

ANNEX 2				
Core Grant Narrative Progress Report				
Report Period JANUARY TO JUNE 2010				
Contract Ref. No.	03/CORE/26/IEA	Organisation	THE INSTITUTE OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS	
Contact Tel. No.	0302-244716	Report Date	30TH JUNE 2010	
Report Prepared by	MRS. STELLA ANNAN	Report Approved by	MRS. JEAN MENSA	
Signature & date		Signature & date		

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**

Indicators	Baseline	Prior period	Current Period(Change in prior period)	Cumulative
1. HR Management	3 member Management Team	3 member Management Team	3 member Management Team	3 member Management Team
i) <i>Leadership</i>				
ii) <i>Core staff</i>	15 core staff	15 core staff	15 core staff	15 core staff
iii) <i>Support Staff</i>	10 support staff	10 support staff	10 support staff	10 support staff
2. Governance				
i) Board	5 member Board of Directors	5 member Board of Directors	5 member Board of Directors	5 member Board of Directors
ii) Committees			IEA Strategic Planning Committee	7 Strategic Planning Committee meetings

				Agriculture Trade Policy Research Team	
				Research Working Group	4 Research progress meetings
iii) Documented board meetings Management meetings		4 Board meetings per year	2 Board meetings per year	2 Board meetings per year	4 Board meetings per year
		20 Management meetings	20 Management meetings	20 Management meetings	40 weekly management meetings
iv) Staff meetings		26 Weekly staff meetings	26 Weekly staff meetings	26 Weekly staff meetings	52 Weekly staff meetings
3. Systems and procedures					
Financial management systems					
1. Programme activities to overhead ratio		1:0.15	1:0.140	1:0.212	1:0.176
2. Total turnover for the period in US\$		750,000	707,951	784,444	1,492,395
3. Total number of donors for the period			5	5	5
4. Internal controls	The Institute has in place a financial manual with policies and procedures which correspond to International Financial Reporting Standards. (IFRS)	Procedures in Financial Manual followed.	Procedures in Financial Manual followed.	Procedures in Financial Manual followed.	Procedures in Financial Manual followed.
	The Institute also has in place internal control systems which ensures that expenses conform to procedures	Internal control systems monitored	Internal control systems monitored	Internal control systems monitored. A Monitoring and Evaluation system is being developed and is in the inception phase. The system will appraise staff performance and monitor programs	Internal control systems monitored
5. External audit	External Auditors are contracted on an annual basis. Interim audits also done as and when the need arises.	Quarterly Financial Reports to funding partners and Board produced	Quarterly Financial Reports to funding partners and Board produced	Quarterly Financial Reports to funding partners and Board produced	Annual 2009 audit undertaken Annual Financial Reports to funding partners and Board produced
Operational policies					

1. HR policy		HR Policy in place	Existing HR policy in use	Existing HR policy in use	HR policy in place
2. Gender strategy/action plan and milestones		Gender Policy in place	Gender Policy in place	Gender Policy in place	Gender Policy in place
3. Budget spent of gender for the period					
4. Funding base development		Long-term programmes	Long-term programmes	Long-term programmes	Long-term programmes
1. List long-term programmes(3yrs +)		The IEA/NIMD Ghana Political Parties Program	The IEA/NIMD Ghana Political Parties Program	The IEA/NIMD Ghana Political Parties Program Support to Constitutional Review Process Strengthening Democratic Institutions Strengthening multiparty democracy	The IEA/NIMD Ghana Political Parties Program Selected workshops with key democratic institutions on important themes. Support to Constitutional Review Process Strengthening multiparty democracy
		International Development Research Centre	International Development Research Centre	International Development Research Centre Support to research and advocacy activities and support to organizational development	International Development Research Centre Support to research and advocacy activities and support to organizational development
		Ghana Research and Advocacy Program	Ghana Research and Advocacy Program	Ghana Research and Advocacy Program Support to research and advocacy activities and support to organizational development	Ghana Research and Advocacy Program Support to research and advocacy activities and support to organizational development
		Short-term programmes	Short-term programmes	Short-term programmes	Short-term programmes
2. List short-term projects(1 year)		1. Centre for International Private Enterprise (CIPE)	Research and Advocacy on the Impact of the Global Financial Crises	Research and Advocacy on Policy options to cushion Ghana from future crises	Research and Advocacy on Policy options to cushion Ghana from future crises

		2. Canadian High Commission	Research and advocacy on Strategies for Increasing Female Participation in Politics	In discussions on future collaboration to move further on the issue of female participation in politics	
		3. FAO	Research and advocacy project on Articulating Appropriate Trade policies and Trade policy mainstreaming in Agriculture	Research and advocacy project on Articulating Appropriate Trade policies and Trade policy mainstreaming in Agriculture	Research and advocacy project on Articulating Appropriate Trade policies and Trade policy mainstreaming in Agriculture
		4. European Union	Research and advocacy project to support initiatives promoting peaceful, transparent and credible elections in Ghana and increasing female participation in politics.	Research and advocacy project to support initiatives promoting peaceful, transparent and credible elections in Ghana and increasing female participation in politics.	Research and advocacy project to support initiatives promoting peaceful, transparent and credible elections in Ghana and increasing female participation in politics.
		5. GRAP Special Projects	Research and advocacy project on managing Ghana's Oil and Gas Resources to achieve sustainable development	Research and advocacy project on managing Ghana's Oil and Gas Resources to achieve sustainable development	Research and advocacy project on managing Ghana's Oil and Gas Resources to achieve sustainable development
3. Total dollar volume of program		830,000	426,325	838,237	1,264,562
4. Approved dollar volumes[d2]		830,000	864,018	631,801	1,495,819
5. Percentage overhead recovery[d3]		15%	14%	21%	17.50%
List number of publications (policy briefs, briefing papers, research reports, programme reviews)			12 publication	17 publications	29 publications
2. Collaboration, coalitions and networking					
Using 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 [E.O.4]	
1. Government					

<p>a. executive</p>		<p>Executive, Legislature and Judiciary</p>	<p>The Institute in 2006 undertook a study called the Democracy Consolidation Strategy Paper (DCSP). The study identified gaps within Ghana's democratic practice and proposed recommendations for reform. The IEA identified the constitution as hindering the maturation of Ghana's democracy. Hence the establishment of the Constitution Review Commission to oversee the review of the constitution. The IEA has initiated a project called "The IEA Constitution Review Series".</p>	<p>Government initiated the process for constitutional review to ascertain from the people of Ghana, their views on the operation of the 1992 Fourth Republican Constitution, and articulate the concerns of the people on amendments that might be required for a comprehensive review and make recommendations to government for consideration. and provide a draft Bill for possible amendments to the Constitution.</p>	
			<p>Policy Issue: The aim of the series is to undertake research and advocacy making the case for or against the review of constitutional provisions.</p> <p>The IEA has since launched a new project called the IEA Constitution Review Series. This monthly series brings together important policy makers, ministers of state, Civil society organisations, donor communit, key stakeholders and the media on a sustained basis to discuss key proposals on various constitutional provisions</p>	<p>In line with the Constitution Review, The Institute has to date organized a series of Public Lectures under some of the various proposed amendments to the constitution. Many such lectures have been scheduled for the year 2010.</p>	

			<p>Constitution Review Series “The Hybrid Constitution And Its Attendant Difficulties” delivered by Hon. Prof. Mike Oquaye, 2nd Deputy Speaker of Parliament. March 09, 2010.</p>	<p>PUBLIC LECTURES Prof. Mike Oquaye, the Second Deputy Speaker Of Parliament of Ghana. addressed the role of the Executive and its relationship with the Legislature. Also addressed dates of the elections, judicial nexus and cross-carpeting. He observed that Ghana’s choice of a hybrid Constitution had caused greater harm than good to the development of Ghana’s Legislature. The Executive power in Ghana was reposed in the President and he possessed overwhelming power of appointment and patronage. Participants included members of Parliament, donor community, Political parties, business community, civil society and the media. Number of participants: 76</p>	
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			<p>Constitution Review Series “The Omission of Provisions on A Defecting President Or A Vacant Or Inoperative Vice President” presented by Dr. Vladimir Antwi Danso, a senior research fellow, Legon Centre for International Affairs - LECIA April 13, 2010</p>	<p>Dr. Vladimir Antwi Danso, a senior fellow with Legon Centre for International Affairs delivered a paper on “Omission of Provisions on A Defecting President Or A Vacant Or Inoperative Vice President”.Dr. Danso in reference to Articles 59, 60(6-10) and Article 69 discussed among others the silence on the procedure in the event of the vice president’s position becoming vacant and also what should happen should the sitting president and his vice fall out. He recommended that a few clauses may be added to take care of the omissions. Participants included members of Parliament, donor community, Political parties, business community, civil society and the media. Number of participants: 57</p>	
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b. judiciary			Constitution Review Series “The Absence Of A Ceiling On The Number Of Supreme Court Judges That May Be Appointed” delivered by Justice A. K. P. Kludze, a retired Supreme Court Judge. May 05, 2010	Justice A. K. P. Kludze, a retired Supreme Court Judge delivered a paper on “The Absence Of A Ceiling On The Number Of Supreme Court Judges That May Be Appointed” . He indicated that in his view, there is no need to amend the Constitution by setting a maximum limit on the number of Supreme Court Judges. The institutions and bodies currently in place if properly performing their assigned constitutional roles are adequate to scrutinize the qualifications of nominees and also control the numbers on the Supreme Court Bench. Participants included members of Parliament, donor community, Political parties, business community, civil society and the media. Number of participants: 77	
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			<p>Constitution Review Series “The Absence Of A Ceiling On The Number Of Ministries That May Be Created And The Number Of Ministers That May Be Appointed”. Nana Ato Dadzie, a former Chief of Staff of the Republic of Ghana. May 27, 2010</p>	<p>Nana Ato Dadzie, a former Chief of Staff of the Republic of Ghana delivered a paper on “The Absence Of A Ceiling On The Number Of Ministries That May Be Created And The Number Of Ministers That May Be Appointed”. He indicated that it may be politically prudent to cap a ceiling on the number of Ministers an Executive President may appoint in our young democracy where a President is more likely to do what the Constitution does not restrain him from doing. A ceiling could provide a President the legal excuse to resist pressures. Participants included members of Parliament, donor community, Political parties, business community, civil society and the media. Number of participants: 59</p>	
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<p>c. legislature</p>			<p>Policy Issue: The IEA has prepared a series of papers on the oil and gas sector to provide policy makers and government with various policy options and recommendations. It is expected that these recommendations will be considered in policy formulation.D92</p>	<p><u>Papers Prepared</u> A paper on “The Inter-Sectoral Impacts of Oil Production in Ghana, Estimates and Policy Implications” was prepared by Prof. John Asafu-Adjaye, Visiting Senior Fellow of The Institute of Economic Affairs.</p> <p>This paper was circulated to all Members of Parliament, The President, Vice President Chief of Staff, Ministers, Civil Society Organisations, the media and key stakeholders.</p> <p>The Presidency acknowledged receipt with thanks. Also, the Ministry of Finance also indicated in discussion that a number of IEA recommendations were taken on board in drafting the revenue management bill.</p>	
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			<p>Policy Issue: The importance of National Security to National well being and survival.</p>	<p><u>Public Lecture</u> “Beyond The Frontiers of National Security” was delivered by Mr. Kofi Bentum Quantson. He expunged on the fact that the promotion of a just society should be the most effective way of assuring human security. ‘The concept of security must therefore be seen in its wholesomeness and totality and taken beyond the traditional definition which is largely military consideration to include the security of the people to live in peace with access to basic necessities of life fully participating in the affairs of their society freely and exercising their fundamental human rights. Participants: members of Parliament, donor and business community, Political parties, civil society and the media. Number of participants: 59</p>	
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<p>2.Coalition, network</p>		<p>The Ghana Political Parties Program (GPPP)</p>	<p>Policy Issue: Build the institutional capacity of future leaders.</p> <p>The IEA recognises that weak institutions particularly political parties result in weak governments. Therefore, over the period, IEA organised a number of capacity building programmes for key political parties executives on a number of issues they include:</p> <p>) A workshop on Constitutional Amendments on the theme "Building Consensus On Constitutional Review Proposals; Political Parties' Position On Proposed Constitutional Amendments To The 1992 Constitution" June 04-06, 2010</p>	<p>The IEA continues its work with the network of Ghana's Political Parties, facilitating cross-party dialogue at the level of Chairpersons and General Secretaries of the four parties with representation in Parliament. Over the period, The IEA had continued to work closely with the GPPP the Attorney General and Parliament, in advocating for the passage of IEA Bills and the implementation of key initiatives including the following: The review of Ghana's Constitution, The passage of the Transition Bill, The revised Political Parties Bill, The Public Funding of Political Parties Bill and The Right to Information Bill. The Institute continues further to involve the Ghana's Political Parties in all its programs.</p>	
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			<p>A Youth forum for the Youth Wing Leadership of the Political Parties. Theme: "Harnessing the Potential of Ghana's Youth for Sustainable development" June 23, 2010</p>	<p>The IEA organised the first ever Youth forum in the country. Following the emergence of the foot soldier phenomenon, The IEA felt that bringing the Youth Leaders together on one platform will send a positive signal to the Youth of the country. The forum provided an opportunity for the Youth leaders to share their parties' position on the theme. The Youth leadership all collectively advocated for a clearly defined non partisan national youth policy. The forum was highly patronized by Ministers of State, members of Parliament, the National Youth council and National Youth Groups. There were 113 participants and was covered live on radio - Joy FM and extensively covered by print and electronic media..</p>	
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			<p><u>Workshop On Constitutional Amendments: Theme: “Building Consensus On Constitutional Review Proposals; Political Parties’ Position On Proposed Constitutional Amendments To The 1992 Constitution”</u> June 04-06, 2010</p>	<p>The IEA organized a 2 day retreat for high level participants from the Political Parties (IEA/GPPP) made up of Political Party chairmen, General Secretaries and the leadership of the Legal and Constitution Review Committees. The workshop was aimed at provoking discussion on the various constitutional amendment proposals. A communiqué was drafted to reflect the positions arrived at the workshop for further consideration by the Parties. The retreat provided some guidance and momentum to enable them to further discuss the proposed amendments with their membership at the party level. This workshop and the issues raised were extensively covered in the print and electronic media</p>	

<p>3.Peers CBOs</p>		<p>GIMPA, ISODEC, THE Electoral Commission, The University of Ghana, The Media Foundation for West Africa, CDD, IDEG, The Historical Society of Ghana, ABANTU for Development, The NCCE, WILDAF, CHRAJ, LECIA, Parliament of Ghana, MOFEP, The Vice President's Office, NDPC, Private Enterprise Foundation, Ministry of Trade and Industry and the National Peace Council.</p>	<p>Promoting democracy and good governance in Ghana</p>	<p>The IEA continues to collaborate with its peers in working towards the common aim of good governance and democracy in Ghana.</p> <p>In undertaking the Constitution review series, The IEA has collaborated extensively with members of peer institutions. They include, Dr. Vladimir Antwi Danso of the LECIA, University of Ghana, Hon. Prof. Mike Oquaye, Second Deputy Speaker of Parliament, Prof. Kludze, retired supreme court judge and Nana Ato Dadzie, former chief of staff of the Republic of Ghana. The Institute also collaborated with Dr. Rose Mensa Kutin of Abantu for Development in the drafting of a terms of reference for The Institute's Women's Forum.</p>	
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				<p>The IEA also collaborated with Miss Florence Dennis of the Ghana Anti Corruption Coalition, Mr. Kwamena Ahwoi of GIMPA served as resource person for the Political Parties' review of the 1992 Constitution. Prof. Ken Attafuah of the Institute of Human Rights and Justice has also prepared papers to be delivered under The IEA Constitution review series and The Oil and Gas Series. The Institute has also worked with the Vice President's office over the period. The Vice President, His excellency John Dramani Mahama delivered the key note address at The IEA/CIPE International Conference. The deputy Minister of Finance and Economic Planning, Hon. Seth Tekper and Hon Mahama Ayariga of the Ministry of Trade and Industry delivered speeches as well</p>	
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				<p>The Institute also collaborated with key resource persons who delivered papers and chaired the sessions at the conference. They include: Mr. Charles Cofie of Unilever Ghana Limited, Dr. Joyce Aryee, Ghana Chamber of Mines, Mr. Kwame Pianim, Board Chairman of UBA, Hon. Gyan Baffuor, Parliament of Ghana, Dr. Addison, Bank of Ghana, Dr. William Baah Boateng of the University of Ghana, Dr. Boeh Ocansey of the Private Enterprise Foundation, Mr. P. V. Obeng, Chairman, National Development Planning Commission -NDPC.</p>	

				<p>Interestingly, the NDPC is also currently putting in place a framework for a national development plan for the period 2010 to 2015. This private sector roundtable discussion therefore presents an opportunity for the NDPC to incorporate a policy for private sector development to the national development plan.</p>	
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				<p>The IEA has secured the commitment of the National Development Planning Commission NDPC and its Chairman in the organisation of a roundtable for the private sector aimed at advocating for consistent policies for the private sector. The IEA is also collaborating with the Association for Ghana Industries - AGI in sourcing resource persons and participants for the roundtable discussion. The Media Foundation for West Africa, CDD, IDEG, CEPA, ABANTU for Development, WABA, FIDA, CHRAJ, NCCE continue to participate in The Institute's programs, and The Institute in theirs.</p>	
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				<p>Also the Institute is collaborating with the Constitution Review Commission in the review of Ghana's constitution. Proposals from the papers delivered under The IEA Constitution Review Series have been forwarded to the CRC for consideration.</p> <p>IEA's collaboration with ISODEC has culminated in a production of a policy paper on the theme The Impact of Oil on Ghana's Democracy. The paper cites/provides a number of important recommendations which if considered by government will help our country avoid the resource curse. The paper has been forwarded to Parliament, the Executive and key Civil Society actors.</p>	
4.Donors Agencies		Swedish Development Agency (SIDA)	Diversifying The IEA Funding Base	On June 01, The IEA discussed its proposal with the Swedish Ambassador. It is hoped that The IEA will get funded.	

		The Danish Embassy	Diversifying The IEA Funding Base	The IEA hosted the Danish Ambassador to a luncheon in March 2010. The focus of discussions were The IEA's work, its vision, achievements and strategic direction. The Danish ambassador indicated the Embassy will support The IEA in the programmes it initiates. The IEA and the Danish Ambassador are still in discussion on possible funding for The Institute's programmes.	
		The British High Commission		The IEA hosted the British High Commissioner to a luncheon in May 2010. The focus of discussions were The IEA's work, its vision, achievements and strategic direction. The IEA and the British High Commission are still in discussion on possible funding for The Institute's programmes.	
		National Endowment for Democracy (NED)		The IEA is engaged in strategic discussions with Ambassador Lyman, Board member of The National Endowment for Democracy, in which the possibility of collaborating towards promoting democracy and good governance in Ghana is being explored. Also being explored is private sector development and public private dialogue	

		The European Union (EU)		<p>Following the submission of a proposal on funding for initiatives to promote peaceful, transparent and credible elections in Ghana and increasing female participation in politics, The IEA and The EU signed an agreement for a 2 year period. The Institute is putting in place the structure to carry out this project. The project is aimed at encouraging women participation in the 2012 parliamentary elections and making the electoral playing field a little more even for aspiring women parliamentary candidates. The IEA and The EU continue to discuss the possibility of collaborating towards promoting democracy and good governance in Ghana.</p>	
		UN Democracy Fund (UNDF)		<p>The IEA again submitted a concept note to UNDEF. This has been approved and over the period a full proposal was developed. The grant agreement is yet to be signed.</p>	

		The International Development Research Centre (IDRC)		<p>The IEA continues to receive core support from the IDRC. The IDRC is currently providing core support to The Institute to support its research and advocacy. The Institute through funding from IDRC is improving its ICT support and infrastructure. The IDRC from time to time organises training programs for its grantee Think Tank Institutions to improve and enhance its research and advocacy programmes. The IEA is also with the support of IDRC developing a 5 year Strategic Plan for The Institute.</p>	
		The Netherlands Institute For Multiparty Democracy (NIMD)		<p>The NIMD continues to support The Institute's work in building the capacity of Political Parties and strengthening democratic institutions.</p> <p>Over the reporting period, The NIMD provided support for The IEA's Constitutional Review Series, to provoke dialogue on provisions of Ghana's Constitution, identified by the IEA's Democracy Consolidation Strategy Paper (DCSP) as requiring reform. The ultimate aim was to deepen Constitutional governance in Ghana.</p>	

		FAO	Development of Pro-Poor policies in the Agriculture and Trade Industries	Following the research undertaken by a team of lectures from The University of Ghana on the theme; “Articulating and Mainstreaming Appropriate Agricultural and Trade policies”, a workshop was organized and the final findings of the research presented to stakeholders, including the Minister for Trade and Industry, the Minister for Agriculture, advocacy organizations and the business community.	
		Other Donors		Other donors, including Ambassadors and officials of The Australian Embassy, The UNDP, Danida, CIDA and The British High Commission, DFID, the Netherlands Embassy, The US Embassy participated at a high level in The IEA’s Roundtables and Seminars. The IEA’s Constitution Review Series and programs were each well attended by these institutions.	
5.DA (please indicate district)					

<p>6.Private Sector</p>		<p>Private sector firms in the agricultural, trade and oil industries, members of PEF and AGI</p>	<p>Policy options and Public – Private dialogue. International Conference “The Impact of the Global Financial Crisis on West African States: Leveraging Public-Private Dialogue for Development”.</p>	<p>The IEA in collaboration with the Centre for International Private Enterprise – CIPE organised an international conference in March 2010 in Accra. The objective of the conference was to create a platform for the public and private sectors to deliberate on the impact of the global financial crises on West African democracies, develop practical solutions to serve as a buffer against future shocks using experiences and lessons learned and encourage and strengthen public private dialogue.</p>	
				<p>The Conference brought together policy makers, private sector leaders, high-level government and opposition political party representatives, finance ministers, local and international researchers. Participants were selected from nine West African countries; Ghana, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Benin, Togo, La Cote d’Ivoire, Burkina Faso, Senegal, Mali.</p>	

				<p>Major speakers at the conference included the Vice President, His Excellency John Dramani Mahama, the Deputy Minister for Finance, Hon Seth Tekper, the Deputy Minister for Trade and Industry, Mr. Mahama Ayariga. Participants at the conference included representatives from the Ghana Chamber of Mines, the Private Enterprise Foundation, the NDPC, Fan Milk, Unilever Ghana Limited, academia, Bank of Ghana, Parliament of Ghana, the business community and the diplomatic corps. The conference received extensive print and electronic media coverage.</p>	
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				<p>The IEA has secured the commitment of the National Development Planning Commission NDPC and its Chairman in working towards a follow up roundtable for the Private sector.</p> <p>Interestingly, the NDPC is also currently putting in place a framework for a national development plan for the period 2010 to 2015. This presents an opportunity for the NDPC to incorporate a policy for private sector development to the national development plan. The Institute is also liaising in this regard with the Association of Ghana Industries – AGI and the Private Enterprise Foundation.</p>	
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	What activities have your organization undertaken to reach your selected goal

<p>The need to address the gap in the Health status of rural women vis a vis urban women in Ghana. Research topic: The Gap between the Health status of rural and urban women in Ghana: A case study of patients at a Mission hospital in the Ashanti Region.</p>	<p>Assessment of the health gap of rural and urban women and the unequal utilisation of health care between the two groups owing to lack of access to health information and health care, poor quality, culture, and cost/affordability and lack of access to basic infrastructure.</p>	<p>Rural women are unable to afford the basic requirement for good health because of low incomes and poverty. They are unable to access credit as most credit programmes under poverty alleviation schemes do not focus attention on women. Lack of informal education programs to meet the health needs of rural women.</p>	<p>Rural women's health is fundamental to economic and social development as women form a significant proportion of the rural population and are often involved in farming of foodstuffs that feed the nation's population. There is therefore a need to address the problems barring them from contributing their quota to effective socio economic development.</p>	<p>Attention should be given to developing rural infrastructure to improve rural women's access to health, water, electricity at the local level. District assemblies should give priority to the development of basic infrastructure at the local level.</p>	<p>Targeted Research and Advocacy programmes</p>
<p>The need to eliminate the distortions (lack of education, lack of access to credit, poor health) that reduce the overall technical efficiency and productivity levels of women entrepreneurs.</p>	<p>Estimating the appropriate form of production, technical efficiency, and identifying the significant determinants of technical efficiency of women entrepreneurs. Research Topic: The Determinants of Technical Efficiency of Women Entrepreneurs in the Food Processing Enterprises in Cape Coast</p>	<p>The lack of attention and policy focus on the significant determinants of technical efficiency of women entrepreneurs, which are; the level of education, number of children, access to credit and the adoption of new technologies at the work place</p>	<p>Women and men are partners in the administration of resources and also colleagues in the production of goods and services. There is the need to bridge the gap in the discriminatory practices based on gender that preclude women from benefiting from resources to improve their technical efficiency.</p>	<p>Direct/targeted initiatives to assist women in food processing and improving and facilitating access to both formal and informal education for women.</p>	<p>Targeted Research and Advocacy Programmes</p>

<p>The policy implications of the adverse economy wide/inter sectoral impacts of the oil production in Ghana.</p>	<p>Paper highlighting the estimates and policy implication of the Intersectoral Impacts of Oil Production in Ghana. Emphasizing the fact that oil production per se will not have a huge impact on the economy under a business as usual scenario.</p>	<p>Inadequacy of Ghana's current government policy framework to support a positive impact of oil production on non oil sectors.</p>	<p>The key to avoiding the Dutch disease and making Ghana's oil resources count is to ensure an efficient Oil revenue management policy to mitigate the negative impact of oil production on non oil sectors.</p>	<p>Strengthen the current structure of the economy and Ghana's Oil policy framework to ensure a positive impact of oil production in the country.</p>	<p>Targeted Research and Advocacy Programmes</p>
<p>4. Success Story</p>					
<p>Briefly describe your organisation's landmark achievement this period</p>					
<p><u>THE IEA/CIPE International Conference</u></p>					
<p>The IEA in collaboration with the Centre for International Private Enterprise – CIPE organized an international conference in Accra in March 2010. The Conference brought together policy makers, private sector leaders, high-level government and opposition political party representatives, finance ministers, and local and international researchers. Participants were drawn from Ghana, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Benin, Togo, La Cote d'Ivoire, Burkina Faso, Senegal, Mali. The conference created a platform for the public and private sectors to deliberate on the impact of the global financial crises on West African democracies, develop practical solutions to serve as a buffer against future shocks using experiences and lessons learned and encourage and strengthen public private dialogue.</p>					
<p>The Vice President, His Excellency John Dramani Mahama was the keynote speaker. The Deputy Minister for Finance, Hon Seth Tekper, the Deputy Minister for Trade and Industry, Hon. Mahama Ayariga delivered speeches at the conference. Ghanaian participants, resource persons and contributors at the conference included representatives from the Ghana Chamber of Mines, the Private Enterprise Foundation, the National Development Planning Commission, Fan Milk, Unilever Ghana Limited, The academia, Bank of Ghana, Parliament of Ghana, the business community and the diplomatic corps. The IEA has secured the commitment of the National Development Planning Commission NDPC and its Chairman in organising a follow up roundtable for the private sector on having a national agenda to ensure consistency in Government policy for the private sector. Interestingly, the NDPC is also currently putting in place a framework for a national development plan for the period 2010 to 2015. This therefore presents an opportunity for the NDPC to incorporate a policy for private sector development to the national development plan.</p>					
<p><u>First Ever Youth Forum</u></p>					
<p>The IEA organised the first ever Youth Forum for the youth wings of political parties represented in parliament on the theme “Harnessing the Potential of the Youth of Ghana for Sustainable Development” . Following the emergence of the foot soldier phenomenon, it became obvious that the youth were being used to carry out acts of vandalism. The IEA therefore felt that bringing the Youth Leaders together on one platform will send a positive signal to the Youth of the country, that the Youth leadership of different political parties could indeed work together and discuss issues of national interest. The forum provided an opportunity for the Youth leaders to share their parties' position on the theme. The Youth leadership collectively advocated for a clearly defined non partisan national youth policy to direct Governments actions</p>					

and decisions concerning the youth.				
The highly patronized Youth forum was attended by some young Ministers in the country including Mr. Okudzeto Ablakwa, the Minister for Information, Hon. Haruna Idrissu the Minister for communication and Mr. Kobby Acheampong, the Minister for Tourism, Young Members of parliament, the National Coordinator of the National Youth Council and several recognized youth groups in the country including the National Union of Ghana students, and the Federation for Youth Associations in Ghana were present. The forum was covered live on Joy FM. The forum and the issues raised was a subject for discussion in the media for days following the event. The issues raised were covered extensively by the print and electronic media.				
IEA/GPPP Retreat on Constitutional Amendments				
As part of Ghana's Constitutional Review process, The Institute of Economic Affairs organized a 2 day retreat for high level participants from the Political Parties (IEA/GPPP). Participants were made up of Political Party chairmen, General Secretaries and the leadership of the Legal and Constitution Review Committees of the Political Parties. Members were taken through the 39 proposed amendments previously identified as requiring reform. They raised and brought to the fore their positions regarding the various provisions.. After the workshop, a communiqué was drafted to reflect the positions arrived at the workshop for further consideration by the Parties at their individual constitution and legal review committees. The political parties indeed admitted that the retreat provided some guidance and momentum to enable them to further discuss the proposed amendments with their membership at the party level. At the next follow up retreat, the parties will present their positions on the various proposals. This will be collated and forwarded to the Constitution Review Commission.				
THE IEA input into the Constitution Review Process				
The Constitution Review Commission has continually relied on input from The Institute of Economic Affairs. Based on the research papers produced to date, a number of proposals have been forwarded to the CRC. They are proposals on the following:				
"The Hybrid Constitution and its attendant difficulties" presented by Hon. Prof. Mike Oquaye, the 2 nd Deputy Speaker of Parliament and Member of Parliament for Dome-Kwabanya Constituency.				
"Omission of provisions of a defecting President or a Vacant or Inoperative Vice President" by Dr. Vladimir Antwi Danso, Senior Fellow with The Legon Centre for International Affairs.				
"The Absence of a Ceiling on the Number of Supreme Court Judges that may be Appointed" by Justice A. K. P. Kludze, a retired Supreme Court Judge				
"The Absence of a Ceiling on the Number of Ministries that may be Created and the Number of Ministers that may be Appointed" by Nana Ato Dadzie, a former Chief of Staff of the Republic of Ghana.				
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 Institute continues to engage policy makers in its work. In seeking to gain their buy-in and support of its research and policy alternatives, The IEA has worked with the Ministry of Energy, members of Parliament of the Energy Committee and the Trade and Finance Committee, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, and the Ministry of Trade and Industry, The Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning and the Bank of Ghana.				
Credibility of RAO's continues to grow. Government continues to acknowledge the value addition of the work of RAO's. Government response to our letter on the recommendation for the Constitutional Review, as contained in the Democracy Consolidation Strategy Paper, is an indication that our recommendations have been reviewed and hopefully taken on board.				

The Institute's ability to have secured funding from the European Union – EU, United Nations Development Fund – UNDEF and from GRAP under the Special funds in the midst of renewed financial crises is indeed for us an achievement and indication of the credibility and legitimacy of The Institute.				
Again, the credibility of RAO's has been demonstrated in Government's public recognition of the work of RAO's and its noticeably timely invitations for their input into policy development processes.				
Notable over the period has Governments acknowledgement by letter on The Institute's communiqués and publications on oil. The Ministry of Finance indeed has indicated that a number of our recommendations have been taken on board and this is indeed a great achievement by The Institute.				
Again, The Institute has been invited by Parliament to receive an award for its efforts at building and deepening Parliamentary democracy in Ghana.				
6. What is your perception on the general policy making environment in Ghana				
The policy making environment in Ghana continues to be ad hoc in nature. There is limited research influencing the policy environment.				
The lack of a National Development Plan continues to affect the policies in the country. Nevertheless there is a visible effort on the part of the Government to collaborate with RAO's in the policy development process.				
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?				
The IEA anticipates continued cooperation and mutually beneficial collaboration with GRAP in the next phase.				
The IEA hopes that the next phase of GRAP will commence shortly to enable us achieve our full potential. Generally the reduction in funds has adversely affected our output.				
G-rap Narrative Progress Report				
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).				