



ANNEX: PRIORITY ACTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS BY COUNTRY

BENIN

Actions:

- Revision of the law on the fight against corruption and related offences with a view to providing the ANLC with investigative powers and establishing a right of access to information, benefitting anti-corruption civil society organizations;
- Establishment of an official dialogue framework between ANLC and civil society;
- Training and capacity building session for national actors on whistle-blower and witness protection.

BURKINA FASO

Actions:

- Consultation to advocate at the national level for whistle-blower concepts, involving all national actors (government, national assembly, CSOs, media and traditional and religious leaders), under the aegis of the *l'Autorité Supérieure de Contrôle de l'Etat et de Lutte contre la Corruption* and CSOs, starting from preliminary studies and analysis;
- Elaboration of texts building on the experiences of other countries, followed by a validation and legislative drafting process;
- Training all the national actors on whistle-blower protection.

Recommendation:

- Receiving support from a third country with good experience, as well as technical assistance from UNODC, with a view to organizing the above-mentioned consultation.

COTE D'IVOIRE

Actions:

- Adoption of specific legal text on whistle-blower and witness protection;
- Raising awareness of all the actors involved in the fight against corruption and in the protection of whistle-blowers and witnesses;
- Ad-hoc training for all the actors involved in whistle-blower protection.

Recommendations:

- Setting up a framework for dialogue and coordination at the regional level, with regard to activities related to whistle-blower protection.

GHANA

Actions:

- Reviewing all materials received during the three-day training programme and use this information to enrich the existing law in Ghana;
- Lobbying within Parliament to pass the Whistle-blower amendment Bill and Witness protection Bill before January 2017;
- Setting up public education activities with support from anti-corruption agencies and the Ghana Anti-Corruption Coalition to ensure a good understanding of whistle-blower protection.

Recommendations:

- Urging all countries in West Africa to comply with all recommendations made by the UN, the AU and ECOWAS concerning policies to be adopted to combat corruption.

GUINEE

Actions:

- Adoption and publication of the draft law on prevention, detection and repression of corruption and related offences, which takes into consideration UNCAC, the African Union Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption ratified by Guinea, as well as the ECOWAS Protocol on the Fight against Corruption, including the provisions envisaged for the protection of witnesses, victims, experts and whistle-blowers;
- Strengthening the institutional framework of the ANLC, including the setting up of a department for the protection of whistle-blowers, witnesses, experts, and victims;
- Designing and implementing a national strategy with regard to awareness raising and training, adopting the participative approach of non-State actors.

Recommendations:

- Providing technical assistance to the ANLC and its national partners, notably the public administration, the Parliament, the private sector and the civil society, with a view to supporting the three above-mentioned actions.

LIBERIA

Actions:

- Enacting the whistle-blower and witness protection Bills taking into consideration all international protocols and international conventions on whistle-blower and witness protection, including UNCAC and other relevant international standards;
- Establishing a national institution responsible for implementing a national programme on whistle-blower and witness protection, subsequently training staff and building the capacities of this new entity, including the provision of equipment, adequate financial resources, and logistical support;
- Raising public awareness, including by organizing a national conference bringing together civil society members, traditional leaders, the legislator, as well as our international partners.

Recommendations:

- Consultation with members of civil society groups and international partners to seek technical and financial assistance.

MALI

Actions:

- Assessing the national laws on the protection of witnesses and whistle-blowers with a view to designing additional texts;
- Developing, within the BVG, a guide on the protection of whistle-blowers, subsequently spreading it widely;
- Organizing, in collaboration with civil society, training sessions on the rights and obligations of whistle-blowers.

Recommendations:

- NACIWA should draft a statement on whistle-blowers;
- Creating a framework for consultation with civil society in order to regularly assess the whistle-blower protection system.

NIGER

Actions:

- Adopting a legal and institutional framework on whistle-blower protection;
- Building the capacities of stakeholders interested in the protection of whistle-blowers;
- Creating a framework for exchange and action among the different actors involved in the protection of whistle-blowers.

Recommendations:

- UNODC should assist States in implementing these actions;
- Maintaining a horizontal communication between the different countries to exchange experiences on the protection of whistle-blowers.

NIGERIA

Actions:

- Passing into law of a comprehensive legal framework on whistleblowing and witness protection;
- Engagement with the National Assembly to expedite action on the passage of the two pending Bills, and the domestication of international conventions on the fight against corruption (UNCAC, AU Convention and ECOWAS Protocol);
- Development of a comprehensive whistle-blower and witness protection policy, applicable to the entire country.

Recommendations:

- UNODC should provide assistance to achieve these objectives through engagement with the National Assembly, national institutions and CSOs;
- Increasing cooperation among the countries in West Africa through NACIWA, with a view to protecting whistle-blowers and witnesses;
- Setting up a peer-review system among NACIWA members.

SENEGAL

Actions:

- Passing a special law on the protection of whistle-blowers and witnesses, domesticating international and community provisions ratified by Senegal in the framework of whistle-blower and witness protection;
- Raising awareness of the need to promote the denunciations and the fight against corruption by training the practitioners and the organs of the fight against corruption, the members of civil society, and the media;
- Strengthening the capacity of national institutions involved in the fight against corruption to enable them to take over the protection of whistle-blowers and witnesses, developing international cooperation practices for the effective management of whistle-blowers and witnesses, including exfiltration.

Recommendations:

- ECOWAS should further commit to help States to implement an effective system of protection of whistle-blowers and witnesses;
- ECOWAS States should provide national institutions for the fight against corruption with enough resources to make them truly independent.

SIERRA LEONE

Actions:

- Setting up a committee comprised of CSOs and other organizations to develop a national policy on the protection of whistle-blowers and witnesses;
- Holding public consultations across the country to receive inputs supporting the development of a draft policy to be submitted to the Ministry of Justice and for parliamentary adoption, thus ensuring its enactment as a law for the protection of witnesses and whistle-blowers.

Recommendations:

- Consulting with UNODC and other international actors to receive technical assistance on best practices in whistle-blower and witness protection.

TOGO

Actions:

- Lobbying for the protection of whistle-blowers and witnesses, for this principle of special protection to be widely accepted;

- Domesticating the provisions of the various international instruments, notably the UNCAC and the ECOWAS Protocol, by passing a specific law setting up a mechanism on whistle-blower and witness protection;
- Raising awareness of the law on whistle-blower and witness protection;
- Training, informing and raising awareness of stakeholders and the general public in order to promote a culture in support of whistle-blowers and witnesses.

Recommendations:

- UNODC, ECOWAS and NACIWA should support the country along the whole process in terms of technical, material and financial assistance.