

ANNEX 2

Core Grant Narrative Progress Report

Report Period January-June 2010

Contract Ref. No. 01/core/57/WANEP

Organisation West Africa Network for Peacebuilding [WANEP]

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Report Date 30/06/2010

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Signature & date

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) <i>Leadership</i> ii) <i>Core staff</i> iii) <i>Support staff</i>	July 2009	WANEP significantly improved internal communication within the Network across West Africa. Under the 3 rd phase of WANEP-ECOWAS Partnership in conflict prevention, a new grant was secured under the EWARDS project that provided institutional support to National Network Secretariats.	Core Staff at the Regional Secretariat was maintained. National Network Coordinators were recruited in Burkina Faso, Liberia, Benin and Guinea. Three Zonal Coordinators were recruited for ECOWAS Zonal Offices in Ouagadougou, Monrovia and Banjul.	Institutional strengthening in WANEP was sustained. WANEP's Gender Policy was reviewed and completed. The Organisation continues to grow in strength while its visibility has been enhanced contributing to the leverage to engage more in peacebuilding practice and advocacy in Ghana and West Africa.
2. Governance i) <i>Board</i> ii) <i>Committees</i> iii) <i>Documented Board and Management meetings</i> iv) <i>Staff meetings</i>	July 2009	Regular staff meetings every month was sustained while in the last month of each quarter, quarterly plans were produced with a quarter program matrix produced as an output. Management and Board meetings were held as stipulated in WANEP statutes.	The Regional Board met in April 2010 and reviewed WANEP activities, programs and budget. A board member represented WANEP for the Africa Peace Award ceremony in South Africa during which Sierra Leone was awarded the Africa Peace Award for 2009. All staff, management and board meetings at records of meetings reviewed and accepted.	WANEP continues to strengthen the National Networks in order to ensure a vibrant West Africa Regional Peacebuilding organisation with a Regional Secretariat based in Accra
3. Systems and procedures <i>Financial management systems</i> 1. <i>Programme activities to overhead ratio</i>	July 2009 2:1	July 2009 – Dec 2009 1.82:1	January 2010 – June 2010	

<p>2. <i>Total turnover for the period in US\$</i></p> <p>3. <i>Total number of donors for the period</i></p> <p>4. <i>Internal controls</i></p> <p>5. <i>External audit</i></p>	<p>\$562,444.18</p> <p>8</p> <p>Effective Internal Controls exist</p>	<p>\$293,454.64</p> <p>5</p> <p>KPMG about to begin 2009 Annual Audit</p>	<p>\$855,898.82</p>	
<p><i>Operational policies</i></p> <p>1. <i>HR policy</i></p> <p>2. <i>Gender strategy/action plan and milestones</i></p> <p>3. <i>Budget spent of gender for the period</i></p>	<p>July 2009</p>	<p>WANEP HR policy remained unchanged</p> <p>WANEP gender policy framework elaborated</p>	<p>WANEP HR Manual remained unchanged</p> <p>WANEP gender policy was reviewed and completed during the period of reporting. Preparations were completed to hold the 6th West Africa Regional Conference of the Women in Peacebuilding Network. WANEP will focus on the review of UN Resolution 1325 in its on-going efforts to mainstream gender in peacebuilding. (See annex 1. Concept paper for Regional Conference). WANEP had a press release in commemoration of the international women's day for peace and disarmament (see attached</p>	<p>WANEP apart from hosting the Women Peacemakers Program is supporting the program in its transformation to a women's movement for active non-violence.</p>

			annex 2)	
4. Funding base development	Long-term programmes	Long-term programmes	Long-term programmes	Long-term programmes
1. <i>List long-term programmes(3yrs +)</i>	West Africa Peacebuilding Institute (WAPI)	WAPI	WAPI	WAPI
	West Africa Early warning and Response Network (WARN)	WARN	WARN	WARN
	Women in Peacebuilding Network (WIPNET)	WIPNET	WIPNET	WIPNET
	Justice Lens Program (JLP)	JLP	JLP	JLP
2. <i>List short-term projects(1 year)</i>	Integrated and Collaborative Conflict Prevention and Crisis Management	Integrated and Collaborative Conflict Prevention and Crisis Management	Integrated and Collaborative Conflict Prevention and Crisis Management	Integrated and Collaborative Conflict Prevention and Crisis Management
	Intervention and Special Initiatives Projects (ISIP)	Intervention and Special Initiatives Projects (ISIP)	Intervention and Special Initiatives Projects (ISIP)	Intervention and Special Initiatives Projects (ISIP)
	EWARDS	EWARDS	EWARDS	EWARDS
3. <i>Total dollar volume of</i>				

<p><i>programmes [d1]</i></p> <p>4. <i>Approved dollar volumes[d2]</i></p> <p>5. <i>Percentage overhead recovery[d3]</i></p>				
<p>List number of publications (policy briefs, briefing papers, research reports, programme reviews)</p>	<p>Research activities in relation to the identified policy area:</p> <p>WANEP conducted an advocacy-oriented research titled: "Democracy as a pathway to peace and human security in Ghana"</p> <p>The aim has been to inform policy makers that lack of access to resources leading to desperate survival strategies for ordinary Ghanaians poses threat to security and stability</p>	<p>What are the policy gaps identified from the research conducted.</p> <p>It emerged in the study that very little is being done to mainstream human security into democratic practices at the operational level.</p> <p>The policy-makers tend to minimise poverty reduction efforts within human security agenda.</p> <p>The living condition continues to be worsening for many Ghanaians especially those in the peripheries, with limited hope for employment and a better future.</p> <p>Youth marginalisation and centralisation of development</p>	<p>What is your organisations position on these issues supported by your research?</p> <p>WANEP advocate for policy enhancement towards human security with strong bearing on poverty reduction efforts. WANEP adheres to the fact that the real need of minimising risk of human insecurity is a holistic approach to secure in a humane, peaceful and sustainable environment.</p> <p>WANEP also believes that mainstreaming human security to the existing social and development policies is most desirable for the sustenance of peace and democratic values</p>	<p>What policy alternatives do you propose and how do you hope to achieve this policy change.</p> <p>The poverty reduction policy and efforts should aim at attaining greater participatory development and governance.</p> <p>This also includes the promotion of a broader definition of democracy to include other concerns such as effective public services, job creation, guaranteeing freedom from want and from fear.</p>

		opportunities and resources in the urban areas are worrying sources of insecurity.		
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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 [E.O.4]
Government - executive - judiciary - legislature	<p>WANEP during the period under review and at the invitation of the Ministry of the Interior participated and made inputs in a draft legislative bill for the streamlining and setting up of the National Peace Council. WANEP worked with the Ministry of the Interior to facilitate dialogue as a response to the violent conflict in Bawku in the Upper east Region.</p> <p>As part of the design and preparation for dialogue on the Bawku conflict, WANEP engaged and worked directly with the Upper East Caucus of the Members of Parliament. They played an active part in the dialogue process and committed GHC 10,000 to support the peace process in Bawku.</p> <p>WANEP worked with the UNDP and received a grant support to facilitate the dialogue process on the Bawku conflict.</p>	<p>At the top of its priority list for advocacy and policy engagement, WANEP operating assumption is that every country must have a national mediating capacity to mitigate the threat to violence and ending violence when it emerges. In this regard, WANEP has supported the establishment of a National Peace Council under the National Architecture for Peace. Though a National Peace Council has been in existence, it did not have a legal regime. There is now renewed political will with good consultation of key stakeholders that has resulted in a draft legislative bill. The bill should now pass into law during the next reporting period.</p> <p>At a National Conference of the National House of Chiefs of Ghana, WANEP presented a keynote address and called a paradigm shift from a right based approach through the court system in the settlement of chieftaincy conflicts pervasive in Ghana to an</p>	<p>The people of Bawku have committed themselves to non-violence and peaceful co-existence after a protracted conflict from December 2007 that witnessed an unprecedented level of killings and revenge killings. (See annex 2, the Bawku commitments on peace)</p> <p>Ghana continues to maintain its international image as a peaceful, stable and democratic state. This is confirmed by the latest Global Peace Index(See www.visionofhumanity.org)</p>

		<p>integration that includes an interest based approach through dialogue and mediation.</p>	
<p>Coalition, network</p>	<p>As part of the coalition of the CIVIC Forum, WANEP has been engaged in preliminary discussions on national issues and particularly on issues of peace and security. WANEP contributed from a peacebuilding practice background, the areas of the Ghanaian constitution that require constitutional review taking advantage of the on-going constitution review process.</p> <p>WANEP engaged with key stakeholders including civil society organisations in facilitating dialogue to end violence in Bawku. They include the UNDP, Foundation for Security and Development (FOSDA), the West Africa Media Foundation, IBIS West Africa, World Vision, Action Aid amongst others.</p>	<p>The aim around the work of the coalition of the CIVIC Forum is Peaceful Elections and Democratic Transitions in Ghana. To this extent, the coalition is engaging on the reflections leading up to the elections of 2012. This process is on-going and it is integral to the efforts of sustaining good governance and promoting democratic values while pursuing collective advocacy efforts to contribute to a constitutional review process that will further deepen Ghana's Democratic Culture.</p> <p>The search for peace in Bawku through dialogue is also on-going. The experiences of Bawku have also provided the impetus for similar intervention in inter and intra communal conflicts on other parts of Ghana and beyond.</p>	<p>RAOs and various CSO coalitions continue to bring a qualitative difference that incrementally has sustained and continue to improve upon Ghana's democratic credentials. During the period under review, the discourse on a constitutional review has been vibrant; informed by the lessons and challenges of the application of the 1992 constitution.</p> <p>The topical issues around good governance and peacebuilding sustained by the WANEP Network in Ghana and through the CIVIC Forum is in itself conflict prevention and mitigating mechanism that is keeping Ghana alert and making it resilient to deal with social tensions.</p>

Peers CBOs	Many of the WANEP Member organisations in Ghana are CBOs. They provide geographical scope for peacebuilding to be integral to development from community level to the district and regions.	The core issue to build institutional capacity and provide peacebuilding expertise to CBOs who are members of the network. This will enhance the integration of peacebuilding and development at community level.	International agencies present and working in Ghana such as World Vision have approached WANEP to explore how peacebuilding through its member organisations in various communities can complement the development programs of these agencies.
Donor agencies	UNDP, IBIS West Africa, Representatives of selected missions in Ghana.	Engaged with them in the process of dialogue and peacebuilding in Bawku.	The UNDP has appreciated value for its resources in supporting dialogue efforts in Bawku. Ghana's partners in the diplomatic community are now more curious to understand the sources of communal conflicts and how they can be resolved. There is also growing concern that the threat to security in Ghana is from the nature of inter communal violence.
DA (please indicate district)	Bawku Municipal Assembly and the Municipal Chief Executive (MCE)	WANEP worked with the MCE and the Municipal Assembly to provide facilitation of dialogue in Bawku.	Since the commitments to non-violence and peace in May 2010, calm has returned to Bawku. No violent incident has been reported though a lot more work needs to be done.
Private Sector	WANEP has developed a concept note on Public Private Partnership for Peace (PPPP) This concept note is the basis of exploration and discussion with various stakeholders.	N/A	N/A

3. National pro-poor policies

Identified Policy Issue: (In all these identified	The advocacy work and engagement with various stakeholders to establish	1. The concept of architecture for peace is to have in place an infrastructure for peace that	1. WANEP's argument on the importance of establishing architecture for	The nature of protracted conflicts in Ghana requires approaches that understand
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<p>Policy Issues, continuous lobbying, continuous advocacy, regular organisation of Policy fora and media outreach programmes were embarked upon for maximum stakeholder buy-in)</p>	<p>a national architecture for peace is a pro-poor advocacy effort. Sustainable peace at community level is the bedrock upon which development can be holistic. It is anticipated that national peace architecture with National, Regional and District Peace Council will provide the infrastructure at state level for active engagement to prevent and mitigate conflicts from community to national levels. This is critical to poverty alleviation policies as the mistrust and suspicion produced by conflicts which undermine integral human development is minimised.</p> <p>Secondly, the direct engagement to end internecine violence in Bawku is a pro-poor effort. Bawku a bustling commercial hub in the Upper East region has grounded to a halt with very little commercial activity reducing drastically household incomes. Revenues of</p>	<p>is a national institution with legal backing and resourced to promote peacebuilding efforts in Ghana. This is an important pro-poor policy as it shifts national response to communal conflicts from the reactive approach of military peacekeeping to interest approaches of conciliation, dialogue and mediation. Such a paradigm shift is particularly even more important as conflicts in Ghana are protracted around chieftaincy and land issues and cannot be settled only through a rights based approach of adjudication.</p> <p>2. One of the most protracted violent conflicts in Ghana is the Bawku conflict. The response has always been reactive with a military peacekeeping presence to enforce law and order. The Bawku round table consultations provided the opportunities for dialogue and for a new engagement of human interaction amongst the protagonists. This approach does not just seek to end violence but indeed to transform the conflict in Bawku by engaging the stakeholders to cooperate on how to search for mutual solutions</p>	<p>peace is to change the approach and the engagement of the state to respond to conflicts more effectively. This will preventive responses that mainstream interest based approaches to resolving as an important compliment of the rights based approaches through the courts.</p> <p>2. The concrete example of the positive impact of dialogue in Bawku buttresses the point about a paradigm shift through interest based approaches.</p>	<p>peacebuilding processes in which the state, civil society, traditional leaders and other stakeholders work through collaborative approaches to transform and resolve these conflicts. The National Peace Council will be as important if not even more important than institutions such as the Media Commission. It will provide a non-partisan state institution in which respected Ghanaians with leverage and good moral standing can be supported to mediate in protracted conflicts. Such a Council is also needed in situations where Ghana must demonstrate capacity of the state in election related conflicts where the partisan nature of multi-party politics requires a neutral body to facilitate dialogue.</p>
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	the Municipal Assembly are used to support peacekeeping efforts to the detriment of poverty alleviating efforts. The Dialogue process to end violence is the best pro poor effort so far since the outbreak of the violence in 2007.	satisfactory to all parties rather that pursue violence and a means of winning.		
Articulating and Mainstreaming Agricultural Trade Policies	Agriculture and Trade are specifically not in the area of WANEP programing and expertise however, WANEP is poised to peaceful environment where Agriculture and Trade will thrive. WANEP is in the process of organising a sub-regional conference on pastoralist conflicts			

4. Success Story

Briefly describe your organisation's landmark achievement this period

During the period under review, WANEP advocated for a cessation of hostilities in the Greater Bawku area and pursued regular communication with all stakeholders in the conflicts. With all the parties in the conflict, the Municipal Chief Executive and the Assembly, Civil Society organisations, the Government, the Upper East Caucus of Members of Parliament, UNDP, the Police and Military High Command, WANEP gradually brought together all stakeholders to a national roundtable and dialogue on Bawku in March 2010. This phase of the dialogue concentrated on a mutual identification of the underlying issues through a facilitated discussion under a negotiated and agreed ground rules. This phase of the dialogue created a momentum of engagement and raised new hopes for the restoration of peace in Bawku. Regrettably, violence re-escalated in Bawku shortly after the consultations with the quest for the celebration of the Damba festival by one side of the conflict as the new central issue of disagreement. WANEP pursued relentlessly the efforts of inter-mediation and got a

grant commitment from the UNDP for a second round of dialogue. In May, the second round of dialogue brought together all the participants to the first round of dialogue. It provided opportunity to engage on the types of collective responses that can be implemented by various stakeholders to the underlying issues that were identified in the first round. It was also the avenue to ask the critical questions as to why violence re-emerged following the first round of consultation.

In the second round, the impetus from all sides in the search for peace was even higher. The leaders from all the various communities reconnected spontaneously and demand for a frank and honest exchange and appreciation of the issues that should translate to ending violence and impunity and building peace over time. The outcomes were a statement of commitments (see annex to this report) that is now the chaperon and the framework around which the efforts for peace in Bawku are being pursued.

WANEP has presented the outcomes of the dialogue to Government through the Ministry of the Interior. One significant commitment was the return of the Mamprusi group to the Inter-Ethnic Peace Committee. A member of the WANEP Network in Bawku is facilitating the work of the Inter-ethnic peace committee. The Upper East Caucus of the Members of Parliament has committed GHC 10,000 to the work of the Inter-Ethnic Peace Committee. Since the commitments by all parties to end violence was endorsed and initialled by the leaders of the communities from Bawku, there has been no incidence of violence reported.

The scope and level of engagement on Bawku has expanded. There is concrete demonstration of nonviolence as the best alternative in the search for peace is now evident with this example from Bawku. The challenge now is to sustain this process. For WANEP, the resources to sustain such peacebuilding effort and to replicate it in other communities' torn apart by conflicts remain daunting.

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 and legitimacy of RAOs continues to increase and is very much appreciated by Government and the general public. Government officials make statements to this effect while the public continues to call on Civil Society/RAOs to do more. Such recognition and appreciation is attributed to growing professional roles of RAOs in advocacy efforts in their various fields of expertise. Secondly, RAOs are seen more and more as non-partisan actors on very important national issues and their views are taken seriously especially as polarisation of the people of Ghana along partisan political lines continues to increase.

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

The general policy making environment in Ghana has opened up more for more public debate, input and contributions. The Constitutional review process, the oil and gas sector are but two examples. At the same time, intense partisan competitive multi-party politics continues to deepen the wedge of political divide. There is a perception in which policy making is structured for political advantage of political parties rather than serving the national interest. This requires more attention to minimise any negative consequences while encouraging more public and RAO participation in advocacy and policy formulation.

7. Grant and report related issues

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

While WANEP's work in Ghana and its expected role in contributing to peace have increased significantly, G-RAP core support to WANEP has remained the same without any increase. During the period under review, WANEP has encountered more difficulties in its fund raising efforts. This could be a trend that could impact negatively on the work of RAOs. Such a trend could be attributed to the global economic crunch in which Foundations are no longer contributing as they did previously to the work of RAOs and particularly peacebuilding. WANEP will request for the kind consideration of G-RAP an increase in the grant for its core institutional support.

[d6] 7.2 What parts of the report are confidential or cannot be shared without prior consent?

No part of this report is considered by WANEP as confidential.

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).