

ANNEX 2

Core Grant Narrative Progress Report

Report period Aug 2008 – Jan 2009

Contract Ref. No. 01/core/53/TWN

Organisation TWN-Africa

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Report Date January 2009

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Signature & date _____

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Signature & date _____

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

1. Institutional/Organisation Development: 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

Indicators	Baseline	Prior Period	Current Period	Cumulative
1. HR Management				
i) Leadership	3	3	3	3
ii) Core staff	11	11	11	11
iii) Support staff	8	8	8	8
2. Governance				
i) Board	3	3	3	3
ii) Committees	-			
iii) Documented board meetings	1 /per year	1	-	1
Management meetings	At least 6/ yr	7 (Feb-Jul 08)	4(Aug 08-Jan 09)	11
iv) Staff meetings				
3. Systems and procedures				
<i>Financial management systems</i>	In Place	As Before	As Before	
i) Budgeting	" "	" "	" "	
ii) Accounting	" "	" "	" "	
iii) Internal control	" "	" "	" "	
iv) Financial reporting	" "	" "	" "	
v) External audit	" "	" "	" "	
<i>Operational policies</i>				
vi) HR policy	Available		*T&D provisions elaborated into full policy	*Improved HR policy
vii) Gender policy	Available			
viii) Conflict of interest policy	-			
ix) Programme development policy	*Consultative design and planning practice in place			
x) Procurement policy	Provided for in Accounting Manual	As before	As before	

<p>4. Funding base development <i>List long-term programmes(3yrs +)</i> <i>List short-term programme(1 year)</i> <i>Total dollar volume of programmes</i> <i>Approved dollar volumes</i> <i>Percentage overhead recovery</i></p>	<p><u>Long term</u> - Oxfam Novib(750,000 Euro for 3yrs) - Inter Pares (\$CAN 500, 000 for 5yrs) - Development and Peace (\$CAN 480, 000 for 3 yrs)</p> <p><u>Short-term</u> - GRAP \$200,000 for 18 Months OSIWA ISVARA</p>	<p>As before</p> <p>\$290,000 per year</p> <p>On project basis</p>	<p><u>Long term</u> - Oxfam Novib(750,000 Euro for 3yrs) - Inter Pares (\$CAN 500, 000 for 5yrs) - Development and Peace (\$CAN 480, 000 for 3 yrs) -)</p> <p><u>Short-term</u> - GRAP \$200,000 for 18 Months OSIWA - ISVARA</p>	
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2. Collaboration, coalitions and networking

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

	Organisation /Coalition	Policy issue / theme / nature Starting / ongoing / ending	Outcome
<p>Government - executive - judiciary - legislature</p>	<p>a) ECOWAS, ECA and Ministry of Trade and Industry, Ghana</p> <p>b) Commission on Human Rights and Admin. Justice, Ghana</p> <p>c) Minerals Commission, Ghana</p>	<p>EPA, Trade & Development Policy & Framework</p> <p>EPA, WTO, Agric & Industrial Trade Policy</p> <p>EPA, Trade & Development, Finance & Fiscal Policy; Agric Policy.</p> <p>*state of human rights in mining communities</p> <p>*AU African mining Vision *Royalty and Compensation</p>	<p>Outcomes as at January 2009 are: 1) Non-ratification, to date, of the Interim EPA (IEPA) between GoG-EU initialled in December 2007 and due for ratification in 2008. 2) Non-completion of wide-ranging reciprocal Free Trade Agreement (i.e. an EPA encompassing all trade in 'Goods' and 'Services' and including Economic Policy in areas such as Technology, Investment, Government Spending etc), between ECOWAS and EU, also due in 2008; and 3) Promotion of agenda for harmonisation and coordination of EPA- and Trade policy on a continental level with continental institutions such as ECA at centre-stage. All these reflect successful implementation of immediate goals that were key 2008 objectives. NB: Nonetheless, given that the entire EPA process is still alive, these objectives remain valid for early 2009.</p> <p>*Human rights report on mining communities in Ghana including</p> <p>*TWN-Africa included in International study group *inputs in compensation and royalty bills</p>

	d) Attorney General's Office	*Compensation and Royalty in Mining sector *violence in mining communities	*on-going revision of mining law * on-going provision of legal aid to mining communities
	e) Parliament, Ghana	*protest against break-up of Minerals Commission and Aluminium Bill	*Bill was not considered before the end of the last parliament
Coalition, network	a) Ghana National Coalition on Mining	*stop violence campaign	*Communities alert and reporting on violent act in their communities
	b) AIMS	*mining contracts revision	*draft model of mining contracts for Africa produced
	c) Economic Justice Network	Trade, Food Policy, EPAs, Investment issues, Privatisation, Public Services	*on-going campaigns against economic policy in national policy making fora
	d) Africa Trade Network (ATN)	Trade policy, EPAs, WTO, Financing for Development	*outcomes related to EPA, Doha Round issues as above
Peers CBOs	a) Mining communities in Chirano community in Ghana	*compensation for mining communities	*court actions on compensation on-going
	b) Action Aid and Christian Aid	*tax and fiscal policy research	*report on tax justice currently being edited
Donor agencies			
DA (please indicate district)			
Private Sector	AGI, Assoc of Industrialists in Africa, National Level Business and Traders' Associations in Ghana and other African countries, Agric Enterprises, Small-scale Farmers, Financial Institutions	EPAs	*enhanced engagement of constituents with policy makers including submission of memoranda; capacity building sessions; public protests *closer collaboration with AGI and information exchange with other groups

3. National pro-poor policies

Identified Policy Issue	Research activities in relation to the identified policy area	What are the policy gaps identified from the research conducted	What is your organisations position on these issues supported by your research	What policy alternatives do you propose and how do you hope to achieve this policy change
EPA	National Procurement Policy, Thresholds and Areas reserved for nationals	Absence of 'positive discrimination' and other institutionalised protection and/or advantages to domestic markets and producers	Unrestrained Import, Liberalisation; and, supremacy of International Competition gives systematic advantage to	Radical Overhaul of Procurement Act; and Procurement Policies. Areas of exclusion and exclusive reserve for domestic/national

			Foreign Firms and disadvantage to Local Firms. It is a threat to development of local production capacity, systems & Investment.	economic actors; dedicated procurement plan for identified local commodities & local consumption; Supremacy of National advantage over International Competition in Procurement
Compensation for mining affected communities	Livelihood, Compensation and royalties	Inadequate consideration of livelihood concerns in mining policies Undervalued compensation Low royalty rates and mis-management of royalty payments	Increase in compensation rates necessary Transparency in royalty management	*compensation should consider all properties including heritage sites *Royalty rate should be fixed at 5%

4. Success Story

Briefly describe your organisation's landmark achievement this period

- i. Launch of CHRAJ report on state of human rights in communities in mining areas in Ghana and recommendations contained therein. The report is a direct reflection of TWNA's research and work with its allies in NCOM on human rights abuses in mining affected communities in Ghana; which has involved interventions targeted at and with the CHRAJ. The CHRAJ submitted a copy of the report to TWNA in recognition of its role in advocacy on mining issues. The report contained a number of proposals earlier suggested by TWNA and was presented to the 44th session of the AU's African Commission on Human Rights

5. Stakeholder Perception

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 ultimate test of RAOs credibility and relevance is the degree to which they are engaged by governments and socio-economic constituencies, and become integral to the latter's institutionalised circuits of discussion, consultation and decision-making.

In the area of Trade Policy, 2008 has seen a marked shift from the 'zone of exclusion' erected around the key decisions such as initialling of IEPAs at the end of 2007. By the second half of 2008, lead RAOs in the field were being consulted and brought on board central consultative institutions that were being re-constituted. On the Civil Society side, mass, membership based and institutionalised citizens' organisations such as Trade Unions were extending the scope of their engagement with RAOs working in Trade Policy. In October 2008, the apex pan-African Trade Union body issued a joint public declaration with the lead RAO-network (Africa Trade Network) on EPAs the frontline Globalisation and Economic policy advocacy issue. This was an historic first, and the partnership implied in that public act is a new, definite, point-of-departure.

TWN-Africa now has formal relationships with units in ECA and AU writing on new principles for Africa's mining regime.

6. What is your perception on the general policy making environment in Ghana

7. Grant and report related issues

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

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

Financial Data

Notes on narrative reporting

In addition to this narrative report, 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.grap.ghana@gmail.com).