



# GHANA

Whistleblowers in Ghana : overview of the legal framework and practices

DECEMBER 2023

# PARTNERSHIPS



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To this end, OCWAR-M works with civil society actors involved in the AML/CFT field. In partnership with PPLAAF, the project is implementing a training activity for investigative journalists and lawyers on whistleblower protection and cooperation with these key actors in the fight against financial crime, as part of which this report is published.

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# LIST OF ACRONYMS

- AML/CFT - Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism
- CHRAJ - Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice
- CPI - Corruption Perception Index
- DNFBPs - Designated non-financial businesses and professions
- ECOWAS - Economic Community of West African States
- EOCO - Economic and Organized Crimes Office
- EU - European Union
- FIC - Finance Intelligence Centre
- GACC - Ghana Anti-Corruption Coalition
- ML/TF&P - Money Laundering/Terrorist Financing and Proliferation Financing
- NGO - Non-Governmental Organization
- OCWAR-M - Organised crime: West African response to money laundering and terrorist financing
- OSP - Office of the Special Prosecutor
- PPLAAF - Platform to Protect Whistleblowers in Africa
- RWB - Reporters Without Borders
- UN - United Nations
- WAJSIC - Whistleblower and Journalists Safety International Center

# INTRODUCTION

In West Africa, transnational organized crime, including financial crime, poses a threat to the stability and security of states. Whistleblowers are essential in combating these crimes. They are individuals who disclose information about illegal, illicit, or contrary-to-public-interest activities that they have witnessed, particularly in the course of their duties, in order to stop them and bring about change. However, these disclosures can put their careers, freedom, and even lives at risk, and whistleblowers are often threatened or prosecuted by the individuals or organizations implicated by their revelations.

Although they play a key role in fighting financial crime, there are few laws in Africa protecting whistleblowers. To date, only about ten out of the continent's fifty-four states have enacted legal instruments to protect these actors, and even those may not always be effective.

Furthermore, to encourage whistleblowing and ensure its effectiveness, it is necessary to have robust laws governing several key areas, such as combating financial crime, freedom of the press, and access to information.

In the field of combating financial crime, the adoption and implementation of specific laws are necessary to enable authorities to rely on whistleblower disclosures to conduct investigations, prosecute offenders, and prevent future offenses. The existence of strong legislative mechanisms for fighting financial crimes enhances the credibility and legitimacy of whistleblowers.

Laws guaranteeing media freedom and freedom of expression are also essential to create an environment conducive to whistleblowing. These disclosures can only have a significant impact if they are disseminated to the public by free and independent media. The establishment of laws protecting media freedom creates an environment conducive to the dissemination of critical information and raises public awareness of the issues raised by whistleblowers.

Finally, laws guaranteeing access to information play a crucial role in promoting transparency and enabling whistleblowers to legally share the information they possess. Access to reliable and relevant information is essential for whistleblowers to document their allegations and provide tangible evidence of the wrongdoings they expose.

The purpose of this report is to assess the legal framework in Ghana in all these areas and analyze the whistleblowing environment in the country. It provides a detailed and critical legal analysis and proposes ways to improve existing legislation.

Through this report, PPLAAF also emphasizes the need for African states to establish progressive laws on whistleblowers to protect them and encourage potential whistleblowers to come forward.

This work is intended for whistleblowers, journalists, civil society organizations, anti-corruption agencies, lawyers, magistrates, professionals in the sector, and all stakeholders concerned or interested in whistleblowing and the fight against financial crime.

The Ghana report is one of fourteen reports drafted and published by PPLAAF as part of the OCWAR-M project.

# LEGAL SOURCES

[Act 720: Whistleblower Act, 2006](#)

[Act 989: Right to Information Act, 2019](#)

[Act 795: Witness Protection Act, 2018](#)

[Act 959: Office of the Special Prosecutor Act, 2017](#)

[Act 843: Data Protection Act, 2012](#)

[Act 775: Electronic Communications Act, 2008](#)

[Act 29: Criminal Code, 1960](#)

[Act 1044: Anti-Money Laundering Act, 2020](#)

[Ghana Revenue Authority's Whistleblower Program](#)

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Ghana has a whistleblower protection law that is considered, on paper, among the strongest in Africa. Passed in 2006, the Whistleblower Act provides legal protection and remedies to all individuals who report crime and misconduct in the public interest. In practice, however, the law has several weaknesses that threaten its effectiveness. The government's stated willingness to correct these problems has yet to be followed up with action.

The Whistleblower Act is administered by the Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ). The Commission also serves as Ghana's Anti-Corruption Agency and Ombudsman.

In parallel with CHRAJ, the Ghana Anti-Corruption Coalition (GACC), a group of public, private, and civil society organizations, works on a range of anti-corruption issues including the effectiveness of the whistleblower law. The recently-founded Whistleblower and Journalists Safety International Center (WAJSIC), founded by Ghanaian investigative journalist Anas Aremeyaw Anas and PPLAAF, provides protection and support to whistleblowers and journalists exposing corruption across the African continent.

Both CHRAJ and GACC have recommended strengthening the law in line with Ghana's National Anti-Corruption Action Plan. One crucial problem with the law's effectiveness lies in a lack of awareness. Particularly in rural areas, citizens have little to no knowledge of the law's purpose and benefits. Additionally, negative perceptions of whistleblowers as "disloyal" has further hindered the development of a robust whistleblower culture in Ghana.

In 2020, the Ghana Revenue Authority (GRA) introduced a new whistleblower program with reward incentives of at least GH¢25,000 for individuals who help expose tax defaulters. This is an independent program specific to GRA, unrelated to the Whistleblower Act of 2006. The latter provides for a reward of 10 percent of the recovered money or an amount set by the Attorney General and the Inspector General of Police for whistleblowers whose reports lead to an arrest and conviction. Until September 2023, this reward program had never been activated. However, the Attorney general announced that a law amending the 2006 law to establish this reward program had been passed.

In August of 2022, CHRAJ inaugurated a committee to draft a Standard Operating Procedure for whistleblower protection in Ghana, addressing weaknesses in the country's current systems for operationalizing whistleblowing and providing for more effective implementation of the Whistleblower Act.

#### Tips for Whistleblowers:

- Ghana's Whistleblower Act includes legal protections and remedies for anyone who reports crimes, misconduct, or public health dangers.
- Reports can be made to a wide range of contacts, including employers, Parliament members, the Attorney-General, and ministers.
- The Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ) provides legal assistance to victimized whistleblowers and can order those retaliating against whistleblowers to stop.
- The Ghana Anti-Corruption Coalition has developed A Guide to Whistleblowing in Ghana, which contains practical information and advice, and a Training Manual for Civil Society Organisations and Traditional Authorities.

# 1. ANALYSIS OF THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK

## 1.1 WHISTLEBLOWER LAWS AND POLICIES

Whistleblower protection is a crucial aspect of the fight against financial crime. This section explores the laws, measures, and mechanisms implemented in Ghana to ensure the protection of whistleblowers. It examines the rights and guarantees afforded to whistleblowers, the protection mechanisms in place, as well as the persistent challenges related to this protection.

- Whistleblower Act, 2006

The Whistleblower Act provides legal protections to people who report “impropriety.” While the law is strong on paper, it has not been effectively implemented in practice.

Under the law, “impropriety” includes economic crimes, violation of law, miscarriages of justice, misappropriation of public resources, and dangers to public health or the environment – whether they have occurred or are likely to occur.

Whistleblowers are legally protected from retaliation in the workplace, including dismissal, suspension, denial of promotion, involuntary transfer, and harassment.

In order to qualify for protections, disclosures must be made in good faith and with a reasonable belief that the information is true. Unless it is proven that the whistleblower knowingly disclosed false information, whistleblowers are not liable to civil lawsuits or criminal prosecution.

Information may be reported to a wide range of people, institutions, and organizations, including employers, police, the Attorney-General, members of Parliament, ministers, CHRAJ, the National Media Commission, chiefs, and heads of religious groups. Investigations undertaken regarding impropriety must be completed within 60 days.

The law requires whistleblowers to include their name, address, and occupation, which raises the question of whether officials will investigate anonymous reports. The law includes procedures for illiterate people to make reports.

People who believe they have been or are likely to be victimized for blowing the whistle may file a complaint with the CHRAJ. The Commission can order anyone who is victimizing or harassing a whistleblower to stop. CHRAJ orders have the same effect as a judgment from the High Court. If the person disobeys the order, the Commission can seek a court order compelling the person to comply.

Those in need can obtain legal help by applying to CHRAJ, which will refer the case to the Legal Aid Board or another institution. Victimized whistleblowers can seek compensation in the High Court, and if necessary, may receive police protection.

The law also set up a Whistleblower Reward Fund. Whistleblower whose reports lead to an arrest and conviction can receive 10 percent of the money recovered or an amount set by the Attorney-General and Police Inspector-General. However, as of 2021, this compensation mechanism had never been activated. On September 5, 2023, Attorney General Godfred Dame announced that a law amending the 2006 Whistleblower Act had been passed in August to finally include the long-awaited reward system for whistleblowers.

People who fail to maintain a whistleblower's confidentiality, or who conceal or suppress evidence in an investigation, face fines and imprisonment.

A CHRAJ committee was inaugurated in 2022 to draft a Standard Operating Procedure for whistleblower protection, addressing the challenges and weaknesses in the current systems for operationalizing whistleblowing and providing for a more efficient and effective implementation of the Whistleblower Act.

- Witness Protection Act, 2017

Ghana's Witness Protection Act establishes a Witness Protection Agency to provide protection to "persons who possess important information and face potential risk or intimidation due to their cooperation with the law enforcement agencies with respect to investigation and prosecution." However, there is no evidence that the law has been implemented effectively.

In deciding whether to include a witness in the Witness Protection Programme, the Attorney-General must consider: (a) the seriousness of the offense which the relevant evidence or statement relates to, (b) the nature and importance of any relevant evidence or statement, (c) the nature of the perceived danger to the witness, (d) the nature of the relationship of the witness with other witnesses being assessed for inclusion, (e) any psychological or psychiatric evaluation of the witness, (f) whether there are viable alternative methods of protecting the witness, and (g) whether the witness has a criminal record.

Authorized protective action includes allowing witnesses to establish a new identity, relocating witnesses, providing accommodation for witnesses, providing transport for the property of witnesses, providing reasonable financial assistance to witnesses, and providing counselling and vocational training services to witnesses.

- Data Protection Act, 2012

Ghana's Data Protection Act establishes a Data Protection Commission to protect individuals' privacy and personal data by regulating the processing of personal information. Under Section 18 of the Act, processing of personal data must be done without infringing the privacy rights of the data subject, in a lawful manner, and in a reasonable manner. The Act further requires the consent of the data subject for the processing of personal data unless the purpose for which the data is processed is exempt under Section 20(2). There are also exemptions in place for personal data relating to national security, crime and taxation, and health, education, and social work.

However, a lack of awareness of the Act's provisions and inadequate infrastructure have prevented the Act from being implemented effectively, leading to issues with enforcement.

- Electronic Communications Act, 2008

Under the Electronic Communications Act, any network operator or service provider who is a holder of a Class Licence is prohibited from using or disclosing confidential, personal, or proprietary information of users. However, there are exemptions where the use or disclosure is necessary for the operation of the network or service, the billing and collection of charges, the protection of the rights or property of the operator or provider, or protection from the fraudulent use of the network or service. Anyone who intentionally uses or discloses personal information in contravention of the Act may be liable for a fine of up to one thousand five hundred penalty units, a term of imprisonment of up to four years, or both.

The Act has been criticized for its overbroad false information provisions, which do not meet international freedom of expression standards. Furthermore, there is little evidence that the Act's other provisions have been implemented effectively in practice.

## 1.2 LAWS AND MEASURES RELATED TO COMBATING FINANCIAL CRIME

This section focuses on the measures taken by the Ghanaian government to combat financial crime. It examines legislative reforms, policies, and initiatives aimed at promoting transparency, integrity, and accountability in the management of public affairs. While acknowledging the efforts made, it also highlights persistent challenges and prospects for improvement in the fight against financial crime in Ghana.

- Anti-Corruption laws and measures in Ghana

Corruption remains a highly relevant issue in Ghana. In [Transparency International's \[1\] 2022 Corruption Perceptions Index \(CPI\)](#), which scores countries based on a scale of zero (highly corrupt) to one hundred (very clean) based on the perceived level of public sector corruption, Ghana scored a 43 and ranked 72nd out of 180 countries. Ghana's government has taken several steps to combat corruption, including passing whistleblower, right to information, and witness protection legislation. The government also established an independent Office of the Special Prosecutor to investigate alleged corruption. However, many of these measures are not effective in practice.

- Office of the Special Prosecutor Act, 2017

The Office of the Special Prosecutor (OSP) is a specialized, autonomous body tasked with investigating specific cases of alleged or suspected corruption and corruption-related offenses, recovering the proceeds of corruption and corruption-related offenses, and taking steps to prevent corruption. The OSP also has the power to prosecute such offenses on the authority of the Attorney-General.

However, the OSP has faced criticism for its lack of effective enforcement. Due to resource constraints including budget disbursement, staffing, and office space, the OSP has [failed](#) to successfully prosecute and conclude numerous cases of corruption involving public officials. For example, the Special Prosecutor publicly confirmed his investigation of public servants in payroll malfeasance in partnership with the Auditor General, but it is unclear whether cases emanating from the audit reports have been investigated or filed in the courts.

- Other Acts Relating to Anti-Corruption

Ghana has also enacted several other legal provisions relating to corruption. Ghana's Criminal Code specifically addresses corruption by public officers, covering several forms of corruption including bribery and extortion.

- Money Laundering Legislation and Enforcement
- Anti-Money Laundering Act

The Anti-Money Laundering Act, 2020 - which addresses the deficiencies of the old Anti Money Laundering Act, 2008 - qualifies money laundering as an offense and provides for the establishment of a Financial Intelligence Centre. Additionally, the Public Procurement Act, the Financial Administration Act and the Internal Audit Agency Act each seek to combat public sector corruption by strengthening accountability, although implementation of these provisions needs to be strengthened.

- Financial Intelligence Centre (FIC)

The Financial Intelligence Centre (FIC) was established under Section 4 of the Anti-Money Laundering Act, 2008 as amended. It is responsible for receiving and analyzing suspicious transaction reports and other relevant information related to money laundering, terrorist financing, and proliferation financing (ML/TF&P). It serves as the national center for gathering actionable intelligence and disseminating it to competent authorities.

Additionally, the FIC has the authority to request additional information from reporting entities, which include Financial Institutions and Designated Non-Financial Businesses and Professions (DNFBPs) in Ghana. DNFBPs encompass various entities such as lawyers, accountants, notaries, auctioneers, religious bodies, non-governmental organizations, real estate developers or agents, gaming sector, dealers in precious metals and stones, and dealers in motor vehicles.

- Economic and Organized Crimes Office

The establishment of the Economic and Organized Crimes Office was authorized through the Economic and Organized Crime Act of 2010. Its primary objective is to conduct investigations into various criminal activities, including money laundering, terrorist financing, and other transnational organized crimes.

The office is empowered to employ proactive measures aimed at targeting the proceeds of crime, such as seizure, freezing, confiscation, and the imposition of financial penalties. Notably, the legislation also includes provisions for confiscation even in cases where a conviction has not been secured. However, these provisions present certain challenges, as they require suspects to be formally charged under the same Act.

- AML/CFT Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC)

In order to fulfill its obligations under United Nations Security Council Resolution No. 1267, Ghana has established an AML/CFT Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC). This committee, was created by the government in March 2013 through an Executive Instrument. Its primary role is to coordinate all matters related to money laundering, terrorist financing, and other transnational organized crimes. The Minister of Finance serves as the Chairperson of the IMC.

Furthermore, the Executive Instrument also established the Law Enforcement Coordinating Bureau (LECOB), which operates as the implementing arm of the IMC. LECOB derives its authority from the IMC and is chaired by the National Security Coordinator. Its purpose is to facilitate effective collaboration and cooperation among various law enforcement agencies in combating money laundering, terrorist financing, and related crimes.

## 1.3 MEDIA RIGHTS AND FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION

Freedom of expression, press freedom, and media rights play a crucial role in whistleblowing. These fundamental rights enable whistleblowers and journalists to disclose sensitive information safely, shed light on wrongdoing, and protect the public interest. Respecting these rights promotes an environment conducive to transparency, accountability, and the disclosure of information in the public interest.

- Press freedom challenges in Ghana: balancing constitutional guarantees and increasing harassment of journalists

According to [Freedom House's \[2\] 2022 Country Report](#), freedom of the press in Ghana is constitutionally guaranteed and generally respected in practice. Criminal libel and sedition laws were repealed in 2001. However, under Section 2018 of the Criminal and offences Act of 1960, it is a crime to publish false news "likely to cause fear or alarm to the public or to disturb the public peace." This provision has been utilized to harass journalists. In 2021, military and police personnel detained or attacked journalists on several occasions. In its [Freedom in the World 2023 report](#), Freedom House rates Ghana as "free" with a score of 80/100.

In its [2023 Press Freedom Index](#), Reporters Without Borders (RWB) [3] ranks Ghana 62nd out of 180 countries, two ranks lower than in 2022. This is a sharp decline from its ranking as 30th in 2021. RWB considers that more and more media lack independence because they are controlled by political actors. The report notes that journalists' safety has deteriorated sharply in recent years, as political leaders continue to make death threats against investigative journalists and reporters covering the effectiveness of anti-Covid-19 measures were attacked by security forces. As the government becomes increasingly intolerant of criticism, journalists are forced to resort to self-censorship to protect their jobs and security.

## 1.4 THE ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT AND SECRECY LAWS

In this section, we will discuss the importance of access to public information for whistleblowers and journalists. These individuals who expose illicit behaviors within the public administration require reliable information to support their disclosures. The right to access public information ensures transparency and accountability, thereby providing enhanced protection to whistleblowers and journalists who can rely on concrete facts when disclosing sensitive information.

- Right to Information Act, 2019

Under Article 21(1)(f) of Ghana's 1992 Constitution, "all persons shall have the right to information subject to such qualifications and laws as are necessary for a democratic society." In 2019, Ghana passed the Right to Information Act, which provides for the implementation of this constitutional right by establishing a framework to foster a culture of transparency and accountability in Ghana, increasing awareness of the role of citizens in exposing and fighting corruption.

However, the law has not been implemented effectively. Currently, many government institutions lack information units with designated personnel to handle requests, inhibiting government responsiveness to requests for information. The Deputy Minister of Justice has urged government agencies to establish information units or designate personnel to handle information requests. A lack of public awareness of the law's provisions further inhibits the law's implementation.

Under the law, all persons have the right to information and may apply for information without giving a reason for the application. The government is additionally responsible for making "general information on governance" available to the public without an application from a specific person, while public institutions must publish annual information manuals.

In order to apply to access information held by a public institution, individual must submit a signed, written application to the relevant institution describing the information to be identified, indicating the form and manner of access required, and providing the applicant's name and address. There are additional provisions addressing the procedure for illiterate or disabled applicants.

After an application is received by a public institution, the institution has fourteen days to notify the applicant of its decision. It may only refuse access to information where it is exempted under law or where the application is "manifestly frivolous or vexatious." In the case of a denial, the applicant may appeal for internal review by the head of the institution. If the head of the institution affirms the denial, the applicant is entitled to judicial review of the institution's decision by the High Court.

Notably, the law includes an extensive list of exemptions, which poses a challenge to increased transparency. Information is exempt from disclosure in certain situations involving the President, Vice President, Cabinet, and international relations. The law also outlines other exemptions, including where disclosure would prejudice national security, endanger the life or physical safety of a person, prejudice the effective formulation or development of government policy, impede the prosecution of an offense, or prejudice the fair trial of a person or the impartial adjudication of a case. Furthermore, the law does not specify that in case of conflict with other laws—including broad secrecy provisions in other laws—the Right to Information Act will prevail.

## 2. WHISTLEBLOWER CASES

The objective of this section is to list known and public cases of whistleblowers to assess the treatment afforded to whistleblowers in the country.

There are very few cases of whistleblowing that have been publicly reported in Ghana, and there are no publicly reported case decisions under the Whistleblower Act.

- Martin Amidu: Uncovering Ghana's Massive Financial Scandal

In January 2012, Martin Amidu was fired as Attorney General by President John Atta Mills, following his role in exposing questionable payments to Waterville Holdings. Waterville, a construction company, had been hired to refurbish Ohene Djan Stadium in Accra for the 2008 African Cup of Nations. Amidu was vindicated in June of 2013, when the Supreme Court ruled unanimously that Waterville should refund that GH¢40 million it obtained illegally from the state. The affair is viewed as one of the largest financial scandals in the country's history.

- Embezzlement Scandal: Whistleblowers Expose Minister's Misuse of Public Funds

In November 2016, the Minister of Youth and Sports allegedly embezzled \$20,000 of public money. He financed his girlfriend's trip to Germany using state resources and allegedly took an amount of GH¢800 more than what he was supposed to take as per diem for his role as a minister travelling with sports teams. These facts were revealed by the Director General, Mr. Albert Anthony Ampong, and the Chief Accountant of the same ministry. In this case, the whistleblowers, under Act 720, Section 3(1), made a disclosure to the President of Ghana. The president then asked the minister to resign without further charge. The Daily Guide Newspaper reported that the whistleblowers were put on leave. They challenged the suspension in court and were ordered reinstated. Because their identities were revealed during the back and forth of the case, even after reinstatement, the whistleblowers continued to experience other forms of harassment, such as intimidation, for reporting the hijacking.

# 3. RECOMMENDATIONS : WEAKNESSES AND NEEDED REFORMS

In this section, the focus will be on suggesting areas for improvement for the State regarding the protection of whistleblowers, current legislation against financial crime, the government's commitment to combating this problem, and the respect for individual liberties, including the right to information, freedom of the press and expression, as well as media rights.

## Ghana's Whistleblower Act: challenges and recommendations for improvement

The Whistleblower Act has a number of key weaknesses that prevent it from providing comprehensive protections. First, victimized whistleblowers seeking compensation for financial losses must file an action with the High Court, which can be a lengthy process. This situation is expected to evolve with the reward program provided by the Whistleblower Act itself, which has only been activated since September 2023. It stipulates that whistleblowers will be rewarded with 10 percent of the amount of recovered money or an amount set by the Attorney General and the Inspector General of Police for whistleblowers whose reports lead to an arrest and conviction. However, there is no online information available to confirm whether this reward program is effective in practice. Second, there are no provisions regulating internal disclosures and no requirements for organizations to set up internal disclosure mechanisms. Third, there are no penalties for people or organizations that retaliate against whistleblowers.

In addition to these weaknesses in the law itself, a 2013 study by the GACC and Open Society Foundation found a lack of awareness of its provisions, particularly in rural areas. Deutsche Welle reported in August 2016 that only two people in Ghana's northern Tamale region had used the Whistleblower Act during the previous two years. A 2018 study by the Cape Coast Technical University and Frederic Bastiat institute found that whistleblowers are likely to be labeled as "disloyal" in Ghanaian society, further discouraging potential whistleblowers from making disclosures and hindering the development of a robust whistleblower culture in Ghana.

To overcome a lack of awareness and promote whistleblowing culture in Ghana, the GACC repeatedly has recommended improving public education on whistleblowing. To help, it released A Guide to Whistleblowing in Ghana in 2010, along with a revised version in 2012. Because the publication is only available in English, the GACC has recommended translating it into local languages.

- How the law should be improved:

Though it contains many internationally recognized standards, the Whistleblower Act lacks several critical elements that may be hampering its effectiveness. Among them, there are no provisions: for reporting crime or corruption to the media or the public, even in cases of urgent or grave public health dangers; for making reports anonymously; requiring employers to have internal reporting procedures in place; to penalize people and organizations that retaliate against a whistleblower; and for the transparent review of the law. While proposed amendments to the Whistleblower Act have been discussed in the Parliament, no amendment has been passed.

#### Ghana's Right to Information Act: recommendation for improvement

In addition, the Freedom of Information Act currently contains a clause allowing a fee to be charged if the information requested is in a language other than English, a provision which is used to deny journalists' access to information and should be modified or removed entirely.

## 4. RESOURCES, SUPPORT AND ACTION CENTER

In this section, we will explore the landscape of civil society organizations, NGOs, and citizen movements that actively engage in promoting good governance. These entities represent valuable sources of knowledge and expertise, playing a crucial role in strengthening democratic practices.

### Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ)

This government agency provides legal advice to whistleblowers and has the authority to order retaliation and harassment to stop. Retaliation complaints can be made in person, or by phone or e-mail.

Old Parliament House  
High Street – Accra  
Postal address: Box AC 489, Accra  
Tel: (+233) 302 662 150  
[chraj.gov.gh](http://chraj.gov.gh)  
[info@chraj.gov.gh](mailto:info@chraj.gov.gh)

### Ghana Anti-Corruption Coalition (GACC)

The GACC is cross-sectoral group of public, private and civil society organizations that promotes good governance and anti-corruption efforts. It promotes anti-corruption and good governance through capacity-building, research, and advocacy.

Pig Farm Junction  
Near Total Service Station  
(Main Olusegun Obasanjo Way)  
Postal address: P.O. Box GP 17921, Accra  
Tel: (+233) 302 230 483  
[gaccgh.org/](http://gaccgh.org/)  
[info@gaccgh.org](mailto:info@gaccgh.org)

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### Whistleblowers & Journalists Safety International Center (WAJSIC)

Founded by Ghanaian investigative journalist Anas Aremeyaw Anas and PPLAAF, WAJSIC provides protection for whistleblowers and journalists exposing corruption and fighting for accountability across the African continent. WAJSIC provides accommodation, communication, legal, and advocacy services.

[info@wajsic.org](mailto:info@wajsic.org)

Further information:

Letter from Ghana's Permanent Mission of the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to the Special Rapporteur on the Promotion of the Right to Freedom of Opinion and Expression.

[1] Transparency International is a non-governmental organization (NGO) dedicated to combating global corruption. Founded in 1993 and based in Berlin, Germany, the organization advocates for transparency, accountability, and integrity in both public and private sectors. It conducts research, publishes reports, and promotes policy changes to address corruption worldwide. Transparency International is renowned for its Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI), which ranks countries based on perceived levels of corruption within their public sectors.

[2] Freedom House is an American non-governmental organization founded in 1941. Its main objective is to promote and defend democracy, human rights, and fundamental freedoms worldwide. Freedom House evaluates the state of political rights and civil liberties in each country and produces reports and indices to measure the degree of freedom and democracy.

[3] Reporters Without Border (RWB) is an international non-governmental organization founded in 1985 with the mission to defend press freedom, promote independent journalism, and protect journalists worldwide. The organization actively works to denounce censorship, repression, and infringements on freedom of expression. RWB yearly publishes a World Press Freedom Index, which assesses the state of media freedom in each country based on criteria such as pluralism of opinions, access to information, and safety of journalists.



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