

FINAL PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REPORT:

PROJECT TITLE:
INSIDER MEDIATION

WRITTEN BY:
NATIONAL PEACE COUNCIL

REVIEWED BY:
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)-GHANA

SUBMITTED TO:
EUROPEAN UNION (EU)

**EU/UN partnership on Insider Mediation
Reporting Template**

1. Brief project description

- **Reporting Timeline:**

May 31, 2015- May 31, 2018

- **UNDP/EU Delegation arrangement**

The **EU-UNDP Insider Mediators Project** was implemented by the National Peace Council (NPC) under the management of UNDP Ghana and with strategic oversight and participation by the UN delegation in Ghana. NPC extended invitations and reports to both UNDP and EU to participate in all activities.

- **PDA in the country: yes or no /arrangement**

No

- **Project staff**

No staff were recruited specifically for this project. It was managed by the UNDP Peace and Governance Analyst as under the Consolidating Peace in Ghana portfolio.

- **Project budget**

The EU approved a total of \$370,000 to be disbursed over a three-year (2015-2017) period to support the National Peace Council

- **Brief summary of country (and conflict) context as it relates to the project**

Ghana is generally regarded as an oasis of peace in a turbulent sub-region. According to the 2016 Global Peace Index, Ghana is the 6th most peaceful nation in Sub-Saharan Africa and 2nd only to Sierra Leone in the West African Sub-region.¹ Despite these impressive statistics, there are perennial pockets of communal based conflicts often driven or fueled by chieftaincy, resources (mostly land), ethnic and sometimes intra-religious clashes.² It is recognized that these conflicts need to be addressed given their potential to assume a national dimension and thereby jeopardizing Ghana's peace and democratic gains made over the last two decades. In a similar light, closely fought elections in Ghana, particularly in 2008 and 2012, have brought the country on the brink of electoral and political violence. This led the Ghana Bar Association (conference of Lawyers in Ghana) at their 2014 Bar Conference, to identify Ghana's general elections as the single most potent threat to the peace and security of the country.³ With these in mind, and the setting up of the National Peace Council (Act 818), the UNDP with the support of the EU has provided support to a group of inside mediators (NPC) who will not only transform some of these conflicts but also help in preventing election related violence in the 2016 general election.

- **Brief summary of overall project initiative (including stated objective(s) and outputs)**

The proposal sought to strengthen the capacity of Ghana's Peace Architecture⁴ members in Conflict Mediation, Negotiations and Dialogue to empower and position the peace architecture to contribute to a violent free general election in 2016 and consolidate peace in Ghana in the long term.

Specific Objectives

The strategic interventions that are meant to ensure that the project achieves the desired objectives include capacity building for the identified stakeholders and strengthening the capacity of the groups to work effectively. The specific objectives of this intervention include:

- (i) Strengthen the capacity and skills of 10 newly constituted Regional Peace Councils in conflict mediation, negotiations and dialogue to support mediation efforts to resolve any electoral disputes arising from the 2016 general elections and other communal based conflicts in the regions.
- (ii) Strengthen the capacity and skills of religious and traditional leaders at all levels of the peace architecture in conflict mediation, negotiations and dialogue to support and facilitate mediation efforts to resolve any electoral disputes arising from the 2016 general elections and other communal based conflicts in the regions.

¹ The Global Peace Index 2016: Ten Years of Measuring Peace. P.16

² <http://conflictmap.mint.gov.gh/Home>

³ <http://www.ghanaweb.com/GhanaHomePage/NewsArchive/Campaigns-should-begin-3-months-to-elections-GBA-329288>

⁴ The peace architecture is made up specifically of the National Peace Council (NPC), the ten Regional Peace Councils (RPCs), 230 District Peace Councils (DPCs), Traditional authorities, Local authorities and Civil Society actors, including other identifiable groups such as Women and Youth groups.

- (iii) Build the capacity and skills of civil society actors, particularly women and youth networks in leadership, conflict mediation, negotiations and dialogue to increase their level of participation in resolving electoral disputes and peace building efforts at the community level.
- (iv) Strengthen the skills and capacity of selected grass root organisations to mediate in key conflict hotspots which tend to escalate during elections including the Bawku, Bunkpurugu-Yunyoo and Alavanyo-Nkonya conflicts.
- (v) Strengthen the leadership and coordination capacity and skills of the NPC, RPCs and DPCs for effective and efficient coordination and harmonisation of peace building intervention by architecture members.
- (vi) NPC will strive to play leading role in the Elections Sub-Group Platform, which provides the platform for stakeholders in Ghana's electoral process to coordinate efforts through joint analysis and actions to promote peaceful, fair, transparent and acceptable elections.
- (vii) Coordinate with other members of the peace architecture, such as the NCCE, Electoral Commission and the Media Commission, for peaceful general elections in 2016.

Outputs

The intervention is expected to enhance:

- (i) The potential for a violence-free 2016 election.
- (ii) The capacity of all ten newly constituted Regional Peace Councils Boards to initiate and sustain mediation processes in their respective regions (this would be measured by the number conflicts they have successfully mediated and increased technical capacity as measured through capacity building initiatives).
- (iii) The capacity and skills of traditional and religious leaders to initiate and sustain mediation and conflict resolution processes using their convening and moral authority (to be measured by the number of successful conflicts they have successfully mediated and increased technical capacity as measured through capacity building initiatives)
- (iv) The capacities and skills of civil society actors, particularly the participation of women and youth based networks to initiate and sustain mediation and other conflict resolutions mechanisms (to be measured by the number CS actors successfully intervening in conflicts at the local level, the level of women and youth participation in peace building processes and increased technical capacity as measured through capacity building initiatives).
- (v) The capacities and skills of local actors (grass root) to initiate and sustain conflict resolutions mechanisms at the local level (to be measured by the number of grass root organisations engaged in local conflict resolution processes and the number of conflicts successfully mediated).
- (vi) The capacity and skills of NPC, RPCs and DPCs to coordinate and harmonise the activities of peace building interventions in Ghana, including managing the relationships with architecture members (to be measured by the level of confidence architecture members have in the NPC, RPCs and DPCs, including the frequency and level of information sharing between the Councils and architecture members).

- ***Progress to date: On Track / Not on Track***

All activities contained in the project document duly completed.

2. Activities:

Thematic Area 1: Capacity Building:

The Act establishing the NPC envisages that, the Governing Board and Regional Council Members will lead in the mediation efforts. This requires some level of skill since if the mediator is not equipped with the requisite abilities, they might end up been part of the problem rather than the solution. However, selection to the Governing Board or Regional Council is not based necessarily on expertise in mediation and conflict prevention, but nomination from groups/association as stipulated in the Act establishing the Council. Some members therefore come on board with little or no experience in mediation, negotiation or dialogue. Cognizant of this and consequences on the image of the NPC locally and internationally if mediation efforts botched because of failure on the part of some members to observe basic mediation guidelines, the NPC through this intervention took steps to plug this gap.

Intervention:

1. Training of Board and Staff of 3 RPCs: Through this project, the Boards of three Regional Peace Councils (RPCs) (Brong Ahafo, Eastern and Ashanti Regions) received a three-day capacity building in conflict prevention and mediation. The UNDP through its core resources provided a similar training for the Boards of the six remaining RPCs. Training of thirty-nine (39) Board Members in 3 regions (thirteen from each region).

Outcome: The training has undoubtedly impacted positively on the members of the Board of the NPC.

Table 1: Number and Gender Disaggregation of Participants

Gender	No. of Board Members	Percentage (%)
Male	33	85%
Female	6	15%
Total	39	100%

2. Training of Female Board Members: There are low levels of female representation on the National Board and Regional Councils. Out of the 130 Board Members, only 22 are female. The NPC therefore took the decision to provide a separate capacity enhancement for these female Board and Council members to enable them to contribute meaningfully during mediation. This was particularly important because in the Ghanaian society, mediation efforts have largely been led by the male.

Outcome: This targeted training has yielded some needed impact as participants gained needed skills to effectively provide support during mediation.

3. Conflict Sensitive Reporting: As the fourth estate of the realm, the media plays a key role in either stoking conflicts or educating people on the need for peaceful co-existence. It is in this direction that this project strengthened the capacity of selected media practitioners in seven conflict affected communities across two regions (Upper East and Northern Regions). Some of the conflict affected communities included, Bunkrungu, Bawku, Bimbilla, Yendi, Tamale and Bolgatanga. Journalists were taken through conflict sensitive report, and how to avoid sensationalism during conflict situation, and implications of filing stories based on rumors and from unverifiable sources.



Figure 1: Media practitioners in a group activity during the training Programme in Bolga.

Outcome: The training has contributed significantly in improving the level of professionalism on conflict reporting.

Table 2: Number and Gender Disaggregation of Participants

Gender	No. of Participants	Percentage (%)
Male	45	75%
Female	15	25%
Total	60	100%

Thematic Area 2: Support to Peaceful Elections in 2016:

The very small margins of victory in the 2008 (40,000 votes) and 2012 elections generated some pockets of violence, with the results of the 2012 elections being challenged at the Supreme Court. It was therefore largely accurate to predict that the 2016 general election was going to be keenly contested with potential incidence of violence. Incidences and dynamics leading to the election gave credence to this apprehension. First, there was the unending agitation on the credibility of the Voters Register, the primary document on which the election will be conducted. Secondly, there was the real possibility that for the first time in Ghana's 4th Republic, a sitting President might not get a second term or the main opposition party might not get in power for three consecutive terms.⁵ Pragmatic and catalytic interventions needed to be put in place to avert any potential violence.

Interventions:

⁵ Since Ghana returned to democratic rule in 1992, Jerry John Rawlings and the National Democratic Congress (NDC) served two terms (1992-2001). The opposition NPP won the 2000 general election led by John Kufour. After 8 years (2001-2009), the NDC with John Evans Atta-Mills wrestled power back from the NPP. Mills died some six months to election and was succeeded by John Mahama his vice President. Mahama then won the 2012 election. Though the NDC is serving 8 years (2009-2017), John Mahama is serving his first term as President. If he wins, the NDC will be in power whilst the NPP in opposition for 12 consecutive years, unprecedented in Ghana's 4th republic. Should Mahama lose, he becomes the first sitting President in Ghana's history to have lost a second term bid. If Nana Akuffu-Addo of the NPP loses, there is the likelihood the party might not reconsider him for the 2020 elections.

1. **Engagement with the Media:** As the fourth estate of the realm, and cognizant of the role media has played in fomenting conflicts in places like Rwanda, the NPC in collaboration with the Ghana Journalist Association, the umbrella body of Journalist in Ghana, engaged the media on best practices to reducing election related tensions and disputes. The NPC led the media to review its work in the 2012 general election, teasing out the best practices and the not so good practices, with a view to strategizing for election 2016. In all, some 30 participants drawn from the print and electronic media participated in this event.



Figure 2: Rev. Amoh Darko (4th from right), Board Member of the NPC reading out guidelines for media reportage following the engagement with the media.

Outcome: The two-day engagement ended with the development of a media framework to guide media practitioners on sensitive reportage during the electioneering period to reduce the likelihood of the media serving as a conduit for electoral or politically related conflict.

Table 3: Number and Gender Disaggregation of Participants

Gender	No. of Participants	Percentage (%)
Male	23	77%
Female	7	23%
Total	30	100%

2. **Engagement with Civil Society Organizations (CSOs):** Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) are critical partners in any democracy, complementing as well as serving as a watchdog to government. In emerging democracies like Ghana, they play a key role in ensuring a peaceful, credible and transparent elections. Indeed, the Coalition of Domestic Election Observers (CODEO) in their *Final Report on Ghana's 2012 Presidential and Parliamentary Elections* indicated that CSOs played a crucial role in public sensitization thereby contributing to a peaceful election. On the backdrop of this, the NPC engaged selected CSOs in the Northern Region, Tamale to review their support to the 2012 election and identify areas of improvement for the 2016 election. One main issue that came up was the lack of communication from the EC. As people who educated the populace on their rights and responsibilities, there were times that they needed information but did not know who to speak with since the EC did not have a communication or public relations unit.

Outcome: This engagement and many other similar seminars, led the EC to eventually create a Communication Unit and appoint a Communication Director. This improved the interface between the CSOs and EC in the area of communication. This enabled CSOs to carry out public education and also quash misinformation perpetrated by self-seeking individuals, thereby contributing to a peaceful election.

Table 4: Number and Gender Disaggregation of Participants

Gender	No. of Participants	Percentage (%)
Male	17	63%
Female	10	37%
Total	27	100%

3. **Engagement with Governance Institutions:** Conducting elections is a multi-stakeholder affair. Apart from the Election management body, many other institutions of state such as the Police Service, the National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE) among others play a crucial role before, during and after the election. In this regard, the NPC engaged Governance Institutions including the Electoral Commission (EC), the Police Service, the NCCE, the National Media Commission (NMC), the Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ), National Security among others, to review the 2012 election with the view to strategize for 2016. One issue that came up quite strongly in this engagement was that, these institutions felt the level of cooperation and coordination between them and the Electoral Commission was quite weak. There were times the EC came up with guidelines that had security implications but the security agencies were not in the know. They therefore called for a better level of coordination in the lead up to the 2016 general elections. The EC noted this and promised to work on it.

Outcome: Following from this engagement and many others organized by other stakeholders, all bordering on getting the EC to work better with other institutions in the conduct of polls, the EC heeded to this and even attempted to form a Steering Committee which was made up of various institutions of state. Albeit this was resisted and ultimately abandoned, it was a signal that these engagements were yielding dividends and the EC was willing to engage more.

Table 5: Number and Gender Disaggregation of Participants

Gender	No. of Participants	Percentage (%)
Male	12	75%
Female	4	25%
Total	16	100%

4. Engagement with Political Parties: In a multi-party democracy like Ghana, Political Parties are key stakeholders. As the foremost beneficiaries of elections, Political Parties often adopt all means to win election including threat or use of violence. The lead up to the 2016 election led to the proliferation of political vigilante groups like ‘Invincible Forces’, ‘Bolga Bull Dogs’, ‘Azorka Boys’, ‘Kandahar Boys’ among a litany of others. There were clashes sometimes leading to destruction of life and property. Since all these vigilante groups were affiliated to Political Parties or powerful persons within Political Parties, the NPC found it prudent to engage senior level party officials (Chairpersons and General Secretaries) to impress on them to disband these groups. It also took the opportunity to impress upon the parties to use laid down channels like the Inter-Party Advisory Committee (IPAC) to deal with any issues it has with the EC rather than using the media.



Figure 3: NPC Engagement with Political Parties

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Outcome: The engagement with the Political Party ended with a pledge from the Parties to refrain from violence and admonish their supporters to do same. This public commitment, by these parties, though a gesture, contributed to the success of the 2016 election which was largely incidence free.

Table 6: Number and Gender Disaggregation of Participants

Gender	No. of Participants	Percentage (%)
Male	26	87%
Female	4	13%
Total	30	100%

Thematic Area 3: Women and Youth in Peacebuilding:

The global statistics for female participation in negotiation and mediation is staggeringly poor. It is estimated that, only **two women** in history; **Miriam Coronel Ferrer** of the Philippines and **Tzipi Livni** of Israel have ever served as chief negotiators, and only **one woman**; Coronel Ferrer has ever signed a final peace accord as chief negotiator.⁶ The situation is not different in Ghana. The major mediation efforts have either been led solely by men, like the Committee of Eminent Chiefs leading the mediation effort in Dagbon or signatories to peace accords are males. The Governing Board and Regional Councils of the National Peace Councils are also male dominated.⁷ The NPC has since identified the low level of women and youth participation as gap that needed to be filled.

Intervention:

1. Training for Women and Youth in Conflict affected areas: Cognizant of the low levels of women and youth participation in peacebuilding and mediation efforts in Ghana, the NPC as a starting point has identified some 90 women and youth in some nine conflict affected areas. The decision to focus on capacity building was as a result of a Baseline Study the NPC conducted in 2014 to ascertain the level of participation of women and youth in Peacebuilding and what was hindering it if it was low. Inadequate capacity was one of the factors identified.



Figure 4: Training for Women and Youth in Ho

Outcome:

Table 7: Number and Gender Disaggregation of Participants

⁶ <https://www.cfr.org/interactive/womens-participation-in-peace-processes>

⁷ For instance, the 13-member Governing Board of the NPC has only one female, and this is because the Act establishing the Council enjoins the President to appoint two persons one of which must be a woman. Youth are missing both at the National and Regional levels.

Gender	No. of Participants	Percentage (%)
Male	26	43%
Female	34	57%
Total	60	100%

2. Review of National Action Plan on UN Security Council Res. 1325 (GHANAP 1325): following the adoption of Resolution 1325 (UNSCR 1325) in October 2000, Member states were obliged to develop a National Action Plan to enable it to play its role in addressing peace and security issues, about women and girls, because of the disproportionate and unique impact of armed conflict on women and girls. In October 2012, Ghana launched its version of the resolution known as the Ghana National Action Plan, (GHANAP 1325). Since the GHANAP had been in operation for some 4 years, it was prudent to review its implementation to determine areas of success, challenges and opportunities. This project therefore supported with the recruitment of a consultant to undertake this review. The consultants have duly conducted the review assessment.

Outcome: A key recommendation from this study is that, there was the need for deliberate attempt and even policy to ensure that women were included in peace processes and not only seen as victims of war. This recommendation was taken up by the Ghana National Gender Policy. The review has also contributed in the increased advocacy for women empowerment not only in peace and security but in other aspects of life such as political participation and representation.

Thematic Area 4: Training for Traditional and Religious Leaders in Mediation:

Traditional and Religious leaders are often the first point of call during conflict. This is because, every village in Ghana has a chief, but not the presence of Police or the Judicial system. They thus play a key role in mediating conflicts among communities. As part of efforts to mediate in the Dagbon Chieftaincy conflict for instance, the government constituted three eminent traditional leaders to lead in the mediation efforts. However, there are still a critical number of chiefs that required training in other to mediate or arbitrate on conflicts brought to their courts.

Intervention:

The NPC with UNDP-EU support, strengthened the capacity of some 90 chiefs and Queen mothers in mediation and conflict prevention. The NPC with UNDP-Ghana’s support had developed a Training Manual for Traditional and Religious Manual. This manual was therefore used for the training. The engagements were held in 3 regions, the Upper East in the Northern part of the Country, the Western and Central Regions in the South of the country.



Figure 4: A Queen Mother making a point during training for traditional leaders in Bolga in the Upper East Region of Ghana

Outcome:

Mediation capacity of trained traditional leaders enhanced. Some Paramount Queen Mothers and Chiefs have given indication that this training has greatly improved their mediation skills

Table 8: Number and Gender Disaggregation of Participants

Gender	No. of Participants	Percentage (%)
Male	54	60%
Female	36	40%
Total	90	100%

Thematic Areas 5: Furnishing Regional Peace Councils:

Though the Regional and District Peace Councils are endowed with great human resources, the lack of logistics often hampered their efficiency. For instance, following the establishment of the Council, some lacked basic office furnishing like tables and chairs, equipment like laptop computers, photocopiers printers among others. This made work difficult. Some regions even indicated that, people who visited their offices to request for mediation intervention could barely be accommodated. Some have to resort to printing/photocopying highly sensitive/confidential documents in cafes or through colleagues which is not germane for mediation.

Intervention:

Through this project, 5 Regional Peace Councils have been furnished with office equipment and furniture. The five Regional offices are Northern, Eastern, Central, Greater Accra and the Central Regions. UNDP-Ghana also supported the five other regions (Brong Ahafo, Western, Volta, Ashanti and Upper East Regions) with similar office equipment and furniture. The items supplied to these regions include laptops, projectors, desktop computers and its accessories, office furniture and desk. A media event was organized by the NPC to officially receive the items from UNDP and the EU Delegation to Ghana. The Press event was jointly addressed by the NPC, EU and the UNDP.



Mr. Paolo Salvia, Charge d'affair of the EU Delegation to Ghana (Left) presenting a laptop to the Chairman of the NPC, Rev. Prof. E. Asante

Table 9: Quantity of Equipment/Furniture for a region

IT EQUIPMENT	QUANTITY	FURNITURE	QUANTITY
Laptop	2	Office Desk	2
MFP Printer	1	Office Chair	2
Desktop PC	2	Visitors Chair	4
Networking	1	Office Cabinet	1
Antivirus	2		
UPD	2		
Projector	1		
Power Extension Board	4		

Outcome: The provision of furniture and equipment have impacted positively on the work of the Peace Council.

Specific information on: gender; Human rights, environment and natural resource related activities/targets:

Gender sensitivity was built into each of the programme. In fact, deliberate interventions were targeted at women who were least represented in the peace and security sphere, particularly during mediation. In most instances, some institutions that had more than one participant, were enjoined to be gender sensitive by bringing at least a woman. In most instances, it was done. This helped in shaping a wider perspective, since the discussions had the views of both gender. There was also programmes that targeted women, an often-neglected group in mediation.

3. Impact of the project activities:

The project has made meaningful contributions to the overall technical and operational capacity of and skills of NPC, RPCs and DPCs. The operational capacity of the NPC improved with the purchase and supply of office furniture and equipment to key Regional and National offices. Technically, the trainings provided to the NPC and RPCs in Mediation improved the ability of the NPC to respond to conflict and threats.

This has complemented other efforts to strengthen the National Peace Architecture (NPC) and made it more robust particularly in mediation. All ten newly constituted Regional Peace Councils Boards have been able to initiate and sustain mediation processes in their respective regions. UNDP and the EU's support has contributed to an increased awareness (37%) and trust (64%) of Ghanaians in the National, Regional and District Peace Council's (N/R/DPCs) ability to prevent and mediate in violent conflicts.

Additionally, the capacity and skills of local actors; traditional and religious leaders; civil society actors particularly the participation of women and youth; to initiate and sustain mediation and conflict resolution processes using their convening and moral authority has been improved. This coupled with the improved capacity and skills of Peace Councils to coordinate and harmonies the activities of peace actors have resulted in better relationships amongst architecture members and fostered collaborations on peace building interventions.

Of notable example is the coordinated promotion of peace at community and national levels through education and dialogue engagements during Ghana's 2012 and 2016 general elections. The Peace Council in collaboration with traditional and religious leaders, civil society and local actors promulgated the need for peaceful elections ensuring that all citizens understood their responsibility in maintaining a peaceful environment. These efforts contributed to the peaceful general elections in 2012 and 2016.

1. Challenges in implementation

- **Specific challenges and measures taken to overcome these**

The bureaucratic nature of Government institutions was a challenge. This was overcome by close working relationship with the NPC. Not waiting for them to bring forth their request but also initiating and supporting the process.

- **Lessons learned**

The need for a sustainable exit plan to ensure feasible consolidation of gains made under the project.

2. Briefly describe next steps scheduled/foreseen

Continuous engagement with peace actors to promote and facilitate peace messaging and interventions.

3. Brief note on importance and significance of the initiative has for the country

- **UNDP /EU perspective**

Maintaining peace and security is an important priority for both UNDP and the EU. Particularly given the inextricable nexus between peace and development. This initiative is especially relevant given our experience that peace can never be imposed but should emanate from the people. This approach is used by the West Africa Insider Mediators concept as it sought to drive peace through national actors. The initiative was timely and essential as it provided various stakeholders with the platform to better understand their role and contributions towards ensuring a peaceful election. These insider mediators have a better understanding of conflict, its actors, and dynamics and are therefore more likely to succeed in its transformation. The ability for the National Peace Council to deliver on their mandate was also significantly improved not only through the technical capacity development but also operational capacity with the provision of much needed logistics. These achievements are made possible by the EU/UNDP collaboration and commitment to “Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.” SDG 16.

4. Visibility

The executing agency the National Peace Council has done its very best to give the needed visibility to the UNDP and the EU. They have at every opportune time mentioned it. Banners were always printed embossing the logos of the two organizations (UNDP and EU). The media also gave extensive coverage to activities of the NPC which was supported by the EU.

- **Specific information as per the Guidance on visibility to the UNCT**

Some websites and photos below



Figure 5: Dialogue session with Political Parties on election 2012 with a view to strategizing for election 2016



Figure 6 Dialogue session with Political Parties on election 2012 with a view to strategizing for election 2016

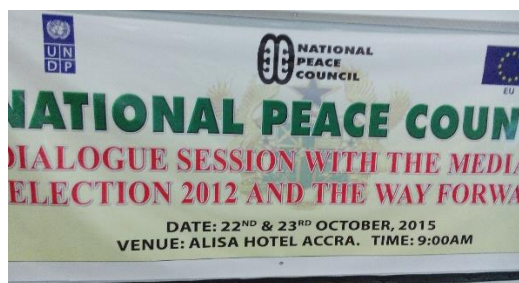


Figure 7: Banner depicting EU-UNDP support for Dialogue session with Media on their role in election 2012 and the way forward.



Figure 8 Photo 5: A Board member of the National Peace Council Rev. Dr. Nii Amo Darko reading out framework for media reporting developed by Journalist at the Dialogue session with Media on their role in election 2012 and the way forward.



Figure 9: Election Review with Civil Society Organizations in Wa in the Upper West Region of Ghana.



Figure 10: Figure 5: Election Review with Civil Society Organizations in Wa in the Upper West Region of Ghana.



Figure 11: Figure 6: Figure 5: Election Review with Civil Society Organizations in Wa in the Upper West Region of Ghana.



Figure 12: Mr. Paolo Salvia, Charge d'affair of the EU Delegation to Ghana (Left) presenting a laptop to the Chairman of the NPC, Rev. Prof. E. Asante



Figure 13: Figure 3: Banner depicting EU-UNDP support for training of women and youth in peacebuilding.



Figure 14: Training for Women and Youth in Ho in the Volta Region



Figure 15: Training for Women and Youth in Tamale in the Northern Region.



Figure 16: Training for traditional leaders in the Upper East Region.

- **Attach supporting information – web links, news clippings, speeches i/ publications etc.**

Weblinks to some activities, giving UNDP-EU Visibility.

<https://www.graphic.com.gh/news/general-news/peace-council-initiates-peace-building-in-bimbilla-bunkpurugu.html>

<http://www.ghananewsagency.org/social/npc-assists-media-develop-peaceful-election-coverage-framework-96275>

<http://www.ghanaiantimes.com.gh/ghana-ranks-4th-on-the-2016-global-peace-index/>

<http://citifmonline.com/2016/10/15/dont-sacrifice-truth-for-political-expediency-peace-council-to-journalists/>

<http://starrfmonline.com/2017/07/10/uer-lack-of-succession-plans-fuel-conflicts-peace-ccil/>

<https://www.graphic.com.gh/news/general-news/undp-urges-csos-to-help-sustain-ghana-s-peace.html>

<http://www.ghananewsagency.org/social/chief-calls-for-better-conditions-of-service-for-journalists-126663>

<https://www.ghanaweb.com/GhanaHomePage/economy/artikel.php?ID=612727>

<https://www.graphic.com.gh/news/general-news/peace-council-initiates-peace-building-in-bimbilla-bunkpurugu.html>

<http://www.ghanaweb.com/GhanaHomePage/politics/Don-t-owe-allegiance-to-any-political-party-392772>

<http://www.ghananewsagency.org/social/npc-assists-media-develop-peaceful-election-coverage-framework-96275>

<http://newsghana.com.gh/peace-council-meet-the-press-on-2016-election/>

<http://www.gh.undp.org/content/ghana/en/home/presscenter/articles/2017/11/23/undp-eu-supports-national-and-regional-peace-councils-with-office-logistics-.html>

<http://www.ghananewsagency.org/social/undp-eu-presents-office-logistics-to-peace-council-125352>

<http://dailyheritage.com.gh/?p=9544>

5. Budget

- **Expenses – please provide detailed information as per your Work Plan**

JULY 2015- JUNE 2016 ANNUAL WORK PLAN			
#	Key Activities	Amount (USD)	Actual (USD)
1.	Training for Board, staff of National Peace Council in the detection of Early warning signals in the prevention of violent conflicts.	17,400	16,138.44
2.	Forum to strengthen the capacities of women and youth in the area of peacebuilding.	10,573.6	9,267.37
3.	Strengthen the Capacities of women and youth in 3 conflict affected areas.	7,200	7,135.47
4.	Conduct Review Survey on women and youth participation in the National Peace Architecture.	8,000	
5.	Engaging the media on best media practices for reducing electoral tensions and disputes with focus on the Northern Region of Ghana.	10,140	11,664.91
6.	Public Awareness Raising towards election 2016	23,600	
7.	Train NPC Board and staff on strategies to detect electoral violence	13,560	11,100.00
8.	Workshop on Stakeholders, including traditional leaders, the Judiciary, Police, EC, NMC and their roles in ensuring a peaceful 2016 general election.	15,880	37,811.44
	Total	106,354	93,117.63
JULY 2016- JUNE 2017 ANNUAL WORK PLAN			
#	Key Activities	Amount (USD)	Actual (USD)
1.	Workshop to strengthen the capacity of traditional leaders in mediation and peacebuilding.	26,100	38,137.22
2.	Procure office equipment for Regional Peace Councils.	50,000	53,097.07
3.	Provide assistance to strengthen the capacity of women and youth in at least 3 conflict affected areas	30,000	21,895.99
4.	Train the Governing Board of the NPC in conflict prevention and mediation, to enable them to mediate in actual and potential conflicts.	20,000	27,307.13
5.	Workshop on Stakeholders, including traditional leaders, the Judiciary, Police, EC, NMC and Members of Parliament on promoting a peaceful election in the lead up to the 2016 general elections.	30,000	23,258.63

	Direct Project Cost (DPC) 3%	3,900	2,455.74
	Total	160,000	166,151.78
SEPTEMBER 2017- MAY 2018 ANNUAL			
#	Key Activities	Amount (USD)	Actual (USD)
1.	Engaging the media on conflict sensitive reporting.	10,000	17,551.05
2.	Training for Board, Staff of NPC and CSOs on mediation and dialogue	20,000	18,189.33
3.	strengthen the capacity of existing women and youth platform in at least 3 conflict affected areas (Including a documentary on how women and youth are utilising knowledge gained)	30,000	13,590.25
4.	Workshop on Conducting a post-election experiences	17,600	13,715.60
	Direct Project Cost (DPC) 3%	2,400	14,798.66
	GMS		7,750.42
	Totals	80,000	85,595.31
	Grand Total	346,354	344,864.72

6. Testimonials

Thematic area 1: Capacity Building:

One of the beneficiaries from the Ashanti Region, Ms. Justina Kuntaa has had this to say;

Some of the Council members who initially did not know or understand how conflict tools are used to analyze conflicts are now able analyze and better appreciate conflict analysis (after the training course) and this has enhanced the way we do our mediation.

In the same vein, Alhaji Suallah Quandoh of the Brong Ahafo Regional Peace Councils notes that, the training; *has greatly enhanced my capacity in the way I understand and mediate in conflict. Before participating in the mediation training for instance, I did not have in-depth knowledge on the relevance of conflict analysis in mediation. Following this training and other forms of support I have received, the members of the Brong Ahafo Regional Peace Council and myself analyse and intervene appropriately in conflicts. For instance, before we intervened in the Nkoranza chieftaincy succession dispute, we had to understand the dynamics of the conflict, the actors as well as the interest. With this information, we were able to intervene effectively and as at now, the conflict has been resolved."*

Hajia Telli a Board Member of the Northern Regional Peace Council indicated that;

the training support I received has greatly sharpened my conflict analysis and mediation skills. With more of such trainings, I and my colleagues will be equipped to deal with the ever-changing phase and dynamics of conflict.

Mr. Frederick Awuni the Upper East Regional Correspondent for Citi Fm observed that;

The training has really shaped the way I report on conflict now. I try to get information from the Police and other credible sources before putting it on air. I also try to focus on the positive things the actors have in common rather than relying on the negatives.

Similarly, William Nlanjerbor Jalulah of A1 Radio in Bolga also noted that from the training;

I realized that, my role as a journalist goes beyond merely conveying information about the conflict, but it is my duty to support in finding peace. In this regard therefore, I always give prominence to the mediation intervention of the NPC.

Thematic Area 2: Support to Peaceful Elections in 2016:

Thematic Area 4: Training for Traditional and Religious Leaders in Mediation:

The Paramount Queen mother of the Sakoti Traditional Area of the Upper East Region and President of the National Paramount Queens Mother's Association of Ghana, **Pognaba Namalteng Danig Sugri I** had this to say when contacted on the impact of the training;

Previously, I thought mediation was all about just bringing people together to get issues resolved. But following this training, I am able to determine the issues, I am able to engage the people better, I no longer impose my decisions on them, but rather give them the opportunity to dialogue and find their own solution....

Thematic Areas 5: Furnishing Regional Peace Councils:

Rev. Fr. Thaddeus Kuusah, Regional Executive Secretary for the Northern Region had this to say about the projectors procured for his office;

The projector has been useful in our outreach programmes. Initially, we used to rent projectors (ranging from GHC50.00 to GHC90.00) for use which were sometimes not compatible with our computers. We now use that money for other beneficial things.

Similarly, the Regional Executive Secretary for the Central Region Alhaji Sulley Sumani indicated that;

Our office is friendlier now than before. I receive visitors with adequate sitting places for them. Initially, we asked our National Service Persons to release their seats for visitors. We were usually in crisis when a meeting involved more than six persons/participants. When a meeting involved youth for instance and they were more than six, then some of them will have to be stand.

Others report that, because of this support, they no longer print sensitive documents in public places as well as able to file relevant documents in the file cabinet for future use.

Please fill in the table

Country	Training of Trainers ToT	Skill Building SB	Accompaniment and dialogue	I4P	Impact / key achievement	Challenges and Lessons Learned	Exit – way forward
Ghana	2015-2018 Strengthening the capacity of Ghana’s Peace Architecture members in Conflict Mediation, Negotiations and Dialogue Number of trainings: 1 (Training for Women and Youth in Conflict affected areas) Number of people trained: 60 Target in numbers Women: 10 Other: 26 (Men) youth: Male 26, Female 24	2015-2018 Number of SB: 4 1- Training of Board and Staff of 3 RPCs 2- Training of Female Board Members 3- Conflict Sensitive Reporting 4- Training for chiefs & queen on mediation. Number of people: 211 Target in numbers Women: 79 Other: 132 (men) youth: No available disaggregated data.	2015-2018 Number of training 0 Number of people 0 Number of dialogue: 3 1. Engagement with media 2. Engagement with CSO 3. Engagement with political parties Number of people: 87	2015-2018 Description of activity: Multi-stakeholder engagement with the Election management bodies such as the Police Service, the National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE), Electoral Commission (EC), the National Media Commission (NMC), the Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ), National Security among others, to strategize for a better level of coordination in the lead up to the 2016 general elections. levels of engagement: National	Description/source/data 1. Improved capacity of the various stakeholders to promote a peaceful environment 2. Increased number of women and youth with the capacity and knowledge to engage in peacebuilding	Challenges: Bureaucratic nature of Government institutions (NPC) • Lessons learned The need for a sustainable exit plan to ensure feasible consolidation of gains made under the project. Consciously disaggregate data for various participants especially youth.	Continuous engagement with peace actors to promote and facilitate peace messaging and interventions

			<p>Any other accompaniment – in numbers: N/A</p> <p>Target in numbers / activities lead by women youth other: N/A</p>	<p>People /number: 4 females and 12 males.</p>	<p>ng and mediation efforts.</p> <p>3. Improved communication and understanding among the various stakeholders on issues of elections.</p> <p>(Source: Testimonies Media reports, NPC report)</p>		
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Expenditure Report			
1. AWP JULY 2015- JUNE 2016 ANNUAL WORK PLAN – INSIDER MEDIATION PROJECT			
Expenditure	Description	Unit (USD)	Total (USD)
1.1 Consultancy	Resource person to train the Board, of National Peace Council (NPC) in the detection of Early warning	3,011.29	12,460.11

	Resource person to facilitate the media engagement	1,574.80	
	Resource person to facilitate dialogue Civil Society Organizations	1,574.80	
	Resource person to facilitate dialogue among political parties and for traditional & religious authorities	1,312.34	
	Resource person to strengthen the capacities of women and youth	1,837.27	
	Resource person to train NPC board in Ghana	3,149.61	
1.2 Travel and DSA	Domestic Air Travel	1,246.42	25,449.67
	(Local) Daily Subsistence Allowance	16,657.19	
	Other Travel related expense	7,546.06	
1.3 Conference Package and Training Cost	Venue for training the Board, of National Peace Council (NPC) in the detection of Early warning	8,261.90	50,851.05
	Venue for media engagement	5,590.65	
	Venue for the dialogue among Civil Society Organizations	3,742.93	
	Venue for dialogue among political parties and traditional leaders.	10,495.30	
	Venue for capacity building for women and youth	5,298.20	
	Cost of training of counterparts	17,462.07	
1.4 stationery and logistics	Stationery and other supplies for dialogues/engagement/trainings.	1,619.55	4,356.80
	Printing of banners and other workshop material	2,737.25	
Subtotal		93,117.63	93,117.63
2. JULY 2016- JUNE 2017 ANNUAL WORK PLAN – INSIDER MEDIATION PROJECT			
2.1 Consultancy	Fees to resource person to train the Governing Board of the NPC in conflict prevention and mediation	2,639.40	4,837.20
	Fees to resource person to build the capacity of traditional leaders in mediation and peacebuilding.	2,197.80	
2.2 Travel and DSA	Domestic Air Travel	7,745.22	23,888.07
	DSA (monitoring and evaluation)	11,630.75	
	Vehicle Rental	1,149.17	
	Other travel related expense (incl. fuel)	3,362.93	

2.3 Office Equipment and Furniture	Purchase of furniture for the National Peace Council (NPC)	8221.69	50,844.65
	Purchase of Information and Communications Technology equipment for the NPC	42622.96	
2.4 Conference Package and Training Cost	Promoting Peaceful election in the lead up to the 2016 elections	19,208.98	79,358.43
	Training of the Governing Board of the NPC in conflict prevention and mediation	25,256.72	
	Strengthening the capacity of traditional leaders in mediation and peacebuilding.	24,604.52	
	Training of women & youth in at least 3 conflict affected areas	10,288.21	
2.5 Stationery and Logistics	Stationery and other supplies for dialogues/engagement/trainings.	3,172.48	4,767.69
	Printing of banners and other workshop material	1,595.21	
2.6 GMS & DPC	GMS	920.85	2,455.74
	DPC	1,534.89	
Sub-total		166,151.78	166,151.78
3. 2017- JUNE 2018 ANNUAL WORK PLAN – INSIDER MEDIATION PROJECT			
3.1 Consultancy	Consultancy fee - Media on conflict sensitive reporting.	893.00	16,402.50
	Consultancy fee - Training for Board, Staff of NPC and CSOs on mediation and dialogue	893.00	
	Consultancy fee - Strengthen the capacity of existing women and youth platform	900.90	
	Consultancy - conducting a workshop on electoral violence	13,715.60	
3.2 Travel and DSA	Domestic Air Travel	701.04	13,731.52
	DSA (monitoring and evaluation)	9,040.52	
	Other travel related expense (incl. fuel)	3,989.96	
3.3 Conference Package and Training Cost	Media engagement on conflict sensitive reporting.	6705.11	30,954.00
	Residential conference package to train Board, Staff of NPC and CSOs on mediation and dialogue	13454.14	
	Workshop on electoral violence	4623.32	

	Strengthening the capacity of existing women and youth platform	6,171.42	
3.4 Stationery and Logistics	Workshop on electoral violence	1958.21	1,958.21
3.5 GMS & DPC	GMS	7,750.42	22,549.08
	DPC	14,798.66	
Subtotal		85,595.31	85,595.31
<i>Project Implementation Cost</i>			<i>319,859.90</i>
<i>Admin. Charges (DPC + GMS)</i>			<i>25,004.82</i>
<i>Grand Total</i>			<i>344,864.72</i>

ⁱ Remarks by UN Resident Coordinator, Christine Evans-Klock during the West Africa Insider Mediators Workshop.

**Date: Wednesday, 1st June 2016,
Venue: Fiesta Royale Hotel, Accra-Ghana**

The Head of the EU Delegation to Ghana, His Excellency Ambassador, William Hanna,
The Chairman of the National Peace Council, Reverend. Professor Emmanuel Asante,
Participants of the Insider Mediation Workshop,
Ladies and Gentlemen.

It is a great honor to be with you this morning.

One of the objectives of the United Nations is to maintain international peace and security. This is because development, respect for the fundamental rights and dignity of persons, which are core to the work of the UN are best achieved in a peaceful society. Throughout its quest for peace, the UN has gathered from experience that peace can never be imposed. It must emanate from the people. The role of others is to facilitate and not own the process. This is why I find the West Africa Insider Mediators concept and workshop which seeks to drive peace through national actors very relevant. These insider mediators have a better understanding of conflict, its actors, and dynamics and are therefore more likely to succeed in its transformation.

The success with which the National Peace Council of Ghana, had prevented and mediated in conflicts is a further testament of the importance of insider mediators. The National and Regional Peace Councils have maintained a high level of trust in the eyes of many Ghanaian to the extent that they are called upon to mediate in every dispute in the country, some of which are even outside the mandate of the council.

Your Excellency, ladies and gentlemen, the continuous relevance of these insider mediators is contingent on their ability to deliver on their mandate. As we are all very much aware, mediation is an art which if not well mastered could end up stoking the conflict rather than transforming it. It is in this light that I wish to commend the joint UNDP-EU support, for committing some resources in the strengthening of the capacity of the governing Boards of the three Northern Regional Peace Councils in mediation and peacebuilding. Coincidentally, these three regions have some of the violent conflicts in the country. Other mediators like chiefs and religious leaders have had their capacity in mediation strengthened with this UNDP-EU support.

In my visits and interaction with the governing Board of the Northern Regional Peace Council and other key stakeholders in the region, I have come to appreciate the depth of knowledge and experience as well as leverage these members possess in mediation. What remains a challenge is the physical logistics to translate these attributes into reality. For instance, the Northern Regional Board relies on the vehicle of individual members to move to a conflict area for mediation. This I am well informed is not peculiar to the Northern Region but the same situation prevails in all the other eight (8) regional offices. This is a deficit that needs to be plugged if these insider mediators at the grassroot level are to be effective, since there is emphasis on conflict prevention through early warning and early response.

Ladies and gentlemen, the effectiveness and proactivity of these insider mediators is crucial this election year. The stakes are already high in the lead up to the November 7th Polls and we will need these insider mediators particularly those at the regions and districts to work to forestall any political and election related violence. The UNDP with support from USAID is providing support in further strengthening the capabilities of the Regional Peace Councils in the prevention of election related violence as well establishing an early warning and response system for the Peace Council.

Once again, as you deliberate, I encourage you to explore means through which these insider mediators will be supported not only with knowledge of mediation practices, though important but also the logistics that they need to carry out their mandates.

Thank you.