery mandate better: **GOOD PROGRESS (Commitment Requires Attention)**

The Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice's (CHRAJ) 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. With this commitment CHRAJ was expected to implement the two milestone activities over the period under review:

1. Build a web-based system
2. Networked CHRAJ's offices nationwide

Evidence gathered during the MTR indicates that CHRAJ has made some progress and is on track to achieve the commitment target by 2027:

- **Web-based system built:** CHRAJ has successfully developed and piloted a web-based at the Head office since September 2024. The Web based system is currently in use under the domain name www.cms.chraj.gov.gh.
- **CHRAJ's offices nationwide networked:** On networking CHRAJ's office nationwide, CHRAJ at the time of the review had procured the equipment for the nation-wide roll-out. However, the process to procure a network consultant to commence the nation-wide roll out was still ongoing at the time of the review.

Health Service Delivery

8. Ensure greater accountability in the health sector by establishing digital platforms to facilitate complaints and feedback on quality-of service delivery: SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS (Commitment on Track)

: Under this commitment, the Ministry of Health (MoH) and the collaborating CSOs were expected to:

1. Establish, commission and operationalise digital platforms, and;
2. Pilot of the established Digital platforms by the year 2025.

At the time of the review the MoH successfully implemented all milestone activities as planned:

- **Digital platforms establish, commissioned and operationalised by government:** Ministry of Health has commissioned a new-fully state-owned digital health platform, the Ghana Health Information Management System (GHIMS), to replace the previous Lightwave Health Information Management System (LHIMS)
- **Established Digital platforms piloted:** The new GHIMS has been piloted by the Ministry of Health in November 2025 with twenty (20) health facilities including the Tamale Teaching hospital.

9. Uncap the NHIA funds to ensure prompt disbursement and release of NHIA allocations to primary healthcare centres: COMMITMENT TARGET MET (Commitment on Track)

The intent of this commitment is to ensure that financial resources needed to enhance the operations of healthcare centres are made available timeously. To achieve this commitment target, Ministry of Health was expected to ensure that:

- (1) the Draft amendment bill to uncap NHIA was finalised by the end of 204; and
- (2) notice of intent to uncap the NHIA fund was served by 2025.

- **Draf amendment of a bill to uncap NHIA finalised:** Parliament of Ghana passed the National Health Insurance Amendment Bill in December 2025.
- **Notice of intent to uncap served:** Notice of government intent to uncap the NHIA fund was served on March 11, 2025, during the budget presentation.

The Ministry of Health had achieved the commitment target of uncapping the NHIA funds following the passage of the National Health Insurance Amendment Bill in December 2025.

Power Purchasing Agreement:

10. Amend the PURC Act to expand its mandate to include public disclosure of PPAs: **SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS (Commitment on Track)**

Power Purchasing Agreements (PPAs) are believed to be a major source of corruption in Ghana's power sector. This is because they are often negotiated in secrecy, and the final agreements are also not publicly disclosed. Apart from being a source of corruption, these contracts are known to have imposed inefficiency costs on consumers. The commitment therefore is to amend the current PURC Act to expand its mandate to include public disclosure of PPAs. It is expected that the commitment when implemented will make it difficult for public officers to engage in rent seeking practices and other forms of corruption in PPA negotiations, by subjecting them to public scrutiny and accountability. Toward the commitment target, PURC was expected to implement two key activities (1) Establish Modalities for the disclosure of PPAs; and Develop Registry to hold and publish relevant data on PPAs in 2024 and 2025 respectively.

Findings from the review shows that the Public Utilities Regulatory Commission has made taken significant progress towards the commitment target. All the milestone activities expected to be implemented by the PURC over the period under review had been implemented by the PURC as planned as detailed below:

- **Modalities for the disclosure of PPAs established:** In October 2025, Ghana enacted a new law-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 power purchase agreements. The Act was developed in collaboration with the World Bank, Energy for Growth Hub and other partners.
- **Registry to hold and publish relevant data on PPAs developed:** The PURC has launched an online register to hold and publish relevant data on PPAs. This register provides searchable information on active electricity contracts covering both renewable and non-renewable. PPAs are accessible via the online address beneath: <https://www.purc.com.gh/categ/resources/subcategories/register-of-power-purchase-agrmerments>

Although the Act establishing the PURC has not been amended to expand its mandate to include public disclosure of PPAs at the time of the review, PURC has taken significant steps including establishing a public register and implementing as well regulations to ensure the public disclosure of the PPAs. Available data also indicates that the PURC is working on amending its Act to officially mandate the public disclosure of PPAs. The commitment target is therefore on track and attainable by the end of 2027.

Right to Information

11.Create public awareness on the RTI Act, how it operates and obligations of public institutions: **COMMITMENT TARGET MET**

The Right to Information Law which was 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 is how to roll-out the administrative machinery for its effective implementation throughout the country. To ensure that the public was adequately aware of the existence of the RTI, the Ministry of Information and RTI commission committed to implement the underlisted milestone over the period under review:

(1) Develop IEC materials; and

(2) Initiate public awareness and public education on the RTI Act. Analyzed data from the review indicates the following:

- **Public awareness and public education on the RTI Act, how it operates and obligations of public institutions initiated:** The RTI Commission has at the time of the review, undertaken extensive consultations and public awareness on the existence of the RTI Act, how it operates and obligations of public institutions over the period under review. Specifically, the Commission had undertaken 31 traditional media engagements, 160 social media engagements and 81 public institution sensitisations.
- **IEC materials developed:** RTI Commission has developed IEC materials including Brochures, flyers, posters currently being used by the commission for public sensitisations on the RTI.

This commitment has seen substantial progress over the period under review. Although public sensitisations of the RTI are still ongoing at the time of the review, the public are aware of the existence of the RTI Act including how it operates and obligations of public institutions as a result of the extensive public sensitisations undertaken by the RTI Commission. Based on the extent to which planned milestone activities have been implemented by the commission. The review finds all deliverables necessary for the achievement of the commitment target achieved hence considers the commitment target met.

12. Regulations to fully operationalised the RTI Act passed: **GOOD PROGRESS (Requires Attention)**

This commitment forms part of the strategies by the Ministry of Information and the RTI commission to ensure effective implementation of the RTI Act. As part of the processes to pass regulations to fully operationalise the Act, the RTI commission was expected to: (1) Finalise the Draft Regulations to fully operationalize RTI Act and; (2) Lay the Draft Regulations before parliament by 2025.

- **Regulations to fully operationalize RTI Act drafted:** As at the end of December 2025, the legislative instrument (LI) containing regulations to fully operationalised the Right to Information (RTI) Act 2019 (Act 989) in Ghana has been finalised following stakeholder engagements.
- **Draft Regulations laid before parliament by 2025:** The draft regulations had not been laid in parliament at the time of the review.

The outstanding deliverable to the achievement of the commitment target is for the Ministry of Information and the RTI commission to ensure that the draft regulation is successfully laid in parliament. The commitment therefore requires attention in 2026.

13. Provide adequate funding for the implementation of the RTI Act: **Commitment Requires Attention**

- The commitment seeks to ensure that Ministry of Information and the RTI Commission receives the needed resources to the roll out of the RTI Act across the country, however. feedback obtained from the implementing entities as part of the review indicates that funding received so far is inadequate for effective implementation of the Act.

Fisheries

14. Pass a new Fisheries Act or amend the existing one to provide for greater transparency in the fisheries sector.: **COMMITMENT TARGET MET**

With this commitment, the target was to ensure the amendment of the existing Fisheries and Aquaculture Act or the development a new Act by 2027. As part of the processes leading to the passage of the new Act, the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture were to:

1. Develop Draft Fisheries Act or amend existing Act
 2. Hold Stakeholder engagement on draft Bill or amended Bill
- **Draft Fisheries Act or amend existing Act developed:** A new Fisheries and Aquaculture Act, 2025 was developed, passed by Parliament and assented to by the President on August 14th 2025.

With the passage of the new Fisheries Act, the review confirms the commitment target achieved ahead of time as,

Justice Policy

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.

15. Pass the Community Service Bill into Law by 2026: **NO PROGRESS (Commitment at Risk)**

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. As part of the processes, Ministry of Justice was expected to implement the following milestone activities during the period under review:

1. Submit Cabinet memo to Cabinet for approval
2. Lay draft Bill before Parliament

Data obtained from the Ministry of Justice indicates the following:

- **Cabinet memo submitted to Cabinet for approval:** Drafting of Memo is completed. However, the Memo is yet to be submitted to Cabinet approval
- **Draft Bill laid before Parliament:** Activity is dependent on approval of the memo by cabinet

16. Pass into law the draft Legal Aid Commission Legislative Instrument and paralegal framework for legal aid delivery in Ghana: NO PROGRESS (Commitment at Risk)

This 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.

1. Submit Final draft Legal Aid Commission L.I and paralegal framework to the Office of Attorney General for comments/input.
2. Submit Draft L.I and paralegal guide to Cabinet for approval.
3. Draft L.I laid before Parliament.

At the time of the review, none of this milestone activities had started. The review therefore finds the commitment target and may not be achieved at the end of 2027.

Citizens' Complaints Centre

17. Establish a coordinated and syndicated citizen feedback mechanism on public policy and public service delivery: NO PROGRESS (Commitment at Risk)

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. Under the OGP NAP 5 the responsibility was placed under the Commission of Human Rights and Administrative Justice to ensure implementation of the commitment. However, feedback from the CHRAJ indicates that the same problem of lack of ownership persist as CHRAJ maintains the implementation of the commitment does not fall under the institution's mandate. Based on this, the MTR find the commitment target at risk as implementation had not begun at the time of the review:

Gender Equality

18. Ensure the progressive increase in women's political participation at all levels of government, by passing the Affirmative Action Bill into law: SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS (Commitment on Track)

The commitment is expected to help resolve the problem of under-representation 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. To achieve the commitment, the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection was expected to execute the milestone activities during the period under review:

1. Organise Stakeholder consultation on the Affirmative Action Bill across the country
2. Review the Affirmative Action Bill for Cabinet approval

The following were documented as the outputs from implementation of the two milestone activities:

- **Stakeholder consultation on the Affirmative Action Bill across the country organised:** At the time of the review, Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection had conducted stakeholder consultations on the Affirmative Action Bill. A Gender Equity Committee was inaugurated and two Gender Equity Meeting held over the period under review.
- **The Affirmative Action Bill reviewed for Cabinet approval:** The Affirmative Action Bill was reviewed and approved by Cabinet in September 2025. The Affirmative Action (Gender Equity) Act 2024 was subsequently passed by parliament in November 202.

Citizen Participation in Local Government

19. Enhance Citizens' Participation in Local Gov't through election of MMDCEs: **NO PROGRESS (Commitment at Risk)**

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 seeks to empower the people to elect their own MMDCEs. That way, local governance will be made more participatory and MMDCEs will begin to be more responsive to the demands and aspirations of their constituents. The Ministry of Local Government, Chieftaincy and Religious Affairs pledged to implement two milestone activities over the 2024-2025 implementation period. These activities are:

1. Reach Consensus on amendment of article 55 (3) to allow political parties to sponsor candidates to local level election
2. Hold Referendum on proposed amendments.

Data obtained from Ministry of Local Government, Chieftaincy and Religious Affairs indicates no significant progress was made towards the commitment target as none of the milestone activities were implemented as planned during the period under review.

- **Consensus reached on amendment of article 55 (3) to allow political parties to sponsor candidates to local level election:** There is no consensus on the target at the time of the review. However, election of MMDCEs was one of the key issues considered by the National Constitution Review Committee.

The Ministry of Local Government, Chieftaincy and Religious Affairs in 2024 reviewed the Decentralisation Policy Framework and Strategy (DPFS) to adopt the election of MMDCES politically.

- **Referendum on the proposed amendments held:** The referendum on the proposed amendments was not held at the time of the review

20. Enhance Opportunities for Political Participation of Persons with Disability by passing the Persons with Disability Re-enactment Bill, and the accompanying legislative instruments: GOOD PROGRESS (Requires Attention)

This is another commitment that requires attention. The focus this commitment is for Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection, to ensure that Persons with Disability Re-enactment Bill and the accompanying legislative instruments were passed to enhance opportunities for political participation of Persons with Disability. Over the period under review, the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection was expected to implement the following milestone activities:

1. Pass Persons with Disability Re-enactment Bill and the accompanying legislative instruments
2. Adopt National Accessibility Strategy to guide the implementation of accessibility

Findings from the review indicates that, the commitment have made some progress towards the commitment target as shown below:

- **Persons with Disability Re-enactment Bill and the accompanying legislative instruments passed:** Persons with Disability Reenactment Bill and its accompanying legislative instruments has not yet been passed.
- **National Accessibility Strategy to guide the implementation of accessibility Adopted:** The National Accessibility Strategy to guide the implementation of accessibility standards for PWDs and the aged was adopted by Ghana in 2025

Misinformation and Disinformation

21. Implement structures to combat Misinformation / Disinformation on digital platforms. This commitment seeks to combat the abuse of electronic platforms to misinform and disinform the public: SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS (Commitment on Track)

The commitment has seen substantial progress as all the activities that is expected to contribute to realisation of the commitment target had been implemented by the Ministry of Communication and PenPlusBytes. Under commitment, Ministry of Communication was expected to lead implementation of four milestone activities. The activities are to:

1. Develop Framework on Media literacy /Public Education, Fact Checking activities
2. Develop Terms of Reference for Human Rights Assessment
3. Pilot Framework on Media Literacy/Public Education, Fact Checking
4. Initiate Human Rights assessment of existing legislation on disinformation to ensure they are not used to stifle free speech

Feedback collated from the implementing entities indicates these actions have been undertaken by PenPlusBytes, a CSO on the milestone activities as December 2025:

- **Framework on Media literacy /Public Education, Fact Checking activities developed:** The development of the framework completed and tested ahead of the 2024 elections.
- **Terms of Reference for Human Rights Assessment developed:** No response was received on this activity.
- **Framework on Media Literacy/Public Education, Fact Checking piloted:** Completed and framework is currently in use
- **Human Rights assessment of existing legislation on disinformation to ensure they are not used to stifle free speech initiated:** A baseline assessment of the media literacy level among Ghanaians has been conducted and the baseline report published.

Data Sharing and Intermediation of Public Service Delivery Platforms

22. Strengthen Data sharing and intermediation among public service delivery platforms. - Conducted a baseline assessment of the media literacy level among Ghanaians. Baseline assessment report, stakeholder mapping document: **GOOD PROGRESS (Commitment Require attention Track)**

This commitment seeks to enhance efficiency and integrity of online transactions and service delivery by strengthening data sharing and intermediation among public service delivery platforms. Towards this, Ministry of Communications and Digitalisation and the National Information Technology Agency (NITA) were expected to implement the following milestone activities over the 2024 and 2025 period:

1. Developed Integration and data sharing framework
2. Train Stakeholders on the government enterprise architecture and interoperability framework document
3. Operationalise the Integration and Data Sharing Framework
4. Enhance Infrastructure for licensing/ Certificate Authorities to be able to roll

Feedback obtained from Ministry of Communications and Digitalisation reveals the following:

- **Integration and data sharing framework developed:** A Multistakeholder meeting to gather inputs and draft framework on media literacy has been organised. This activity has helped to strengthen shared understanding and coordination among stakeholders, which contributed to improving information integrity among citizens and advancing the commitment target.
- **Stakeholders trained on the government enterprise architecture and interoperability framework document:** Training conducted for key stakeholders on the government enterprise architecture and interoperability framework document

- **Integration and Data Sharing Framework Operationalised:** Process of formation of National Data Sharing Steering Committee. Ministry of Finance is facilitating support from the South Korean Government
- **Infrastructure for licensing/ Certificate Authorities to be able to roll enhanced:** Infrastructure for licensing/ Certificate Authorities is enhanced and digital IDs and verifications rolled out. Key stakeholders including BoG, GRA, SIC, PPA, and a lot of regulators and institutions have been already been met.

Open Parliament

The Open Parliament commitments in the NAP 5 seek to institutionalised OGP and Open government in Parliament through mainstreaming of OGP principles of transparency, accountability, participation, and the deployment of technology in the workings of Parliament. Towards this, Parliament of Ghana committed to implement three substantive commitments under NAP 5.

23. 1. Establishment of oversight mechanism in parliament to ensure achievement of the national OGP commitments.: [COMMITMENT TARGET MET](#)

One of the commitments of the parliament of Ghana under OGP NAP 5 is to establish an oversight mechanism in parliament to ensure achievement of the national OGP commitments. With this commitment, parliament was expected to implement the two milestone activities listed below over the 2024 and 2025 implementation period.

2. Establish an Open Parliament Steering Committee which follows OGP standards
3. Build Capacity of OGP Caucus Members on OGP and Open Parliament

Data obtained from the Parliament indicates all the two milestone activities have been implemented as planned and the commitment target has been achieved as at the end of December 2025. Progress of implementation of the milestone activities and the key outputs generated are described below:

- **An Open Parliament Steering Committee which follows OGP standards established:** An Open Parliament Steering Committee which follows OGP standards is established in the by parliament of Ghana as found in Page 14 of the Open Parliament Action Plan uploaded at Parliament's website;
- **Capacity of OGP Caucus Members on OGP and Open Parliament Built:** Capacity of twenty-six (26) OGP caucus members of parliament had been built on OGP and Open Parliament.

24. Enhance access of the public to information on parliament's work in an easily accessible, user friendly, and timely manner: [NO PROGRESS \(Commitment at Risk\)](#)

Parliament of Ghana committed to enhance the public access to information on parliament's work in an accessible, user friendly, and timely manner. As part of the commitment, parliament

was expected to conduct a Baseline Survey on citizens access to Parliamentary Information. Findings from the survey was intended to provide parliament with situational information on access of the public to information on parliament's work. Findings were also supposed to guide parliament on effective implementation of the commitment.

Findings from the MTR indicates that the baseline survey had not been conducted, and there was no indication from parliament when the activity will commence. This commitment is therefore considered at risk because.

25. Increase engagement between Parliament and citizens: GOOD PROGRESS (Commitment Require attention Track)

Under this commitment, parliament was expected to promote stakeholder engagements between OGP Caucus members and OGP stakeholders:

The review found out that not much had been done relative to this commitment apart from holding initial discussions on a working retreat.

Infrastructure Policy

26. 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: NO PROGRESS (Commitment at Risk)

27. Develop and implement a robust transparency mechanism for flagship health infrastructure projects that ensure: NO PROGRESS (Commitment at Risk)

4.3 Emerging Outcomes

Although the OGP NAP 5 is at midterm and implementation of some of the key milestone activities have not been completed, the MTR managed to document a number of insightful evidence of the emerging impacts of the two-year implementation of NAP 5. Captioned under emerging outcomes, the section details some of the results already trickling out of the action plan.

1. Towards actualizing the transparency and accountability commitment through an enhanced disclosure of the Power Purchase Agreements, the Public Utility Regulatory Commission facilitated the enactment of a new legislative instrument (LI 2508) titled the Energy Commission (Planning and Competitive Procurement of Additional Electricity Generation Capacity Regulations enacted in 2025 in collaboration with the World Bank, Energy for Growth Hub and other partners The Act supports PPA's transparency and procurement reforms by requiring all future power generation projects to be procured through competitive bidding, This is a major step towards greater transparency and efficiency, and is expected to lower costs for consumers by attracting reliable investment.

2. Coupled with this is the establishment of an online register by the PURC to publish and hold PPAs. The automation of the PPA Register has provided the civil society, contractors and the

general public a wider access to vital documents related to existing power purchase agreements. This has improved accountability, transparency and consumer protection in the utility sector.

3. A new Fisheries and Aquaculture Act, 2025 was developed, passed by Parliament and assented to by the President on August 14th 2025. The new Act which replaces the outdated 2002 law, represents a crucial step for Ghana's "Blue Economy" prioritizing long term sustainability over-short-term exploitation. The enactment of the Act has provided the legal basis for regulating the fisheries sector including tackling of illegal, unregulated and reported (IUU) fishing which is estimated to cost the nation up to \$23,7 million annually.

4. Another significant milestone is uncapping of the National Insurance Scheme (NHIS) funds by the Minister for Finance in 2025. This has served as a major, positive and transformative intervention for the NHIS operations and in the public health service delivery in Ghana. The removal of budgetary cap has allowed 100% of the National Insurance Levy (NHIL) to flow directly into the National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF), increasing the available budget significantly.

5. An Open Parliament Steering Committee which follows OGP standards established in the Parliament of Ghana will ensure and promote OGP and Open government principles in parliament.

6. A number of capacity building initiatives were conducted during the period under review.

d. The capacity of the audit committees, Public Accounts and Finance Committee have been enhanced Risk-Based Internal Auditing (RBIA). IAA recently organised 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. Over 100 participants benefitted from the training workshops.

e. Similarly, **Capacity of OGP Caucus Members on OGP and Open Parliament Built:** Twenty-six (26) OGP caucus members of parliament had been trained on OGP and Open Parliament. This has enhanced their advocacy and implementation skills which will ultimately enable them to champion OGP and Open government effectively in parliament.

f. 110 Audit Committee Secretaries were trained in record keeping in 2024.

This capacity building activities have enhanced the knowledge and skills of the beneficiaries.

7. The RTI Commission's nationwide sensitisation campaigns on the existence of the RTI Act, how it operates and obligations of public institutions has significantly increased the citizen's request for information on sensitive national issues: The RTI Commission at the time of the review have undertaken extensive consultations and public awareness on the existence of the RTI Act, how it operates and obligations of public institutions over the period under review involving 31 traditional media engagements, 160 social media engagements and 81 public institution sensitisations. Continuous education and training of the public on the RTI Act have empowered the citizenry to use the RTI to demand for transparency and accountability in the management of public resources.

5.0 RISK ANALYSIS

This section of the report highlights risks has the potential to effect implementation, achievement and impact Ghana's OGP NAP 5. As shown in the table 5, the risk categories assessed were found to be generally low indicating potential for smooth completion of planned activities of the NAP5 and maximization of the potential impacts.

Table 5: Risk Rating Summary- Systematic Operation Risk-rating Toll (Sort)

Risk categories	Rating (H, S,M or Low)
	Risk rating as at December 2025
Funding Gaps	High: inadequate funding likely to affect effective implementation of the NAP
Macroeconomic	Moderate: Improved macroeconomic stability). Reduced public expenditure and tighter monetary and fiscal policy. Government effort at controlling public
Institutional capacity for implementation of NAP 5	Low: The implementing agencies have demonstrated adequate capacity in terms of staff and institutional support towards the delivery of the respective milestone activities.
Environmental and social	Low: There is no envisaged endogenous environment or social risk such as natural disaster
Stakeholder	Low: the action plans and the implementation mechanisms rolled-out have been widely accepted by stakeholders including the Steering Committee, MDAs, MMDAs and the CSOs
Overall	Low: The implementation of the NAP 5 is progressing successfully and is likely to achieve all the agreed targets by end of December 2027

6.0 EMERGING ISSUES

This section of the report presents the key challenges identified and lessons learned that can feed into the midcourse adjustment and fine-tuning so as to rump-up implementation of activities and achievement of expected results.

6.1: Challenges and Mitigation effort by the Project

- a) **Inadequate Funding:** The major challenge revealed by the MDAs inadequate funding. Majority of the implementing entities reiterated lack of funding as the major constraint to effective implementation of the milestone activities and realization of the outcomes and impacts thereof. As a mitigation measure, they MDAs suggested that the OGP secretariat should collaborate with the steering committee to explore an alternate source of funding aside the MDAs budgetary allocation to support the MDAs as well as sustain the current momentum.

- b) **Low visibility of the OGP NAP 5:** Tied to lack of funding, is the challenge of low visibility of the NAP across the participating MDAs. It was observed during the MTR that most of the staff of the MDAs either did not know about the existence of the OGP NAP 5 or were simply ignorant of the OGP and Open government initiative. This implies that, in the event unavailability of the focal persons, most of the staff could not speak to the issues of OGP.
- c) **Weak M&E Capacity:** Another challenge observed during the MTR is the weak capacity of the OGP secretariat and the focal persons to design M&E data collection tools to collect, analyze and report of planned activities and achievement of expected results in a timely and coherent manner by using the agreed templates.

6.2: Lessons Learned

Below are a number of insightful lessons that emerged from the IMTR:

- a) **Sustained Commitment and Support by high-level leadership:** The Honourable Minister for Public Sector Reforms and the OGP steering committee members continues to show positive interest and commitment to the implementation and achievement the objectives of the OGP NAP 5. There is growing interest and commitment among the aforementioned leadership towards monitoring and evaluation of the performance and impact of the NAP. For example, in spite their busy schedules, the steering committee meets regularly to discuss issues pertaining to effective management of the OGP NAP 5.
- b) **Inactive Policy Reforms Areas affecting overall performance of the OGP NAP 5:** Four policy reform areas namely Asset Declaration, Citizen protection, Justice and Infrastructure policy have consistently underperformed derailing performance and impacts of successive. For instance, all the milestone activities expected to be implemented during the period under review had not been done at the time of the review. Feedback some of the implementing entities responsible for the four policy reform areas suggest while the commitment may be relevant and aligned to national priorities on transparent and accountable public sector, these commitments may not necessarily reflect the interest and priorities of the MDAs hence the limited attention given to the commitments.
- c) **Divergent view about some of the policy commitments and mandate of the implementing institutions:** There seem to be a divergent view among some of the implementing entities on some of the policy commitments vis a vis their institutional mandate. For instance, feedback from CHRAJ indicates that the commitment to establish a coordinated and syndicated citizen feedback mechanism on public policy and public service delivery do not fall under their mandate. It is, therefore, critical that the commitment is re-aligned with the relevant institution for action and realization of the objective.

- d) **Weak collaboration and coordination of Management and the OGP Focal persons at the MDAs:** There seems to be inadequate collaboration and coordination of the OGP activities between management of the MDAs and the OGP focal persons. There seem to be a silo arrangement of the OGP as the OGP activities including the NAP 5 is not properly communicated across the implementing entities.
- e) **Over ambitious and Unrealistic Commitment targets:** A key lesson from the MTR is the fact that some of the commitment targets appears over ambitious and therefore unrealistic. For instance, one of the commitments under the right to information policy reform areas is the provision of adequate funding for the implementation of the RTI Act. The commitments beg the question, what constitutes adequate funding and how is it defined. This commitment could not be properly assessed as what constitute adequate funding could not be defined. Similarly, the commitment to network CHRAJ offices nationwide seems overly ambitious and unrealistic to be achieve within the four-year implementation period of the NAP 5.
- High optimism among MDA and CSOs:** There is high optimism among the stakeholders especially the end-user of the potential benefit and impact of the NAP5.

6.3: Recommendations

The following recommendations have been advanced based on the challenges and lessons learned. They are intended to respond to and address the challenges and gaps identified as well as leverage the lessons learned and the emerging opportunities.

The following recommendation have been advanced based on the challenges and lessons learned. They are intended to respond to and address the challenges and gaps identified as well as leverage the lessons learned and the emerging opportunities.

- i. Based on the challenges and lessons learned, the following recommendation are advanced to help accelerate the implementation of the NAP and ensure achievement of the expected results within the stipulated time:
- ii. **Improve internal and external communication:** A clear communication strategy with an elaborate plan should be implemented to promote shared knowledge and understanding about the OGP among the relevant stakeholders. This may include development and dissemination of Information, Communication and Education (IE&C) and publication of OGP “News Magazine” that will provide timely update to the stakeholders especially the Steering Committee, and Heads of Implementing Agencies. In addition, the secretariat should consider rolling-out relevant and cost-effective media engagement and discussion including radio television and Radio Programs in English and the local languages to help educate the public.
- iii. **Review of commitments some of the commitments to reflect national and institutional priorities:** Commitments under four policy commitments areas namely Asset Declaration, Witness protection, Justice and Infrastructure policy reforms ought to be reviewed to reflect national (political) and institutional interest.
- iv. **Enhance M&E capacity including development of M&E information management system:** The capacity of the M&E team should be enhanced to enable them conduct a

more focused and result-oriented end-user contact monitoring and rapid assessments. The secretariat should endeavor to secure funding for training of the focal persons on the developed M&E frameworks to facilitate timely data collection, collation, and reporting as well as sharing of project results information to stimulate evidence-based decision making.

- v. **Facilitate high level discussion to enhanced ownership OGP across the MMDAs.** Given the seemingly low level of ownership of the NAP 5 among the intended beneficiaries, there is the urgent need for the secretariat to facilitate a high-level discussion on identifying and implementing a long term and a more sustainable strategy to offset the possible rollback of the gains of the OGP initiative due to lower interest levels exhibited by some of the implementing entities.
- vi. **Strengthen collaboration and coordination of Steering Committee, CSOs and the Focal Persons:** It is recommended that the OGP secretariat facilitates periodic meeting ‘Forum’ of all the steering committee and the focal persons of the MDAs and CSOs to promote ideas sourcing, knowledge sharing and to enhance synergies to support effective implementation and sustainability of the NAP 5.
- vii. **Review and adjust milestone activities taken into consideration the gaps and emerging opportunities:** It recommended that the milestone activities under some of the reform areas be reviewed and redundant ones repudiated and new ones that will enhance the achievement of the objectives of the NAP introduced. A clear example is the commitments and milestone activities on the Flagship health infrastructure.
- viii. **Strengthen M&E Capacity across the MDAs:** M&E support to the OGP secretariat should be sustained. At the same time, M&E capacity building activities should be enhanced to improve the M&E knowledge and skill of the staff to improve their abilities to design M&E data collection tools to collect, analyze and report of planned activities and achievement of expected results in a timely and coherent manner by using the agreed templates.

6.4 Activities Requiring Re-Prioritizations in the 2026

Table 6: Highlights of some of the prioritized activities for 2026

Outstanding Activities	
Reform Area	Milestone Activities
Asset Declaration	1. Draft Conduct of Public Officers’ Bill approved by Cabinet

	2. Develop Framework for the Public Financial Management Compliance (PFM) League Table
	3. Finalise and submit a Final Draft Conduct of Public Officers' Bill
	4. Hold Public Consultation on the Draft
Witness Protection	5. Develop Regulations to fully operationalize the Witness Protection Act 6. Pass Regulations to the Witness Protection Act
Enabling CHRAJ's Administrative Justice Delivery Mandate	7. Network CHRAJ offices nationwide
Right to Information	8. Provide adequate funding for the implementation of the RTI Act
Justice	9. Submit Cabinet memo to Cabinet for approval
Infrastructure Policy	10. Establish functional, centralized roads and flagship health infrastructure dashboard integrated with real-time project monitoring capabilities, adhering to infrastructure data standards and aligned with existing laws
	11. Develop Accountability framework tailored to roads and flagship health infrastructure projects, outlining processes for data disclosure, social audits and participatory evaluation

6.5: Conclusions

The OGP NAP 5 has made significant progress towards achievement of the Policy reform commitments. The project has achieved about 60 percent of the planned deliverables and is likely to achieve most of the outstanding deliverables before the end of the December 2027. Save for Asset Declaration and the Infrastructure policy areas that have experienced delays in terms of implementing the milestone activities, the other policy reform areas have made significant progress and are on course to achieve the respective commitment targets.

The above notwithstanding, it can be concluded the OGP NAP 5 is on track and likely to achieve all the planned deliverables if the current momentum is maintained and implementation challenges mitigated and emerging opportunities incorporated into implementation.

ANNEXES

1.

1A.

ACCOUNTABILITY											
Progress of Implementation of 2024 and 2025 Milestone Activities											
Focus Area	Milestone(s) (2024 Targets)	Timeline		Status				Description of Status	Means of Verification	Colour Code	Remarks
		Jan	Dec	Completed	In progress	Not started	Unreported				
Asset Declaration											
Commitment: 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 operationalise 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 for non-compliance.											
	Draft Conduct of Public Officers’ Bill approved by Cabinet	2024	2024			Not stated					
	Finalise and submit a Final Draft Conduct of Public Officers’ Bill	2024	2024			Not stated					
	Hold Public Consultation on the Draft	2025	2025			Not stated					

Witness Protection											
Commitment: Provide effective protection for persons who are exposed to danger for witnessing in criminal prosecutions, by passing regulations to the Witness Protection Act and setting up the Witness Protection Agency											
	Develop Regulations to fully operationalize the Witness Protection Act	2024	2024			Not stated					
	Pass Regulations to the Witness Protection Act	2025	2025			Not stated					
Public Accounts Committee and Audit Report Implementation											
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).											Commitment on Track
	Develop Framework for the Public Financial Management Compliance (PFM) League Table			Completed				The development of Guidelines for Implementation of PFM Commitment Control and Expenditure Management Measures for Ministries, Departments and Agencies were prepared and issued	Guidelines for Implementation of PFM Commitment Control and Expenditure Management Measures for Ministries, Departments and Agencies		Target Met

								on the 2 nd of May, 2025 under the signature of the Hon Minister for Finance	issued on 2 nd May 2025 by Dr Cassiel Ato Forson (MP) Minister for Finance		
	Develop Training manual for training audit committees on basic accounting and records keeping			Completed				Guidelines on Audit Committee developed-2023 and signed by the Minister of Finance			Target Met
	Organize training for MDAs in the various zones			Completed							
	Conduct training for Audit Committees, Internal Audit Units and Heads of Public Institutions			Completed				110 Audit Committee Secretaries were trained in record keeping in 2024			Target Met
Anti-money Laundering and Combating Terrorism Financing (AML/CTF)											
Commitment: 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											Commitment on Track
	Hold Stakeholder consultations for			Completed				FIC organised a two-day sensitisation	Attendance from the		Target Met

	the development of regulations							workshop for over 200 stakeholders on the draft regulations for the Anti Money Laundering Act, 2024 (ACT 104)	stakeholder engagement organised on the 3rd-4th September at Alisa Hotel, Accra		
	Pass Regulations to the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992) particularly provisions on BO			Completed				Ghana has passed specific regulations relating to beneficial ownership (BO) under the Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992). The primary regulation is the Companies (Beneficial Ownership Information) Regulations, 2020 (L.I. 2409, or simply the Companies Regulations, 2023 (L.I 2473) These regulations operationalise the beneficial ownership disclosure requirements mandated by Act 992 and establish a Central Register for beneficial ownership data, maintained the office of the Registrar of companies.	Companies Regulations, 2023 (L.I 2473)		Target Met

	Organize Awareness creation events among relevant stakeholders			Completed				FIC organised a stakeholder workshop to disseminate findings of the various Risk Assessment Reports (NRA & Other Risks assessments). The forum was also used to update stakeholders on the third-round mutual evaluation process	Attendance Sheets		Target Met
	Train Competent authorities in detecting AML/CTF risks			Completed				Competent authorities in detecting AML/CTF risks			Target Met
Enabling CHRAJ's Administrative Justice Delivery Mandate											
Commitment: To develop a comprehensive online/web-based complaint and redress system on all mandate areas of the Commission to enable it perform its administrative justice delivery mandate better											Commitment requires attention
	Develop Web-based system			Completed				The system has been piloted at the Head office since 9/9/2024. The Web based system is currently in use	The domain name is: www.cms.chraj.gov.gh		Target Met
	Network CHRAJ offices nationwide				In Progress			The equipment for implementing the project has been			Target in Progress

								purchased. Additionally, the procurement process for selecting a network consultant to commence the project is in progress. The network infrastructure project will commence in the 4th Quarter.			
Health Service Delivery											
Commitment: Ensure greater accountability in the health sector by establishing digital platforms to facilitate complaints and feedback on quality-of service delivery											Commitment is on Track
Uncap the NHIA funds to ensure prompt disbursement and release of NHIA allocations to primary healthcare centres.											Commitment is on Track
	Established digital platforms commissioned and operationalised by Government			Completed				Ghana has established digital platforms to facilitate complaints and feedback on healthcare quality delivery	NeHSA Telehealth Platform: The National Health Insurance Authority (NHIA) is piloting a new telehealth platform (NeHSA) to improve access to healthcare services through digital means		Target Met

									GHIMS Electronic Health Records: The Ministry of Health has announced a new-fully state-owned digital health platform, the Ghana Health Information Management System (GHIMS), to replace the previous Lightwave Health Information Management System (LHIMS)		
	Serve Notice of government intent to uncap the NHIA fund			Completed				Notice of government intent to uncap the NHIA fund was served on March 11, 2025, during the budget presentation	Announcement Date: March 11, 2025, during the budget presentation.		Target Met
	Pilot the established Digital platforms			Completed				The government is piloting a new telehealth platform	HER System: This is an Electronic		Target Met

								and the rollout of an electronic health records system	Health Record system has been piloted in some facilities to allow for interconnectedness, where a patient's records can be accessed from different hospitals.		
	Develop Draft amendment bill to uncap NHIA			Completed				The government of Ghana has uncapped the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) Fund, a policy change announced in 2025 to allow for more flexibility in spending and to strengthen the scheme. This decision has led to a substantial injection of funds into the scheme, with an estimated GHS3.4 billion to be generated by the end of the year.			Target Met

1B.

TRANSPARENCY											
Progress of Implementation of 2024 Milestone Activities											
Focus Area	Milestone(s) (2024 Targets)	Timeline		Status				Description of Status	Means of Verification	Colour Code	Remarks
		Jan	Dec	Completed	In progress	Not started	Unreported				
Power Purchasing Agreements											
Commitment: Amend the PURC Act to expand its mandate to include public disclosure of PPAs.											Commitment on Track
	Establish Modalities for the disclosure of Power Purchasing Agreements (PPAs)	2024	2024	Completed				In October 2025, Ghana enacted a new law-legislative instrument (LI 2508) requiring all future generation projects to be procured through competitive bidding, a major step toward greater transparency and efficiency	Energy Commission (Planning and Competitive Procurement of Additional Electricity Generation Capacity Regulations, 2025		Target Met
	Develop Registry to hold and publish relevant data on PPAs	2025	2025	Completed				The register to hold and publish relevant data on PPAs developed	https://www.purc.com.gh/category/resources/subcategories/register-of-power-purchase-agrerments		Target Met
Right to Information											
Commitment: Create public awareness on the RTI Act, how it operates and obligations of public institutions.											Commitment on Track

Pass Regulations to fully operationalise the RTI Act.											Commitment on Track
Provide adequate funding for the implementation of the RTI Act											
	Develop IEC materials on RTI	2024	2024	Completed				IEC materials on RTI developed Printed IEC materials are being used by the Commission for training and sensitisation activities	Sample IEC Materials		Target Met
	Draft Regulations to fully operationalize RTI Act	2024	2024					Draft Regulations ready for pre-laying sessions with the Subsidiary Legislation Committee of Parliament and the Attorney General's office.			Target Met
	Initiate public awareness and public education	2025	2025	Completed				The Commission has undertaken 31 traditional media engagements, 160 social media engagements and 81 public institution sensitisations as part of its efforts towards public awareness and education.			
	Lay Regulations before parliament	2025	2025			Not Started		Draft Regulations yet to be laid before parliament			Target not Met
Fisheries											

Commitment: Pass a new Fisheries Act or amend the existing one to provide for greater transparency in the fisheries sector.											Commitment on Track
	Develop Draft Fisheries Act or amend existing Act	2024	2024	Completed				The Fisheries and Aquaculture Act, 2025 was developed, passed by Parliament and assented to by the President as August 14 th 2025	Invitation to participate in stakeholder engagement on the Draft Fisheries and Aquaculture Bill		Target Met
	Hold Stakeholder engagement on draft Bill or amended Bill	2025	2025	Completed				Extensive consultations and engagements were held with stakeholders at all levels including government institutions, industry actors, artisanal fishers, and civil society, ensuring that the perspectives of all key groups were reflected in the drafting process	Invitation to Stakeholder Engagement meeting Stakeholder Engagement Reports Fisheries Bill 2025 memorandum		Target Met
Justice											
Commitment: Pass the Community Service Bill into Law by 2026.											Commitment at Risk
	Submit Cabinet memo to Cabinet for approval	2025	2025		In Progress			Drafting of Memo is completed. However, the Memo is yet to be submitted to Cabinet approval			Target Requires attention

	Lay draft Bill before Parliament	2025	2025			Not Started		Activity is dependent on approval of the memo by cabinet			Target Not Met
	Submit the approved Bill to Parliament	2025	2025			Not Started					Target Not Met
	Commission L.I and Paralegal Framework to the Office of the Attorney General for comments	2025	2025			Not Started		L.I and Paralegal Framework yet to be submitted the Office of the Attorney General for comments			Target not Met

1C.

PARTICIPATION											
Progress of Implementation of 2024 and 2025 Milestone Activities											
Focus Area	Milestone(s) (2024 Targets)	Timeline		Status				Description of Status	Means of Verification	Colour Code	Remarks
		Jan	Dec	Completed	In progress	Not started	Unreported				
Citizens' Complaints Centre											
Commitment: To establish a coordinated and syndicated citizen feedback mechanism on public policy and public service delivery.											
	Complete Institutional Arrangements and Preparatory Activities	2024	2024			Not Started		As far as CHRAJ is concerned this is an activity that ought to be led by the Ministry of Information. Unfortunately, we are yet to receive direction from the Ministry. We recommend that the			Target Met

								Secretariat ought to engage the new Minister to brief him on the activity and to encourage him to play leadership role.			
	Complete Implementation of Pilot Phase of the Citizen Complaint Mechanism	2025	2025			Not Started		As far as CHRAJ is concerned this is an activity that ought to be led by the Ministry of Information. Unfortunately, we are yet to receive direction from the Ministry. We recommend that the Secretariat ought to engage the new Minister to brief him on the activity and to encourage him to play leadership role.			Target not Met
Gender Equality											
Commitment: Ensure the progressive increase in women’s political participation at all levels of government, by passing the Affirmative Action Bill into law.											
	Organise Stakeholder consultation on the Affirmative Action Bill across the country	2024	2024	Completed				Following the passage of the Affirmative Action Act, the Gender Equity Committee has been inaugurated. 2 Gender Equity Meeting held.			Target Met

								Sensitisation of the Act ongoing, currently			
	Review the Affirmative Action Bill for Cabinet approval	2025	2025	Completed				The reviewed Affirmative Action Bill was approved by Cabinet in September 2026 and Parliament passed the Affirmative Action (Gender Equity) Act 2024 in November 2025	Affirmative Action (Gender Equity) Act 2024		Target Met
Citizen Participation in Local Government											
Commitment: Enhance Citizens' Participation in Local Gov't through election of MMDCEs.											
	Facilitate consensus on amendment of article 55 (3) to allow political parties to sponsor candidates to local level election	2024	2024		In Progress			The National Constitution Review Committee is considering the election of MMDCEs The Ministry in 2024 reviewed the Decentralisation Policy Framework and Strategy (DPFS) to adopt the election of MMDCES politically.			Target in Progress
	Pass Persons with Disability Re-enactment Bill and	2024	2024			Not Started		Persons with Disability Reenactment Bill and			Target not Met

	the accompanying legislative instruments							its accompanying legislative instruments have not been passed A new disability bill intended to replace the 2006 Act has been in development for some time due the original laws limitations			
	Hold referendum on proposed amendments	2025	2025			Not Started					Target not Met
	Adopt National Accessibility Strategy to guide the implementation of accessibility standards for PWDs and the aged	2025	2025	Completed				The National Accessibility Strategy to guide the implementation of accessibility standards for PWDs and the aged was adopted by Ghana in 2025			Target Met

1D.

TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION											
Progress of Implementation of 2024 and 2025 Milestone Activities											
Focus Area	Milestone(s) (2024 Targets)	Timeline		Status				Description of Status	Means of Verification	Colour Code	Remarks
		Jan	Dec	Completed	In progress	Not started	Unreported				
Misinformation and Disinformation											
Commitment: Implement structures to combat Misinformation / Disinformation on digital platforms.											Commitment at Risk
	Develop Framework on Media literacy /Public Education, Fact Checking activities	2024	2024	Completed				The framework was completed and tested ahead of Ghana 2024 elections			Target Met
	Develop Terms of Reference for Human Rights Assessment	2024	2024			Not Started		.			Target not Met
	Pilot Framework on Media Literacy/Public Education, Fact Checking	2025	2025	Completed				The framework is completed and currently in use.			Target not Met
	Initiate Human Rights assessment of existing legislation on disinformation to ensure they are not used to stifle free speech	2025	2025	Completed				Completed and assessment report available			

Data Sharing and Intermediation of Public Service Delivery Platforms											
Commitment: Strengthen Data sharing and intermediation among public service delivery platforms.											
	Develop Integration and Data Sharing Framework	2024	2024		In Progress			Draft Integration and Data Sharing Framework developed. However, the framework is yet to be finalised due to funding challenges			Target Met
	Train stakeholders on the government enterprise architecture and interoperability framework document	2024	2024	Completed				Training conducted for key stakeholders on the government enterprise architecture and interoperability framework document			Target Met

	Operationalise the Integration and Data Sharing Framework	2025	2025		In Progress			Process of formation of National Data Sharing Steering Committee Ministry of Finance is facilitating support from the South Korean Government			Target in Progress
	Enhance Infrastructure for licensing/ Certificate Authorities to be able to roll	2025	2025	Completed				Infrastructure for licensing/ Certificate Authorities is enhanced and digital IDs and verifications rolled out Key stakeholders including BoG, GRA, SIC, PPA, and a lot of regulators and institutions have been already been met			Target Met

1E.

OPEN PARLIAMENT											
Progress of Implementation of 2024 and 2025 Milestone Activities											
Focus Area	Milestone(s) (2024 Targets)	Timeline		Status				Description of Status	Means of Verification	Colour Code	Remarks
		Jan	Dec	Completed	In progress	Not started	Unreported				
Open Parliament											
Commitment: Establish oversight mechanism in parliament to ensure achievement of the national OGP commitments.											Commitment on Track
Enhance access to information on parliament’s work in an easily accessible, user friendly, and timely manner.											Commitment on Track
Increase engagement between Parliament and citizens.											Commitment on Track
	Build Capacity of OGP Caucus Members on OGP and Open Parliament	2024	2024	Completed				Capacity of Twenty-six (26) OGP members have been built on OGP	Attendance Sheets indicating the number of OGP Caucus Members trained on OGP trained and Open Parliament attached		Target Met
	Establish an Open Parliament Steering Committee which follows OGP standards	2024	2024	Completed				An Open Parliament Steering Committee which follows OGP standards established	Evidence found in Page 14 of the Open Parliament Action Plan uploaded at		Target Met

									Parliament's website		
	Operationalise the Open Parliament Steering Committee which follows OGP standards	2025	2025	Completed				Open Parliament Steering Committee which follows OGP standards operationalised	Page 14 of the Open Parliament Action Plan uploaded at Parliament's website		Target Met
	Undertake engagements between OGP Caucus members and OGP stakeholders	2025	2025		In Progress			Initial discussions on a working retreat held			Target in Progress
	Conduct Baseline survey on citizens access to Parliamentary Information	2025	2025			Not Started		The target is not likely to be met. The activity is expected to be completed end of December 2025. Yet the activity has not started three			Target at risk

1F,

ROADS AND HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE											
Progress of Implementation of 2024 and 2025 Milestone Activities											
Focus Area	Milestone(s) (2024 Targets)	Timeline		Status				Description of Status	Means of Verification	Colour Code	Remarks
		Jan	Dec	Completed	In progress	Not started	Unreported				
Infrastructure Policy											
Commitment: 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.											No Data
Develop and implement a robust transparency mechanism for flagship health infrastructure projects that ensures public disclosure of project											No Data
	Establish functional, centralized roads and flagship health infrastructure dashboard integrated with real-time project monitoring capabilities, adhering to infrastructure data standards and aligned with existing laws	2025	2025			Not Started					
	Develop Accountability framework tailored to roads and flagship health infrastructure projects, outlining processes for data disclosure, social	2025	2025			Not Started					

	audits and participatory evaluation										
	Organise Stakeholder consultation meetings to validate the framework for roads and flagship health infrastructure with input from government, civil society, and private sector actors	2025	2025			Not Started					
	Finalise Accountability framework for roads and flagship health infrastructure projects	2025	2025			Not Started					

2.

COMMITMENT PERFORMANCE TRACKER

Focus Area	Commitment	Achieved	On Track	Requires Attention	At Risk	Colour Code	Comments
Asset Declaration	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.				At Risk		NO PROGRESS: None of the milestone activities expected to contribute to achievement of the commitment target had been implemented at the time of the review
	2. Develop regulations to fully operationalise the Conduct of Public Officers' bill when passed into law						NO PROGRESS: Regulations to fully operationalised the Conduct of Public Officers' bill had not be developed at the time of the review. Implementation of all milestone activities were yet to start.
	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.		On Track				SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS: All milestone activities under this commitment have been implemented as planned. Plans were already advanced to publish the Public Financial Management Compliance League Table for Public Institutions
Witness Protection	4. Provide effective protection for persons who are exposed to danger for witnessing in criminal prosecutions, by passing regulations to the Witness Protection Act and setting up the Witness Protection Agency				At Risk		NO PROGRESS: Implementation of milestones activities towards the commitment target had not started at the time of the review
Public Accounts Committee and	5. Ensure effective implementation of Audit recommendations from Internal Auditors, External Auditors, Audit Committees and of	On Track					SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS: Numerous capacity building programmes have been organised

Audit Report Implementation	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).						for Internal Auditors, External Auditors, Audit Committees and of Public Accounts Committee to enhance implementation of recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee
Anti-money Laundering and Combating Terrorism Financing (AML/CTF)	6. 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		On Track				SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS: Majority of the milestone activities have been implemented as planned at the time of the review. FIC is on course to achieve the commitment target by 2027
Enabling CHRAJ's Administrative Justice Delivery Mandate	7. To develop a comprehensive online/web-based complaint and redress system on all mandate areas of the Commission to enable it perform its administrative justice delivery mandate better			Requires Attention			GOOD PROGRESS: An online online/web-based complaint had been established at the head office. However, processes to network CHRAJ offices nationwide were still ongoing
Health Service Delivery	8. Ensure greater accountability in the health sector by establishing digital platforms to facilitate complaints and feedback on quality-of service delivery	Achieved					SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS: Digital platforms and have been established and piloted in about 20 hospitals including Tamale Teaxhing hospital at the time of the review
	9. Uncap the NHIA funds to ensure prompt disbursement and release of NHIA allocations to primary healthcare centres.	Achieved					ACHIEVED: NHIA funds were uncapped Ghana passed the National Health Insurance Amendment Bill in December 2025.

Power Purchasing Agreements	10. Amend the PURC Act to expand its mandate to include public disclosure of PPAs.		On Track				SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS: Although the PURC Act has made significant efforts through regulations to enhance disclosure of PPAs, the PURC Act had not been amended at the time of the review PURC has also established an online platform for the public to access information on PPAs
Right to Information	11. Create public awareness on the RTI Act, how it operates and obligations of public institutions.	Acheived					ACHIEVED: The RTI Commission had undertaken 31 traditional media engagements, 160 social media engagements and 81 public institution sensitisations
	12. Pass Regulations to fully operationalise the RTI Act.	On Track					GOOD PROGRESS: The draft regulations had been finalised but yet to be laid in parliament at the time of the review.
	13. Provide adequate funding for the implementation of the RTI Act						NO PROGRESS: Data received so far was inadequate for the task
Fisheries	14. Pass a new Fisheries Act or amend the existing one to provide for greater transparency in the fisheries sector.	Achieved					ACHIEVED: A new fisheries Act has been enacted at the time of the review
Justice	15. Pass the Community Service Bill into Law by 2026.					At risk	NO PROGRESS: No action has been taken towards the

							commitment target at the time of the review
Legal Aid	16. Passage of Draft Legislative Instrument and Legal Aid Commission (Implementation of Paralegal System) Regulations 2024						NO PROGRESS: Processes towards the commitment target had not started at the time of the review
	17. Pass the Community Service Bill into Law by 2026						NO PROGRESS: Processes towards the commitment target had not started at the time of the review
Citizens' Complaints Centre	18. Establish a coordinated and syndicated citizen feedback mechanism on public policy and public service delivery.			At risk			NO PROGRESS
Gender Equality	19. Ensure the progressive increase in women's political participation at all levels of government, by passing the Affirmative Action Bill into law.		On Track				SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS: Planned milestone activities were implemented
Citizen Participation in Local Government	20. Enhance Citizens' Participation in Local Gov't through election of MMDCEs.				At risk		NO PROGRESS: There is no consensus currently on the election of MMDCEs
Misinformation and Disinformation	21. Implement structures to combat Misinformation / Disinformation on digital platforms.						SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS: Structures have been put in place to combat Misinformation / Disinformation on digital platforms.
Data Sharing and Intermediation of Public Service Delivery Platforms	22. Strengthen Data sharing and intermediation among public service delivery platforms.			Requires Attention			GOOD PROGRESS

Open Parliament	23. Establish oversight mechanism in parliament to ensure achievement of the national OGP commitments	Achieved					SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS: An OGP Steering committee established in parliament exercises oversight and oversees mainstreaming OGP and Open Government principles in parliament
	24. Enhance access to information on parliament's work in an easily accessible, user friendly, and timely manner.		On Track				The main activity to be implemented towards the commitment target had not started at the time of the review.
	25. Increase engagement between Parliament and citizens.			Requires Attention			GOOD PROGRESS: Engagement between Parliament and citizen needs to be stepped up
Infrastructure Policy	26. 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.				At Risk		NO PROGRESS: Implementation of all the milestone activities had not started at the time of the review
	27. Develop and implement a robust transparency mechanism for flagship health infrastructure projects that ensure						

