

ANNEX 5

Narrative Progress Report

Contract Ref. No. 01/CORE/10/CDD _____
Development


Contact Tel. No. 21 776142 _____

Report period July 2006 – June 2007

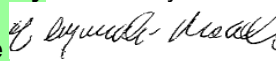
Organisation Ghana Center for Democratic

Report Date July 30, 2007 _____

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Signature & date 
July 31, 2007

Report Approved by Prof. E. Gyimah-Boadi

Signature & date 
July 31, 2007

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Please do not write in green coloured sections; refer to notes at last page for explanations

1. National pro-poor policies

What do you think were the most important changes in pro-poor government policies in the last six months? What were the main causes? What contribution did your organisation make to any of these changes?

The GPRS II and President Special Initiative projects have been geared towards the rural sectors of the country. These programs have been specially designed to assist in stabilising and expanding the rural economy, which produces a greater percentage of agricultural produce both for local consumption and exports. The programs have been made possible with multiple donor budget support. Research and advocacy NGOs have also contributed to increasing attention paid by government to pro-poor programs and policy formulation, design, and implementation, as well as programs for marginalized people, through significant pressure and sustained engagement. Some donors specifically require the inclusion of pro-poor policies in government programs that are donor driven. The Millennium Challenge Account (MCA) program, which is in the process of taking off, is a typical example of a pro-poor program where NGOs have provided inputs, and which targets increased productivity for poverty reduction.

2. Public image

How has the credibility and legitimacy of RAOs changed in the eyes of GoG and the Ghana public? What is your interpretation? Is there a reference to this evidence of change?

The GoG tends to view most RAOs as baneful or useful according to the programs respective RAOs pursue. The AGs office, for instance, has responded poorly to RAO programs related to programs for anti-corruption and post-National Reconciliation Commission (NRC) institutional reforms. But the Ministry of Youth, Manpower and Employment, Ministry of Finance and NDPC as well as CHRAJ and SFO, EC, National Identification Authority, Parliament, and the Judiciary have had a favorable opinion of the Center's programs, stemming mainly from the quality of the Center's technical contribution to deliberations and policy making (examples include the Disability Act and the Domestic Violence Act).

The growing and significant involvement of some RAOs in the formulation, implementation and monitoring of government-initiated programs such as the MCA, GRPS, APRM, the national identification system etc is a recognition of the credibility and utility of RAOs/CSOs/CBOs. It also confers some level of legitimacy to RAOs/NGOs/CBOs.

The public generally has a favourable opinion of RAOs because they consider the RAOs as watchdogs through which the ideal of good governance and democracy can be realized. The Center, for example, is frequently asked by the media to comment on various governance issues, and members of staff appear on many public affairs focused radio and television programs. Listeners, viewers and contributors to such programs have largely expressed their appreciation for the explanations, insights and information provided by RAO representatives.

3. Collaboration, coalitions and networking

Using the format below, list the most important organisations you collaborated with over the period, under each of the sectors listed below. For each organisation, give an indication of the issues or themes you worked on, its status and the outcomes.

	Organisation or coalition	Policy issue / theme / nature Starting / ongoing / ending	Outcome
Government - executive - judiciary - legislature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Parliament ▪ Ministry of Justice 	<p>Work is still ongoing under the project <i>Strengthening Parliamentary Processes in Ghana</i>. The program is expected to come to an end in April 2008.</p> <p>The Center has been consistently requested by the Ministry of Justice to review a number of bills as they come in. Examples: DVB, FOI, NGO/Trust Bill.</p>	<p>The program has already begun to yield positive results, reflected in the expansion and quality of the services provided by the parliamentary departments like the Research Department, Public Affairs to the Members of Parliament (MPs), and the institution of Parliament.</p> <p>Some of the bills (Disability Act, Domestic Violence Act), have been passed into law.</p>
Coalition, network	IBIS	<p>CDD-Ghana and IBIS have initiated a process to revive the Local Government Network, a network of organizations that are involved in decentralization programs. Still ongoing.</p>	<p>Though it is still a work in progress, the network has produced a draft protocol for review and has been able to present a position paper on the decentralization review process to a team of consultants hired by the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and the Environment to review government decentralization policies.</p>
RAO, NGO, I-NGO	Ghana Integrity Initiative, WiLDAF, Ghana Anti-Corruption Coalition (GACC), Overseas Development Institute (ODI).	<p>The Center is currently collaborating actively with Ghana Integrity Initiative to conduct programs in "Reforming the Assets Declaration Regime" and "Information Flow Among Accountability and Anti-Corruption Institutions". The target groups are governance institutions (CHRAJ, SFO, Ministry Justice, etc).</p>	<p>The program with GII is still ongoing.</p> <p>Workshops have been held at the CDD conference room for the target groups.</p>

		<p>CCD-Ghana collaborated with Women in Law and Development in Africa (WiLDAF) to conduct a seminar on “The Role of Women in the National Reconciliation Process” with funding from ICTJ, USA. The target groups were all gender and women organizations.</p> <p>Further, the Center’s active involvement with the Ghana Anti-Corruption Coalition continues to provide a strong platform for pursuing a holistic approach to fighting corruption.</p>	
Donor institution	Friedrich Naumann Foundation	“ <i>Enhancing Revenue Mobilisation at the Metropolitan /Municipal/District Assembly Level</i> ”. The target group were MMA/DAs and MLGRDE	The program gave MMA/DAs some amount of insight as to other means of generating revenue.
CBO/DA (please indicate district)	Cape Coast Municipal Authority. Kumasi Metropolitan Assembly/Bechem, Asante Akim North/South/Tepa, Adansi East/Central/West District Administrations.	CDD-Ghana has held joint programs to explore ways of deepening decentralization with staff of the District Assemblies, the National Association of Local Government (NALAG), the Parliamentary Committee on Local Government and Rural Development, and the Committee on Social Welfare. In October 2006 the Center conducted an information dissemination workshop in collaboration with Cape Coast Municipal Authority on “ <i>Enhancing Revenue Mobilisation at the Metropolitan /Municipal/District Assembly Level</i> ”. The Center also held another program in Kumasi on “ <i>Enhancing Local Revenue Mobilization– The Case for Street Naming and House</i>	The Kumasi program attracted the Ministry of Finance, and served as a critical contribution to the current effort by the government to use street naming as a major factor in revenue generation in towns like Mankessim in the Central region.

		<i>Numbering in Ghana's District Assemblies</i> ". The seminar took place on 22 nd February 2007. The program is held every year.	
Other	Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice.	Currently working on the "Introduction of Non-Custodial Sentencing into the Ghanaian Judicial System".	This program has drawn active support from the Ministry of Justice, the Attorney General, and the Ministry of the Interior, all of whom are part of a working group of all actors in the criminal justice system reviewing existing NCS laws that could be immediately implemented. Prison visits by CDD staff and other government officials (MPs, Judges, and Ministers) have been made, leading to the release of a teenage prisoner.

4. Outputs on research and advocacy products and/or services delivered

List the outputs as you have presented in the Workplan submitted to G-RAP.

Make sure that you:

- Indicate estimated levels of completion per output
- Indicate target groups that used / received the output delivered
- Attach copy of concept paper per output
- Attach copy of product output

Fostering Pro-Human Rights Culture – Introduction of Non-Custodial Sentencing to Ghana's Judicial System. Research on sentencing options is yet to be completed. A five-man working group will be reconvened to determine the administration of NCS within communities in Ghana. On the whole about 45 percent of work is completed. The target groups have been the Ministry of Justice and Attorney General, Ministry of the Interior, Prison Services, MPs/Assemblymen/women, CHRAJ, Human Right/Law Professionals, academia, CHRI, Legal Aid Scheme, Department of Social Welfare, Judiciary, Ghana Police Service, Ghana Bar Association .(reports will be sent later)

Fostering Pro-Human Rights Culture - Nationwide Public Education Campaign on the Disability Act 715 for PWDs and Service Providers. CDD is more than 80 percent through with public education, but there are other project activities yet to be tackled. The target groups for this program are the Ghana Federation of the Disabled, service providers, religious bodies and traditional leaders.

Democratic Development

Parliamentary Support Program – In addition to other capacity building programs organized for both MPs and support staff, CDD took MPs and support staff to a field tour to the northern, upper east and upper west regions. The tour was meant to expose members of the Committee to areas with a high prevalence of female genital mutilation, and to solicit civic input into the amendment to the Criminal Code.

The target groups were members of the Constitutional, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs Committee of Parliament, support staff, and the media. The project is expected to be completed in April 2008.

Democratic Development

Deepening Economic Liberalism & Decentralization in Ghana

“Enhancing Local Revenue Mobilization: The Case for Street Naming and House Numbering in Ghana’s District Assemblies”. Targeted MPs, municipal and district administrations, academia, university students, general public, the media. The project is completed.

Election Monitoring/Education

The Center trained election monitors and monitored local level elections held in 2006.

Three bye-elections were also monitored by CDD: at Offinso in 2006, and in Fomena and Nkoranza North constituencies in 2007. All election monitoring efforts were successfully completed and press releases were issued.

Monitoring APRM Implementation/Other APRM Activities

Development of framework for CSO monitoring and the expansion of CSO involvement in the APRM implementation. Funds for this project have been granted by ADB but the project is yet to start.

Afrobarometer

The Center is at the preparatory stage to host and manage the Afro barometer project. Round 4 Surveys will be initiated in 2008. The target groups will be general citizens, MPs and government ministers, academics and the media.

Roundtables/Lectures

“Annual Liberal Lecture” was held at Koforidua on May with the theme “Enhancing the Participation of Traditional Rulers in Local Development”. The target groups were district assemblies, MLGRE, academics, media and traditional Rulers.

“Annual Democracy and Governance Lecture” was held at the British Council in Accra on June 2007 with the theme “*Ghana and Democratic Development in Africa: Back to the Future* in January 2007”. The target groups were academics, MPs, media, ministers and traditional rulers.

Publications

Democracy Watch, Critical Perspective, and Briefing Papers have been published throughout the year by the Center. The target groups are government institutions, academia, other NGOs, and the media.

Database Development:

Development of a comprehensive database system (DBS) has been awarded to a consultant who has already initiated work.

Networking/Collaboration

CDD has developed and sustain civil society collaborations throughout the calendar year. Notables ones are IBIS, WILDAF, GFD, ADD, CEDEP and FNF.

Institutional Capacity Building

Strategic Development Plan and a Business Plan for the Center are near completion.

5. Organisation: evidence of significant progress / change

What are major changes in the organisation’s circumstances that are likely to have impacted your outputs over the period?

- **Organisational structure / board / management team**
- **Strategy / planning / decision making / knowledge management**
- **Human resource issues**
- **Marketing / communication / public relations**

The Board of Governors plays an overall supervisory role and is at the top of the organizational structure. Next to the Board is the Executive Committee made up of three officials who are also the final decision makers in any major activity. Daily activities of CDD-Ghana are supervised by the Executive Director and his associate, as well as the treasurer. Three sectional heads that together with the Executive Director form the Management Committee also assist in the administration of the Center through supervisory roles.

Planning of programs and detailed program activities has been comprehensive, but there may be isolated cases where planning is done on an ad hoc basis because such collaborative programs come in unexpectedly. Decision making basically rests with the Executive Committee. Lately, the Management Committee has been given additional decision making powers. Knowledge management has not officially been formalized and occurs more on a person to person level.

Recruitment of staff is slow but competitive. The retention rate is very high. Staff development is through external short programs organized by other organizations. In addition, staff, especially new recruits, are trained sufficiently to undertake their specific responsibilities.

The Center does not embark on any specific marketing strategy. Generally, information on CDD-Ghana is shared with other organizations through publications - particularly the annual reports. Officially there is no Public Relation person. Most of the PR is done by the Executive Director, a board member, or the Head of Programs. The Center is currently trying to recruit a Business Manager. Generally, the Center's relationship with the public, especially the media, has been very cordial.

6. Grant and report related issues

6.1 What issues you wish to raise relating to the Grant or to G-RAP management?

PMT should be given the flexibility of coming up with proposals on programs which they deem necessary, but are overlooked/not being tackled by any RAO. Such programs could be assigned to some RAOs to implement.

6.2 What parts of the report are confidential or cannot be shared without prior consent?

The content of the report can be shared.