ANNUAL REPORT
2011 - 2014
GACC PROGRAMMES
AND ACTIVITIES
JANUARY-DECEMBER
ABOUT GACC
The Ghana Anti-Corruption Coalition (GACC) is a unique cross-sectoral grouping of public, private and civil society organizations (CSOs) with a focus on promoting good governance and fighting corruption in Ghana. GACC was registered on March 13, 2001 under Ghana’s Companies Code.

VISION
A Ghana that is free from corruption where honesty, transparency, accountability, integrity and inclusion are upheld, thereby, helping to improve the standard of living of the people.

MISSION
To promote anti-corruption and good governance initiatives in Ghana through capacity-building, research and advocacy interventions by engaging coalition members and other key stakeholders operating at the regional, national and international levels.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADISS  Accountable Democratic Institutions and Systems Strengthening
AFRODAD  African Forum and Network on Debt and Development
ALAC  Advocacy and Legal Advice Centre
ARIC  Audit Report Implementation Committee
BHC  British High Commission
CBO  Community-based Organisation
CEDEP  Center for Development of People
CFLI  Canada Fund for Local Initiatives
CHRAJ  Commission for Human Rights and Administrative Justice
CSO  Civil Society Organisation
DA  District Assembly
FOSDA  Foundation for Security and Development
GHANEP  Ghana Network for Peace-Building
IEA  Institute of Economic Affairs
ICT  Information Communication Technology
ILGS  Institute of Local Governance Studies
JAC  Journalists Against Corruption
LANets  Local Accountability Networks
LOGODEP  Ghana Local Governance and Decentralization Program
LOGNet  Local Governance Network
MP  Members of Parliament
MMDCEs  Metropolitan, Municipal, District Chief Executives
MMDAs  Metropolitan, Municipal and Districts Assemblies
LIST OF ACRONYMS CONTINUED

MSI  Management Systems International
NACAP  National Anti-Corruption Action Plan
NCCE  National Commission for Civic Education
NGO’S  Non-governmental Organisations
NGND  Northern Ghana Network for Development
OPD  Out Patients Department
OSIWA  Open Society Initiative for West Africa
PAC  Public Accounts Committee
PPI  Patient Perception Index
RMT  Resource Mobilisation Team
SMS  Short Message Service
SPSS  Statistical Package for Social Sciences
STAR-Ghana  Strengthening Transparency, Accountability and Responsiveness
SYPPA  Society for Youth Policy and Poverty Alleviation
UNCAC  United Nations Convention Against Corruption
UNDP  United Nations Development Project
USAID  United States Agency for International Development
WACSI  West Africa Civil Society Institute
WBI  World Bank Institute
I am pleased to present the annual report for the years under review. The past four years have been full of change and progress for the Ghana Anti-Corruption Coalition. There is a genuine focus on seeing an end to corruption in our societies, thus we have been building partnerships that would have a lasting and positive impact for Ghana.

We have, over the years, continued to make great progress with our partners to increase efforts in the fight against corruption through support from our donors. On the international scene, the Coalition participated in seventeen international workshops, which provided an opportunity to learn and share on current global issues on transparency and accountability and similarly provided networking relationships for the Coalition. Participation in these programmes has furthermore enabled us to refocus and shape the implementation of our activities and resource mobilization. The Coalition has built on relationships, such as the open forum process on principles of civil society organisation effectiveness, to participate on the global forum on development effectiveness in Busan.

The work of the Coalition over the period under review was boosted with some funding from the British High Commission to develop an animation on whistleblowing. The Coalition’s participation at various policy dialogues and meetings such as the Governance Sector working group also enabled the Coalition to influence some of the policy decisions that were taken on anti-corruption.

We have been constantly learning and growing through our involvement with other civil society organisations, and with the ongoing support from our donors, partners and stuff. The Coalition is ready for the challenges and achievements ahead in 2015.

Looking ahead, we must therefore focus on our core mandate and not lose sight of our mission of a corruption free Ghana.

1.1. Remark by GACC Chair
Nana Osei-Bonsu
It gives me great satisfaction, as Executive Secretary of Ghana Anti-Corruption Coalition (GACC), to see how Ghana’s effort in the fight against corruption saw some significant changes in the last four years. Particularly, the year 2011 brought to light the adoption of the National Anti-Corruption Action Plan under the leadership of the Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice and key Stakeholders in the anti-corruption lobby.

During the year 2011 the Coalition continued to grow in terms of its impact and activities. Most activities implemented during the year were to sustain the gains made in the previous year by implementing activities that fall in line with the new strategic direction of mobilising support to work towards minimizing corruption for poverty reduction.

This four year period (2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014) saw the Coalition work very well through a good network across the sub-region Africa and on the Global Anti-Corruption front, as well as improved linkage with key institutions and civil society organisations both at the national and local level.

In 2011, the Secretariat’s training and capacity building was mainly focused on the youth groups and the media. Five Hundred and twenty-eight youths from Greater Accra, Western, Northern, Upper East and Upper West Regions benefited from the capacity building programmes. Fourteen journalists were similarly trained on anti-corruption and investigative journalism during the period.

The Secretariat intensified its awareness creation with various public forums and workshops organised at the regional and district level. Through funding from the Canadian High Commission, the Secretariat held a number of engagements with selected youth groups across the country on promoting integrity in elections. A research conducted on the implementation of the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee and engagement with Parliament and Audit Implementation Committees has provided policy direction on how to ensure the effectiveness of the Public Accounts Committee of Parliament.

The Secretariat continued to raise awareness through the distribution of anti-corruption stickers and posters and the Guide on Whistleblowing. It also conducted a number of interviews on radio stations in all the regions where programmes were implemented.

While we acknowledge that the task ahead is enormous, we are confident that the strategies designed over the years have placed us on the right path towards achieving our objectives for sustainable growth of Ghana. We will furthermore continue to deliver sustainable results to our donors through effective and innovative concepts.
2.0 REPORT FROM THE RESEARCH AND PROGRAMMES DEPARTMENT

The Coalition has witnessed much progress throughout the years 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014 in the quest to eradicate corruption from Ghana. With funding support from donors as well as strategic partnership with other civil society organisations, state anti-corruption institutions, investigative journalists, the Coalition’s Local Accountability Networks (LANets), various stakeholders as well as ordinary citizens, the Coalition has implemented several projects that has been addressing corruption in Ghana. During this period key activities and programmes undertaken includes the following:

2.1. Ghana Anti-Corruption Coalition Business Action Against Corruption Project

In 2011, GACC collaborated with private, public and development partners at the local, national and international levels through collective actions to improve corporate governance and reduce corruption in the Ghanaian business environment. At the national level, GACC played an active role in the dissemination of the draft National Anti-Corruption Action Plan at the regional level and worked closely with the National Committee in coming out with the final draft of the Action Plan. GACC’s project on the “Business Action Against Corruption” has grown with the formation of the forum to provide a platform for learning and sharing on anti-corruption policies of the businesses and agree on principles and benchmarks that will guide the business sector and their relationship with public institutions that provide them services. Most of the programmes and activities were well patronized by key stakeholders such as development partners, the media, think tanks, and public institutions. The Platform continued to make strides in its commitment towards the achievement of its objectives. The third stakeholders’ meeting was held on the 3rd August 2012 and the second stakeholders’ meeting was held on the 8th May 2012.


As part of strategies and objectives in promoting the anti-corruption agenda in Ghana, GACC has been implementing a number of activities that seeks to educate citizens at various levels and mobilise their support towards the fight against corruption in Ghana. GACC, in partnership with the Commission for Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ), and with funding from the Open Society Initiative for
Some of the activities implemented under the project include public forums and capacity building workshops for civil society organisations (CSOs), community-based organisations (CBOs), the media, and traditional authorities in four regions. There were round table engagements with institutions mandated to receive whistleblowers at the regional level. A series of educational and sensitization programmes were done through radio, distribution of posters and stickers all aimed at promoting the effective implementation of the anti-corruption laws, particularly the Whistleblower Act, 2006.

GACC engaged nine (g) radio stations, including Liberty FM, Twin City FM and Ankobra FM in the Western Region, Volta Star Radio in the Volta Region, Obonu FM, Radio Ada and Sena Radio in the Greater Accra Region, and Radio Justice and North Star radio in the Northern Region. The aired education programmes on whistleblowing were in English and local languages. The Resource Persons for the programmes were sourced from the Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ), the National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE), various non-governmental organisations (NGOs), CSOs as well as local and traditional authorities in the various regions. In addition, trained participants were engaged to share their learning from the capacity building workshop with listeners. Some of the hosts of the selected radio stations were moreover trained under the capacity building workshop.

There were four presentation made in totality in all the regions, which addressed the same topics:
- General overview of corruption and the Whistleblower Act and the effects on development
- The role of traditional authorities in the effective implementation of the Whistleblower Act and the fight against corruption
- Lessons & Challenges in the implementation of the Whistleblower Act at the local level
- Practical ways of NCCE & Traditional Authorities collaboration in promoting Community Outreach Programmes on the Whistleblower Act.

GACC in partnership with the Commission for Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ) and other stakeholders, organized a capacity building workshop to sensitize traditional authorities within the Northern and Volta Regions under the theme “The role of traditional authorities in the implementation of the Whistleblower Act” on their roles as receivers of whistleblowers for the effective implementation of the Whistleblower Act at the local level. GACC moreover organised a public forum, stakeholders’ forum and a workshop for CSOs, CBOs and the media. The dialogue offered opportunity for institutions and organizations which have been mandated to implement the Whistleblower Act to share their experiences so far and critically examined and discussed challenges they have been faced with implementing the law; and they explored opportunities of collaboration to facilitate and enhance implementation. Some of the issues included calls from implementers, the public, CSOs and other stakeholders to amend some sections of the law to make it more effective and implementable.

Mr. Robert Amo, the Resource person briefing participants on corruption issues

Across-section of participants at the forums

- Translation of the whistleblowers guide into local languages

As part of the revision of the existing whistleblowing guide, GACC engaged three local consultants (Mrs. Estelle M. Appiah, Legislative Counsel, former Director of Legislative Drafting, Attorney-General’s Department of the Ministry of Justice) to translate the reviewed Whistleblower Guide into three local
languages - Twi, Hausa and Ewe. The consultants had a thorough process for the translation and GACC used the expertise of the Bureau of Ghana Languages for the final evaluation to ensure that the translation was in accordance with the acceptable national standard. GACC further developed a revised version of Whistleblowing in Ghana, the training manual for civil society organisations and traditional authorities within the same period.

2.3. West Africa Contract Monitoring - Project

The Ghana Anti-Corruption Coalition, with financial support from the World Bank, has been coordinating the implementation of contract monitoring activities in Liberia, Ghana, Sierra Leone, and Nigeria. The Contract Monitoring Programme aims to improve the transparency and accountability of public procurement and contracting systems in Liberia, Ghana, Sierra Leone, and Nigeria. The Project seeks to build the capacity of emerging multi-stakeholder groups to more effectively monitor and improve governance in national public procurement and contracting processes and outcomes in the participating countries.

The specific objectives of the project include:
* Improve transparency and accountability of public procurement and extractive industries contracting;
* Build capacity of country coalitions to monitor contracting processes and outcomes;
* Strengthen and support multi-stakeholder coalitions that will monitor the award and implementation of contracts in priority sectors;
* Create an informal regional network among the four country coalitions.

The West Africa regional multi-stakeholder contract monitoring network is made up of four country level networks, which were successfully established in Liberia, Ghana, Sierra Leone, and Nigeria. The country level networks were made up of civil society groups, public and private institutions, professional bodies, and the media. GACC coordinated and monitored the implementation of contract monitoring activities of the four country coalitions.

The Ghana Coalition tracked contracts awarded for the construction of roads in two regions, namely Greater Accra (G.W. Bush Highway) and Central Regions to assess the processes leading to the awards of road contracts and their implementation. This is to ensure increased awareness on the need for transparency and accountability in road contract awards and project implementation. A joint capacity building workshop was organised for thirty-one members of the Ghana Coalition and targeted CSOs in Accra on 15th and 16th August 2012. The workshop sought to equip the participants with a common understanding and appreciation of public contract and road monitoring. A similar training was carried out for CSOs in Cape Coast to create awareness about public contracts and train them to monitor road contracts in the region to ensure transparency and value for money.

2.4. Strengthening Citizens' Participation to Enhance Quality Service Delivery and Development- Project

GACC, with support from the United Nations Development Project (UNDP), has been undertaking a study to identify critical Civil Society capacity gaps in engaging at the local level for efficiency, transparency and accountability as well as develop plans that engage Metropolitan, Municipal and Districts Assemblies (MMDAs). The assessment furthermore contributed to the enhancement of the public policy oversight role of civil society at the local governance level. As part of the programme, GACC organised three consultative workshops in Tamale, Kumasi and Accra. The Tamale and Kumasi workshops were coordinated by the Northern Ghana Network for Development (NGND) and Center for Development of People (CEDEP) respectively.
2.5. Enhancing the Capacity of CSOs to Effectively Engage District Assemblies to ensure Transparency and Accountability - Project

In 2014, GACC with funding support from USAID through MSI/LOGODEP has been implementing a project under the theme “Enhancing the Capacity of CSOs to Effectively Engage District Assemblies to Ensure Transparency and Accountability” in two districts (Sefwi Wiawso and Bibiani) in the Western Region.

Capacity development on the local governance processes is important for enhancing transparent and accountable governance. Civil society organisations (CSOs) and Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) at the local level need to be empowered so that they can effectively participate in local governance.

The thrust of the programme is to bring together Community-Based Organisations (CBOs) and local CSOs that exist within the target districts to form Local Accountability Networks (LANets). The LANets were trained to be part of the District Assembly (DA) process by monitoring projects being undertaken by the DA within the districts. They were also trained and coached to be part of the DA’s planning processes by being present at and making inputs into meetings of the district’s planning committee.

As part of the entire project, GACC organised an orientation workshop in the Bibiani-Anhwiaso-Bekwai district to introduce the participants in each district to their district’s annual action plans and budgets.

Milestones

* GACC and IDEG developed a monitoring tool to help the LANets monitor the selected projects in their districts. The tool was finally reviewed and approved by LOGODEP.
* Similarly, GACC developed a national level lobbying and advocacy agenda, which was reviewed and approved by LOGODEP for implementation.
* GACC organised a two-day orientation workshop for forty persons in each district to enhance their capacity on issue identification, local government lobbying and communication. Other areas looked at include highlight on development projects identified on initial monitoring visits and monitoring methods to enable the LANets engage effectively with the Assemblies (Sefwi Wiawso and Bibiani). This was expected to equip the LANets with the needed skill to effectively engage the District Assemblies.
* GACC furthermore undertook a media interaction workshop to introduce the media to social accountability and the media’s role in ensuring social accountability at the local level.

As part of GACC’s intervention to address the gaps identified, GACC collaborated with CODESULT Network and PROMAG Network in Bibiani District to mobilise citizens and built their capacity to improve transparency and accountability through social accountability platforms. A two-day training workshop was held for some key stakeholders in the Bibiani-Anhwiaso-Bekwai District at the conference hall of Divine Lodge on 19th and 20th August, 2014.

2.6. Mentoring Young Journalists to Effectively Report on Corruption - Project

With funding support from the British High Commission in Ghana (BHC), GACC has been implementing a project under the theme: “Mentoring Young Journalists to effectively report on corruption”. The project aims at forming a network of journalists who would be encouraged and equipped through mentoring to develop their skills in investigative reporting and moreover report effectively on corruption. The journalists were selected and the Network was formed under the name: Journalists Against Corruption (JAC). The Network was officially launched on 15th August at the International Press Center in Accra.
2.7. Promoting integrity in Ghana’s 2012 Elections: The Role of the Ghanaian Youth Project

With funding support from the Canada Fund for Local Initiatives (CFLI), GACC sought to safeguard our young and growing democracy by educating, directing and reminding the youth of their value and crucial role in national development, through, “Promoting Integrity in Ghana’s 2012 Elections: The Role of the Ghanaian Youth”. The project sought to promote free, fair and peaceful elections in 2012 with a focus on the role of the youth building a democratic nation through credible elections.

As a teaser to the project implementation, GACC organised a dialogue among youth groups from the Greater Accra, Central and Western Regions. The dialogue provided a platform for the leaders of youth groups to brainstorm and generate issues of concern regarding integrity in promoting good governance within youth setups and the nation as a whole. The dialogue solicited independent views and understanding of corruption and accountability in the various areas of operation of the youth groups; identified issues and acts that border on integrity and the challenges that confront the youth in practicing integrity; and to generate the interest of the youth to value their role in promoting integrity in Ghana’s 2012 election.

Three Zonal Debates were respectively organised in Accra, Takoradi and Tamale on the motion “Integrity is the bedrock of every free and fair election”. The debate created the platform for the youth to share their views and commitment on the need for integrity and peace during and after the election. The Accra Debate was held on 22nd October, 2011 at the Institute of Local Governance Studies (ILGS). The Takoradi Debate was organized co-currently with the Accra one on 22nd October, 2011 at the Takoradi Polytechnic Auditorium; and the Tamale debate was held in the Computer Laboratory Auditorium of the Tamale Polytechnic on 29th October, 2011.

2.7.1. Organisation of an Integrity Workshop

The Integrity Workshop held on 17th December 2011 in Accra was a further activity under the project implementation. The overall aim of the workshop was to build the capacity of the selected youth leaders to serve as agents of change before, during and after the 2012 elections. Other objectives of the workshop were to: build on the lessons learnt during the two previous activities; and build the capacity of a core group of youth leaders who would serve as agents of change in their various communities to promote free, fair and peaceful elections in 2012 and beyond. The workshop brought together selected youth leaders from all the five regions to be trained on elections, peace-building, youth mobilization and integrity systems building. Other participants were from our collaborating CFLI grantees, such as Ghana Network for Peace-Building (GHANEP), Society for Youth Policy and Poverty Alleviation (SYPPA), and Foundation for Security and Development (FOSDA).

2.8. Abuse of Incumbency and Electoral Corruption - Project

With funding support from STAR-Ghana and USAID, the Ghana Anti-Corruption Coalition (GACC), Ghana Integrity Initiative (GII), and Ghana Centre for Democratic Development (CDD-Ghana) collaborated to monitor abuse of incumbency and electoral corruption in the 2012 general elections in Ghana. The aim of the exercise was to monitor and expose the existence and extent of both the occurrence and variety of abuse of incumbency and pre-election political party corruption in Ghana, as a tool for promoting clean and fair elections in the 2012 elections. The project specifically tracked the abuse of institutional resources for political party campaigns, state-supported or organized platforms using state assets, fair coverage of political party campaigns by the state, and electoral corruption. The monitoring process was from January 2012 to December 2012.
In the implementation of the project, the Coalition purposively selected thirty (30) constituencies out of two hundred and thirty (230) existing constituencies in the country for observation. The constituencies were selected based on where Ministers of State, sitting Members of Parliament (MPs), political party officials and Metropolitan, Municipal, District Chief Executives (MMDCEs) are contesting elections. An observer was assigned to monitor in each of the thirty constituencies while five observers were recruited to monitor the coverage provide to political parties by the state media. The observers were trained on the use of monitoring indicators developed for the project. The observers were deployed to start the observation from 1st May, 2012. The constituency observers attended public and political functions in the constituencies, in particular capturing instances of abuse of incumbency and electoral corruption using telephone cameras and recorders. The second aspect of the project involved the monitoring of two state owned newspapers (Daily Graphic and Ghanaian Times), one state owned weekly paper (and Spectator), one state owned television station (GTV) and one state owned radio station (Uniq FM).

2.9. The Effectiveness of Foreign Aid Beyond Busan, Case Studies: Ghana, Mozambique and Zambia - Project

African Forum and Network on Debt and Development (AFRODAD), a continental NGO based in Zimbabwe has been collaborating with the Coalition to validate a research done on the effectiveness of foreign aid beyond Busan with case studies on Ghana, Mozambique, and Zambia.

2.10. Empowering Communities Through SMS to Demand for Better Health Service Delivery in Ghana - Project

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GACC, in collaboration with CHRAJ, organised the first stakeholders’ round table forum on the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) review mechanism in Ghana on 31st October 2013 at Alisa Hotel-Accra.

The meeting was among representative from the Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Anti-Corruption agencies, the Judiciary, some members of the National Anti-Corruption Action Plan (NACAP) working group, CSOs, Development Partners, individual experts in anti-corruption, the UNCAC, and the media. A report was produced and sent to the Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ) and further submission was made to the Ministry of Justice and Attorney General’s Department.

2.12. Strengthening Transparency and Ensuring the Fulfilment of the Watchdog Role of the Media - Project

GACC, in line with its objective of building a national effort and devising an effective control measures to confront the problem of corruption, implemented a project with funding support from STAR-Ghana, to monitor media reportage on transparency and accountability in print and online media.

The media monitoring project monitors corruption issues published in Ghanaian media with specific attention to print and online stories and builds media capacity to undertake investigative stories on corruption and influence journalistic writings on corruption issues for the fulfillment of the watchdog role of the media. Six (6) private online media outlets were being monitored under this project including: Joy Online, Peace Online, Daily Guide Online, New Crusading Guide Online, The Ghanaian Chronicle and the Business and Financial Times Online. Stories collated over the period are coded with the help of a coding template, which serves as a guideline. The outcome of the coding process is then imputed into the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) programme for the quantitative analysis, which is made available to a media consultant contracted by the GACC for qualitative analysis. There was monitoring of media reportage on corruption, transparency and accountability issues from May 2011 to March 2012. This involves daily monitoring of corruption reportage on selected key print and online media. The data collected from the monitoring was analysed and quarterly and annual reports produced. The findings from monitoring were disseminated to stakeholders and measures were sought to address the challenges identified. In a review meeting organised for the twelve beneficiary journalists, they were most emphatic about the usefulness of the training and the support they received from the project. The expert offered training on various aspect of journalism including investigation, sourcing, use of photographs, and how to tell the story to fill the capacity vacuum in the journalists who attended.
2.13. Empowering Stakeholders to Promote Public Financial Accountability and Transparency in Ghana - Project

The Ghana Anti-Corruption Coalition with funding support from STAR-Ghana has been implementing a project titled “Empowering stakeholders to promote public financial accountability and transparency in Ghana”. GACC examined the status of the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) recommendations among Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) cited in the PAC’s reports on the Report of the Auditor General on the Management and Utilisation of Statutory and other Earmarked Funds for District Assemblies.

As part of the project, GACC conducted a study and published a report titled “Beyond the PAC Report: What Next?”

The study conducted by GACC was to assess the effectiveness of the Public Accounts Committee in enhancing the judicious use of public resources. It probed the mechanisms for monitoring the implementation of the PAC’s recommendations; the extent to which PAC recommendations are implemented by management of MMDAs; and how the PAC’s recommendations can be effectively implemented by management of the MMDAs to secure accountability in public spending.

2.14. Accountable Democratic Institutions and Systems Strengthening (ADISS) - Project

In 2014, GACC, as part of a consortium with Ghana Integrity Initiative (as the Lead Organisation), and SEND-Ghana, implemented a four-year (2014-2018) USAID funded project dubbed: “Accountable Democratic Institutions and Systems Strengthening” (ADISS). The project sought to improve the existing policies with new strategies. Under the ADISS Project, The Gil Consortium has been implementing the project in two key components of the USAID project. These components are: “Increased advocacy by civil society for legislative change related to Accountability” and “Increased documentation and exposure of corruption through civil society reporting mechanisms”. The main project activities have been designed under each of the two components as indicated below:

**Specifically, under Component 2, the project seeks to:**
- Improve organizational capacity among CSOs to perform long term, strategic law reform campaigns;
- Establish collaborative relationships between CSOs, accountability institutions and other stakeholders to fight corruption;
- Increase citizen engagement in law reform campaigns; and
- Increase monitoring of PAC recommendation and ARIC’s actions on them.

**On Component 3, the project seeks to:**
- Empower citizens and CSOs to report and document corruption and related cases through accessible and innovative ICT and social media platforms;
- Equip citizens with sufficient knowledge of the costs and impacts of corruption on their lives to engage in anti-corruption activism to advocate for change;
- Advocate anti-corruption agencies to take action on corruption-related referrals reported by citizens; and
- Empower citizens to hold anti-corruption institutions accountable in the execution of their mandates.

As part of the implementation of the project, GACC organized sensitization forums for citizens within the regions in which the project was being implemented. The forums were meant to sensitize and educate citizens on corruption, its effects and the need to fight it to achieve sustainable development. It furthermore enhanced citizens’ knowledge on corruption reporting mechanisms as well as the mandate of state anti-corruption institutions.
The Consortium created reporting platforms provided by the project (i.e. Advocacy and Legal Advice Centre (ALAC) and I-Paid-A-Bribe online platform) to allow citizens to report any corrupt activity within their municipalities and the country at large.

- **Anti-Corruption Training Workshop for Local Accountability Networks (LANets)**
  Anti-corruption training workshops were organized for the members of the Local Accountability Networks (LANets). The workshops sought to empower the network members with technical knowledge on how to report and fight corruption within their respective municipalities and the country at large. Particular attention was given to the Whistleblowers Act (i.e. ACT 720, 2006) as well as how the LANets could effectively engage the media.

  Moreover, as part of the project implementation, GACC administered questionnaires with respect to the Perception and Experiences of Corruption Survey and developed the Auditor General/Public Account Committee questionnaire to assess the degree of implementation of the Auditor General’s Reports and Public Accounts Committee’s recommendations in ADISS project districts.

2.14.1 **Giving Disability a Centre Stage in Development Plans of Local Government Project**

VOICE GHANA, in partnership with LOGNet and GACC, has been implementing a project under the theme “Giving Disability a Centre Stage in Development Plans of Local Government”. The project seeks to ensure that MMDAs mainstream key components of Article 28 of the CRPD, (which is an adequate standard of living and social protection for persons with disabilities) into their development programmes and budgets. The study’s main aim therefore is revealing the level of enforcement of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities at the local level.
3.0 RESOURCE MOBILISATION

The Resource Mobilization Team (RMT) made up of all heads of Units i.e. Programmes, Research, Communications, Accounts and led by the Ag. Executive Secretary during the period under review developed and submitted proposals to the following organizations:

2012
* British High Commission (BHC) Application – (Successful)
* A USAID Application – (Unsuccessful) The proposal sought to continue the Youth and Integrity Project implemented under the Canada Fund for Local Initiative Project.

2013
• UNCAC Proposal–(Successful) The proposal sent for UNCAC project had been approved and the necessary documentation had been done and sent to the donor.
• STAR-Ghana Health Call– (Successful)
4.0 PARTNERSHIP BUILDING AND ACTIVITIES

The Secretariat participated in programmes by various stakeholders including members of GACC during the years under review. The Secretariat furthermore participated in the following international meetings during the four-year period under review:

2012
* The Secretariat attended a two-day meetings organized by the Department for Political Affairs of the Africa Union Commission in Bujumbura, Burundi from 12th to 21st December 2012. The workshops were on the development of an AU strategy and framework for the reconstruction of public service and administration in post-conflict countries in Africa; and the implementation of the Dakar Recommendations on supporting the African Union Advisory Board on Corruption work and enhancing the fight against corruption in Africa.

* The Secretariat participated in a UNDP planning meeting in Akosombo on 26th to 27th July 2012. The one-and-a-half-day meeting provided a platform to evaluate the 2012 Annual Work Plan and plan for the 2013-2014 activities. The meeting enabled the partners to discuss their potential plans and interest areas with reference to the 5-year strategic plan.

* The Secretariat, on 25th June 2012, participated in a workshop organised by the USAID/Ghana Mission to present USAID/Ghana’s draft results framework for the new five-year Country Development Cooperation Strategy and elicit stakeholder discussion, questions, and input.

* The Secretariat participated in a three (3) day Social Reporting Apprenticeship Programme on Innovative Procurement Reforms training workshop funded by the World Bank Institute (WBI) in Pretoria, South Africa from 20th to 23rd October 2012. The workshop equipped participants with skills on social reporting tools such as twitter, google docs, wiki, blogging, and google reader; and sought to foster effectiveness in public procurement through the use of digital tools and collaboration among practitioners engaging in open contracting and procurement.

* The Secretariat participated in a meeting jointly organized by OSIWA and the World Bank for the implementation of a Francophone West Africa Contract Monitoring network in Dakar – Senegal 19th to 22nd June 2012. The meeting sought to answer the question: Can Contract Monitoring improve Development Outcomes?

* The Secretariat attended IEA’s Evening Encounter with the Presidential Candidate of the Convention People’s Party (Dr. Michael Abu Sakara Foster)
2013
* The Secretariat participated in the first partners’ meeting organised by OSIWA for all its partners in Ghana. The meeting was held at the Alisa Hotel on 1st March 2013. Partners were given the opportunity to present on their projects.

* The Secretariat coordinated the organisation of the West Africa Contract Monitoring Network training programme in Akosombo from 16th to 21st June 2013. The training was attended by participants from Ghana, Nigeria, Liberia and GACC. The three day programme focused on the development and validation of a communications strategy, procurement plan development, financial management and monitoring and evaluation.

* The Secretariat embarked on a joint monitoring visit to Liberia and Sierra Leone Coalitions. The visit enabled a first-hand opportunity to monitor the activities of the Coalitions.
5.0 STAFF TRAINING/CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMMES

2011
* In order to develop the technical capacity of staff to get better results in the implementation of our activities, the Human Resource capacity of the Secretariat continues to receive priority in terms of technical support, capacity and numbers. Although for the Research Officer resigned in September, a new Officer was recruited in November 2011. The Secretariat also adopted a policy on the use of short-term university student internships to assist in our research and programmes. During the year two interns and two National Service Personnel were engaged for three months and one year respectively.

* Staff at the Secretariat had training both locally and international and in areas that enhance their work. Both our Communication Officer and the Programmes Officer had training in the United States during the year. These training programmes were sponsored by the World Bank and USAID respectively. GACC likewise trained other staff locally at West Africa Civil Society Institute (WASCI). Further, a number of workshops and forums that staff participated in offered opportunities for learning on current issues on national policies and development process.

2012
* The Secretariat facilitated the recruitment of an Accounts Officer in the person of Mr. Karlmax Fonu and organised an orientation programme for him on the use of the FACT Accounting Software and entry of vouchers into the system.

2013
* A staff retreat was organised for all staff from 9th-11th January, and later concluded on 21st January 2013 at Volta Hotel in Akosombo and the Secretariat respectively. The retreat aimed at reviewing the Secretariat’s last year’s activities, review the Coalition’s Strategic Plan against the Secretariat’s activities and examine how effectively staff work to achieve the objectives of the Secretariat. The three-day retreat offered staff, especially the Programmes Unit, an opportunity to align activities and work plans with the strategic objective and the NACAP. The retreat furthermore gave the Unit the space to restructure its work plan, which provided a framework that not only enhanced activity implementation but also aids effective reporting to donors. Practical ways of time management and team building were shared and learnt. Monitoring and evaluation learning systems, log frame analysis and development of indicators were well taught by the resource person.
6.0 CONCLUSION

Despite the funding challenges encountered, the modest success recorded during the years under review has positively impacted on the work of the Secretariat.

7.0 PUBLICATIONS

During the period under review the following were published

- GACC (2014). Report on Patients’ Perception Index on Health Service Delivery in Ghana

8.0 FINANCIAL REPORT

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GACC, in collaboration with HAP Foundation, Indigo Trust and STAR-Ghana, following the principle of holding duty bearers accountable through the Health Accountability Project sought to empower the communities to demand better health service delivery in Ghana and to contribute to making the health service more transparent and accountable. The project was implemented under the theme “Empowering Communities through SMS to demand for Better Health Service Delivery in Ghana”. The project has been implemented in four communities in Greater Accra, namely Amansama, Teshie, Ashaiman and James Town.

**SMS Health Accountability Platform**

The secured SMS health accountability platform had three different short codes due to the unavailability of a unified code. The short code 7000 catered for users of MTN mobile network (which has over one million subscribers); 1902 for Airtail and Espresso users; and 1902 for Vodafone users. All the networks were free to the user except Vodafone who applied a charge of 5 pesewas (approximately £1 = GHCo 3.15682).

The prefix GACC was used for the platform due to the challenges encountered by the project with the use of the prefix “HAP”, which was confused with happy birthday messages. The project secured a free short code with permission from Indigo Trust against the initial proposed premium short code since the premium platforms could serve as a hindrance to the poor who may be prevented from accessing the platform due to cost implications. As a result, additional funding was secured from STAR-Ghana to ensure that the platform was accessed at no cost by the users.

**Production and Distribution of Publicity Materials**

The posters were designed to portray a typical Out Patients Department (OPD) of a health facility in Ghana. The posters were distributed within the four communities the project is being implemented.

**Community Fora**

The four community fora were held in Ashiaman, Amasaman, James Town and Teshie. Each Forum highlighted activities including the demonstration of the SMS Health Project.

**Patient Perception Index (PPI) Report**

The activity involved analyzing data and generating graphs. The activity aimed at collecting the views mainly of patients on the quality of healthcare provided to them by the healthcare providers. In this period there were graphs that were generated for crosstabs of the various variables that were measured in the survey. After the survey, a report titled: “Patients’ Perception Index on Health Service Delivery in Ghana” was published in 2014. To contribute to addressing this challenge, this Patients’ Perception Index report unpacks the issues related to what is valued by patients in terms of quality health care; how patients perceive and rate quality of care by health providers; where, when and how service change and improvement can be made; and priority areas for promoting patients’ rights in the healthcare seeking process in Ghana.

### 2012

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**EXPENDITURE**

| 1        | PROGRAMME COST          | 744,747.00   | 76.4           |
| 2        | GENERAL & ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES | 23,393.00 | 23.6           |
| TOTAL    |                         | 975,140.00   | 100            |

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**EXPENDITURE**

| 1        | PROGRAMME COST          | 1,370,544.00 | 81.6           |
| 2        | GENERAL & ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES | 308,678.00 | 18.4           |
| TOTAL    |                         | 1,679,222.00 | 100           |
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