



Annual Work Plan



ENHANCING REPRESENTATION AND PARTICIPATION

UNDAF Outcome: By 2010, capacity for equitable and participatory governance systems made equitable at all levels and guided by human rights principles

Expected CP Outcome: By 2010, more effective participation of central and local institutions and civil society for good decentralised governance

Expected CP Output:

Output 1.1: Increased capacity among decision makers and communities about public participation in local governance

Output 1.2: Increased participation of civil society organisations in policy formulation and implementation, with emphasis on the poor and the vulnerable

Output 1.3: Enhanced transparency and accountability in governance

Links to National Priorities (GPRS II):

- 5.5.2 Enhancing Decentralization
- 5.5.6 Fighting Corruption and Economic Crimes
- 5.5.7 Empowering Women
- 5.5.9 Promoting Civic Responsibility

Implementing Partners: Electoral Commission (EC)

Responsible Parties: Council of State, National Council on Persons with Disabilities (NCPD), Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD), National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE), Public Procurement Authority (PPA), Ghana Anti-Corruption Coalition (GACC), National African Peer Review Mechanism Governing Council (NAPRM-GC), Domestic Violence and Victims Support (DOVVSU), Ministry of Women and Children's Affairs (MOWAC)

Narrative


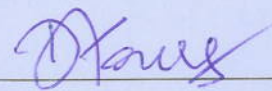
Ghana's democratic gains over the past decade and a half make it one of the few functioning democracies in Africa. Though it has a decentralisation policy and structure in place, the challenge has been how to operationalise it to enhance true grassroots participation in decision making and ensure transparency and accountability, bearing in mind that transparency is not a given. This annual workplan (AWP) complements others within the Governance group and addresses outcome 6, country programme outputs 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 of the UNDAF. 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). It aims to promote democratic governance through support to the decentralisation process, deepening representation and enhancing participation, transparency and accountability.

Building on previous experience and on-going initiatives by governmental and non-governmental institutions, the strategy rests on the identified need for a multi-disciplinary and sectoral approach to address the issue and related challenges such as low public appreciation and participation, inadequate institutional capacity and inter-institution collaboration. In this regard, various state and non-state institutions have been brought together to work synergistically to provide support to the decentralisation process, provide support to the Electoral Commission and NCCE to enhance the electoral process, deepen public appreciation, interest and participation in the local level elections and governance process through intensive civic education, and thereby promote transparency and accountability. Special attention is paid in this AWP to the role of CSOs to strengthen their involvement at all levels. In implementing activities under this AWP, positive synergies and complementarities with other programmes within UNDP and other external agencies will be sought and pursued.

UK
BC

Programme Period: January-December 2010
 Programme Component: _____
 Intervention Title: Enhancing Representation and Participation
 Budget Code: _____
 Duration: 1 year

Estimated annualized budget: US\$ 703,500
 Allocated resources: _____
 • Government
 • Regular **(UNDP)** US\$ 703,500
 • Other:

Agreed by the Implementing Partner:  _____
 DEPUTY CHAIRMAN
 FINANCE & ADMINISTRATION
 ELECTORAL COMMISSION
 ACCRA
 Agreed by UNDP:  _____

CPH

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 in-roads 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-emphasized.

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 (Electoral Commission) and Responsible Parties [Council of State, Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD), National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE), Public Procurement Authority (PPA), Ghana Anti-Corruption Coalition (GACC), National African Peer Review Mechanism Governing Council (NAPRM-GC), Domestic Violence and Victims

Support (DOVVSU), and Ministry of Women and Children's Affairs (MOWAC)] as well as Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning.

The SC is co-chaired by the IP - Electoral Commission, 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): Electoral Commission is designated to manage the AWP with the support of the Steering Committee. While the Electoral Commission 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 should designate a project focal person(s) for the day-to-day management for this AWP.

Responsible Parties (RP): Council of State; Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD); National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE); Public Procurement Authority (PPA); Ghana Anti-Corruption Coalition (GACC); National African Peer Review Mechanism Governing Council (NAPRM-GC); Domestic Violence and Victims Support (DOVVSU); and Ministry of Women and Children's Affairs (MOWAC) are accountable for their respective components 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 AWP's together. Hitherto these institutions and AWP's 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: RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

EXPECTED CP OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME				EXECUTING PARTY	Source of Funds	PLANNED BUDGET Budget Description	Total (\$)
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4				
PROMOTING CIVIC EDUCATION:									
1. NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR CIVIC EDUCATION (NCCE)									
<p><i>Target: An increased number of voters, particularly women turning out to vote</i></p> <p><i>Indicator: level of interest in the elections as indicated by the number of radio discussions</i></p>	PUBLIC EDUCATION FOR DLE 2010		X	X		NCCE/EC	TRAC	i) Audio Visuals ii) Hiring of Venues iii) Travel iv) DSA v) IEC materials vi) Catering	80,000
	CAPACITY BUILDING		X	X		NCCE	TRAC	i) Conference Package ii) DSA iii) Travel iv) Coordination	25,000
	Training of 200 newly recruited administrative staff including internal audit staff.		X						
	Procurement of 10 laptop computers and accessories for headquarters and regional offices.		X	X		NCCE	TRAC	i) Procurement of Equipment	15,000
Subtotal									120,000
SUPPORT TO THE ELECTORAL PROCESS									
2. ELECTORAL COMMISSION (EC)									
<p><i>Target: Better election administration by the EC</i></p> <p><i>Indicator: 230 electoral officers completing the AAEA training</i></p>	CAPACITY BUILDING	X				EC	TRAC	i) Conference Package ii) Prod. of Training Materials iii) DSA iv) Travel	60,000
	Election Administration Training (AAEA Intermediate) for 230 Electoral Officers								
	SUPPORT FOR THE ELECTORAL PROCESS	X	X			EC/CERSGIS	TRAC	i) Consultancy ii) Nationwide data capture iii) Training iv) Map production	60,000
Expansion of Geographic Information System									
National data base development									
Sub-Total									60,000
PROMOTING INCLUSIVENESS									
3. NATIONAL COUNCIL ON PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES (NCPD)									
<p><i>Target: A fully functioning Council responding to its constitutional mandate</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 1: Strategic Plan developed</i></p>	Development of Strategic and Communication Plan	X	X			NCPD		i) Consultancy ii) Stakeholders engagement iii) Publications	40,000
	Develop a legislative Instrument for the Act	X	X			NCPD/AG		i) Conference Package ii) DSA iii) Travel iv) Report writing	5,000

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EXPECTED CP OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME				EXECUTING PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Source of Funds	Total (\$)
through a consultative process	Capacity building for Council members and staff	X				NCPD	i) Conference Package ii) DSA iii) Travel	15,000
Indicator 2: Council members fully aware of their mandate and responding adequately	Sub-Total							60,000
PROMOTING TRANSPARENCY AND ANTI-CORRUPTION								
4. GHANA ANTI-CORRUPTION COALITION (GACC)								
<u>Target:</u> To enhance the capacity of the Ghana Anti-Corruption Coalition to prevent and combat corruption	Implementation of Corruption Monitoring Indicators a. Collating information from MMDA's b. Dissemination Workshop c. Publication of findings	X	X	X		MOFEP, AG, CHRAJ, SFO NACOB, PSC PARLIAMENT CDD, GII, PEF BNI, OoP	i) Consultancy- ii) Conference package iii) Publication	15,000
<u>Indicator 1:</u> Report on implementation of corruption monitoring indicators	Enhancing the capacity of Media personnel on investigative reporting a. Develop a training manual b. In collaboration with GJA and PPA train journalist on media reportage on transparency and accountability issues in 4 regions		X	X		GJA, CHRAJ MFWA, CDD GII, PPA, NMC MFWA	i) Equipment ii) Consultancy iii) Conference package iv) Publication	15,000
<u>Indicator 2:</u> Number of media personnel trained in corruption reporting	Skills development and public education for local communities on transparency & accountability in 6 regions	X	X	X		ILGS, LOGNET NCCE, CHRAJ EC, SFO	i) Conference Package ii) Consultancy iii) Travel	20,000
<u>Indicator 3:</u> Number of community meetings organised	UN Anti-Corruption Day a) Public Forum b) Distribution of posters and stickers c) Media advocacy			X		CHRAJ, GII, CDD, IEA, PEF GJA, AG FORB	i) Printing ii) Workshop iii) Media adverts	10,000
Subtotal								60,000
5. PUBLIC PROCUREMENT AUTHORITY (PPA)								
<u>Target:</u> PPA provides improved service delivery to its clients	PUBLIC EDUCATION Impact assessment of PPAs training programmes and communication activities		X	X		PPA	i) Conference Package ii) DSA iii) Travel iv) Publications v) Advocacy	20,000
<u>Indicator:</u> impact assessment completed	Public education on Procurement law in Media (Radio, TV etc)	X	X	X		PPA	i) Air time ii) Produce documentaries iii) Production of jingles	20,000
<u>Indicator 2:</u> number of TV and radio airings on the procurement law	Purchase office Equipment for zonal offices	X				PPA	i) Procurement of ii) Office Equipment	20,000

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EXPECTED CP OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME				EXECUTING PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Source of Funds	Budget Description	Total (\$)
SUPPORT TO THE DECENTRALISATION PROCESS									
6. MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (MLGRD)									
<i>Target: Enhanced participation in local governance and implementation of planned activities.</i>	Development of M&E plans to monitor the MMDAs		X			MLGRD	TRAC	i) Service contract individuals	15,000
<i>Indicators: Completed M&E plans. Reports on orientation/training programmes.</i>	Orientation programme for the newly elected assembly members from the northern region		X			MLGRD	TRAC	i) Conference package ii) DSA iii) T&T	15,000
	Training in ethics and social accountability for selected district assemblies		X			MLGRD	TRAC	i) Conference package ii) DSA iii) T&T	20,000
	Subtotal								50,000
SUPPORT TO THE COUNCIL OF STATE									
7. THE COUNCIL OF STATE									
<i>Target: To provide informed basis for advices to the President on specific issues</i>	Support the Council of State to undertake a study on a subject of strategic importance to the country		X			MLGRD	TRAC	i) Service contract individuals	40,000
	Subtotal								40,000
PROMOTING GRASSROOTS PARTICIPATION									
8. NATIONAL AFRICAN PEER REVIEW MECHANISM- GOVERNING COUNCIL (NAPRM-GC)									
<i>Target</i>							TRAC		
<i>Indicator: 100 DOC members trained in Governance Assessment</i>	Building capacity of 10 APRM Committees in District Governance Assessments		X			NAPRM	TRAC	i) Conference package ii) DSA iii) T&T	20,000
<i>10 Governance Assessment Reports</i>	Undertaking 10 District Governance Assessments in 10 districts			X		NAPRM	TRAC	i) Consultancy services	20,000
<i>10 District Action Plans</i>	10 district assemblies developing District Action Plans to address shortfalls in good governance and effective service delivery			X		NAPRM	TRAC	i) Conference package ii) DSA iii) T&T	20,000
	Subtotal								60,000
SUPPORT TO GENDER EMPOWERMENT									
9. DOVVSU/MOWAC									
<i>Target I: To increase the number of women competing in the 2010 district level elections</i>	Public Education on importance of gender-equality in decision making processes.	X	X	X		MOWAC / NCCE	TRAC		15,000
	Capacity development for potential women leaders to compete for and assume leadership roles.	X	X	X		MOWAC / CSOs	TRAC		15,000

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EXPECTED CP OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME				EXECUTING PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Source of Funds	Budget Description
<i>Indicator 1.1: Number of women nominated to stand for the district level elections</i>	Support national participation in high-level conferences on gender equality and women empowerment	X	X	X		MOWAC/CSOs	TRAC	30,000
	Organise public sensitisation and awareness activities / dialogues on Domestic Violence Act / National Plan of Action for improved sensitivity on gender-based violence / DV issues	X	X	X		DOVVSU/NCCE/MOWA C / CSOs	TRAC	10,000
Sub-Total								70,000
AWP IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND CO-ORDINATION								
	Support to project management (including project evaluation, Staff capacity building, etc.)		X	X	X	UNDP/ Partners	TRAC	10,000
	Monitoring/Field visits		X	X	X	UNDP/ Partners	TRAC	10,000
	Quarterly meetings of partners		X	X	X	UNDP/ Partners	TRAC	6,000
	Audit cost		X	X	X	UNDP	TRAC	4,000
	Subtotal							30,000
TOTAL								
ISS (5%)								
GRAND TOTAL								
							US\$ 670,000.00	
							US\$33,500.00	
							US\$703,500	

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SR