

# BEST PRACTICES IN GOOD GOVERNANCE

The Good Governance  
Unit



# INTRODUCTION



**Institution:** Good Governance Unit



**Establishment Date:** June 2022



**Objective:** Promote and strengthen good governance in the country.



**Areas Covered:** Anticorruption, transparency, accountability, rule of law.



**Alignment:** Complies with international standards set by the International Convention against corruption.

# DESCRIPTION OF THE BEST PRACTICE



**Unit Establishment:** Good Governance Unit (GGU)



**Affiliation:** Ministry of the Public Service, Constitutional and Political Reform, and Religious Affairs



**Sustainability:** Affiliation with the ministry ensures sustainability.

# KEY FEATURES OF THE GOOD GOVERNANCE UNIT

**Clear Vision and Mission:** Focus on promoting good governance, integrity, transparency, and accountability.

**Core Values:** Emphasis on transparency, accountability, and the rule of law.

**Goals and Objectives:** Including increasing public awareness and enhancing transparency.

**Secretariat Role:** Serves as the Secretariat of the People's Constitution Commission.

**Transparency and Accountability:** Aims to increase transparency and accountability.

**Civil Society Engagement:** Forging meaningful relationships between civil societies and the government.

**Implementation of Initiatives:** Responsible for implementing Good Governance Initiatives.

**National and International Initiatives:** Dedicated to implementing both national and international anti-corruption initiatives.

**Ministry Affiliation:** Affiliated with the Ministry of the Public Service, Constitutional and Political Reform, and Religious Affairs for long-term sustainability.

# REASONS/IMPORTANCE

**Corruption in Belize:** Longstanding concern with bribery, embezzlement, and misuse of public funds.

**Negative Impacts:** Undermined public trust, hindered economic development, and impeded social progress.

**GGU Formation:** Aims to combat corruption, promote good governance, and rebuild public trust.

**Emphasis:** Transparency, accountability, and the rule of law.

# APPROACH

1

**Design and Methodology:** Focus on structured anti-corruption efforts.

2

**Considerations:** Emphasis on transparency, accountability, and legal frameworks.

3

**International Influence:** Aligned with international conventions and anti-corruption models.

# IMPLEMENTATION

**Team:** Comprises Director of Good Governance, Legal Counsel, Good Governance Officer, Communications Officer, and two Legal/Research Assistants.

**Resource Needs:** Expansion required for full implementation.

**Financial Resources:** Needed for National Good Governance Agenda and anti-corruption measures.

**Ongoing Investment:** Required for sustainability.



# OUTCOME

**Constitutional Reform:** GGU facilitates Commission meetings, public meetings, and lectures.

**Strategic Plan:** Drafted for Constitutional Reform process.

**Partnerships:** Formed with government departments, civil societies, and external good governance entities.

**Engagement:** E-Governance and Digitalization Unit, NGO Humana People to People Belize, Transparency International, Open Government Partnership.

**Review:** Conducted by UNODC on progress in implementing UNCAC.



# POTENTIAL FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION

**Adaptability:**  
Consideration for other  
countries.

**Technical Assistance:**  
Possible assistance to  
other countries.

**Point of Contact:** Chief  
Executive Officer,  
Ministry of the Public  
Service, Constitutional  
and Political Reform,  
and Religious Affairs.

# FOLLOW-UP

## Monitoring

Monitoring: Chief Executive Officer, Ministry of the Public Service, Constitutional and Political Reform, and Religious Affairs.

## Reporting

Reporting: Quarterly/annual reports to the Ministry's Management Team.

[https://drive.google.com/file/d/1WK4Y7d9ZzHmHcEeAP\\_Vk9aY4R9B9iItt-/view?usp=sharing](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1WK4Y7d9ZzHmHcEeAP_Vk9aY4R9B9iItt-/view?usp=sharing)

# LESSONS AND CHALLENGES



**Lessons:** Need for partnerships with government agencies, civil societies, both local and international.



**Challenges:** Bureaucracy of the Public Service, lack of clear communication structure, insufficient technical and financial resources.