



PANEL DISCUSSION ON TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE & INFORMATION EXCHANGE

**WITH FOCUS ON 2021 CORRUPTION SURVEY ON GENDER AND CORRUPTION
AT THE INTERSESSIONAL MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF STATES PARTIES
TO THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST CORRUPTION (UNCAC)
FROM 5-8 SEPTEMBER 2022 AT VIENNA, AUSTRIA**

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Table of Contents



- Introduction
- Corruption Risk Assessment (CRA)
- Standard Operating Procedures
- Corruption Survey
- Conclusion

Introduction

Ghana has been implementing a National Anti-Corruption Action Plan since 2014.

NACAP like many other anti-corruption strategies has a three(3) pronged approach:

- **PREVENTION**
- **EDUCATION AND CAPACITY BUILDING**
- **INVESTIGATIONS AND ENFORCEMENT**

Technical assistance from UNODC has mainly been in the area of prevention.

Corruption Risk Assessment(CRA)

In 2021,Ghana received Technical Assistance from UNODC to commence the conduct of CRA in 2 public sector institutions namely:

- Ghana Health Service, and
- Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development

The CRA was based on the Module developed by UNODC. The module is: **State of Integrity-A Guide on Conducting Corruption Risk Assessments in Public Organisations**

Both Organisations concluded their corruption risk mitigation plans in 2022 which they have started implementing.

Ghana intends to roll out the CRA to cover other public sector institutions in future

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) For Whistleblower Protection

Last year, Ghana also received assistance from UNODC to develop SOPs for the public sector institutions engaged in investigating whistleblower disclosures.

A Technical Committee drawn from 7 key accountability institutions to develop the SOPs was inaugurated in August this year, work has started in earnest.

SOPs will greatly improve the whistleblower investigations in Ghana in the sense of filling the gaps in the existing law and injecting confidence in whistleblowers etc.

CORRUPTION SURVEY(CS)

Perhaps, the most significant area of technical assistance received from UNODC is the conduct of a Corruption Survey in 2021.

The survey was the first ever comprehensive, nationally representative population survey on People's Experiences of Corruption in Ghana.

The survey was a joint project by the Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice(CHRAJ) and the Ghana Statistical Service(GSS) with assistance from UNODC.

CORRUPTION SURVEY(CS)

UNODC did the following:

- provided a model questionnaire for the survey
- Conducted training sessions for field workers, Technical Committee and Steering Committee members
- Analysed the data collated in conjunction with GSS
- Drafted the initial report
- Provided funding for the exercise
- Facilitated during the release of the results of the survey

OBJECTIVE OF SURVEY

The objects of the survey were:

- To collect evidence-based information on forms of corruption affecting the population in Ghana
- To determine the prevalence of corruption and its typologies
- To use results of the survey in providing benchmark indicators that can be used to inform relevant policies and track future progress whilst ensuring international comparability with surveys of a similar nature carried out in other countries.

SCOPE OF SURVEY

The survey covered:

- 15,000 Respondents across Ghana in all the Sixteen (16) administrative regions
- Respondents were selected in both urban and rural areas based on the 2020 Ghana Population Census.
- Respondents consisted of male and female, young and old in all sectors of the economy.
- Age range of Respondents: 18 - 65 years+
- Data collected was based on the views and experiences of Respondents in the 12 months preceding the survey.



GENDER DIMENSIONS OF CORRUPTION

1. The unique feature of this survey is its focus on gender and corruption
2. This is a significant departure from surveys conducted elsewhere in countries such as Nigeria using the same model developed by the UNODC.
3. In Ghana, women constitute 50.7% of the total population and they are found in commerce, the private, public and service sectors and agriculture.

RESULTS OF SURVEY

The results of the survey released in July, 2022 showed that in Ghana women are less likely than men to pay bribes when in contact with public officials as follows:

- That whilst one third(34.1%) of all men who had a contact with public official paid a bribe or were asked to do so but refused, in the case of women it was only one fifth representing 20.7 percent.
- That women in Ghana are less likely to engage in bribery than men irrespective of where they live, their age, educational background and employment status.

RESULTS OF SURVEY-WOMEN PUBLIC OFFICIALS

Results showed that:

- Female public officials are also less likely than their male counterparts to solicit bribes and engage in other forms of corruption.
- The share of male public officials who solicit or take a bribe(25.2%) when interacting with a citizen is roughly twice that of female public officials(13.1%).
- Male public officials are more likely to solicit or take bribes from men than from women, with 61.2% of all bribes resulting from interactions with men.

RESULTS OF SURVEY-SEXUAL CORRUPTION/ SEX EXTORTION

- The results also showed that:
- Women are more exposed than men to sexual corruption defined as the exchange of sexual favours or acts of sexual nature in place of monetary bribes (i.e. body currency or sex extortion).
- Women are being roughly twice as likely as men to be asked for sexual favours when interacting with public officials.
- In 2021, 2.6 percent of women in Ghana were asked for sexual favours as compared to 1.1% of men when interacting with public officials.

CHALLENGES OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE



COST



CONVENIENCE



ADAPTABILITY OF MODULES



VIRTUAL FACILITATION



ACCEPTABILITY

CONCLUSION

Ghana remains grateful to UNODC for its support in the implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Action Plan and the UNCAC.

Indeed the history of the fight against corruption in Ghana would not be complete without the mention of UNODC.

THANK YOU



09-Sep-22

