



Conflict Transformation and Small arms Control

2010 Annual Work Plan



Country: Ghana

UNDAF Outcome(s) 16: Enhanced and effective mechanisms in place for control of small arms proliferation, conflict prevention, management and resolution

Expected CP Outcome(s): By 2010, capacity for equitable and participatory governance systems made more effective at all levels and guided by human rights principles.

- Expected CP Output:**
- Output 1.1: capacity of local NPC and RPC strengthened to be able to resolve conflicts in systematic manner
 - Output 1.2: National mechanisms put in place to guide conflict transformation processes in the country
 - Output 1.3: Increased participation of Civil Society Organisations in policy engagement and dialogue processes
 - Output 1.4: Peace education mainstreamed in tertiary education
 - Output 1.3: Capacity of the Ghana National Commission strengthened to be able to offer technical policy advice to the President and security institutions
 - Output 1.4; National mechanisms put in place to check the proliferation and trafficking of illicit small arms in the country

Implementing partner: Ministry of Interior

Other Partners:, LECIA, CSOs, UCC, NMC, Parliament, Ghana National Commission for Small Arms and National Peace Council,

This project aims to build on findings and recommendations from the evaluations of the conflict and small arms projects and the NPOA on small arms that is being developed by the Government of Ghana to control and reduce the proliferation of small arms and to reinforce other interventions of ECOWAS Small arms Program (ECOSAP).

The democratic provision of safety and security and the prevention of violent conflict are crucial to good governance and to long-term development in Ghana. The Government of Ghana explicitly recognizes armed violence, insecurity and conflict as obstacles to development and consequently, advocates the need to integrate actions to improve safety and security and prevent conflict through facilitated dialogue processes.

The key focus of the AWP for 2010 will be policy support, institutional capacity building, advocacy and the creation of appropriate platforms for dialogue processes, promoting arms-free communities through effective national and cross border controls and awareness raising. A national dialogue processes on key national issues such as promoting a collective approach to resolving disputes and crisis, control production/local manufacturing / proliferation and use of small arms and engaging on alternative livelihood for local manufacturers, is aimed at fostering local participation, ownership and social transformation as well as responsibility for sustaining achieved results over the years.

The AWP seeks to expand the scope of collaboration with Parliament, National Media Commission, the police and other security structures in border administration, civic education support, civil society, women's organizations and community leadership in

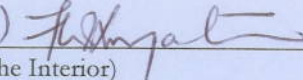
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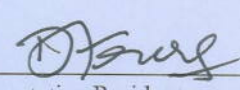
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conflict areas.

Programme Period: Jan-Dec 2010
Programme Component:
Intervention Title: Conflict Transformation and
Small arms Control
Budget Code:

Estimated annualized budget: USD 1,050,000
Allocated resources:
Regular (UNDP) USD 800,000
BCPR (UNDP) USD 250,000

Agreed by the Implementing Partner: F.E.N. AMPRATNUM (MUR) 
The Chief Director (Ministry of the Interior)

Agreed by UNDP: Daouda TOURE 
UN Resident Coordinator / UNDP Representative Resident


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Part I: Situation Analysis

Ghana has made significant progress in democratic governance since the adoption of multi-party democracy in 1992, which has culminated in the successful transfer of power to opposition on two occasions, among the two main political parties in the country. The country has made inroads in areas such as the guarantee of human rights and civil liberties, access to justice, decentralization and general stability in the political environment. One important contributory factor to the direct deepening the democratic process is the commitment of Government to promote human rights, rule of law, improved access to justice, as well as enhanced national security and stability through inclusive participatory decision-making processes. Thus the good governance agenda enunciated by the government, and as captured in the CPAP, includes reform of the judiciary to ensure fair and speedy resolution of disputes via increased access to justice and effective justice delivery, as well as protection of human rights; strengthening institutional capacity for effective conflict prevention, transformation and resolution; and increased representation and participation in decision-making processes at all level, especially for women and other disadvantaged groups. Democratic and good governance has been recognized as an important tool for reducing poverty, attaining sustainable human development and achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

Representation and Participation:

Ghana's democratic gains over the past decade and a half make it one of the few functioning democracies in Africa. Though it is governed under a decentralised system as enshrined in the constitution and effected under ACT 462, the challenge has been how to operationalise it to enhance true grassroots participation in decision making and ensure transparency and accountability in discussing and addressing all issues that affect the people, including access to justice and conflict transformation for sustainable human development. The UNDP Ghana Governance Programme Annual Work Plans (AWPs) complement each other to address UNDAF Outcome 6, Country Programme Outputs 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3. It also addresses Chapter 5, Sub-section 5.1, 5.2, 5.6, 5.7, 5.9 of the Ghana Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy (GPRS II). In spite of the gains made in Ghana's democratic dispensation, there are still challenges that require concerted, strategic and collaborative interventions. Among them are insufficient representation and participation of women and other vulnerable groups in dialogue processes, especially at the district and community levels; low appreciation of the decentralised governance system among the people; and inadequate creation of space for interaction between duty bearers and rights holders to enhance participation, which weakens national and local ownership of development initiatives. Other challenges are perennial technical, logistical and financial capacity constraints in many governance institutions (e.g. Judicial, Security Sector and Civil Society) especially regarding planning. Intervention in here therefore aims to promote good democratic governance through support to the decentralisation process, deepening representation to enhance inclusive participation, transparency and accountability, for efficient use of national resources for the welfare of the populace.

Access to justice and Human Rights:

The justice delivery system in Ghana has seen significant development including the establishment of the fast-track High Court to facilitate expeditious delivery of justice; the increasing use of the court annexed Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) and the increasing effort to strengthen collaboration among relevant institutions, which culminated in the high-level dialogue among key justice delivery sector institutions. Nonetheless, old challenges still exist

and include poor co-ordination among justice delivery institutions such as the police, judicial and prison services and its associated congestion of the prisons; delays in justice delivery; inadequate operational support and logistics; as well as general limited public awareness and exercise of rights and responsibilities on the part of both rights-holder and duty-bearers. The need for continuous institutional capacity development and collaboration with all relevant stakeholders and beneficiaries cannot be over-emphasised.

Conflict Transformation and Small Arms Control:

Even though Ghana's experience in armed conflict and armed violence has been relatively mild, recent developments in some parts of the country point to the fact that there is the need to continue to strengthen institutions in the area of conflict prevention/management and security enforcement. The continued violence in certain parts of the country has potential threats to the country's democratic processes which are still taking shape. The frequent use of illicit small arms and light weapons in armed violence and conflict corroborates the need to intensify the fight against the proliferation of these weapons. Challenges in this sector include the strengthening of the capacity of institutions such as the Ghana National Commission on Small Arms, the National and Regional Peace Councils in conflict mitigation, enhancing existing early warning mechanisms and response, as well as dialogue processes.

The discovery of oil in commercial quantities has the potential to attract not only genuine local and international investors but also persons who may have criminal motives. This heightens the need to strengthen governance and security institutions.

Part II: Past Cooperation and Lessons Learned

Over the past year(s) UNDP has worked closely with national institutions such as Ministry of Justice, CHRAJ and the Judicial Service under Access to Justice; the Ministry of Interior, the Ghana National Commission on Small Arms, the National and Regional Peace Councils and relevant communities and traditional authorities in conflict transformational processes; as well as the Electoral Commission, NCCE and the Local Government NGOs Network under the Representation and Participation focus area.

Interventions in these areas have contributed to **improved capacity** in the various institutions, while **enhancing interaction and relationship between institutions and constituents they serve**. In terms of capacity development, the Judicial Service, for instance, successfully established the Gender-Based Courts at the Cocoa Affairs Courts to deal with gender related issues; and the Court-annexed ADR has been expanded from a 'Desk' to a 'Directorate' and is in almost all the ten regions of the country to increase access to justice. Along the same line, Legal Aid Scheme continued to expand access to justice especially for the poor through ADR and trained 45 mediators to serve the community Mediation Centres. Under the Justice-for-All Programme (JfAP), over 60 remand prisoners were released last year and courts were successfully set up in prisons in Kumasi, Sunyani and Takoradi that helped in delving justice to remand inmates whose rights have been abused for a long time, while decongesting the prisons at the same.

With respect to improved relationships among partners, the High Level Dialogue organised under the JfAP by the Ministry of Justice and Attorney General's Department (MoJAGD) for

instance, has helped strengthened collaboration among the key national justice sector institutions such as the Judicial Service, Ghana Police Service, Ministry of Interior, Commission for Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ), the Legal Aid Scheme (LAS) and the Ghana Prisons Service. The dialogue has generated a lot of debate on the media and also drawn attention of Donors. Currently, Metro TV (a local TV station) has begun a documentary on the plight of remand prisoners and the British High Commission has also undertaken to train Police Prosecutors.

The National and Regional Peace Councils continued in the past year to make positive strides behind the scenes and prevented escalation of conflicts and resolved others in the country. Under the Electoral Cycle Approach, the Electoral Commission continued to build its human and material capacity for the this year's District Level Elections via training of new staff and completion of a pilot on the use of Geographical Information System in electoral management in Yilo Krobo. Similarly, NCCE trained 140 staff to enhance their capacity and commenced civic education on the up-coming district level elections in 40 selected districts. Other achievements are development of strategic plans (e.g. for NCCE, LAS) which by the participatory processes employed have helped in clarifying relevant issues of importance and concern among the various level of personnel in the institutions on one hand, and with the external stakeholders on the other hand, towards a common sense of purpose via strategic interventions outlined in these plans.

Despite the several capacity development interventions that have been carried out over the years, previous support provided in this and other areas still remain very relevant considering the level of capacity and logistical constraints and gap in comparison to the demand for services in all the three broad areas. Among the lessons learnt is the need to enhance and sustain these supports over a reasonable period of time (medium to long-term) in order to attain the desired impact. This will involve adopting new and more effective approaches in the doing business in order to achieve maximum impact with the available limited resources. There is also the need for collaboration with national partners in developing creative exit strategies that will ensure sustainability of current development interventions, following withdrawal of UNDP support. Critical to the sustainability of the success achieved so far is development of positive attitudinal change at all levels, based on strong ethical values and principles. This will enhance trust-building among all stakeholders and deepen synergies and commitment towards attainment of universal goals of peaceful co-existence and sustainable human development. Capacity development of staff both UNDP and national counterparts in programme management and UNDP programme policies, regulations and rules will facilitate smooth implementation of planned activities.

Part III: Strategy

The Governance programme of UNDP Ghana aimed at consolidating the democratic dispensation in the country are organised along three broad areas – Enhancing Representation and Participation; Access to Justice and respect for Human Rights and Conflict Transformation and Small Arms Control. Key cross-cutting issues are the promotion of gender equality and active participation of CSOs. The Annual Work Plans (AWPs) are developed with selected national governance institutions and Non-governmental organisations. UNDP seeks to deepen democratic governance in Ghana through policy support, institutional capacity building, advocacy and creation of appropriate platforms for dialogue at all levels.

Building on previous experience and ongoing initiatives by Governmental and Non-Governmental institutions, the programme strategy rests on the identified need for a multi-disciplinary and sectoral approach to addressing prevailing governance challenges and related issues mentioned above. There is also the need to promote positive attitudinal change and ethical practices through enhanced transparency and accountability. The priority areas of the broad focus areas are:

Access to Justice and Human Rights

1. Constitutional Review
2. Development of Human Rights Action Plan
3. Support to expansion and use ADR in justice delivery
4. Completion and functioning of the Prisons Diagnostic Centre

Conflict Prevention and Dialogue Processes

1. Establishing District Peace Councils in selected pilot districts
2. Strengthening capacity of National Agencies/Institutions such as the National and Regional Peace Councils and the Ghana National Commission on Small Arms on stockpile management and border control.
3. Public sensitization and advocacy on 'arms-free communities, conflict prevention and peaceful co-existence' across the country
4. Pilot the implementation of alternative livelihood programme for the blacksmiths, in Kumasi and Alavanyo

Enhancing Representation and Participation

1. Support for Civic Education on the 2010 District Level elections and its direct relevance to development at the local level. It will include the promotion of women participation in the elections and decision-making processes.
2. Support to strategic policy framework development via research and strategic plan preparation with institutions such as the Council of State, National Council for Persons with Disabilities (NCPD), the Electoral Commission and NCCE, as part of UNDP institutional capacity development interventions.
3. Support for the capacity building of newly elected district assembly members, with special focus on women, in collaboration with relevant UNDP units, UN agencies and partner institutions.
4. The promotion and application of E-governance for greater participation of stakeholders in the governance, electoral and decision-making processes at all levels, with special focus on women, people with disabilities, the youth and other disadvantaged groups. This will be pursued in collaboration with the Strategic Partnerships Unit under the District ICT Connectivity for Effective Decentralization and Digital Inclusiveness Project.

Promotion of Gender Equality

The Governance AWP draws on UNDP's commitment and Corporate Gender Equality Strategy to support capacity development of national institutions and civil society partners. It also provides strategic interventions and approaches to advance gender equality and women's rights, taking account a range of contributions towards MDG achievement and achievement of

the Beijing Platform for Action. The Country Office will build on its previous support to government, including preparation of Progress Report on the status of the country's implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action (BPfA), which fed into the preparatory activities of the Division for the Advancement of Women/UNDESA for the 15th anniversary celebrations of the adoption of the Beijing Declaration in March this year. In response to the Secretary-General's campaign launched in 2008 to end Violence Against Women, further assistance will be given to DOVVSU to support implementation of the national plan of action of the Domestic Violence Act.

Considering prevailing challenges to promote gender equality, especially low representation and participation of women in decision-making positions and in Parliament, the focused gender equality interventions will support the empowerment of women to expand their capabilities, opportunities, and choices, as well as representation and participation. This will be complemented with capacity development for national institutions to respond positively to women's needs and concerns. In line with UNDP Ghana's current active engagement in the preparation and organization of elections at the national and the up-coming local level elections, efforts will be made to strengthen the gender dimension of the CO's effort via public sensitization for increased women participation in electoral processes for the promotion of gender equality in democratic governance. This will facilitate the attainment of the Outcome 3 of Ghana's UNDAF and the related outputs such as the promotion of women for local and national leadership roles, as well as MDG 3. A combination of public education and leadership training for Women, especially potential and existing leaders will be employed to help address the gender imbalance. This will be pursued in collaboration with UNIFEM, the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, EC, NCCE and selected CSOs.

Part IV. Management Arrangements

For effective coordination and implementation, this AWP will have the following management arrangements:

Steering Committee (SC):

The SC is composed of Chief Directors or the most senior official of Implementing Partner - Ministry of Interior, and Responsible Parties (Ghana National Small Arms Commission, National Peace Council, LECIA, CSOs, UCC, NMC, Parliament and Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning).

The SC is co-chaired by the IP - Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning and UNDP. The SC will carry out following tasks for the AWP: - Monitor and evaluate activities, provides overall guidance, and make management decisions on a consensus basis. The Steering Committee should meet at least twice a year.

Implementing Partner (IP): Ministry of Interior is designated to manage AWP with the Steering Committee. While IP is responsible for AWP management, by agreement of the Steering Committee, funds can be directly disbursed by UNDP to respective IP/RPs to undertake agreed components of the AWP. Funds thus disbursed shall be accounted for to UNDP, MoFEP and IP. IP should designate a focal point for the day-to-day management for this AWP.

Responsible Parties (RP): Ghana National Small Arms Commission, National Peace Council, LECIA, CSOs, University of Cape Coast, National Media Commission and Parliament are accountable for designated component of this AWP.

Part V. Monitoring and Evaluation

In accordance with the programming policies and procedures outlined in the UNDP User Guide, the project will be monitored through the following:

- On a quarterly basis, a project progress reports shall be submitted to the Steering Committee.
- An Issue Log shall be activated in Atlas and updated to facilitate tracking and resolution of potential problems or requests for change.
- A risk log shall be activated in Atlas and regularly updated by reviewing the external environment that may affect the AWP implementation.
- A project Lesson-learned log shall be activated and regularly updated to ensure on-going learning and adaptation within the organization, and to facilitate the preparation of the Lessons-learned Report at the end of the project
- A Monitoring Schedule Plan shall be activated in Atlas and updated to track key management actions/events
- Annual Review: An annual review shall be conducted during the fourth quarter of the year or soon after, to assess the performance of the AWP and appraise the Annual Work Plan (AWP) for the following year.

PART VI: Risks and Assumptions

Policy direction and government priorities may change. This is however not anticipated to be very drastic since the prevailing situational analysis that informs the interventions in the AWP still persist. The second challenge is bringing together all the institutions in Representation and Participation cluster under one AWP, as well as putting the Small Arms and the Conflict Transformation and Dialogue Processes AWPs together. Hitherto these institutions and AWPs worked independently.

Management of Risks: As part of the management arrangement, a flexible approach is adopted whereby quarterly reviews will be used to discuss and reflect government's priorities, where necessary. The consultative and dialogue processes employed in making this new arrangement possible will continue to be employed to ensure full participation and commitment of all partners, for the smooth implementation of the AWP.

Part VII. Legal Context

This document together with the CPAP signed by the Government and UNDP which is incorporated by reference constitute together a Project Document as referred to in the SBAA [or other appropriate governing agreement] and all CPAP provisions apply to this document.

Consistent with the Article III of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement, the responsibility for the safety and security of the implementing partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the implementing partner's custody, rests with the implementing partner. The implementing partner shall:

- a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
- b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the implementing partner's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of this agreement.

The implementing partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the UNDP funds received pursuant to the AWP are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via <http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm>. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this AWP".

The UNDP Resident Representative and Country Director in Ghana are authorized to effect in writing the following types of revision to this AWP, provided that he/she has verified the agreement thereto and is assured that the other signatories to the AWP have no objection to the proposed changes:

- a) Revision of, or addition to, any of the annexes to the AWP;
- b) Revisions, which do not involve significant changes in the immediate objectives, outputs or activities of the project, but are caused by the rearrangement of the inputs already agreed to or by cost increases due to inflation;
- c) Mandatory annual revisions which re-phase the delivery of agreed project inputs or increased expert or other costs due to inflation or take into account agency expenditure flexibility; and
- d) Inclusion of additional annexes and attachments only as set out here in this AWP.

**SECTION II: STRATEGIC RESULTS FRAMEWORK
CONFLICT TRANSFORMATION AND SMALL ARMS CONTROL**

	PLANNED ACTIVITIES List all activities including M & E to be undertaken during the year towards stated CP outputs	TIMEFRAME					EXECUTING PARTNER	BUDGET IN US\$ AND (USE OF FUNDS)	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	SOURCE OF FUNDS		BUDGET DESCRIPTION	BUDGET
Output 1: The National Architecture for Peace made fully functional Indicators: 1.1: Implementation of a national peace building framework linking actors at different levels for conflict prevention 1.2: Functioning and sustenance of national and regional peace advisory councils 1.3 Number of Policy initiatives on peace building in Ghana <u>Baseline:</u> Lack of mutually acceptable mechanisms for managing inter group conflicts <u>Target:</u> To ensure effective and functioning mechanisms for managing conflicts at all levels	<u>Strengthen the architecture for peace and dialogue processes in Ghana</u> 1. 1a. Operational support to the National Peace Council to facilitate resolution of national level conflicts 1.1b. Facilitate dialogue Processes on the NPC legislation and linkages with RPCs on the architecture for Peace. 1.1c. Provide Support to the RPCs and establish three RPCs in three Regions	X	X	X	X	TRAC	NPC/RCC/MI	Contractual Services (Indv) DSA, Conf Pkg, SSA	40,000
		X	X	X	X	TRAC	NPC/MI/RCC	Consultancy services,	10,000
		X	X	X	X	TRAC	MI/RPCs	Infrastructure cost, consultancy services.travel cost	30,000
	1.2 a. Support Policy and Programming initiatives of Parliament on Peace building 1.2b. Consultative meeting with the Political leaderships in the regions on the Architecture for Peace.	X	X	X	X	TRAC	NPC/MI	Contractual Services (Comp)	20,000
		X	X	X	X	TRAC		Venue, consultants, DSA, Travel	20,000

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Output 2: Research initiatives supported in 2010	Indicators:	2.1 Number of studies conducted	2.2: Number of new policies developed	2.3 No of policies implemented through negotiation and consensus formation processes	Baseline: Poor relationship between research and policy development in peace building.	Target: Create a platform for research, practitioners and government on policy initiatives on peace building.																				

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<p>3.4. No of Local/Regional Networks supported in capacity development</p> <p>3.5 No of dialogue sessions organised by the NMC with the media</p>	<p>3.2a Capacity building training programmes for Pol Parties, civic clubs/associations on developing mechanisms to manage electoral violence.</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>TRAC</p>	<p>NCCE/EC</p>	<p>Event logistics, travel, consultants/ resource persons</p>	<p>30,000</p>
<p>Baseline: lack of capacity to by national institutions to undertake effective dialogue processes and innovative approaches to peace building.</p>	<p>3.2b. Facilitate dialogue processes among women/ Youth /CSOs on Peace Initiatives</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>TRAC</p>	<p>RPCs/MI/CSOs</p>	<p>Travel, venue, event logistics</p>	<p>30,000</p>
<p>Target: Deepen commitment to addressing root causes of latent/ simmering conflicts.</p>	<p>3.2c. Support capacity building in conflict management/resolution in election related disputes in 5 zones</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>TRAC</p>	<p>EC/NCCE</p>	<p>Travel, venue, event logistics</p>	<p>40,000</p>
<p>Output 4: Sustainability strategy implemented</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p>4.1: No. of Monitoring reports submitted</p> <p>4.2: No. of funding proposals accepted and approved for funding.</p> <p>4.3: Indicator: the Peace fund/trust established.</p> <p>4.4: No of joint briefs/stories published</p> <p>Baseline: There is no major source of sustainably funding peace activities in the country.</p> <p>Target: to ensure continuous funding for the architecture for peace in Ghana</p>	<p>Sustainability strategy developed and implement</p> <p>4.1 Monitoring</p> <p>4.2. Advocacy</p> <p>4.3. Project Evaluation</p> <p>4.4. Establish linkages with other institutions abroad and participate in international meetings</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>TRAC</p>	<p>NPC/MI NPC/MI NPC/RPCs/MI MI/NPC/RPCs</p>	<p>Consultants. Travel, venue, event logistics</p>	<p>30,000</p>

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<p>Output 5 Infrastructural capacity of security institutions strengthened.</p> <p>Indicators 3Regional HQs refurbished LAN and WAN installed and operational Legal review recommendations report completed</p> <p>Baseline No LAN or WAN facility at regional Hqs No Legal and policy framework</p> <p>Target: facilitate effective and efficient information and data sharing</p>	<p>Refurbish firearms units of 3 Regional Police Hq and support with LAN infrastructure and WAN</p> <p>Support the review of laws and Acts in connection with small arms in harmony with ECOWAS and other international protocols.</p>	<p>×</p> <p>×</p> <p>×</p> <p>×</p> <p>×</p>	<p>×</p> <p>×</p> <p>×</p> <p>×</p> <p>×</p>	<p>×</p> <p>×</p> <p>×</p> <p>×</p> <p>×</p>	<p>TRAC</p> <p>TRAC</p>	<p>GNACSA</p> <p>GNACSA</p>	<p>Consultancy for civil work and LAN infrastructure for 3 regional police offices WAN Consultancy</p>	<p>120,000</p> <p>15,000</p>
<p>Output 6-Smallarms control Advocacy awareness raising, and education</p> <p>Indicators Communication strategy Plan developed .Small arms periodical published and distributed.</p> <p>Baseline No GNACSA communication plan Weak small arms media cooperation</p> <p>Targets To increase public knowledge on gun control</p>	<p>Develop and implement communication and advocacy strategy for the commission</p> <p>Public sensitization and regional media engagements on small arms issues</p> <p>Support planned activities aimed at marking the UN weapons destruction Day</p> <p>Initiation and rollout of periodic small arms publication/reports for circulation to security sector and other stakeholders</p>	<p>×</p> <p>×</p> <p>×</p> <p>×</p> <p>×</p>	<p>×</p> <p>×</p> <p>×</p> <p>×</p> <p>×</p>	<p>×</p> <p>×</p> <p>×</p> <p>×</p> <p>×</p>	<p>TRAC</p> <p>TRAC</p> <p>TRAC</p> <p>TRAC</p> <p>TRAC</p>	<p>GNACSA</p> <p>GNACSA</p> <p>GNACSA</p> <p>GNACSA</p> <p>GNACSA</p>	<p>Consultancy for development and implementation Event management and Conference package for participants Event management for participants Consultancy services, Graphic designer, printing house</p>	<p>54,125</p>

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<p>Output 7. National Small arms Information and data capture improved Indicator Vehicle acquired and operational Monitoring reports feeding to policy dialogue on border and private/state armories Baseline No vehicle , only one monitoring visit last year Target Improve mobility and hence proactiveness of GNACSA</p>	<p>A replacement vehicle to Support ME activities, audit and project implementation overheads Monitoring visits to national border posts, and private and state armories'</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>TRAC</p>	<p>GNACSA</p>	<p>Contractual Services, Transportation equip. Fuel and DSA</p>	<p>50,000</p>
<p>Output 8. Alternative livelihoods piloted for blacksmiths in the communities Indicators Alternative livelihood report findings implemented CBO activities supported Baseline livelihood study currently being conducted Targets gender-mainstreaming</p> <p>Output 9. Capacity-building- Human resources Indicators Trainings conducted Mission reports Baseline No training on new firearms registration software Revisiting postponed mission Targets improve the human capacity of</p>	<p>Support the research on and implementation of alternative livelihood for local blacksmiths Support community initiative on gender issues in relation to conflict and small arms control</p> <p>Procure ICT equipment and Data entry training for Police arms clerks; Procure office equipment (desk, cabinet, chair) and ICT tools (computer, printer etc)for Commission's staff Capacity development for members of Commission including national/international knowledge exchange and training</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>TRAC</p>	<p>GNACSA</p>	<p>Consultancy services and seed money</p>	<p>60,000</p>
<p>Output 9. Capacity-building- Human resources Indicators Trainings conducted Mission reports Baseline No training on new firearms registration software Revisiting postponed mission Targets improve the human capacity of</p>	<p>Procure ICT equipment and Data entry training for Police arms clerks; Procure office equipment (desk, cabinet, chair) and ICT tools (computer, printer etc)for Commission's staff Capacity development for members of Commission including national/international knowledge exchange and training</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>TRAC</p>	<p>GNACSA</p>	<p>ICT Equipment, Office equipment DSA, Travel, Contractual Services (Comp)</p>	<p>35,000</p>

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the GNACSA and its partners	4.4 Personnel and associated costs (senior peace and governance advisor; peace and governance officer, Programme Manager, Project officer, driver, personnel of the NPC secretariat and regional peace promotion officers project administration, communication and consumables, Audit, ISS, M&E	X	X	X	X	BCPR TRAC	Personnel Salaries, capacity devt., communication and cost of consumables	250,000 50,000
TOTAL								1,019,125
ISS 5 %								50,875
Grand Total for conflict								1,070,000

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Minutes of Governance Partners LPAC Meeting held in UNDP Conference Room

16 February 2010

Participants (attached)

Introduction

UNDP and Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning gave brief statements of introduction and opened the meeting for presentations of the AWP.

Summary of Discussions

The Governance Head of Unit gave a brief background of the governance projects including lessons learned and programme strategy for 2010.

The first presentation was made by the Ministry of Interior for the Conflict Transformation and Small Arms Control AWP, followed by Representation and Participation by Electoral Commission. The Rights and Access to Justice partners concluded the presentations with individual presentations by Ministry of Justice, Ghana Prisons Service, CHRAJ, Judicial Service, Legal Aid Scheme and Constitutional Review Commission.

The three AWPs were discussed simultaneously. Serve for minor technical issues and clarifications, the AWPs were approved in principle, pending attention to the following:

- Inconsistencies in some of the budget calculations should be reviewed. AWPs that consist of multiple partners have to maintain one lead IP as per UNDP rules and guidelines. This has no implication on the constitutional mandate of the other Responsible partners and no bearing on direct disbursement of funds for implementation to the RPs.
- The Access to Justice institutions took a big step forward at a High Level Dialogue convened last year. The institutions signed an MOU committing to deliver as one so progress should be made quite easily in having one lead IP.
- The Steering Committees this year must play an important role in reporting on activities and utilized funds since the issue was raised that sometimes IPs are simply not aware of reporting lines.
- The timing of some activities need to be streamlined realistically per quarter while other activities need a bit more clarity. Activities must be aligned to available budget and avoid recurrent expenditures as much as possible.
- GPS needs to review costs of WAN vis-à-vis LAN to allow for realistic budget allocation.
- Most of the budgets lack funds for communication and advocacy. This is necessary to showcase achievements.
- The vehicle replacement request for Small Arms needs to be discussed with budget availability and overall priorities in view. The response to this was that the vehicle is critical to the basic functions of the Commission and for attainment of their objectives . There will be further discussions looking at all options and priority requirements as well as alternate ways of addressing the issue.

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- The late signing of AWP's last year came with many constraints to implementation. This year, activities will take off early therefore partners were advised to pace implementation effectively to be almost complete by end of third quarter. Residual activities and mopping up can then be done easily in the last quarter. This was endorsed by MOFEP.
- MOFEP proposed a start-up/inception workshop bringing together all the partners. This will enable UNDP take the Partners through the necessary UNDP procedures and guidelines. This should happen soon after AWP's are signed.
- MOFEP will write to heads of the various Institutions to nominate high level representatives to the Steering Committees. This will facilitate decision-making.

These notes would be appended to the AWP's as part of the final approval process. The revised AWP's must be submitted by Friday, 19 February.

The meeting ended at 3.15pm.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Kamil Kamaluddeen	-	UNDP	Mary-Anne Addo	-	MOFEP
Shigeki Komatsubara	-	UNDP	Stella Williams	-	MOFEP
Clever Nyathi	-	UNDP	Seth Odoi	-	MOFEP
Daniel Andoh	-	UNDP	Godwin E. Ameyaw	-	MOFEP
Eric Opoku	-	UNDP	Dennis Apraku	-	MOFEP
Hilda Mensah	-	UNDP	Nana Yaw Yankay	-	MOFEP
Pa Lamin Beyai	-	UNDP	Joana Boateng	-	MOFEP
Evans Gyampoh	-	UNDP	Samuel Cudjoe	-	NAPRM-GC
Charlotte Bernklau	-	UNDP	Kofi Kye Duodu	-	EC
Emma Oduro-Boakye	-	UNDP	Rhoda Appiah	-	PPA
Myra Togobo	-	UN/RC	Dorothy Onny	-	MOWAC
Paschal Was Lumor	-	UNDP	Irene Oppong	-	DOVVSU
Coretta Jonah	-	UNDP	Isaac Annan	-	CHRAJ
Raymond Attuguba	-	CRC	Gloria Gyedu	-	CHRAJ
Baaba Amoah	-	CRC	Jones Applerh	-	GNACSA
Noreen Norkor Nortey	-	CRC	Duut Bonchel Abdulai	-	NCPD

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Edward Ashun	-	Ghana Prisons Service
S.Y. Seini	-	Legal Aid Scheme
Ruby Aryeetey	-	Judicial Service
Gloria Gyedu	-	CHRAJ
Samuel Akuamoah	-	NCCE
Kojo Tito	-	NCCE
Sandra Arthur	-	GACC
Bernard A. Henebeng	-	GACC

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