

ANNEX 5

Narrative Progress Report

Report period January – July 2008

Contract Ref. No. 01/CORE/31/IEA

Organisation The Institute of Economic Affairs – Accra, Ghana

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Report Date 13th August, 2008

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Signature & date



13th August, 2008

Signature & date



13th August, 2008

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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?

Following the current hike in oil prices and its effect on food prices worldwide, the government announced a number of measures to help reduce the burden on the ordinary Ghanaian. The measures included a reduction of Excise Duty and Recovery levy on gas oil; kerosene and marine oil; debt recovery levy; excise duty on premix fuel as well as import duties on staples including rice, wheat, yellow corn and vegetable oil. These are pro-poor interventions put in by the government to bring relief to Ghanaians especially poor households in the midst of the global challenges resulting from the world crude oil and food price hikes. **The Institute of Economic Affairs (IEA) played an active role in the development of these interventions by government through its research and advocacy on various radio and TV networks on the effects of these price hikes on the poor and vulnerable in the society. When food prices increase, the poor and vulnerable are hardest hit. The IEA believes that Ghana's goal of achieving middle income status by 2015 is not likely to be achieved if this trend continues. The IEA through its research on the food crisis developed policy recommendations for government to expand the strategic food reserves, reduce food tariffs and expand public investment in agriculture to boost production in the short to medium term.**

The government also announced a Free Maternal Care Policy which caters for the ante-natal expenses of poor pregnant women in the country during the period under review. This policy came about because of the increasing cases of maternal deaths and the related complication of child labour especially in poor communities. **In January, The IEA in collaboration with the Ministry of Women and Children's Affairs organised a panel discussion and a series of educational programmes on Reducing Maternal Mortality in Ghana. A series of advocacy campaigns were undertaken to highlight the high rate of maternal mortality in the early part of the year. During these campaigns the two Bodies called on government to put in effective interventions in order to achieve Goal 5 of the Millennium Development Goals by 2015.**

Again, the government proposed a policy to subsidize the cost of fertiliser and introduced measures to ensure effective distribution of the fertiliser to farmers. The government also outlined a number of policies to strengthen the performance of the agricultural sector of the economy. These policies were a result of the impact of the high food and crude oil prices which drastically caused a decline in the growth rate of the agricultural sector. **In its review of the economy for 2007, The IEA indicated that there was an overall deterioration in the performance of the economy. The agricultural sector only grew by 3.1 per cent. The IEA suggested to government as a pro-poor measure, that the**

government and other interested stakeholders should be encouraged to invest in the sector to increase agricultural production and revenue.

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 credibility and legitimacy of RAO's continues to be enhanced in the eyes of the GOG and among the Ghanaian public especially in this election year. RAOs conduct groundbreaking research and make authoritative pronouncements on a wide range of issues covering poverty, economic, governance, gender and social topics. In a period when every issue is politicised, RAOs seem to be the organisations that make informed and objective policy statements. The RAOs have expanded their advocacy to cover not only macroeconomic and governance issues but also social issues at the household level. Our interpretation of the increased credibility is that our research and research products are useful and reach both the government and the general public especially those at the grassroots. Secondly, Policy Makers realise that Policy Recommendations made by RAO's are easy to understand, insightful and useful. They therefore consult RAO's including The IEA for useful input when developing new policies and programmes. **The IEA continues to work with the government and its agencies in the development of policies and plans for the country. The IEA's Director of Research currently serves on the Consultative Working Group, developing the seven year National Development Plan (2008-2015) for Ghana. The National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) also requested a specialist from IEA to be part of the Specialist Working Group Meeting. The IEA specialist is currently working on the thematic area of Industrial Development which is contained in the proposed seven-year plan being developed by (NDPC) to be able to come up with useful suggestions for the government. During the period under review, The IEA was also invited to make inputs into various policies at different workshops organized by Civil Society Organizations, the Ministries and the donor community. The IEA was invited by WILDAF and the UNDP to present policy papers at two different workshops aimed at developing proposals for increasing the participation of women in the decision making process. The Ministry of Health also requested The IEA to nominate one of its Senior Fellows to serve on its National MeTA Governing Council. The Governing Council will meet periodically to discuss data collected on medicine quality, price and availability, and to discuss implications for policy and practice. As part of its Election Programme, The Institute organised an Evening Encounters with the Presidential Candidates of the NPP, NDC, CPP and PNC. Due to The Institute's neutrality, all the Presidential Candidates were willing and eager to work with The IEA on the Encounter series. The Institute had several requests from various CSOs, associations and organisations who wanted to be part of the programme and to be associated with The IEA on the project. There have been massive positive response from the public in the print media commending The Institute for its efforts to shift the campaign from one of personality attacks to issues. To date The Institute continues to receive letters and proposals from various CSOs requesting collaboration with The Institute on projects ranging from social issues to politics. The Institute has also been inundated with questions and requests from organisations and the general public for its upcoming Presidential Debates. Over 1,000 questions have so far been received from CSOs, associations and the general public for the two Debates. The Institute receives several invitations on a daily basis from different organisations requesting to collaborate with The IEA on its Election programme.**

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	Executive	Developing the seven year National Development Plan. The IEA has a representation on the Specialist Working Group.	The IEA representative meets twice a week with other members of the Consultative group to deliberate on the issues.

		<p>The Director of Research of The IEA is also on the Consultative Working Group for the National Development Planning Commission. The IEA has been tasked to research on Industrial Development and come up with useful suggestions to be incorporated into the seven year plan. The consultations are ongoing.</p>	<p>The Institute's research center is also putting together proposals on how the Ghanaian Industrial sector can be developed. These proposals will be forwarded to the NDPC for inclusion in the seven year plan.</p>
	Executive	<p>The IEA in collaboration with the Ministry of Trade, Industry, PSD & PSI and the Korean Development Institute is conducting research on how to promote SMEs development under the Korean Knowledge Sharing Project (on-going)</p>	<p>The project is designed to assist developing countries in key policy areas by sharing specific Korean development knowledge and experience. The Institute was the lead organisation that conducted research into the areas to be worked on under the project. Our researchers work closely with other researchers from the Ministries, National Board for Small Scale Industries and the Association of Ghana Industries. The project is currently undertaken research and consultations studies in the area of SME development in Ghana. Institute is the lead organisation in this exercise. Preliminary research on the state and challenges faced by SMEs has been conducted and consultations are currently being held on how Ghana can benefit from the Korean experience. The Institute is currently working with the NDPC, the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, Ministry of Trade, Industry, PSD & PSI, the National Vocational Training Institute, The Ministry of Food and Agriculture and other stakeholders to in these consultations and research.</p>

		<p>Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MOWAC) and the Ministry of Health (MOH) – Reducing Maternal Mortality in Ghana (ended)</p>	<p>The IEA collaborated with the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs to undertake a series of advocacy campaigns aimed at reducing maternal mortality in Ghana. The campaigns highlighted the high rate of maternal mortality in the country and called for government's intervention to help curb the problem. Based on research undertaken by The IEA, MOH and MOWAC a series of fora were held to discuss proposals and strategies to help reduce maternal mortality. Currently the government with the help of the British Government has introduced free care for pregnant women in the countries.</p>
	Legislature	<p>Ministry of Health – Medicines Transparency Alliance (MeTA) (on-going)</p>	<p>The Institute was appointed to serve on the National MeTA Governing Council, an alliance of partners working to improve access to medicines by increasing transparency and accountability in the healthcare system. The Council's work is to help improve transparency and accountability around the way medicines are selected, regulated, procured, distributed, supplied and then prescribed to and used by patients. The Institutes research will feed into the decisions taken by the council.</p>
		<p>The Trust Bill (ongoing)</p>	<p>The Institute has been commissioned by Parliament to review the Trust Bill and advise Parliament on the way forward.</p>

		Draft Bill on Funding of Political Parties and the Political Parties Bill (ended)	As part of the process of finalizing the two Draft Bills and lobbying Parliament to accept the Bills, The Institute worked with two Committees in Parliament - The Finance Committee and The Constitutional, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs Committee. The two committees made inputs into the Bill and advised The IEA on the steps to undertake to get the Bills passed by Parliament.
Coalition, network			
RAO, NGO, I-NGO	NETRIGHT, Abantu for Development, CEPA, CDD, WiLDAF, WANEP ISODEC, TUC, GNAT, GMA, GEA, NAGRAT, National Peace Council. Ghana Muslim Federation etc	Presidential Debates and Evening Encounters	<p>As part of its contribution to deepening multiparty democracy in Ghana, The IEA organised and Evening Encounters with the Presidential Candidates of the New Patriotic Party, the National Democratic Congress, the Convention Peoples Party and the Peoples National Convention. The Institute collaborated with RAOs, CSOs and various organisations to ensure a successful series of Encounters. The RAOs, and associations were invited to participate and ask tasking questions of the aspirants on the various sectors of the economy.</p> <p>The Institute contacted various RAOs and associations requesting them to submit questions for the 2008 Presidential Debates being organised by The IEA. The Debates are being organised in consultation with a Committee which has representatives of these bodies serving on it.</p>
	National Peace	Presidential Debates Committee	The Institute in collaboration with these

	<p>Friedrich Naumann Foundation</p>	<p>West African Economic Freedom Forum (Ongoing)</p>	<p>developed a draft Transitions Bill which is being taken through final consultations with key stakeholders.</p> <p>The Institute is working with FNF and to develop a West African Economic Freedom Index. Research has been undertaken in two West Africa countries to develop a draft index that will be tested in all the West African Countries. The index seeks to measure how liberal a country's economy is based on the size of government, business environment, good governance and some other factors.</p>
	<p>Korea Development Institute</p>	<p>Korean Knowledge Sharing Project (On going)</p>	<p>The project is a research and consultation initiative being led by The IEA to discuss issues pertaining to the enhancement of Small, Medium Scale Enterprises (SMEs) for economic development in Ghana. The IEA organized for eight people including the Hon. Deputy Minister for Trade, Industry, PSD & PSI to travel to Korea to learn about SMEs development. These experiences are to help shape the development of policies to strengthen SMEs in the country.</p>
<p>CBO/DA (please indicate district)</p>	<p>National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE) and Electoral Commission (EC)</p>	<p>Political Parties Code of Conduct and Enforcement Bodies for the Code</p>	<p>The Institute together with all registered Political Parties worked with the NCCE and the EC to review the 2004 Political Parties Code of Conduct to make it more relevant to the current political situation in the country.</p> <p>One unique feature of the 2008 Code is the establishment of a National and ten Regional Enforcement Bodies to ensure compliance to the</p>

	<p>NCCE, EC and National Peace Council (NPC)</p>	<p>Proposals on ensuring a peaceful and violence-free elections</p>	<p>Code. Representatives of Political Parties, the EC, NCCE and the National Peace Council constitute the Enforcement Body at the National and Regional levels.</p> <p>Again, The Institute is working with the NCCE to undertake nationwide education on the Code of Conduct.</p> <p>The Institute collaborated with the NCCE, EC, NPC and registered Political Parties to discuss proposals on ensuring a peaceful violence free elections in December 2008. This collaboration presented an opportunity for the four organisations to broaden their knowledge on the factors that trigger electoral violence and the opportunities that exist for reducing tension during elections. It also afforded the chance to discuss strategies for pre-empting or avoiding electoral violence altogether</p>
<p>Other</p>	<p>National Planning and Development Commission</p> <p>University of Cape Coast (UCC)</p>	<p>Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy (GPRS) (On-going)</p> <p>Research (On-going)</p>	<p>The Institute is a member of the Working Group and continues to regularly assess progress made in the implementation of the GPRS II through its research activities.</p> <p>Lecturers and researchers from the UCC continue to collaborate with The IEA on specific projects for example the Ghana Policy Journal. Research done by the University for the Policy Journal include The Choice of Health Care Services by Households in Selected Regions in Ghana, Trade Liberalisation, Foreign Aid, Income Distribution of Households and Using National health Insurance Schemes to Finance Health Care in Ghana: Are the People Willing to Pay</p>

	University of Development Studies (UDS)	Research (On-going)	A Collaborative agreement to ensure joint research in the area of decentralization, the development gap between Northern and Southern Ghana and issues on pro-poor policies especially for the people in the Northern parts of Ghana. An MOU has been signed to this effect
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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

OUTPUTS	LEVELS OF COMPLETION	TARGET GROUPS
1. The European Union's Economic Partnership Agreement: Impacts and Implications for Sub-Saharan Africa	Completed	Policy makers, Members of Parliament, Government officials, Development Partners, Donors, academia, students, Political Parties, the Media and the General Public
2. Research Paper on Economic Diversification and Economic Growth in Ghana from 1974 to 2006	70% Completed	Policy makers, Members of Parliament, Government officials, Development Partners, Donors, academia, students, Political Parties, the Media and the General Public
3. 2007 Annual Economic Review	95% Completed	Policy makers, Members of Parliament, Government officials, Development Partners, Donors, academia, Research and Advocacy Organisations, the Media and the General Public
4. Research Paper on The Manufacturing Sector and the Macro-economy in Ghana: Are there any Causal Links between them?	Completed	Policy makers, Members of Parliament, Government officials, Development Partners, Donors, academia, Political Parties, the Media and the General Public
5. Policy Review of the Ghana Investment Promotion Centre Act, 1994. Act 478	50% Complete	Policy makers, Members of Parliament, Government officials, Development Partners, Donors, academia, Political Parties, the Media and the General Public
6. Monitoring Ghana's Progress Towards the	Completed	Policy makers, Members of Parliament, Government

Achievement of the Targets of the United Nations Millennium Development Goals as at the Mid point in July 2007		officials, Development Partners, Donors, academia, students, Political Parties, the Media and the General Public
7. Ghana Policy Journal -Volume 2	Completed	Policy makers, Members of Parliament, Government officials, Development Partners, Donors, academia, Political Parties, the Media and the General Public
8. Political Parties Code of Conduct, 2008	Completed	Political Parties, the Media, Constitutional Governance Institutions and the general public
9. Democracy Consolidation Strategy Paper	Completed	The Executive, Legislature, Judiciary, Political Parties, Development Partners, Constitutional Governance Institutions, the Media and the general public
10. Draft Funding of Political Parties Bill	Completed	Policy Makers, Political Parties, Development Partners, Constitutional Governance Institutions, Parliament and the general public
11. Draft Political Parties Bill (Revised)	Completed	Policy Makers, Political Parties, Development Partners, Constitutional Governance Institutions, Parliament and the general public
12. Draft Bill on Political Transitions	On-going	Policy Makers, Political Parties, Development Partners, Constitutional Governance Institutions, Parliament and the general public

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**

Human Resource Issues –As a result of core funding, The Institute has been able to maintain qualified and seasoned Researchers recruited the previous year. The Institute also continued to

engage the services of the Director of Research whose mandate is to ensure that both the Governance and Economic Centres focus and produce, hitherto unexploited policy areas.

During the period The Institute continued to maintain staff who were recruited to assist in the Communications and Publications Department. This was to enhance our relationship with the media and also ensure an effective way of delivering information on IEA's programmes to the media and the general public. The Publications Officer also improved on her strategies to market The IEA's publications efficiently to the various libraries, Members of Parliament, donors and the general public.

An Estate manager was also maintained to see to the daily maintenance of equipment and to provide a clean and healthy office environment.

IEA ENGENDERING PROCESS (Attached is the Draft Gender Policy of The IEA)

The IEA started its mainstream engendering process in October 2007 and the process is on-going. This process seeks to create an awareness of gender issues at the work place and also to sensitize all staff members on gender equality and equity in all programmes, projects and research activities of The Institute. An IEA Gender Policy Document has been developed out of these processes. The IEA continues to ensure that it creates a working environment which is free from gender discrimination and also give an equal employment opportunity to qualified women to help bridge the gender gap. The organization has also upgraded its mailing list for participation in programmes and the distribution of publications to address any gender imbalances. The Institute continues to design gender focused programmes and research work and provides policy recommendations geared towards reducing gender insensitivity and inequality especially for the socially excluded and the vulnerable.

Marketing/Communication/Public Relations -The IEA continued to improve upon its strategies to help with the internal and external marketing of its publications and programmes. The Institute issues press statements summarising its research and advocacy work. These releases are made simple, easy to read and easily accessible to the public. The Institute ensures that its research work and publications are showcased during programmes and activities organised by The IEA in and outside The Institute.

6. Grant and report related issues

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

N/A

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

N/A

G-rap Narrative Progress Report

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Notes on narrative reporting

In principle, G-rap accepts grantee organisation's own annual report, on the assumption that these reports show a relationship between annual workplans, budgets and outputs of these organisations and – if possible – impact.

G-rap however monitors a number of indicators that a Grantee's annual report may not always focus on and have designed a simple narrative reporting format to gather this data. This gives the programme managers a quick overview of progress against workplan of each grantee and of significant results in a number of relevant areas relating to the Logical Framework and objectives of the Programme.

G-rap intends to minimize Grantee's time investments in reporting, hence this concise format. Nonetheless, additional documentation can be annexed to the report for more detail.

Narrative reporting is a bi-annual contractual requirement. The deadline for report submission is four weeks after the end of the reporting period.

Completed reports need to be submitted in signed hard copy (2 signatures), as well as in electronic format using MS-Word 2003 compatible software (to: info@g-rap.org).

Notes on the revised reporting format

The Core Grant reporting format needed amendments after the Mid Term Review. From 2007 onwards, organisations funded by G-rap are requested to use the new format. The new format can be recognised by the green coloured hi-lighting of the entries.

Most important change is the plain text format; the tabular format often created problems when used on other computers. The format now features only one tabular entry.

Furthermore, we have slightly altered the order and phrasing of the questions.

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