|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **ANNUAL REPORTING FORMAT** | C:\Documents and Settings\eric.opoku\My Documents\My Pictures\UNDP\UNDP LOGO.jpg  Ghana |

**Project**: Consolidating Peace in Ghana **Date**: 15th December 2014

**Implementing Agency:** National Peace Council **Reporting Period**: January 2014 – December 2014

**I. Output Assessment**

| **Output (*extract output from AWP for reporting period*)** | **Indicators (*extract indicators for Outputs being reported on as recorded in AWP*)** | **Target (s)**  **(*extract from AWP*)** | **Results Achieved (*per output for the reporting period. This should include a description of targets achieved in the quarter*)** | **Delivery Rate (*actual expenditures/Disbursement received)\*100*** | **Challenges (state difficulties encountered in implementing activities)** | **Risks & Issues (*check risk and issues log and report on risk encountered during the quarter*)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Output 1.**  Conflict management and early warning systems, including assessment and coordination mechanisms, are operational & institutionalized at national and district levels | % of actions in each Strategic Objective (SO) of the National Peace Council’s mid-term strategy that are achieved (Source: NPC reports)  Number of conflicts that the NPC, RPCs and DPCs intervene directly on (Source: NPC reports) | 20% of actions in each SO of the NPC strategic plan are achieved by end-2014  The national peace architecture intervenes directly in at least 6 conflicts in each of the years 2013 and 2014 | A programs management training workshop for staff in Kumasi  The public relations/communications strategy of the NPC has been developed  A Stocktaking Exercise organized to enable the NPC to learn from its mediation experiences and identify critical next steps that will strengthen its capacity and that of the peace architecture as a whole.  Nine Regional Peace Councils inaugurated (that for Greater Accra Region yet to inaugurated) to help the NPC realize the use of local expertise and knowledge in the resolution of conflicts and peace building at the local level  The NPC has initiated the second phase of its recruitment process to complement its staff capacity  The NPC has intervened in the Bawku chieftaincy conflict culminating in the revival of the Bawku Inter Ethnic Peace Committee (BIEPC) which is expected to play a leading role in the Bawku Peace Process  As part of efforts at resolving the Bawku conflict, the NPC organized a conflict sensitive reporting workshop for media houses and journalists in the three northern regions on conflict sensitive reporting, to enable the media play a positive role in resolving the Bawku conflict and other local conflicts in the three regions.  The NPC has organized a stakeholder engagement with peace Actors and key stakeholders to discuss the Bimbilla Crisis and find ways of forging a sustainable solution to the chieftaincy issue  The NPC has also initiated mediation and dialogue processes to find lasting solutions to the Alavanyo and Nkonya, and Hohoe Conflicts  Dagbon Conflict  A capacity needs assessment of peace architecture members has been completed |  | Lack of staff on the ground, especially in conflict prone areas, is a threat to conflict management and early warning mandate of the NPC  Lack of funds to resource the RPCs to fully play their part in conflict management and peace building  Delays in securing clearance from the Ministry of Finance is a major challenge to the NPC recruiting all needed staff  Actions and inactions of government agencies and functionaries complicates interventions in many conflicts  Delays in securing needed funds affected the intervention in Bimbilla |  |
| **Output 2.**  Critical issues such as electoral violence, violence against women, the role of youth and the use of small arms and light weapons addressed through studies, conflict prevention, management and resolution interventions. | Number of conflict analyses informing peace building interventions (Source: NPC reports) | Six studies on local conflicts and the role of civil society, youth and women in conflict prevention and resolution produced by end-2014 | The NPC has completed a baseline studies on the role of civil society in conflict prevention, particularly the level of participation of women and youth  The Conflict Mapping Report of the whole country has been completed.  The NPC has converted the Conflict Map into an online Digital Map to make it readily available.  The NPC has also carried out comprehensive analysis on the Bawku, Nkunya-Alavanyo and Bimbilla conflicts.  The NPC collaborated with the Department of Gender to organize a sensitization workshop on the GHANAP 1325 targeted at increasing women’s participation and involvement in peace building, conflict resolution and management  Joint Consultative Meeting with Key Stakeholders on Women’s Participation in the National Architecture for Peace (NPC and WPSI) |  | Lack of funds have limited the number of analysis the NPC have been able to carry out |  |

|  |
| --- |
| **II.** **Capacity Development (Please explain *how project activities have contributed to improving institutional policies, systems, strategies and structures. Give specific example of actions undertaken and the results achieved)*** |
| During the quarter under review, the NPC was able to build the capacity of its staff in mediation, dialogue, and negotiation. The Stocktaking Exercise organized at Kumasi enable the NPC to share its mediation, negotiation and dialogue experiences. The experiences and lessons learnt from the NPC’s intervention in Bawku helped to build the capacity of the NPC.  The capacity of media persons in conflict sensitive reporting has also been enhanced. |

|  |
| --- |
| **III.** **Gender Mainstreaming ( *how did project serve men and women, identify # of men/women served*)** |
| Ratio of women to men  Stocktaking Exercise (4:31)  Inaugurations of RPCs (27:90)  Media Training (6:50)  Workshop on GHANAP 1325 (28:22) |

|  |
| --- |
| **IV. Lessons Learnt: *(Please describe new understanding or insights gained from project activities that can contribute to improving future project design and implementation. Give specific examples)*** |
| * There is the need to always make a conscious effort to include more women in the activities of the NPC to ensure that many more women can benefit from the activities of the council. If this is done women can play a prominent role in helping the council to execute its mandate of preventing conflicts and building peace in Ghana. * The need for the NPC to be seen to be neutral and objective in the execution of its mandate. * The need for the NPC to remain neutral. The conflict interventions in Bawku and Bimbilla have clearly shown that it is critical that the NPC remain politically neutral. The politicization of most conflicts in Ghana means that more often than not parties to conflict are suspicious of the real intention of government’s interventions efforts. It is therefore important that the NPC is seen to provide impartial procedural assistance to help conflicting parties find their own solution to their differences. * The need to build the capacities of the members of the Regional Peace Councils in non-violent conflict resolution techniques to enable them fulfill their role in the peace architecture |

|  |
| --- |
| **V. Innovative Initiatives: *(Please describe new/pioneering actions (internal or external) taken during the year that contributed to the project being effective. Effectiveness here can be taken to mean improving practice or processes that aided positive project achievements)*.** |
| * The inclusion of people with local knowledge and experiences in the mediation efforts of the NPC has played a significant role in helping to bring factions together to resolve their differences. * Collaborations with other agencies to execute activities. |