

ANNEX 2

Core Grant Narrative Progress Report**Report period** January – June 2010**Contract Ref. No.** 04/core/95/IDEG**Organisation** IDEG**Contact Tel. No.** 0302-506466**Report Date** 30 / 6 /2010**Report Prepared by** Hannah A. Opoku Gyamfi
Signature & date

June 30, 2010

Report Approved by Dr. Emmanuel Akwete
Signature & date

June 30, 2010

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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
	Jan – Jun 2009	Jul – Dec 2009	Jan – Jun 2010	
1. HR Management				
i) <i>Leadership</i>	i) 4	i) 3	i) 3	
<i>Executive Director</i>	ii) 5	ii) 6	ii) 7	
<i>Head of Research and Information, and Finance Officer</i>	iii) 8	iii) 9	iii) 7	
ii) <i>Core staff</i>	iv) xxx	iv) 4	iv) 4	
<i>Research Fellows</i>	--Restructuring of Admin Unit to facilitate effective program administration, e.g. Executive Assistant, Admin Officer Program, Admin Officer General & HR in place	Recruitment: 3 personnel were recruited;1 Doctoral Research Fellow, 1 front desk officer and 1 information and Resource centre officer	Recruitment: 1 new research fellow was recruited. Two new project officers were recruited in June (one of them was an intern) to support the implementation of the GIFs with the addition of new districts.	
<i>Project/Research Officers</i>		-Research Officer and 1 Admin Assistant resigned in August, 2009	The processes for the recruitment of a Director of programs were started in this period.	
<i>Programs Admin Officer</i>		- Head of Training and interface unit resigned in May2009	Resignations: The contracts of two research officers were not renewed	
<i>Executive Assistant</i>				
iii) <i>Support staff</i>				
<i>Admin Officer - General</i>				
<i>Program Assistant</i>				
<i>Admin Assistants</i>				
<i>Office Clerks</i>				
<i>Driver</i>				
iv) <i>Interns</i>				
<i>National Service, etc</i>				

			beginning Jan 2010	
2. Governance i) <i>Board (Members)</i> ii) <i>Committees</i> iii) <i>Documented board meetings</i> iv) <i>Management meetings</i> v) <i>Staff meetings</i> *Board Meetings and Staff Meetings are held quarterly while management meetings are held monthly. There are also periodic programs meeting/brainstorming sessions to plan and review programs and weekly program team meetings to monitor the implementation of programs.	i) 6 ii) 1 iii) 2 iv) 5 v) 2 Operations are overseen by a governing Council of Trustees, assisted by a Management Team of senior IDEG staff and a project advisory committee. Deloitte and Touche are the external auditors of the Institute.	i) 6 ii) 1 iii) 2 iv) 6 v) 2	i) 6 ii) 1 iii) 1 iv) 5 v) 1	

3. Systems and procedures <i>Financial management systems</i> i) <i>Budgeting</i> ii) <i>Accounting</i> iii) <i>Internal control</i> iv) <i>Financial reporting</i> v) <i>External audit</i>	i. A comprehensive budget in place based on the 2009 work plan and IDEG-CAP Phase II project document. A balanced budgeting system is being used based on the availability of funds ii. Tally accounting software is used for the daily recordings of all transaction iii. A comprehensive financial and administrative manuals in place with periodic reviews iv. Monthly, quarterly & annual reports	i. Same as baseline ii. Same as baseline iii. Templates developed in prior period still in use iv. Reports prepared for various projects v) Accounts are fully audited by	i. The Institute has a comprehensive budget based on the 2010 work plan and the IDEG-CAP phase II project document. ii. Tally accounting system still being used for daily recordings of all transactions iii. Templates developed in prior period still in use iv. Quarterly reports prepared for various projects v. Accounts are fully audited by	
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<p><i>Operational policies</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> vi) <i>HR policy</i> vii) <i>Gender policy</i> viii) <i>Conflict of interest policy</i> ix) <i>Programme development policy</i> x) <i>Procurement policy</i> 	<p>v. Accounts are fully audited by Deloitte & Touché</p> <p>vi) HR policy in place</p> <p>vii)gender equality in hiring & promotion; gender sensitive conditions of service (e.g. maternity leave)</p> <p>viii) oath of confidentiality in place</p> <p>ix)programme development strategy</p> <p>x) procurement policy in place</p>	<p>Deloitte & Touche</p> <p>vi)HR policy being followed</p> <p>vii) Paternity leave incorporated</p> <p>viii) No major change</p> <p>xi) Modified to reflect strategic planning</p> <p>x)No change</p>	<p>Deloitte & Touche</p> <p>vi) HR Policy being followed</p> <p>vii)Gender sensitivity in dealing with staff issues</p> <p>viii) Oath of confidentiality still in place</p> <p>xi)Programme development strategy</p> <p>x) Procurement Policy in Place</p>	
<p>4. Funding base development List long-term programmes(3yrs+)</p> <p>i. Power to the people: Making governance work for marginalised group(Christian Aid) 5 year project (2008 to 2013)</p> <p>ii.IDEG-CAP 2(ACBF) 4year project</p> <p>List short-term programme(1 year)</p> <p>I. G-Rap core grant & SPF</p> <p>II. IBIS</p> <p>III. IDASA</p> <p>IV. DIIS</p> <p>V. Others</p> <p>Total dollar volume of programmes</p>	<p>i.GTF project \$341,000</p> <p>ii. \$1.7m</p> <p>i. Core grant G-Rap \$190,000</p> <p>\$14,285.00</p> <p>\$22,000.00</p> <p>i. Research -DIIS project \$171,729</p> <p>\$11,783.00</p> <p>\$2,507,199.00</p>	<p>\$35,883.15</p> <p>\$</p> <p>\$60,000.00</p> <p>\$14,285.00</p> <p>\$22,000.00</p> <p>\$16,117.00</p> <p>\$11,783.00</p> <p>\$160,068.15</p>	<p>\$38,883.15</p> <p>204,095.00</p> <p>\$120,000.00</p> <p>\$22,000.00</p> <p>\$20,000.00</p> <p>\$28,513.00</p> <p>\$122,775.00</p> <p>\$556,187.00</p>	<p>\$74,766.30</p> <p>\$204,095.00</p> <p>\$180,000.00</p> <p>\$36,285.00</p> <p>\$42,000.00</p> <p>\$44,630.00</p> <p>\$134,558.00</p> <p>\$716,334.30</p>

Approved dollar volumes Percentage overhead recovery				
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I. 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
Government - executive - judiciary - legislature	Government Committees: The Institute was approached by the leadership of Kwame Nkrumah Centenary Planning Committee to facilitate the African Youth Summit Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning <i>The institute was approached to</i>	The one-week week youth capacity building on issues of the African Unity and continental government was concluded with a Youth Summit on the theme: "African Youth Summit on the Grand Debate: Continental Government Now or in Future?" Multi-donor Budget Support (ended)	A detailed communiqué detailing the proposals of the African Youth on the issues of Continental Government which was submitted to the African Union Improved civil society participation in policy

	<p><i>participate and make policy recommendations in the following areas:</i></p> <p>Ministry of Food and Agriculture</p> <p>NDPC</p>	<p>Institutional reform of the Ministry (ongoing) Petroleum Revenue Management (ongoing)</p> <p>Governance Roundtable - Towards a National Governance Framework: Experiences, challenges and the way forward (completed)</p> <p>Medium term plan: Application of science and technology in Ghanaian agriculture</p> <p>Medium Term Development Plan in the following areas: Local Governance Energy, oil and gas Agricultural Modernization</p>	<p>formulation and implementation</p> <p>Provided a platform for the formulation of a comprehensive framework on governance and inter-sectoral dialogue through a collective determination of the major governance priorities that Ghana must focus on in order to build a strong policy framework for transparent, coordinated and accountable governance.</p>
<p>Coalition, network</p>	<p>LOGNET</p> <p>Governance Issues Forum Network (GIFNET)</p>	<p>Strengthening of LOGNet organisational structures</p> <p>National Constitution Review Consultations</p> <p>Strengthening of District GIFNets</p>	<p>GTZ to support the operations of national and zonal secretariats</p> <p>6 GIFNets prepared position papers and fully participated in District level constitutional review consultations;</p> <p>GIF field monitoring trip to assess the state of the GIFNets in the six districts were the GTF funded GIFs project is implemented including a consultative meeting in Bawku with the o GIFNet members to assess the stability and possibility of convening the GIFs in the district.</p> <p>Reinvigoration of GIFNet in nine (9) new districts including Mpohor Wasa East, Cape Coast, Hohoe,</p>

	<p>Civil Society Organisation (CSO) Platform on Oil and Gas</p> <p>National Constitutional Review Coalition (NCRC)</p> <p>National Consultative Group (NCG) on the NGO Bill</p>	<p>Capacity building on Deliberative Democracy and Community Mobilization techniques</p> <p>Input into the oil and gas sector in Ghana in order to ensure that this sector benefits all Ghanaians</p> <p>Providing a platform for various civil society organisations to input into the constitutional review process</p> <p>Comments of the review of the 2004 NGO Policy submitted to the secretariat and reviewed by the working group of the NCG</p>	<p>South Tongu, Suhum/Kraboah/Coaltar, Akuapem South, Bawku West, Garu Tempene and Wa Municipal</p> <p>GIF baseline instrument revised to be used for baseline studies in 9 new districts</p> <p>Capacity of 50 GIF members including marginalized groups such as PWDs, petty traders etc built in 'public deliberation and dialogue, networking and collective action</p> <p>Review of draft legislations (petroleum revenue management and local content) Recommendations made to MoFEP on proposed petroleum revenue management bill CSO summit on oil and gas Policy recommendations of summit written as a communiqué and given to the Ministry of Energy and MoFEP Communiqué presented to the public at a press conference</p> <p>Page by page review of the questionnaire/survey instrument by IDEG's research team</p> <p>Meeting with Attorney General</p>
Peers CBOs	IDASA (South Africa)	Comparative Study on the Development and Use of Governance Indicators in Africa (ongoing)	In the first half of the year, the research team expanded the study to include an extra component referred to as the Executive Component

	<p>IDASA (South Africa)</p> <p>AfriMAP</p> <p>DIIS</p> <p>VSO</p>	<p>Public Expenditure and Smallholder Agriculture Project (ongoing)</p> <p>“Effective Delivery of Public Services in Ghana: Focus on Education” (Ending)</p> <p>Elites, Production and Poverty (ongoing)</p> <p>Tackling Educational Needs Inclusively (TENI)</p>	<p>(EC) and entitled the “Use of governance indicators in the national development plan”. The new component aims at providing an understanding of the use of indicators in preparing national development plans or their equivalent in Africa, specifically looking at Ghana, Rwanda and Mozambique.</p> <p>Contribute to improved sustainable livelihoods among small-scale farmers</p> <p>Report finalized and submitted to AfriMAP for publication and dissemination</p> <p>Generate knowledge on how elite decision making processes effect the feasibility of pro-poor policies in the productive sector</p> <p>To achieve systemic change by improving transition, completion and quality of basic education for disadvantaged children, particularly girls and children with disabilities, in northern Ghana.</p>
Donor agencies	G-RAP, Christian Aid/DFID, ACBF, UNESCO, IMF, AfriMAP, Comic Relief	Programmes in public policy research, advocacy and training efforts enhanced	First part of 2010 program activities implemented
DA (please indicate district)	GIFNET in 6 districts: Ajumako/Enyan/Esiam; New Juaben; Ashaiman; East Gonja, Ho and Sekondi/Takoradi.	Governance Issues - GIF stakeholders dialogue	<p>GIF re-introduced to new district officials in 7 districts were the GIF is convened through GTF support.</p> <p>Local bureaucrats (including 3 MMDCEs) pledge support to the GIFNet.</p>
Private Sector	<p>IMF, AGI, Financial institutions, Market women association, etc</p> <p>IMF, AGI, Financial institutions,</p>	“The IMF’s role in Africa and Ghana after the global financial crises”	Create platform to encourage critical debate on sensitive national development issues

	Market women association, etc	Review of key aspects of Ghana's economic performance under the Extended Credit Facility as at December 2009 and its outlook for 2010 and the medium term.	
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National pro-poor policies

Identified Policy Issue	Research/Advocacy 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
Good governance	A "Ghana Speaks Lecture" paper on <i>Constitutional Reform and Democratic Governance in Ghana</i>	The paper discusses among others a) the issue of the need for amendment of the 1992 Constitution when as a living document the constitution cannot be expected to remain static but also consider the consequences of premature and incessant amendments of same; and b) a selection of a few already identified aspects that need attention and proffer some opinion on whether they indeed need to be amended;	<p>-- A constitution that is changed incessantly becomes trivialized and carries the impression of a malleable document that could be changed at the least opportunity.</p> <p>-- A relatively weakened executive is an aberration under presidential system of government;</p>	<p>-- Have an initial referendum to determine whether or not we should continue to work with the 1992 Constitution in its present form for a much longer period before subjecting it to a comprehensive review;</p> <p>--Review some key sections including, but not limited to, the desire to strengthen the position of Parliament vis a vis the Executive; the requirement that a majority of Ministers should come from Parliament; and the decoupling of the position of the Attorney-General from that of Minister for Justice;</p>
Poverty reduction	Public Expenditure in agriculture: Baseline study on public expenditure on agriculture Policy brief on public expenditure and agriculture	The Government of Ghana has failed to meet the principal target set at the Maputo Declaration that at least 10% of government expenditure must be allocated to agriculture	Failure to meet these targets and reductions in budget allocations in agriculture endangers poverty reducing strategies pursued by government and hinders agricultural modernization and development	Increase budget allocations to agriculture in line with the minimum 10% as agreed at the Maputo Declaration

		Government expenditure within agriculture is skewed towards personnel emoluments	Spending skewed towards personnel emoluments severely limits the amount that can be invested into the sector to make it more productive	Spending should be rechanneled towards strategic investments in the sector to enhance its productivity, poverty reducing potential and development.
Local governance reforms	Following up on the Decentralization Review process the Institute commissioned a research titled " <i>Advancing Devolution, Inclusion and Nation Building in Democratic Local Governance</i> " to look at key issues associated with the national debate on proposed decentralization reforms in Ghana and make policy proposals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- Elections at the Local Government Level to promote accountability; --Election of all Assembly Members; --Instituting a District Cabinet; -- Personalized Relations between DCE and President; --Increased Role for Traditional authorities in local governance: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> --Political and legal issues such as the election of MMDCEs and the election of all assembly members are key to the decentralization discourse. --Also of major importance are the different levels of accountability that a fuller implementation of decentralisation will elicit. --Equally important is the need to integrate CSOs into the operations of DAs on a more formal basis leading to sustainable partnerships between them and local government agencies and other actors, and the need to create adequate spaces for traditional authorities to bring their influence to bear on local governance. --The present state of sub-district structures, particularly unit committees, hinders the effective participation of citizens at the lower levels. -- Thus the proposal to increase the DACF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> --Elect the DCE to improve downward accountability to the electorate. Elections should be non-partisan and candidates should be chosen based on a criterion of personal competence; -- All members of the assemblies should be elected by popular vote by citizens in the communities constituting the districts; -- The elected DCE should form a cabinet composed of persons both from within the District Assemblies and from outside them to make the district assemblies inclusive bodies; -- Enhance the capacity of existing institutions like the National Development Planning Commission, Office of the DACF Administrator to mediate on issues between the DCEs and the presidency: -- Traditional authorities should be integrated into the formalized decentralised system so that they could adequately represent rural

			substantially must be given serious consideration.	communities.
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II. Success Story
Briefly describe your organisation’s landmark achievement this period

This reporting period was a monumental one for the Institute as IDEG turned 10 at the beginning of the year. The theme for the Anniversary “Celebrating a Decade of Service to the Advancement of Democratic Governance and National Development” was chosen to reflect the work of the Institute since its inception. However, having emerged as a critical voice of reason, independent thinking and strategic action in Ghana’s public policy dialogue and electoral politics domain, IDEG is looking forward to enhancing its brand of promoting inclusive policy dialogue and influencing major public policy decisions and outcomes through research, advocacy, networking and capacity building.

Some of the key successes for this reporting period include:

I. Interface Platforms

a. Commemorative Ghana Speaks Lecture:

The Institute as part of its 10th anniversary launch organised a “Commemorative Lecture” on the theme “Constitutional Reform and Democratic Governance in Ghana”. The paper which was researched and presented by Prof. Kofi Quashigah, Dean of the Faculty of Law, University of Ghana, discussed the on-going constitutional review process and its implication to democracy and development along three main lines namely; a)the issue of the need for amendment of the 1992 Constitution at this time not losing sight of the fact that a constitution as a living document cannot be expected to remain static but also consider the consequences of premature and incessant amendments of same; b) a selection of a few already identified aspects that need attention and proffer some opinion on whether they indeed need to be amended and if yes what direction should be taken; and c) represent a forage into those unlisted aspects of the constitution that some consider must be examined if indeed there is the need to create a constitution that will affect the reality of life in Ghana and not just creating reforms that change structures without impacting in real terms on the life of the majority. The event which was broadcasted live on radio got a lot of public reactions and discussions in the newspapers and on follow-up programs on radio and TV. The Institute is currently in the process of finalizing a position paper/memorandum on the subject to be sent to the Constitutional Review Committee.

II. Research: Nation Building and Democracy

The Institute as part of its 10th Anniversary programs launched its Nation Building and Democracy theme under its research programs on the back of the launch of the first Public Service Memoire on “Justice D. F. Annan: In the Service of Democracy”. The objective of the project is not only to encourage senior citizens to write about their public work but also help to tap the rich experiences and traditions that they are made up of for the benefit of the country. Knowing that knowledge drives democracy and nation building it is important to the think-tank aspect of the work of IDEG to encourage the consolidation of the gains of knowledge acquisition in the country.

III. Coalition building and Networking

IDEG is playing a leading role with regards to the CSO platform on oil and gas. The platform aims to ensure that Ghana's petroleum resources are converted into lasting benefits for the nation as a whole in a sustainable and transparent way. IDEG is on the interim steering committee of the platform and has been involved in reviewing the draft petroleum revenue management bill and the draft local content and local participation bill. IDEG was asked by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning to make recommendations with regards to the proposed Public Oversight Committee in the draft petroleum revenue management bill. IDEG recommended a Public Interest and Accountability Council that would enhance accountability and transparency in the management of petroleum revenues. IDEG was also involved in the planning of a National summit on oil and gas, which took place on 24th June 2010 at the Accra International Conference Centre. The summit resulted in a communiqué that was presented to the Ministry of Energy, the Ministry of Finance and Economic planning and the media (at a press conference held on 30th June)

III. 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 influence of RAOs in policy making in Ghana is still growing. At various national policy fora, RAOs and the broader CS community have been given due recognition by government. For instance during the national decentralisation review process, CSOs were the major actors apart from government. Several inputs and positions were made at the various levels of consultations by RAOs. The recognition and involvement of RAOs is further exemplified by the extent of consultation of RAOs by various development partners. The views of the Institute have also been continuously sought by the media on major national issues. Overall the recognition of RAOs within government circles and amongst other interest groups has been remarkable.

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

The general policy making environment has evolved to a stage where GoG recognises RAOs as major actors and partners hence the participation of RAOs in major national policy making processes. That notwithstanding, there are a lot more areas where government under the constraint of time have consulted RAOs after processes have been far advanced. This sometimes makes it difficult for RAOs to provide the thorough assessment and input into some policies. On the whole, it is worth stating again the fact that although the relationship between RAOs and GoG has improved, the favourable relationship can be sustained and further enhanced to produce the needed policy for the overall development of the country.

V. 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?

Sections 2 and 4 may be shared

G-rap Narrative Progress Report

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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).