

## ANNEX 2

**Core Grant Narrative Progress Report** Report period January-June 2009

**Contract Ref. No.** 01/core/57/WANEP **Organisation** WEST AFRICA NETWORK FOR PEACEBUILDING (WANEP)

**Contact Tel. No.** 233-21-775975/775977 **Report Date** 30/08/2009

**Report Prepared by** Takwa Zebulon Suifon **Report Approved by** Emmanuel H. Bombande

**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	January 2009	Following on a successful 10 <sup>th</sup> Anniversary celebration with a General Assembly that reconstituted the Regional Board of WANEP, the institutional strengthening of the organisation was achieved and continues to be integral to organizational development.	The leadership structure of WANEP is strong and complimented by a professional board. A management team of three, the Executive Director, Program Director and Administrative Manager run the day-to-day affairs of the	While leadership delivery continues to improve, the workload and pressure on staff has lessened due to diversification of assignments providing good indicators of organizational sustainability.

				organization.	
	ii) <i>Core staff</i>	June 2009 (reporting period)	No numerical changes	No numerical changes	Various staff represented the organization in different meetings, conferences and international workshops. The networking capacity of the organization continues to improve.
	iii) <i>Support staff</i>	June 2009 (reporting period)	Presence of interns in WANEP Secretariat	There was one University student from the University Ghana on an attachment and an Intern from the University of Bradford, the United Kingdom.	The Internship program will renewed and greater effort made for Ghanaian and African Interns to experience hand on peacebuilding practice in WANEP.
4	<b>Governance</b> i) <i>Board</i>	June 2009	A seven member new board was constituted in January 2009. They met during the period under review and studied reports of the organization as well as approved a revised constitution and overviewed the draft Five Year Strategic Plan (2010-2014).	WANEP is now concentrating on strengthening Governance at the National level. Its National Chapter, WANEP-Ghana otherwise known as Ghana National Network for Peacebuilding (GHANEP) is being supported in an Organizational Development process. It will culminate in a National Annual General Meeting	WANEP's strong Governance systems, it has been appreciated, is important to facilitate the core work of the organization which is peacebuilding practice.

				and the reconstitution of the current board.	
ii) ii)	ii) Committees	June 2009	A Constitutional review committee of board members started a process of reviewing the WANEP constitution to suit restructuring and new realities.	In the current period, a working committee has been set up to document 10 years of WANEP peacebuilding work in West Africa.	The Committee's work should coordinate the writing of a book entitled: "Civil Society and Peacebuilding in West Africa: The WANEP Story"
	iii) Documented board meetings, Management meetings	June 2009	All Management and Board meetings have their minutes written and well documented.	During the period under review, the new Board of WANEP met and made conducted institutional supervisory roles at various levels. Management meets regularly in conducting the business of WANEP.	There are minutes of all these meetings. WANEP has been very good at systematic documentation of all meetings.
	iv) Staff meetings	June 2009		Staff meetings were held regularly once every month during the period reported.	
5	<b>Systems and procedures</b> <i>Financial management systems</i> ii) Budgeting iii) Accounting iv) Internal control v) Financial reporting vi) External audit	June 2009	Budgeting, accounting, internal control and financial reporting systems exist.	An external audit by KPMG was conducted during the period under review. The approval and dissemination process will be done in the second half of the financial year.	Financial management systems continue to be improved.

i)	<i>Operational policies</i> vii) <i>HR policy</i> viii) <i>Gender policy</i> ix) <i>Conflict of interest policy</i> x) <i>Programme development policy</i> xi) <i>Procurement policy</i>	June 2009	Operational policies exist and continue to be improved. The Gender policy is being reviewed and updated.	A draft Five Year Strategic Plan was formulated and overviewed by the last Board meeting, and is now submitted for internal consultation in WANEP before finalisation.	This is work in progress.
7	<b>Funding base development</b> <i>List long-term programmes(3yrs+)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Early Warning and Response Development (EWARDS); this program has been delayed but now expected to start in August 2009. This is a WANEP-ECOWAS-USAID partnership with a grants management counterpart from ARD Inc.</li> <li>• ECOWARN (ECOWAS-WANEP Early Warning System)</li> <li>• IFOR-Women Peace Programme (WPP)</li> <li>• Human Security, Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding in W.A.</li> </ul>			
	<i>List short-term programme(1 year)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integrated and Collaborative Conflict Prevention and Crisis Management in West Africa (Supported by Government of Finland)</li> <li>• G-RAP</li> <li>• IBIS MRU, Justice Lens and WAHRD</li> </ul>			
	<i>Total dollar volume of programmes</i>	Please refer to Financial Report			
	<i>Approved dollar volumes</i>				
	<i>Percentage overhead recovery</i>				

## 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
<b>Government</b> - executive - judiciary - legislature	Ministry of the Interior, Republic of Ghana	With a new Government during the period under review, WANEP advocated through the Ministry of the	The Minister for the Interior, Hon. Cletus Avoka stated Government's intention to

	<p>Ministry of Information, Republic of Ghana</p>	<p>Interior for sustaining the Peace Architecture in Ghana. This will require a legislative instrument for the National Peace Council (NPC) and making the Regional Peace Councils functional.</p> <p>Through its National Network, WANEP is developing an Early warning system in Ghana in collaboration with local government agencies.</p> <p>At the invitation of the Ministry of Information and in collaboration with UNDP, WANEP facilitated a 2-day workshop for senior editors of the main media houses in Ghana. The objective was to share experiences and build capacity on conflict sensitive reporting for Ghana to achieve the MDGs.</p>	<p>provide legal backing for the NPC.</p> <p>The NPC met with the President</p> <p>There is active collaboration with security agencies in the design and development of the Early Warning System.</p> <p>The monitoring team to track media reporting on news and features that highlight Ghana's progress towards achieving the MDGs has been set up.</p>
<p><b>Coalition, network</b></p>	<p>Civic Forum Initiative (CFI)</p>	<p>The work of the Civic Forum continued with an appraisal of the efforts in 2008 for free, transparent and peaceful elections.</p> <p>A draft report has been written</p>	<p>The Electoral Commission wrote officially to thank CSO in the Civic Forum for their hard work and contribution towards peaceful elections.</p> <p>The public appreciation of CSOs contribution to peaceful elections in 2008 was evident during the period under review.</p>
<p><b>Peers CBOs</b></p>	<p>WAHRD Partnership (WANEP, FOSDA, MFWA, IBIS West Africa</p> <p>St. Francis</p>	<p>The WAHRD partners continue to work and collaborate in peacebuilding activities</p> <p>WANEP continued to</p>	<p>WANEP has been invited by the Ministry of the Interior and UNDP to facilitate community Dialogue in selected communities</p> <p>This effort is ongoing</p>

	Peace Centre-Ho	provide technical support for the facilitation of dialogue in Nkonya and Alavanyo	
<b>Donor agencies</b>	IBIS G-RAP UNDP	Same as Above Supporting Peace efforts in Nkonya-Alavanyo	Follow-on activities are planned
<b>DA (please indicate district)</b>	Bawku Tamale	Supporting peacebuilding in activities Bawku and Tamale Municipalities	Follow-up activities have been implemented and capacity building workshops planned for second half of the year
<b>Private Sector</b>			

### 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
Conducted and wrote a research paper on <i>“Democracy as a pathway to Human Security in Ghana”</i>	Interviews with key stakeholders of election 2008 including political parties, leaders of CSOs, academia, opinion leaders in some communities	Socio-economic efforts towards poverty reduction is not strongly linked to attaining greater participatory governance and full decentralisation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poverty reduction must be integrated in the promotion of human security so that there is freedom from want and freedom from fear.</li> <li>Improvements in democracy and democratic governance has not translated into human development and a higher</li> </ol>	<p>Ending poverty requires the opening up of more democratic space through full decentralisation to enhance accountability and local democratic governance.</p> <p>Mainstreaming Human Security in existing social and development policies is critical to secure a humane, peaceful and</p>

			<p>standard of living</p> <p>3. There is a youth bulge with increasing youth frustration from youth unemployment and lack of opportunities for growth and development</p> <p>4. There is a low level of civic awareness despite Ghana's democratic credentials. A large portion of the citizenry is not actively participating in the democratic process.</p> <p>5. There is public anxiety about relationships between the main political parties particularly the National Democratic Congress (NDC) and the New Patriotic Party (NPP)</p> <p>6. Regardless of the perception of a lack of visible</p>	<p>sustainable environment</p> <p>Organised and violent crime is a real threat to national development. It must be a national priority to equip the security agencies with the necessary logistics and enhance their skills to ensure the physical safety of Ghanaians under the rule of law.</p> <p>It is important to strengthen monitoring mechanisms on poverty reduction interventions</p> <p>Youth empowerment initiatives should be a priority in short and medium term to accelerate the promotion of human security in Ghana.</p>
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			democratic dividends, the overwhelming conclusion is that democratic governance is the best political option that can sustain the conditions for peace and security	
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#### 4. Success Story

**Briefly describe your organisation's landmark achievement this period**

During the period under review, WANEP provided technical expertise and institutional support to its national network, Ghana Network for Peacebuilding (GHANEP-WANEP Ghana) to design an early warning system for Ghana. Apart from the design of the system, the testing of the system was implemented during this period using the north-eastern corridor of the Northern Region as a pilot area.

The Ghana Network for Peace building (GHANEP), the national chapter of WANEP (West Africa Network for Peace building) was established in 2003 as a civil society network to prevent, resolve, and transform violent conflicts through collective and coordinated efforts. The early warning program was conceptualised to build civil society capacity to collect data, analyse and detect the potential escalation of violent conflicts and work for a collective response to prevent and mitigate such threats of violence. The key objectives of the project include: 1) Strengthen the regional chapters of GHANEP and their interface with the state, 2) Strengthen grassroots participation and ownership of peace building initiatives; 3) Establish a national early warning system that is led by GHANEP.

The target areas are the five current regions of GHANEP membership: Northern, Upper West, Upper East, Brong Ahafo and Volta Regions and two new membership regions: Central and Eastern Regions, with emphasis placed on the Eastern Corridor as the most conflict-prone area. The official launch and deployment of the early system will come of in the second half of 2009. Target groups will depend on the reach of GHANEP members but the youth will be specifically targeted, as they are often manipulated by the elders to resort to violence when a conflict flares up. During this period under review, the following activities have been assessed as achievements towards a functional civil society based early warning system in Ghana.

## Flagged achievements

- The interface meetings with various stakeholders have raised the awareness of the Ghana Prisons Services in the Northern Region of the need for GHANEP members to engage with prison inmates to offer them knowledge and skills in conflict transformation to help them better integrate into their communities after their prison sentence. This will help break the cycle of conflict in the communities committed by some of these convicts and ex-convicts.
- Regional network chapter meetings offered members the opportunity to discuss and share information and experience gained in their peace building initiatives. During one of the Northern Regional Network Chapter meetings, members agreed to meet the political parties in the region to inform them about the Early Warning System.
- Database training organised for Community Surveillance Teams (CSTs) in the 15 communities and 13 Regional Network Chapter (RNC) members in the 5 regions has improved reporting into the EWS.
- Introduction of CST members in the 15 pilot communities to the respective district stakeholders has led to the recognition of the CSTs at the district level, which facilitated information-sharing on early warning between the communities and the districts.
- Ministries of the Interior and Local Government in Accra were briefed on the project and were extremely receptive to collaboration. Partnership agreements will be drawn up with Ministries of Interior and Local Government, and the National Security Council.

## Flagged Issues

**Political:** Some radio and national newspapers reported that some youth supporters of the National Democratic Congress (NDC) seized and took charge of the Tema/Ashiaman public transport terminals from the workers who were alleged to be National Patriotic Party (NPP) supporters. Similar incidents were also reported in Tamale. These violent acts generated a lot of media discussions to create awareness of the need for people to respect the rule of law in the country. There has subsequently been relative peace in most parts of the country. In search for lasting peace to the Bawku conflict, the President, Professor John Atta Mills paid a working visit to the Upper East Region and met with the key stakeholders to gain information on the status of the conflict and to find a lasting solution to the issue. The meeting was also used to encourage participation of both Kusasi and Mamprusi leaders in dialogue efforts to bring about lasting peace in the region

**Social / economic:** Although some media reports suggest that the Ghanaian economy is stabilizing, there are also concerns that this is yet to trickle down to the population, particularly those in rural areas who constitute a large percentage of the country's population. To help address the problem of unemployment, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture in conjunction with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), is for instance, offering support in the form of seed, fertilizer and tractor services to the youth and to seasonal farmers in the 3 northern regions to improve agricultural productivity.

## **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 credibility of RAOs increased during the period under review by the Ghanaian public. The reason for this increase is that following the December 2008 elections, the Ghanaian public appreciated how close Ghana came towards post election violence. With the Kenya incident of the outbreak of violence following elections in 2007 and following the reported incidences of sporadic violence during the election campaigns in 2008, there was an overwhelming appreciation for the role of Civil Society Organizations in the RAOs in contributing significantly to peaceful elections and a peaceful transition. The Electoral Commission of Ghana for example wrote officially to thank CSOs, including WANEP. The President, vice President and cabinet ministers have on several occasions expressed appreciation of the roles of CSOs. It has now evident that policy making refers to the presence and active participation of civil society in Ghana. It is also instructive that the White House official statement on why President Barack Obama chose Ghana as the first country for a state visit to sub-Saharan Africa referred to the “presence of good governance and active civil society organisations”.

Civil Society particularly the RAOs are now in the forefront of policy making and monitoring of government policies. Government continues to demonstrate willingness of collaboration with the RAOs.

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

We observe continuity and an increase in the involvement of civil society and other stakeholders in the design and implementation of general policy making. WANEP specifically has facilitated Government initiated workshops on the role of the Ghanaian media in reporting Ghana's progress towards achieving the MDGs.

## **7. Grant and report related issues**

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

WANEP continues to appreciate core grant support from G-RAP. THOUGH NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO THE GRANT, WANEP observed during the period under review, that particularly in the Northern Region of Ghana, the funding of peacebuilding activities particularly from DFID has been entrusted in an organisation that is creating a “gate keeping” role rather than complimenting community peacebuilding processes. WANEP would follow-on this in the next reporting period and seek to work with donor agencies on how funding should enhance peacebuilding rather than create inter-organizational competition and rancour.

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

This report is unrestricted. However, WANEP has taken care not to elaborate on paragraph 7 in the preceding due to its sensitivity but will follow-up to elaborate more on this with G-RAP at a time of choosing that is appropriate.