Delivering On Our Commitments

Fifth Open Government Partnership National Action Plan

(2023-2027)

A Compilation of Ten Key Success Stories

Compiled By

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ACRONYMS

ABBREVIATION	MEANING
1. AML/CTF	Anti Money Laundering/Combating Terrorism Financing
2. CHRAJ	Commission for Human Rights and Administrative Justice
3. CSO	Civil Society Organisation
4. FATF	Financial Action Task Force
5. FIC	Financial Intelligence Centre
6. LI	Legislative Instrument
7. MDA	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
8. M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
9. MTR	Medium Term Review
10. NAP	National Action Plan
11. NHIA	National Health Insurance Authority
12. OGP	Open Government Partnership

Executive Summary

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 successive National Action Plans (NAPs) in 2012, 2015, 2017 and 2021.

Following the successful implementation of four National Action Plans, Ghana is currently implementing its Fifth National Action Plan (NAP-5), which spans a period of four-years (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.

However, a key requirement of the Open Government Partnership (OGP) Initiative is for member countries implementing four-year National Action Plans (NAPs) including Ghana to conduct a mandatory Refresh /Midterm review of their action plans two years into implementation.

The year December 2025 marked exactly two years into implementation of the NAP 5 and in compliance with the OGP standards, the Open Ghana National Secretariat has successfully conducted a Refresh/ MTR of the NAP 5 in collaboration with the OGP stakeholders.

Findings from the Refresh Process/Mid-Term Review (MTR) have revealed that Ghana has made remarkable progress in implementation and has already achieved ten (10) out of the nineteen (19) of policy commitments as at June 2026.

This report details the ten commitments realized ahead of the June 2027 target year. The ten achievements include:

1. Publication of the First Financial Management Compliance League Table
2. Development and Operationalisation of an Electronic Case Management System by CHRAJ
3. Uncapping of The National Health Insurance Allocation Fund by Parliament of Ghana
4. Combating Anti-money Laundering and Terrorism Financing (AML/CTF)
5. Raised Public Awareness on the RTI
6. Development of an Online Register to Hold and Publish all Relevant Data on PPAs.

7. Passage of the New Fisheries and Aquaculture Act
8. Passage of the New Affirmative Action Law
9. Establishment of Open Government Oversight Mechanism in Parliament
10. Passage of the Community Service Bill

1.0 Introduction and Background

The Government of Ghana remains steadfast in its commitment to advancing the principles of open, transparent, participatory, and accountable governance under the Open Government Partnership (OGP) framework. Since joining the OGP in 2011, Ghana has continued to demonstrate leadership in promoting good governance through co-creation and implementation of successive National Action Plans (NAPs) in collaboration with Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and other stakeholders.

In 2012, 2015, 2017, 2021 and 2023, the Government of Ghana collaborated with civil society and successfully developed and implemented the 1st, 2nd , 3rd , 4th and 5th National Action Plans (NAP) respectively. However, unlike the previous four National Action Plans which spanned two years, the Fifth National Action Plan (NAP-5) spans a period of four-years (2023–2027).

Per the OGP standards and requirements, countries implementing four-year National Action Plans are required to conduct a mandatory Refresh/Midterm Review of their action plans. The Refresh Process/Mid-Term Review (MTR) served as a critical assessment point to evaluate progress of implementation and performance of the NAPs. It was an opportunity to document achievements, challenges, and lessons learned, while fostering dialogue among government institutions, civil society, and development partners.

December 2025 was exactly two years into implementation of the 5th NAP and in compliance with the OGP standards, Ghana's National OGP Secretariat has successfully completed a Refresh Process/Mid-Term Review (MTR) of NAP 5.

Findings from the Refresh Process/Mid-Term Review (MTR) indicates that Ghana has made remarkable progress towards achievement of most of the policy commitments detailed in the NAP 5 and the country is likely to achieve all commitment targets at the end of the stipulated target year of June 2027.

This report has however been prepared by the M&E Expert to highlight ten key achievements of Government of Ghana relative to the commitment targets in the OGP NAP 5 at midterm. Dubbed the 'Success Stories', the report focuses on the ten policy commitments that have been achieved ahead of the target year of June 2027 as at June 2026.

2.0 The Success Stories

The section of the document provides evidence-based information on progress of implementation and achievements of 10 Policy Commitments detailed in the OGP NAP 5 as at June 2026. Collated as part of the findings from the MTR, the achievements have been summarized into results stories while highlighting the context, underlying assumptions and achievements by comparing the situation "Before and After" implementation of the NAP 5. Below are the ten key achievements by the Government of Ghana at midterm:

1 The First Public Financial Management Compliance League Table

Asset Declaration is one of the commitments in NAP 5. The commitment was carried over from NAP 3 into NAP 4, and now into NAP 5. The Asset declaration commitment rooted in the constitutional mandate and OGP NAPs is to deter public sector corruption, prevent illicit enrichment, and manage conflicts of interest by creating a baseline inventory of public officials' wealth. The commitment seeks to reform the existing law and practice with respect to Asset Declaration, to give better effect to checks against public sector corruption. To enforce the commitment, the government made three policy commitment targets including the commitment being implemented by Ministry of Finance to:

THE FIRST PFM LEAUGUE TABLE PUBLISHED

The Ministry of Finance published the maiden Public Financial Management Compliance League Table Finance ion March 19, 2026.

Ministry of Finance has set up a PFM Compliance Division purposely to monitor the commitment control levels of MDAs.

- **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 by June 2027**.

Two years into implementation of the OGP NAP 5, Ministry of Finance has fulfilled the commitment ahead of the June 2027 target year. The Maiden Public Financial Management Compliance League Table for Public Institutions was published by the Ministry of Finance on March 19, 2026. The publication of the PFM League Table is considered a landmark transparency and accountability initiative by the Government of Ghana aimed at strengthening fiscal discipline and improving the management of public resources. Besides, the publication of the PFM Compliance League Table is also in fulfilment of Ghana and the Ministry of Finance's commitment to periodically provide the citizenry with evidence-based assessment of

how public institutions comply with the PFM Act, 2016 (Act 921), its Regulations and associated laws.

2. Enabling CHRAJ's Administrative Justice Delivery Mandate

The Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice's statute of establishment assigns it an ombudsman role, to protect the citizens from abuse by public office holders and denial of services due them (citizens) by right. It is however generally believed that the Commission has not paid good enough attention to its ombudsman functions, partly due to logistical and budgetary constraints. To enable the Commission, extend ombudsman services to the citizenry, the government committed through CHRAJ in the NAP 5 to:

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

ELECTRONIC CASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM DEVELOPED AND OPERATIONALISED BY CHRAJ

The CHRAJ Electronic Case Management System (ECMS) ensures faster justice delivery, removes physical barriers for citizens, and boost public trust through transparent case tracking.

The system automatically generates unique tracking numbers when cases are uploaded, empowering citizens to monitor the progress of their complaints online

This commitment has been fulfilled by the Commission. At the time of the Refresh/ Mid Term Review of the NAP 5, the Commission had developed and operationalised an online/web-based complaint and redress system dubbed Complaints Management System (CMS) at the Head Office to digitize the process of filing, processing and tracking human rights, administrative injustice and corruption complaints. As at the end of December 2025, twelve (12) out of the Sixteen (16) regional offices of the Commission had been successfully connected to the CMS. The Electronic Case Management System has profoundly modernized the operations at the Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ). The CMS allows users to digitally submit complaints, track progress, and communicate securely with case officers from any location. The system has empowered CHRAJ to administer administrative justice effectively and ensure faster justice delivery by removing physical barriers to the citizens. This has already contributed to a boost in public trust in the Commission through transparent and accountable case management.

3. The National Health Insurance Allocation Fund Uncapped

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE ALLOCATION FUND UNCAPPED

The NHIA Fund was uncapped by Parliament of Ghana in March 2025.

Health is a universal human right grounded in the United Nations Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights. The covenant grants everyone the right of access to health services they need, when, and where they need them, at costs that are affordable. However, quality of healthcare services provided by some service providers in Ghana, leaves a lot to be desired. To ensure quality health care is brought closer to the doorstep of the citizens, commitments were made in the NAP 5 to establish digital platforms to facilitate complaints and feedback on quality-of-service delivery; and to uncap the NHIA funds to ensure prompt disbursement and release of NHIA allocations to primary health centres.

While significant progress has been made towards the commitment to establish digital platforms to enhance health service delivery, the commitment to uncap the NHIA funds has been achieved. Ghana Health Service has piloted a National Health Information Management Systems (GHIMS) to standardise digital service delivery and record management paving the way for integrated sector-wide feedback loops. The new GHIMS has been piloted by the Ministry of Health as at November 2025 in twenty (20) health facilities including the Tamale Teaching Hospital.

The NHIA Fund was uncapped in Parliament of Ghana in March 2025. This has yielded critical benefit for Ghana's healthcare sector as an estimated GH10.7 billion has been allocated to the NHIS.

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

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 European Union AML/CTF blacklist.

Ghana's OGP stakeholders agree that passing the law is not an end, 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 sustains its status on the AML/CTF regime, the government continues to implement pragmatic policies and programmes to ensure that the country stays off the blacklist. In April 2025, the FIC organised a multi-stakeholder engagement on Ghana's preparedness on anti-money laundering evaluation. The FIC also participated in a Pre-Mutual Evaluation Training Workshop held in March 2025. The training brought together stakeholders including law enforcement agencies, regulatory bodies to deepen understanding and preparedness ahead of Ghana's mutual evaluation under the FATF. In December 2025, Ghana began implementation of, the National AML/CTF Policy (2025-2029), a strategic intelligence-led framework designed to safeguard the integrity of the nation's financial system against money laundering, terrorist financing and proliferation financing to address all the issues identified in the 2024 National Risk Assessment and the Sectoral Risk Assessment Reports. Currently, Ghana is undergoing a third-round mutual evaluation cycle to assess the robustness of the implementation of the AML Act. State institutions (including Economic and Organized Crime Office (EOCO), National Security and the Office of the Attorney General are continuously being empowered through capacity building to ensure strict compliance with the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) international standards contributing positively to stricter AML/CTF regime.

ANTI MONEY LAUNDERING AND COMBATING TERROSIM FINANCING SUSTAINED

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5. Public Disclosure of Power Purchasing Agreements

The commitment under the Power Purchasing Agreement was to Amend the PURC Act to expand its mandate to include public disclosure of Power Purchasing Agreements (PPAs). Although the PURC Act is yet to be amended, the intent and purpose of the commitment have been achieved by the Government of Ghana through the Public Utilities Regulatory Commission. PURC has launched an online register to hold and publish all relevant data on PPAs. The register provides searchable information on active electricity contracts covering both renewable and non-renewable.

POWER PURCHASING AGREEMENTS PUBLICLY DISCLOSED

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-agrerments

In October 2025, Ghana passed a Legislative Instrument (LI 2508) titled the Energy Commission Planning and Competitive Procurement of Additional Electricity Generation Capacity Regulations. The Legislative Instrument mandates competitive bidding for all new power purchase agreements. The Act was developed in collaboration with the World Bank, Energy for Growth Hub and other partners. The Ministry of Energy and Green Transition has established the public PPA Portal, a dedicated website explicitly designed to host and provide free, public access to all power-sector agreements, replacing years of closed -door to PPA negotiations. This and other similar initiatives aimed at enhancing public access to the PPAs has transitioned Ghana from closed secrecy to active transparency regarding Power Purchasing Agreements.

6. Raised Public awareness On the Right to Information Act

The commitment to enhance public awareness on the Right to Information Act, 2019 (Act 989) builds on a commitment in the NAP 4 that sought to complete the rollout of the administrative and institutional arrangements for the implementation of the Right to Information Act, following its passage in 2019. The commitment was to:

Create public awareness on the RTI Act, how it operates and obligations of public institutions: Significant success has been achieved by the Right to Information (RTI) Commission with regards to the commitment to create public

RAISED **PUBLIC AWARENESS ON RTI ACT**

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

RTI Commission has undertaken 31 traditional media engagements, 160 social media engagements and 81 public institution sensitisations.

awareness on the RTI Act, how it operates and obligations of public institutions. Public sensitisation on the RTI Act has been extensive across state and institutional levels championed by the RTI Commission. The RTI Commission has conducted outreach across all 16 regions of Ghana, engaging Regional Ministers, Traditional Authorities, Media and Civil Society Organizations. The RTI Commission has undertaken 31 traditional media engagements, 160 social media engagements and 81 public institution sensitisations as at December 2025.

7.Passage of the New Fisheries and Aquaculture Act

Ghana Fisheries sector is widely believed to be bedevilled with corruption, and that, this is facilitated by the opacity around decision making in the sector, lack of consultation around policy formulation, and non-disclosure of revenues and their utilisation. Stakeholders believe that transparency in the fisheries sector will empower citizens to ask critical questions on how the sector is being governed, and that will serve as incentive for improved governance. Stakeholders in the fisheries sector were of the believe that there was the need to amend the existing legislation to pry open the fisheries sector and improve fisheries governance in Ghana. Towards this, stakeholders advocated in NAP 5 for: **Passage of a new Fisheries Act or amendment of the existing one to provide for greater transparency in the fisheries sector.**

THE NEW FISHERIES AND ACQUACULTURE ACT PASSED

The New Fisheries and Aquaculture Act 2025 (Act 1146) was passed by Parliament on July 16, 2025 and officially assented to by the President on August 14, 2025.

The landmark legislation replaces the older Fisheries maritime regulations, protect artisanal fisheries and enforce sustainable fishing practices Act 2002

After two years of implementation of the NAP 5, the Government of Ghana has heeded to the advocacy of the stakeholders of the Fisheries sector. A new Fisheries and Aquaculture Act, 2025 was developed, passed by Parliament and assented to by the President on 14th August 2025.

8. Passage of the New the Affirmative Action Law

Women constitute 50.7 percent of Ghana's population but only 15 percent of them are in Parliament. Again, less than 6 percent of them get elected in District-level elections. The enhancement of women's direct participation in political processes in Ghana has been a topical issue in the country for more than two decades. This was recognised by NAP 5 and a commitment made to address it by fashioning out legislation to this effect. The commitment was, however, not met. Some progress was however made by drafting an Affirmative Action Bill. Though the government said it was committed to passing the Bill, most stakeholders believed that without a strong push, the Bill may not have been passed. The commitment was therefore:

THE NEW AFFIRMATIVE ACTION ACT PASSED

The Affirmative Action Bill was reviewed, passed into law and assented to by the President on September 2024. A national sensitisation campaign for the Act was launched on the July30th 2025

- **To ensure the progressive increase in women's political participation at all levels of government, by passing the Affirmative Action Bill into law.**

The Affirmative Action Bill was reviewed, passed into law and assented to by His Excellency the President of the Republic of Ghana in September 2024.

9. Open Government Oversight Mechanism Established in Parliament

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

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

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

Ghana has officially established an Open Parliament Steering Committee mandated to oversee the implementation of Ghana's Open Parliament Action Plan under the OGP

A specialised Citizens Bureau has been established by Parliament to bridge the gap between Parliament and the public

Parliament has also established the Parliamentary Library Services as a research repository that provides public information services regarding parliamentary history and knowledge.

The Parliament of Ghana made three substantive commitments under NAP 5 including commitment to:

Establish oversight mechanism in Parliament to ensure achievement of the national OGP commitments.

Ghana has officially established an Open Parliament Steering Committee mandated to oversee the implementation of Ghana's Open Parliament Action Plan under the OGP in the Parliament of Ghana as at December 2025. Besides, a specialised Citizens Bureau has been established by Parliament to bridge the gap between Parliament and the public. The Citizens Bureau is established to provide Civil Society Organisations and the general public direct access to legislative data and schedules. Parliament has also established the Parliamentary Library Services as a research repository that provides public information services regarding parliamentary history and knowledge.

10. Passage of the New Community Service Act

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

THE COMMUNITY SERIVICE ACT PASSED

Parliament of Ghana officially passed the landmark Community Service Bill, 2026 on Wednesday July 8, 2026

The law introduces community service as a direct substitute for prison time, granting judges the discretion to issue service orders instead of jail sentence

The Act creates the National Service Secretariat to oversee alternative sentences, ensuring institutional accountability in how minor offenders are managed

The policy area focuses on two main commitments, being the P**assage 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.** The achievement of the Government Ghana under the justice policy commitment relates to the passage of the Community Service Bill. As committed in the NAP 5, Parliament of Ghana officially passed the landmark Community Service Bill, 2026 on Wednesday July 8, 2026.