



Human Rights Council
Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review
Forty-second session
23 January–3 February 2023

Summary of stakeholders' submissions on Ghana*

Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

I. Background

1. The present report was prepared pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, taking into consideration the periodicity of the universal periodic review and the outcome of the previous review.¹ It is a summary of 35 stakeholders' submissions² for the universal periodic review, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints. A separate section is provided for the contribution by the national human rights institution that is accredited in full compliance with the Paris Principles.

II. Information provided by the national human rights institution accredited in full compliance with the Paris Principles

2. The Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ) stated that the National Human Rights Action Plan had not been implemented despite a baseline situation of Human Rights had been prepared in 2016.³

3. In accordance with Sustainable Development Goal (SDGs) Goal 4.7, CHRAJ and other stakeholders in the education sector had, with the support of the Danish Institute for Human Rights, developed content and a National Action Plan to mainstream Human Rights Education into the education curriculum from Pre-School to Senior High School. The curriculum was yet to be developed.⁴

4. CHRAJ called on the government to financially strengthen the anti-graft bodies to effectively combat corruption; set up a whistle-blower reward fund as stipulated under Section 20 of Act 720; and ensure the speedy enactment of the Code of Conduct for Public Officers Bill by June 2023.⁵

5. CHRAJ also called on the government to ratify the international treaties that have not been ratified; submit its outstanding reports to the Treaty Body mechanisms; provide legal support to the Inter-Ministerial National Mechanism for Reporting and Follow-Ups

* The present document is being issued without formal editing.



(NMRF) by adopting subsidiary legislation pursuant to Article 40 of the 1992 Constitution; and ensure mid-term reporting on all UPR cycle Recommendations.⁶

6. CHRAJ recommended that the government implement the recommendations of the Constitutional Review Commission to expunge the death penalty from the Constitution by 2025.⁷

7. Concerning conditions of detention, the Commission observed that, as of June 2022, prison population in Ghana was overcrowded by 4,499 persons (45.24%) above the acceptable standard, which undermined prisoners' right to human dignity. As such, the Commission advised the government to increase the feeding grant per prisoner to Ghanaian Cedi (GHC) to 8.20p (\$1.00) per day by June 2023, take steps to expand and build more prison infrastructure, accelerate the process of laying and enacting the Community Sentencing Bill by December 2023; and decriminalize minor offences.⁸

8. CHRAJ stated that domestic violence remained prevalent in the country and lauded the establishment of a one-stop well-equipped facility in Accra through the support of the Global Fund to provide a holistic response to domestic violence cases, and encouraged it to extend the construction of such facilities across regions.⁹

9. The Commission noted that the Right to Information Act, 2019 (Act 989) had been enacted but noted operational challenges with the implementation of the Act due to lack of a corresponding legislative instrument which was yet to be enacted.¹⁰

10. The Commission observed that, despite the enactment of the Vigilantism and Related Offences Act, 2019 (Act 999), the 2020 general elections were marred by incidents of violence from clashes between civilians and security officials resulting in injuries and death of persons. The Commission called on the state to investigate all incidents and punish perpetrators before the 2024 general elections, and develop early warning systems before the 2024 general elections to avoid incidences of violence.¹¹

11. Concerning administration of justice, CHRAJ called on the state to ensure the integration of a human right component into all protocols of action for security services before 2024; to strengthen CHRAJ financially to extend its services to the remaining 88 districts; and to support key stakeholders to publicise the use of the first Electronic Integrated Criminal Justice Case-Tracking System to ensure accountability of justice sector institutions in the value chain.¹²

12. The Commission noted that education was free for all without any discrimination both at the basic and secondary levels, and at the public tertiary level school fees were highly subsidised. However, it also noted that the Free Senior High School educational program faced challenges; infrastructural deficit, inadequate textbooks, low teacher- student ratio especially in the rural areas and low quality of food due to insufficient school feeding grants.¹³

13. The Commission urged the government to fully implement the Education Strategic Plan (2018–2030) and prioritize school infrastructure and increase the school feeding grant from 1 GHC to at least 3 GHC.¹⁴ It also called on the government to comply with a policy directive banning corporal punishment in schools and criminalize the use of corporal punishment.¹⁵

III. Information provided by other stakeholders

A. Scope of international obligations¹⁶ and cooperation with human rights mechanisms

14. JS7 recommended the government to ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.¹⁷

15. COA called on Ghana to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography; and to

sign and ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse.¹⁸

16. ICAN welcomed Ghana signing of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons. ICAN urges Ghana to complete all steps for ratification of the treaty as a matter of international urgency.¹⁹

17. ERI urged Ghana to ratify the two Optional Protocols to the Convention on Rights of the Child.²⁰

18. GNCRC advised Ghana to ratify the remaining 11 out of 51 International Labour Organization Conventions.²¹

19. CEPD called on Ghana to ratify those international instruments which it has signed.²²

20. JS3 recommended the government to invite the Independent Expert on sexual orientation and gender identity to conduct a state visit and draft a report that will help produce policies that help protect LGBTQ+ persons from the violence and discrimination they face.²³

B. National human rights framework

Constitutional and legislative framework

21. CEPD recommended Ghana to adopt the International Criminal Court bill, which was drafted in 2016, in order to align its legislation with its obligations under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.²⁴

22. UNPO urged the government to repeal the “Prohibited Organizations Act” of 1976, or otherwise bring the Act into conformity with their international obligations, in particular, with Article 1, 9(3), 19, 21 and 22 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; and cease the prosecution of members of the Homeland Study Group Foundation under charges related to the Prohibited Organizations Act.

23. JS1 called on the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources and the Parliament to develop a legislative instrument to regulate large-scale land acquisition in Ghana, in compliance with the Land Act (2020).²⁵

24. JS2 called on the government to amend Persons with Disability Act, 2006 (Act 715) to adequately address non-discrimination in detail in order to effectively do away with the negative attitude of the society against persons with disabilities and promote their effective participation in society at all levels on equal basis with others.²⁶

25. JS3 urged the government to repeal section 104(1) (b) of the Criminal Offences Act 1960 (Act 29) and replace it with laws that protect LGBTIQ+ persons from violence and other human rights abuses.²⁷

26. JS3 also advised Ghana to reject the Promotion of Proper Human Sexual Rights and Ghanaian Family Values bill, and implement human rights laws that protect the LGBTIQ+ community from violence and discrimination.²⁸

27. JS4 and JS5 called on the government through the Supreme Court to decriminalize Safe Abortion Services in line with WHO guidelines.²⁹

28. JS12 recommended the government to pass the legislative instrument to regulate the fees and charges for requests for information as required under Section 75 of the Right to information Act (RTI); and amend relevant laws that criminalise speech.³⁰

29. JS13 recommended the government to repeal Articles 185(1) and 208(1) of the Criminal Offences Act, 1960 (Act 29) and Article 74 of the Electronics Communications Act, 2008 (Act 775) which criminalise false news in order to better protect the freedom of opinion and expression of individuals online and offline.³¹

30. JS13 also called for amending article 4 of the Cyber Security Act, 2020 (Act 1038) which provided unfettered discretion to intercept private communications.³²

31. JS15 advised the government to adopt, by December 2024, the Affirmative Action bill³³, the Property Rights of Spouses bill³⁴, and the Intestate Succession bill to protect the rights of women and children to inheritance.³⁵

32. JS10 positively noted that, in a bid to reduce corruption, Ghana adopted a number of positive legislations; however, corruption continued to persist and, as such, recommended the parliament to pass a law or amend the Political Parties Act for campaign and political party financing reform.³⁶

C. Promotion and protection of human rights

1. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

Equality and non-discrimination

33. JS6 called on the government to implement the national gender policy (2015) and the Gender Equality Law (2011) to eliminate structural barriers to gender equality, taking into account the various roles and vulnerabilities of young women and their level of influence in individual, household, community, national, regional and international levels.³⁷

34. JS6 urged the government to work with traditional and religious leaders, boys and men, to change harmful gender norms that hinder girls' and young women's participation in socio-cultural, political and civic spaces.³⁸

35. JS6 called on Ghana to operationalise the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and other legal frameworks that promote child participation, particularly the girl child, to eliminate gender and age-based discrimination against the girl child.³⁹

36. JS14 called on the government to implement both legislative and policy mechanisms to ensure the non-discriminatory practices of children with disabilities in education.⁴⁰

Right to life, liberty and security of person, and freedom from torture

37. ROH observed that the provisions of Article 13 of Ghana's Constitution were impermissibly broad and had a more lenient standard of necessity than that which is required by international standards.⁴¹

38. ROH stated that the Police in Ghana used excessive force in their attempt to control and manage demonstrations and protests which often resulted in different abuse including grave assault and unwarranted arrest of civilians.⁴²

39. ROH stated that prison conditions were generally harsh and sometimes life-threatening due to overcrowding, inadequate sanitary conditions, lack of medical care, physical abuse, and food shortages.⁴³

40. ROH called on Ghana to reform the criminal justice sector to expand the use of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR); pass the Community Service Sentencing Bill; decriminalize and declassify petty and other offences; fully implement the Criminal and Other Offences Act.⁴⁴

41. JS7 noted that Ghana was a *de facto* abolitionist country, no execution had been carried out since 1993, and urged the government to immediately abolish the death penalty in all legal provisions at the national level including in the constitution and commute all death sentences in prison sentences.

Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law

42. ROH advised Ghana to establish an independent investigative commission in conjunction with the Police Professional Standard Bureau and promote community policing.⁴⁵

43. JS12 called on the government to end impunity for crimes against journalists by conducting thorough and independent investigations where necessary.⁴⁶

44. JS11 and JS7 called on the government to prosecute all allegations of violence against women, including traditional harmful practices and domestic violence and ensure that all perpetrators are sentenced proportionally and that victims receive adequate support.⁴⁷

45. JS1 called on the government, and in particular the Commission for Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ) to immediately initiate actions to investigate, prosecute and compensate the affected persons of accidents caused by companies as a result of negligence of health and safety standards.⁴⁸

46. JS2 called for the state to review the training curriculum for officials of the judicial and law enforcement agencies, including lawyers, judges, social welfare officers, police and prison officers, to include the provisions and standards of the CRPD.⁴⁹

47. JS15 recommended that Ghana enforce the law of the arrest and detention of all perpetrators of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) in the pocket areas in Ghana.⁵⁰

48. JS3 recommended that Ghana to empower the National Media Commission to sanction any media house propagating misinformation, hate, discrimination or violence against the LGBTIQ+ community.⁵¹

49. JS6 called on the government to effectively enforce laws on domestic violence by punishing the perpetrators and establish resource counselling and rehabilitation centres for victims of domestic violence.⁵²

50. JS10 recommended that the Public Procurement Authority (PPA) ensure the effective use of the Ghana Electronic Procurement System to enhance the oversight function of the PPA, ensure that Internal Auditors have full access to the Government Integrated Financial Management System; and ensure that members of the Entity Tender Committees declare their assets to the Auditor General, in compliance with Ghana's Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936).⁵³

Fundamental freedoms and the right to participate in public and political life

51. JS12 called on the government to promote the safety and protection of journalists and media organisations by establishing a National Mechanism on Safety of Journalists in line with UNESCO's Action Plan on the Safety of Journalists.⁵⁴

52. CHRI Africa Office called on the government to provide adequate budgetary support to the RTI Commission for fulfilment of its obligation to educate, monitor and ensure compliance of the law⁵⁵; and build the capacity of security officials on freedom of expression, media rights, and respect for human rights.⁵⁶

53. JS13 urged the government to take necessary legislative measures including implementing security sector reforms in order to safeguard journalists from harassment, intimidation, physical attacks.⁵⁷

54. UNPO stated that the government restricted Western Togoland's freedom to peaceful assembly as a method of suppressing dissent and critical voices in the region,⁵⁸ and have begun prosecuting human rights defenders from the Volta region with treason and other serious crimes.⁵⁹

Prohibition of all forms of slavery, including trafficking in persons

55. ECLJ urged the government to prioritize resources and training for authorities to be able to investigate cases of trafficking and provide aid and rehabilitative services for the victims so that eventually the children will be able to return home. In addition, the government must do what it can to address extreme poverty, which remained a main factor making children vulnerable to human trafficking.⁶⁰

56. JS8 recommended that the government intensify the enforcement of the National Plan of Action Phase II for the Elimination of the all-Worst Forms of Child Labour in Ghana.⁶¹

Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

57. ERI stated that the lure of quick money, poverty and inadequate job opportunities had forced many minors and youth in the country to engage in illegal mining activities, or *galamey*. Many young lives continued to be lost as a result of the collapse of the mining pits.⁶²

58. ERI urged Ghana to expedite action on the review of the Minerals and Mining Act to ensure sound management of the extractive sector to include control of illegal mining activities and integrate community rights; strengthen measures to eradicate child labour; take the necessary measures to eliminate and penalize all forms of hazardous child labour and create more jobs to accommodate a higher percentage of youth.⁶³

59. GNCRC recommended the government to conduct a comprehensive survey on employment rate in Ghana and implement effective measures to solve the problem; set clear employment targets for each region and review the Labour Act which has been in active use for over 13 years without review.⁶⁴

Right to health

60. DGI Foundation positively noted the progress made by successive governments regarding the promotion of healthcare for all of Ghana's 31 million people.⁶⁵ However, DGI Foundation and JS5 called on the government to take all administrative and financial measures to guarantee universal access to health.⁶⁶

61. DGI Foundation also urged Ghana to increase investments, at least in compliance with the Abuja Declaration, in the health sector to address the issue of unavailability of essential medicines and equipment in all health facilities; and form strategic partnerships with the private sector and non-governmental organizations.⁶⁷

62. ADF International recommended the government to improve health care infrastructure, access to emergency obstetric care, midwife training, and resources devoted to maternal health.⁶⁸

63. PPAG and JS5 recommended that the Ministry of Health sustain its efforts to integrate safe abortion care services into routine reproductive health services at the different levels across the health care system and service delivery; and that the National Health Insurance Authority include legal safe abortion care services in the services package of the National Health Insurance Scheme.⁶⁹

64. JS4 recommended the Government to adopt the new reproductive health education guidelines and take measures to guarantee universal access to reproductive health education.⁷⁰

65. JS4 called on the Ministry of Health to reclassify medical abortion drugs from class A, prescription-only medicine, to class B.⁷¹ JS5 and JS4 called on the government to integrate safe abortion care services into routine reproductive health services, and include legal safe abortion care services in the services package of the National Health Insurance Scheme.⁷²

66. JS5 urged Ghana to operationalise the AIDS Fund by creating the structure for mobilising resources for in-country work on HIV and AIDS.⁷³

67. JS9 observed that a lack of enforcement of the Mental Health Act (2012) made it difficult to monitor, probe and systematically report inhumane and degrading treatment of persons with mental health conditions. Adults with and affected by psychosocial or mental health conditions continued to become victims of stigma, discrimination, and physical abuse.⁷⁴

68. JS9 advised the Mental Health Authority to lead a nationwide consultation to determine a policy to integrate the activities of traditional medicine and faith-based healing practices into mainstream psychiatric and mental healthcare.⁷⁵

Right to education

69. RI called on the government to ensure that all schools, including those in rural and remote areas, are provided with basic building infrastructure and textbooks based on the new curriculum in accordance with its free text book policy by the next academic year; and an even and fair distribution of teacher's laptops and internet facilities by 2025.⁷⁶ BCN made similar recommendations.⁷⁷

70. BCN recommended Ghana government to increase shares specified in GDP to be spent on education to increase Ghana's chances of achieving its SDGs by the timeframe estimated.⁷⁸

71. BCN called on the government to commit to account for all parts of the country regarding increasing awareness to combat violence and uphold children's rights to education and create a reporting system that allows students to come forward and voice their concerns if they experience physical punishments.⁷⁹

72. PPAG recommended the Ministry of Education to integrate reproductive health education into the national school curricula for primary and high schools.⁸⁰

73. JS14 called on Ghana to ensure that its domestic legislation on free education covered the hidden costs of education, so that these did not create a barrier to the right to education; and implement legislative mechanisms that will monitor the enforcement of free and compulsory education at community level.⁸¹

Development, the environment, and business and human rights

74. JAI positively noted the significant efforts made by Ghana to adapt and mitigate the effects of climate change, including the development of several policies and initiatives in collaboration with international bodies. However, these initiatives were constrained by a lack of resources and enforcement ability.⁸²

75. JAI observed that agriculture remained crucial to Ghana's economy as it supported a stable food system and employment for at least 30% of the population (2019).⁸³

76. High temperatures and rainfall variability impacted arable land availability, particularly by creating droughts in some areas and flooding in others. Land closer to the coast, which is suitable for cocoa production, would face coastal erosion, rising temperatures, and soil salinization.⁸⁴ JAI encouraged the government to update its climate change policies, continue to work with other parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to obtain financing, implement the Paris Agreement, and implement climate-smart agricultural solutions such as the Climate-Smart Agriculture Investment Plan in collaboration with the World Bank and the participation in ECOWAS' West African Initiative for Climate-Smart Agriculture.⁸⁵

2. Rights of specific persons or groups*Women*

77. ECLJ positively noted Ghana's work to combat Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) as contributing to an overall decline of the practice. However, it still faced enforcement difficulties in remote areas of the country. Because FGM steams from tradition, it is important to educate these communities about the dangers of FGM.⁸⁶

78. ECLJ recommended that Ghana focus educational efforts on the northern and border regions by working closely with tribal leaders so that a change in how FGM is viewed comes from within the traditional structure of the tribe.⁸⁷

79. JS11 called on the government to increase access of schoolgirls and married or teenage mothers to vocational learning and training opportunities to improve their livelihoods through the strengthening of the national vocational skills development programmes.⁸⁸

80. JS11 called on the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection to streamline the legal age of marriage and consent and increase the sentences on child marriage, take

immediate steps to set up shelters for victims as stipulated by the Domestic Violence Act (2007).⁸⁹

Children

81. GNCRC urged Ghana to initiate further efforts, including through the promulgation of laws, to fight child exploitation in dangerous work contexts.⁹⁰

82. COA recommended Ghana to protect children from all forms of violence and exploitation, for example, by providing community support to prevent and tackle violence and addressing the economic causes of exploitation.⁹¹

83. COA called on the government to implement programmes to educate children about children's rights, protection from violence and harmful practices, and sensitize parents, teachers and communities about children's rights and the right to protection from violence.⁹²

84. COA called on Ghana to ban corporal punishment in all settings and enforce it in practice, educate society about the full ban and about positive, alternative ways of discipline.⁹³ SAA made similar comments.⁹⁴

85. Ghana should do everything to stop child labour and ensure no child lives in street situations, and abolish all forms of harmful practices like child marriage, female genital mutilation, breast ironing and tribal marks.⁹⁵

86. As such, SAA recommended the government to prioritise the implementation of the Children's Act; the activation of juvenile or gender-based courts; and the full implementation of the Juvenile Justice Act.⁹⁶

87. SOS CV Ghana advised to implement programs of public education on the hazards of streetism in Ghana and to implement a comprehensive rural development programme and roll out economic empowerment programmes for vulnerable families.⁹⁷

88. SOS CV Ghana noted that the effective implementing of social protection programmes, such as the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme would serve to address the factors that lead to child streetism.⁹⁸

89. It also observed that effectively implementing the Free Universal Basic Education (FCUBE) and Free SHS programmes would enable families to keep their children within the educational system.⁹⁹

Persons with disabilities

90. JS8 advised the government to establish an emergency preparedness fund as percentage of the social security and national insurance trust for all social protection interventions and in support of children and parents with disabilities in the mist of the post-Covid 19 era and for any other pandemic.¹⁰⁰

91. GFDO recommended amending the Disabilities Act 715 to effectively combat the negative attitude of society against persons with disabilities and promote their effective participation in society at all levels on equal basis with others.¹⁰¹

92. GFDO observed that while the constitution of Ghana clearly protects the right to life, there is a 'spirit child' phenomenon in some parts of the country that promoted the killing of children with disabilities.¹⁰² The government should adopt appropriate measures to protect all persons with disabilities from violence and other discriminatory practices.¹⁰³

93. HRW documented abuses against persons with psychosocial disabilities in prayer camps and psychiatric hospitals in Ghana between 2012 and 2019 and continued to monitor the situation through engagement with the government and local partners.¹⁰⁴ HRW found that, despite a positive shift in the attitudes and practices of some mental health professionals, persons with psychosocial disabilities in Ghana often experienced a range of ongoing human rights abuses in prayer camps and psychiatric hospitals, including stigmatization and discrimination, shackling, involuntary admission and arbitrary detention, overcrowding and poor hygiene, solitary confinement and restraints, and denial of food.¹⁰⁵

94. HRW recommended Ghana to implement and enforce the existing ban on shackling persons with psychosocial disabilities?, and ensure that those subject to shackling are freed and provided with appropriate support; prosecute those responsible for torture, cruelty and other inhumane treatment, including shackling, against persons with psychosocial disabilities; and progressively develop voluntary and accessible community-based mental health and support services, in consultation with persons with psychosocial disabilities and with the support of international donors and partners.¹⁰⁶

95. JS2 advised taking measures to ensure that children with disabilities were not living on the street as a result of being excluded from the family.¹⁰⁷

Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons

96. POS Foundation stated that there had been no improvements towards the Lesbian, Bisexual and Queer community in Ghana since the third cycle of the UPR for Ghana. POS Foundation observed that the introduction of anti-LGBTIQ+ bill has sought to further criminalize association and organizations that provide services for LBQ persons.¹⁰⁸

97. HRW observed that the situation for LGBTI people in Ghana deteriorated significantly when, in July 2021, lawmakers introduced the Promotion of Proper Human Sexual Rights and Ghanaian Family Values Bill 2021. The bill made extreme proposals, including a total ban on expression of identity or advocacy for the rights of LGBTI people, forced surgeries for intersex people, and coercive conversion therapy as an alternative to imprisonment for same-sex conduct.¹⁰⁹

98. POS Foundation urged the government to reject the adoption of the “Promotion of Proper Human Sexual Rights and Ghanaian Family Values Bill, 2021” into law; ensure that the provision of reproductive and sexual health services is compliant with the needs of LBQ women in Ghana; and train open minded and progressive police officers to understand LBQ women specific issues to enable them to adequately manage and follow up with gender-based and assaults cases of LBQ Women which usually go unresolved.¹¹⁰ ROH recommended that police be trained to understand LGBTIQ issues to deal with assault cases and not assault LGBTIQ members.¹¹¹

99. WISE called on the government to decriminalize sodomy laws and institute hate speeches laws as well as enforce laws on assaults on Intersex and Trans persons; protect the Intersex and Trans persons against state sanctioned arbitrary arrests and undignified treatment from law enforcement agencies; train the Police to understand Intersex and Trans issues and deal with assault and not the other way round; and reject the anti-LGBTIQ+ bill.¹¹²

100. HRW called on Ghana to repeal section 104(1) (b) of the Criminal Code, 1960, that criminalized consensual same-sex conduct; withdraw the proposed Promotion of Proper Human Sexual Rights and Ghanaian Family Values Bill, 2021; and uphold Ghana’s commitments to international human rights standards, by ensuring the protection of all Ghanaian citizens, irrespective of their sexual orientation and gender identity.¹¹³

101. HRW also called on the government to ensure that complete and impartial investigations are conducted into allegations of attacks and threats against persons based on their sexual orientation or gender identity and bring those responsible to justice.¹¹⁴

102. JS3 advised Ghana to use the National Commission for Civic Education and the Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice to hold public education campaigns on the duty to respect the rights of all persons including LGBTIQ+ persons.¹¹⁵

Notes

¹ See A/HRC/37/7, A/HRC/37/7/Add.1, and A/HRC/37/2.

² The stakeholders listed below have contributed information for this summary; the full texts of all original submissions are available at: www.ohchr.org (one asterisk denotes a national human rights institution with A status).

Civil society

Individual submissions:

ADF International	ADF International, Geneva (Switzerland);
BCN	The Stichting Broken Chalk, Amsterdam (Netherlands);
CEPD	Centre for Employment of Persons with Disability, Accra (Ghana);
CHRI, Africa Office	Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative, Africa Office, Accra (Ghana);
COA	Child Online Africa, Accra (Ghana);
DGI Foundation	Divine group international foundation, Accra (Ghana);
ECLJ	European Centre for Law and Justice, Strasbourg (France);
ERI	Edmund Rice International, Geneva (Switzerland);
GFDO	Ghana Federation of Disability Organizations, Accra (Ghana);
GNCRC	Ghana NGO Coalition on the Rights of the Child, Accra (Ghana);
HRW	Human Rights Watch, Geneva (Switzerland);
ICAN	International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons, Geneva (Switzerland);
JAI	Just Atonement Inc. (United States of America);
POS Foundation	Perfector of Sentiments Foundation, Accra (Ghana);
PPAG	Planned Parenthood Association of Ghana, Accra (Ghana);
ROH	Reformation of Hope Foundation, Accra (Ghana);
SAA	Samson Akabawari Akanpigbiam, Accra (Ghana);
SOS CV Ghana	SOS Children's Village Ghana, Accra (Ghana);
UNPO	Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization, The Hague (Netherlands);
WISE	Women's Initiative for Self-Empowerment, Accra (Ghana);

Joint submissions:

JS1	Joint submission 1 submitted by: ARG and Kasa, A Rocha Ghana and Kasa Initiative Ghana, Accra (Ghana);
JS2	Joint submission 2 submitted by: CEPD, Centre for Employment of Persons with Disability, Accra (Ghana);
JS3	Joint submission 3 submitted by: CNPLGBTR Coalition of NGOs for the Protection of LGBT Rights, Accra (Ghana);
JS4	Joint submission 4 submitted by: CPSRHR – Ghana Coalition of Partners for SRHR - Ghana, Accra (Ghana);
JS5	Joint submission 5 submitted by: CYIBCM CYIB-Curious Minds, Accra (Ghana);
JS6	Joint submission 6 submitted by: Defence for Children, DEFENCE FOR CHILDREN INTERNATIONAL, Kumasi-Ghana (Ghana);
JS7	Joint submission 7 submitted by: FIACAT, Fédération Internationale de l'Action des Chrétiens pour l'Abolition de la Torture, Paris (France);
JS8	Joint submission 8 submitted by: GNCRC, Ghana NGO Coalition on the Rights of the Child, Accra (Ghana);
JS9	Joint submission 9 submitted by: MFGh, MindFreedom Ghana, Accra (Ghana);
JS10	Joint submission 10 submitted by: POS Foundation, Perfector Of Sentiments Foundation, Accra (Ghana);
JS11	Joint submission 11 submitted by: Pty Gh, Power to You(th) Ghana Consortium, Tamale (Ghana);
JS12	Joint submission 12 submitted by: ROH, Reformation of Hope Foundation, Accra (Ghana);
JS13	Joint submission 13 submitted by: Small Media, Small Media, London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
JS14	Joint submission 14 submitted by: UPR BCU, The UPR Project at BCU, Birmingham (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
JS15	Joint submission 15 submitted by: WISE, Women's

- Initiative for Self Empowerment, Accra (Ghana);
- National human rights institution:*
CHRAJ
Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice,
Ghana, Accra (Ghana);
- ³ CHRAJ, p. 1.
⁴ CHRAJ, p. 1.
⁵ CHRAJ, p. 1 and 2.
⁶ CHRAJ, p. 1 and 2.
⁷ CHRAJ, p. 2.
⁸ CHRAJ, p. 2 and 3.
⁹ CHRAJ, p. 3.
¹⁰ CHRAJ, p. 3.
¹¹ CHRAJ, p. 3 and 4.
¹² CHRAJ, p. 4.
¹³ CHRAJ, p. 4.
¹⁴ CHRAJ, p. 4.
¹⁵ CHRAJ, p. 4.
- ¹⁶ *The following abbreviations are used in UPR documents:*
- | | |
|------------|---|
| ICERD | International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination |
| ICESCR | International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights |
| OP-ICESCR | Optional Protocol to ICESCR |
| ICCPR | International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights |
| ICCPR-OP 1 | Optional Protocol to ICCPR |
| ICCPR-OP 2 | Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty |
| CEDAW | Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women |
| OP-CEDAW | Optional Protocol to CEDAW |
| CAT | Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment |
| OP-CAT | Optional Protocol to CAT |
| CRC | Convention on the Rights of the Child |
| OP-CRC-AC | Optional Protocol to CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict |
| OP-CRC-SC | Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography |
| OP-CRC-IC | Optional Protocol to CRC on a communications procedure |
| ICRMW | International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families |
| CRPD | Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities |
| OP-CRPD | Optional Protocol to CRPD |
| ICPPED | International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance |
- ¹⁷ JS7, p. 4.
¹⁸ COA, p. 4.
¹⁹ ICAN, p. 1.
²⁰ ERI, para. 13.
²¹ GNCR, para. 6.
²² CEPD, p. 3.
²³ JS3, para. 6.
²⁴ CEPD, p. 1.
²⁵ JS1, p. 11.
²⁶ JS2, para. 5.
²⁷ JS3, p. 10.
²⁸ JS3, p. 10.
²⁹ JS4, para. 25; JS5, para. 4.2.3.
³⁰ JS12, p. 6.
³¹ JS13, para. 52.
³² JS13, para. 52.
³³ JS15, para. 45.

- 34 JS15, para. 35.
- 35 JS15, para. 28.
- 36 JS10, p. 2.
- 37 JS6, p. 6.
- 38 JS6, p. 6.
- 39 JS6, p. 6.
- 40 JS14, p. 15.
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