

		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Migration @ (methodology for tagging under development)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reduction of Inequalities (methodology for marker and tagging under development)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Covid-19	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BUDGET INFORMATION				
12. Amounts concerned	Budget line: BGUE-B2022-14.020120-C1-INTPA  Total estimated cost: EUR 10 000 000  Total amount of EU budget contribution EUR: 10 000 000			
MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION				
13. Type of financing	Indirect management with the entity (entities) to be selected in accordance with the criteria set out in section 4.4.1			

## 1.2 Summary of the Action

As recognised in the draft Ghana Development Cooperation Policy and Strategy 2022-2026<sup>1</sup> (under approval process), **corruption is the single most important governance issue in the country**: corruption, and perceptions of corruption, have diminished public trust in the government, are a key factor in economic underperformance, and remain major obstacles to development by discouraging foreign aid and investment. Institutions established to tackle corruption and enhance accountability have partially overlapping mandates and coordination and cooperation between institutions, while improving, requires additional support to ensure greater compliance with the rule of law and greater accountability and transparency of institutions. Laws dealing with corruption are not always enforced and some issues, such as conflict of interest, still need to be formally addressed in legislation. Challenges in strengthening the constitutional and legislative frameworks still exist, in particular the issue of enhancing the independence of accountability bodies and the separation of powers. Ghana has a comprehensive National Anti-Corruption Action Plan (NACAP) 2014-2024, however, the current NACAP will expire in 2024 and it is unlikely to be fully implemented by that stage. Civil society and the media, together with oversight institutions, have played a pivotal role in promoting reforms, and can be expected to continue to play such a role in future.

The **Joint Programming Ghana 2021-2027** identifies three priority areas, including good governance and security. Gender equality remains a transversal priority. Results indicated in the Programming require interventions to boost the capacities of key government agencies and local authorities in the fight against corruption; to strengthen civic engagement in policymaking; and to focus on the digitalisation of critical judicial functions and better collaboration between various actors of the judicial chain. In line with Ghana's own priorities, the New European Consensus on Development, and the Joint Programming Ghana 2021-2027, the action's **Overall Objective (Impact)** is to strengthen the rule of law and fight corruption in Ghana. To this end, the programme has three inter-linked **Specific Objectives (Outcomes)**:

- **Specific Objective 1:** Strengthen effectiveness of key government agencies in the fight against corruption.
- **Specific Objective 2:** Enhance the participation of civil society and the media in accountability and policymaking.
- **Specific Objective 3:** Increase digitalisation and collaboration between anti-corruption actors in the criminal justice chain.

<sup>1</sup> The Strategy is being elaborated by the Government of Ghana and it was submitted for inputs to Donors. It is currently under approval process.