

# **Ghana Integrity Initiative**

Local chapter of Transparency International



# **2007**

## **Annual Report**

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# Background Information

Ghana Integrity Initiative (GII) is Ghana's local chapter of Transparency International (TI), the global civil society organization leading the fight against corruption. GII, launched in December 1999, is a non-partisan, non-profit civil empowerment organization focused on the delivery of essential themes necessary for the creation of a National Integrity System.

GII's mission has three main strategic objectives aimed at achieving a vision of a corruption-free Ghana in all spheres of human endeavour where people and institutions act with integrity, accountability and transparency. These include:

- To continuously create awareness about the negative effects of corruption
- To empower citizens to demand responsiveness, accountability and transparency from people and institutions in Ghana
- To build a culture of integrity, where corruption is unprofitable for people working in government, politics, business and civil society organizations by working with people and institutions.

GII's anti-corruption programme is organized around the broad headings of:

- **Research** - Conduct local/international surveys on corruption related issues;
- **Public Education** - Educate the public about civic rights and duties, especially the basis of constitutionalism by organizing workshops, seminars etc on the causes, effects and solutions to the problem of corruption;
- **Publication** - GII through its quarterly newsletter (GII Alert), highlights significant happenings in anti-corruption in Ghana and around the world;
- **Networking** - GII liaises with individuals and local/international anti-corruption institutions to promote the fight against corruption;
- **Lobbying/Advocacy** - Sensitizing political and other concerned parties and entering into dialogue on corruption to advocate for legislative and institutional reforms.

GII Opens for Membership - Interested applicants should contact us on this address:

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**Cantonments, Accra**  
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**Website:** [www.tighana.org](http://www.tighana.org)

# GII Board



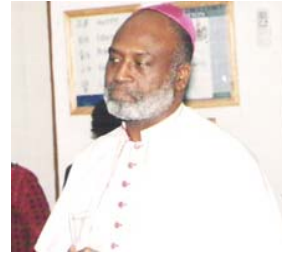
Dr. Audrey Gadzekpo  
Chair



Maulvi Wahab Adam  
Vice Chair



Prof. Gyimah-Boadi  
Member



Archbishop G. Palmer-  
Buckle, Member



Ms. Sena A. Gabianu  
Member



Mr. Kwame Gyasi  
Member

# GII Staff



Vitus A. Azeem  
Executive Secretary



Linda Ofori-Kwafo  
Programmes Manager



Nana Kwasi Agyepong  
Business Dev. Manager



Gilbert Sam  
Programme Officer



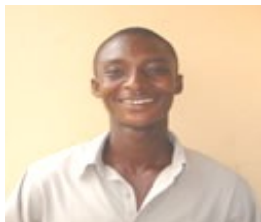
Gifty Ofori  
Project Support Ass.



Sandra Gakson  
Project Support Ass.



Tony Amakpa  
Admin. Asst



David Nawurah  
Utility Hand/Security



Charles Inkum  
Admin. Asst. /Driver



Nelson Ayamdo  
**Intern**



Duke Oti  
**Intern**

# 1. Introduction

This year GII worked earnestly in its priority areas that are research, public education and networking to bring on board the issues of corruption that confronts the nation and empower citizens to demand accountability and transparency. In the year under review, GII deepened its collaboration with anti-corruption agencies to carry out the anti-corruption work, hence making more impact. Significant publications were also achieved. GII organized series of high profile projects in the areas of Capacity Building Workshops, Public Education and Sensitization Projects, Research, Publication of Newsletters, and other anti-corruption related projects.

## 2. Public Education/Sensitization Projects

### 1A. Regional Level Sensitization Workshops

GII has organised six out of fifteen planned nation-wide regional-level workshops under a two-year project which commenced in August 2007 and is expected to end in December 2008. These workshops are under the theme “Fighting Corruption: an agenda for democracy and good governance.” The workshops were held in Ho, Koforidua, Takoradi, Cape Coast, Sunyani and Kumasi respectively. The focus/topics of these workshops has been broadened to include – Awareness creation and implementation on the new conflict of interest guidelines developed by CHRAJ.

The main objectives of the workshops are:

- To create awareness about the negative effects of corruption and the need to curb it;
- To sensitize citizens at the regional level to demand responsiveness, accountability and transparency from people and institutions in their communities and the regional administrative structures;
- To identify and collaborate with development partners to help government and the citizenry put in place more systematic and sustainable reforms for the long-run goal of eradicating corruption and poverty in society;

- To promote awareness and implementation of the Guidelines on Conflict of Interest throughout the country.

With an average of 100 people in each case, workshop **participants** were drawn from Municipal/Metropolitan/District Assemblies, Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) Community Based Organisations (CBOs), Religious Bodies, Traditional Rulers, Political Parties etc.

The regions and dates in which workshops were organized between August and November 2007 are outlined as follows:

1. Ho, Volta Region: 6<sup>th</sup> – 7<sup>th</sup> August, 2007.
2. Koforidua, Eastern Region: 9<sup>th</sup> – 10<sup>th</sup> August, 2007
3. Sekondi-Takoradi, Western Region: 10<sup>th</sup> – 11<sup>th</sup> September, 2007.
4. Cape Coast, Central Region: 13<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> September, 2007
5. Sunyani, Brong Ahafo Region: 12<sup>th</sup> – 13<sup>th</sup> November, 2007
6. Kumasi, Ashanti Region: 15<sup>th</sup> – 16<sup>th</sup> November, 2007

**Topics** discussed at the regional level workshops include the following:

1. Manifestations of corruption in Ghanaian Society: New developments in fighting Corruption
2. Enhancing good governance through Effective decentralization: Focus on the Municipal/Metropolitan/ District Assembly System
3. Local Participation and Social Auditing for Good Governance
4. Promoting awareness on the new Guidelines on Conflict of Interest (COI)

### **Activity and Use of Funds**

The two-day non residential workshop in each instance, brought together about hundred (100) participants from various stakeholder groups at the regional level of governance. The budgeted funds were used to pay for snack and lunch for participants and resource persons for the two-day period of the workshop, Transportation costs for participants and resource persons also for 2 days, Honorarium for resource persons, Organizational costs – including workshop materials, media coordination, etc. Travel expenses – including Board and Lodge for GII/CHRAJ workshop Facilitation team.

## **Partners**

GII partnered with the National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE) in organizing all the regional-level programmes.

## **Resource Persons**

The Workshops were facilitated by GII Staff and senior officials from NCCE, CHRAJ and other stakeholders with the expertise on the respective subjects.

## **Before and After Impact Analysis of Regional Level Workshops**

GII workshop impact assessment is a quantitative study carried out before and after the implementation of a workshop at the districts. The study examines participants' knowledge on issues in relation to **democracy, good governance and corruption** and also examines participants' satisfaction or otherwise with the contents and style of presentations by the facilitators.

## **Demographic Profile of Workshop Participants**

A total of two thousand five hundred (2500) participants took part in the workshop impact assessment in the 13 districts/municipalities in the ten regions of Ghana. Most of the participants were males; the majority of the participants fell within the age range of 28yrs-54yrs and had also attained a secondary school level of education or higher.

## Expected Outcomes by Participants before the Workshop

The majority of the participants said the workshop would be useful to their work, personal development, the district or community.

### **Expected outcome indicators cited by participants before the workshop**

- The workshop will deepen participants' understanding on good governance and also sensitize others to avoid corruption.
- The workshop will reduce corruption and promote good governance, consequently lead to the development of the community



Most of the participants said the workshop was very useful and relevant to their work, personal development, and the district or community.

### **Main outcome (indicators) cited by participants at the end of the 2-day workshop**

- The workshop has broadened participants' knowledge on issues relating to on good governance and democracy.
- It would promote transparency and accountability at workplaces
- Participants enlightened on their rights and responsibility in the development of the community
- Very educative and informative workshop
- Impressive and successful, and excellent organisation
- Excellent presentations by resource persons
- Anti-corruption knowledge gained would be imparted to school children



- Organise workshop quarterly for greater impact
- Increase the number of participants – invite more civil society groups & local leaders.
- Extend the number of days for the workshop
- Organise workshops at remote communities
- Participants should be supported with funds to further spread the message
- Employ the local language(s) as means of communication



## Workshop Impact

- Social auditing - participants now enlightened on the right approach to use to demand accountability from their leaders.
- Participants now empowered to become anti –corruption monitors of projects in their communities

## **Impact and Lessons Learned of the Project**

In terms of impacts measured as outcomes, the evaluator (GII) would like to make the following points as observations:

1. The workshop has broadened participants' knowledge on issues relating to good governance and democracy;
2. The workshop empowered participants to demand accountability of stewardship periodically and also become anti-corruption monitors of projects in their communities;
3. Participants maintained that the workshops have armed them with the necessary information on their rights and responsibilities and also the right approach to employ in demanding accountability from their leaders;
4. Reports on the workshop have been published by the print and discussed on electronic media i.e. Radio and on TV stations including interviews with GII officials, Regional Ministers and District/Municipal Chief Executives. The media represents a medium of disseminating information on the workshop more importantly as a reference point.

Critical analysis of the workshop impact assessment by the evaluator indicated that most of the participants of the workshops across the country were of the same opinion on some of the questions asked; they however used different words in expressing their views.

The before and after evaluation method to measure the impact of an advocacy related activity has **limitations**. For example, it does not provide the evaluator with information on the long term effect of the intervention. For a realistic assessment, a long-term impact assessment using interviews and/or focus group discussion is recommended.



# Public Education and Sensitization Regional-level Workshops In Pictures



Group Photograph of participants - **Koforidua**



Participants listening to a presentation - **Takoradi**



Mr. Azeem on the High-table with other dignitaries - **Ho**



Mr. Azeem (2<sup>nd</sup> from right) with other Dignitaries - **Kumasi**

## **“INCREASING TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY IN GHANA”**

Ghana Integrity Initiative (GII) with support from USAID has been implementing a two -year project entitled, “Increasing Transparency and Accountability in Ghana” since October 2006 under three (3) main goals namely: In an effort to address this, the Ghana Integrity Initiative partnered with IFES an international NGO based in Washington DC and signed a contract with USAID in October, 2006, to implement a project entitled **“Increasing Transparency and Accountability in Ghana.”** The project is to be implemented over a period of two years under three main goals including strengthening the Assets Declaration Law in Ghana. As part of the activities outlined to achieve this particular goal was the seminar on **“The Assets Disclosure Regime in Ghana: Challenges of Effective Public Oversight”** organized on July 4, 2007 in joint collaboration between GII/IFES and the Ghana Audit Service (GAS), an institution that is mandated under the 1992 Constitution of Ghana to receive all disclosures made by public office holders.

To strengthen the Assets Declaration Law in Ghana

To promote awareness and support for the guidelines on conflict of interest;

To support Efforts to increase information Exchange among key Accountability institutions.

In 2007 GII chalked some remarkable success with the implementation of various activities under this project. Before the implementation of the various outlined activities GII held consultative meetings with the major collaborators that is CHRAJ, CDD-Ghana, IFES and the Ghana Audit Service to elicit their input into the work plan. The activities carried out are as follows:

### **PRODUCTION OF TRAINING MANUAL ON THE GUIDELINES OF CONFLICT OF INTEREST**

GII in collaboration with CHRAJ produced a training of trainers’ workshop manual on conflict of interest (COI) guidelines which contain methodologies to guide COI educators to effectively educate the populace/public officials. Other contents of the manual are information on the formation and activities of CHRAJ and GII and the need for the collaboration in carrying out the above project. The manual also gives an update on the project “Increasing and Transparency in Ghana” under which the production of the manual has been necessitated.

## **TRAINING OF TRAINERS WORKSHOP FOR CHRAJ OFFICIALS**

GII and the CHRAJ jointly organised a Training of Trainers Workshop to Promote Awareness and Support for the New Guidelines on Conflict of Interest developed by CHRAJ to assist public officials identify, manage and resolve conflicts of interests in the discharge of their duties.

The workshop aimed at preparing participants with the requisite knowledge on the COI guidelines and to create a platform for a meaningful dialogue on the way forward in educating other public officials on the COI guidelines. The training thus strengthened the capacity of participants in the implementation of the new guidelines on conflict of interest. As part of the workshop activities GII outlined a countrywide programme aimed at educating Ghanaians on the Guidelines on Conflict of Interest.

The four-day workshop took place at Miklin Hotel, Kumasi, in the Ashanti Region from 18<sup>th</sup> – 21<sup>st</sup> April 2007. The over thirty (30) participants of the workshop consisted of CHRAJ regional directors, anti-corruption focal persons of CHRAJ and staff of GII.

## **SEMINAR ON THE THEME “PUTTING GUIDELINES ON CONFLICTS OF INTEREST INTO PRACTICE” FOR PARLIAMENTARIANS IN ACCRA**

GII in collaboration with CHRAJ organised a seminar for parliamentarians as part of efforts to promote awareness on conflict of interest guidelines and build the capacity of parliamentarians to deal with conflict of interest as public officials and as the legislative arm of government.

The participants were drawn from three committees of Parliament namely: Committee on Members Holding Office of Profit, Public Accounts Committee and the Committee on Legal, Constitutional and Parliamentary Affairs.

The organisers were optimistic the seminar will help parliamentarians in the execution of their main role as legislators. This includes their oversight responsibilities of government agencies and policy making especially in relation to anti-corruption laws.

## **WORKSHOP ON THE TOPIC” EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ASSETS DISCLOSURE REGIME IN GHANA.”**

There is the likelihood of abusing public office to amass illegal wealth. In recognition of this, article 286 of the 1992 Constitution provides that a person who holds a public office shall submit to the Auditor-General a written declaration of all property or assets owned by, or liabilities owned by him whether directly or indirectly before and after taking office. Pursuant to the 1992 Constitution, the Public Office Holders (Declaration of Assets and Disqualification) Act 1998 (Act 550) was enacted by Parliament.

The aim of the Assets declaration law in Ghana is therefore to curtail illegal acquisition of property by public officials thereby preventing corruption. But this goal has not been fully achieved due to apparent flaws/weaknesses in the law. A lax and ineffective assets disclosure regime is most likely to provide opportunities for public office holders to indulge in corrupt activities.

It is therefore to strengthen the assets declaration law to achieve its purpose that GII collaborated with the Ghana Audit Service to embark on series of activities to help amend the law. As a result of consultative meetings a workshop was held on Thursday, July 3, 2007 for stakeholders to dialogue on effective ways to amend the law. At the end of the workshop an action plan was drafted by the participants to assist the Audit Service in the Amendment of the law.

Participants were drawn from the Audit Service, Public Accounts Committee, and Committee on Legal, Constitutional and Parliamentary Affairs of Parliament.

### **MODERATOR**

Prof. Ken Attafuah, a private legal practitioner at Kulendi @ Law and Executive Director of Human Rights and Justice Initiative moderated the entire workshop proceedings.

### **TOPICS /RESOURCE PERSONS**

The Importance and Role of Assets Declaration Law in Ghana: Challenges in Implementation- Kojo Asante, Research & Legal Officer, CDD – Ghana.

The Role and Challenges of the Audit Service in the Implementation of Act 550 –E.B. Lamptey, Deputy Auditor General, Ghana Audit Service.

## **FACILITATORS**

Linda Ofori-Kwafo - Acting Executive Secretary, GII

Maya Serban – Program Officer for Political Finance and Public Ethics,  
IFES Projects Officer, IFES

## **SEMINAR ON THE TOPIC “ASSETS DISCLOSURE REGIME IN GHANA: CHALLENGES OF EFFECTIVE PUBLIC OVERSIGHT.”**

For the effective implementation of any assets disclosure law, the public must play an oversight role. The law however, does not allow for public access to disclosures, which makes it difficult for the public to scrutinize any public official. The lack of public accessibility often leads to undue suspicions and baseless allegations.

GII in collaboration with the Ghana Audit Service also organised a seminar on July 4, 2007 at the Fiesta Royale Hotel for stakeholders geared towards increasing effective public oversight. Participants were senior officials from Civil Society Organizations, Non-Governmental Organizations, and the Media.

The seminar aimed at soliciting inputs from stakeholders to build a consensus on an appropriate Assets Disclosure Regime for Ghana. It was also intended to share best practices and regional standards in disclosures with the Auditor-General’s Office and also to design an amendment to the law.

## **MODERATOR**

The seminar was moderated by Mr. Richard Quayson, Deputy Commissioner, CHRAJ.

## **TOPICS /RESOURCE PERSONS**

The Importance and Role of Assets Declaration Law in Ghana:  
Challenges in Implementation- Mr. Kojo Asante, Research Officer, CDD  
– Ghana

Weighing Public Oversight: What should be disclosed?- Ellen Weintraub,  
Federal Election Commission, USA

The Role of Civil Society/Media Engagement and Oversight- Mr. Daniel Batidam, President/CEO, PLANet Africa

Assets Disclosure Regime in Ghana: Looking Forward- Mr. Charles Ayamdoo, Deputy Director, Anti-corruption Dept., CHRAJ

## **FACILITATORS**

Mrs. Linda Ofori-Kwafo - Acting Executive Secretary, GII

Maya Serban – Program Officer for Political Finance and Public Ethics, IFES Projects Officer, IFES

## **GHANA AUDIT SERVICE (GAS) PROPOSAL**

### **PROPOSED SHORT-TERM INITIATIVES FOR IMPROVED IMPLEMENTATION OF ACT 550**

The outcome of the seminar and workshop was applause due to the fact that the Audit Service responded to the demand for improved accountability by public office holders specified in Act 550 of the Assets Declaration Regime, and as a result developed a proposal which was handed over to GII. GAS was hopeful that the proposed actions will engender a more effective response by public office holders to the requirement of Act 550.

#### **Notification**

Under the proposal GAS specified that a request will be made to the some Institutions for a list of people who have come within the specifications of scheduled 1 to the Act, after the coming into being of Act 550 on 4<sup>th</sup> May 1998. The information obtained will be matched with GAS existing records on officials who have submitted Assets Declaration Forms to enable them determine whether all of them have duly complied with the requirements of the Act.

#### **Media exposure**

GAS intends to seek funds through its regular budget to undertake a series of Press and Media sensitization efforts to create further public and stakeholder awareness of the need to comply with Act 550. This would entail a wide range of activities such as talk shows, newspaper articles, public debates, and discussions on television.

## **Decentralized Distribution of Assets Declaration Forms**

GAS will endeavour to make copies of Assets Declaration Forms available at all of the Regional Audit Offices outside Accra. Public Office Holders required to declare their assets would no more be required to travel to or send someone to the GAS head office in Accra to collect the Declaration Forms.

The Regional Auditors would give out the forms to the public officers in their regions and collect same and forward to GAS Head Office. They would be receipted and the receipts dispatched to the Regional Auditor for collection by the respondents within a given time frame.

In the near future, consideration would be given to involvement of our District Audit Offices in the distribution and submission of forms to ease the envisaged difficulties in receipt and submission of forms by all those required to do so. The following may be taken into consideration:

### **Reports to CHRAJ**

At the end of every year, a report would be compiled and forwarded to the Commissioner for Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ) indicating all public officers who were expected to file Assets Declaration Forms but who had not done so.

It is expected that CHRAJ would collaborate with GAS in dealing with such matters.

## **ROUNDTABLE MEETING ON INFORMATION EXCHANGE AMONG KEY ACCOUNTABILITY INSTITUTIONS**

On December 3, 2007 GII held a closed door roundtable meeting with key accountability institutions to deliberate on practical ways to increase information exchange among themselves primarily to enhance their work, elicit their support for the establishment of a mechanism for information exchange and support cooperation in relation to baseline study being conducted by GII in partnership with CDD-Ghana to assess the extent of information exchange amongst the accountability institutions. Participants welcomed the initiative and its objectives describing it as laudable. They were confident that it will help them to streamline their activities.

However, participants placed emphasis on the need for mutual respect among accountability institutions as one of the essential keys for the success of the collaboration. Other contributions majored on the

passage of the Whistle Blower Law which makes the need for such collaboration even more imperative. Others called for the incorporation of other institutions like the Banking and insurance sectors in this initiative, specifically the Bank of Ghana which can be an accountability partner.

Touching on performance a participant pointed out that it is often not discussed in the fight against corruption. He cautioned that while we talk about transparency and accountability we should raise issues on performance. Otherwise we could have a situation of reduced corruption and low performance which should not be the case. High performance he reiterated must go together with curbing corruption. A call was also made by participants on the need to make the assets disclosure mandatory and not voluntary because accountability institutions need assets disclosure to make their work more effective.

Participants were drawn from Office of Accountability, Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ), Internal Audit Agency, Financial Crimes Unit of the Police Service, Public Procurement Authority, Judicial Service, Bureau of National Investigation, Controller & Accountant General's Department, Public Accounts Committee of Parliament, Ghana Anti-Corruption Coalition, Centre for Democratic Development (CDD-Ghana) and Ghana Integrity Initiative.

Representatives of institutions that were invited but could not be represented due to equally important engagements are the Serious Fraud Office and the Ghana Audit Service.

At the end of the workshop participants came up with the following action points:

Next meeting to be held during the first quarter of 2008, by which time the baseline survey will be ready.

Formalization by signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)

GII to establish a List Serve for information exchange

Members to share their institutions brochures, annual reports, work plans among others with other members.

Selection of focal person(s) to attend next meeting

The need to clarify the type of information to exchange

Agenda for the next meeting will discuss the mandates and identify overlaps

## **ANGLOPHONE WEST AFRICAN REGIONAL WORKSHOP**

### **SECTIONS OF PARTICIPANTS & IRC PROJECT OFFICER (MARIEKE ADANK - EXTREME RIGHT)**



### **MODERATOR & RESOURCE PERSONS**



**Prof. Ken Attafuah**  
IRC



**Dr. Grit Martinez, WIN**



**Linda Ofori-Kwafo - GII**



**Dr John Butterworth,**  
IRC

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The Anglophone West Africa Regional Workshop on “Transparency and accountability in delivery of water and sanitation services” took place on September 26-27, 2007 at the Earlbeam Hotel in Accra, Ghana. The workshop was jointly organised by the Ghana Integrity Initiative (GII), IRC International Water and Sanitation Centre and the TREND Group. The workshop was supported by the Water Integrity Initiative (WIN). In total, 32 participants participated from Ghana, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Nigeria, Tunisia and Benin.

During the workshop, concepts, frameworks and cases about transparency and accountability in the water and sanitation sector were introduced. Participants shared their own experiences, and then identified their own possible joint initiatives related to

enhancing transparency and accountability. Seven main ideas emerged with commitment to be taken forward by participants:

- Improving water delivery in the Volta River Authority (VRA) resettlement township, *Nigeria*
- Monitoring donor funded intervention on WSS in *Nigeria*: A case study of ADB and WB projects.
- Promoting Accountability and Transparency in water management in *Sierra Leone*, by disseminating findings of a baseline survey, building consensus among and capacity building
- Monitoring of financial management (of 10 water systems in 2 districts) of water supply systems managed by communities in *Benin* and make this information visible
- Education of school children about the impact of corruption in delivery of water services in *Benin*.
- Enhancing transparency and accountability in WASH services in *Ghana* through Research/documentation, Advocacy/Knowledge sharing, establishment of ethics desks in WASH sector institutions, with an ethics officer to function as watchdog, and piloting of Capacity building at decentralized level
- Promoting good governance in the water and sanitation sector in *Liberia*, by commissioning a baseline study, organizing a consultative forum to disseminate the results, identifying national level priorities, mapping out a 3 year work plan and facilitating a discussion on the coordination of this process.

## **Africa Education Watch Methodology Workshop**

**18 – 20 October 2007  
Accra, Ghana**

The present report provides a detailed account of the discussions held and presentations made during the “Africa Education Watch Methodology Workshop” held in Accra, Ghana, from 18-20 October 2007. Presentations made by the speakers have been collected and are provided as an annex to the present report.

This workshop was the first in a series of regional meetings organised as part of a three-year (July 2007 – June 2010), seven-country Transparency International programme to monitor the effectiveness of resource flows in the primary education sector in Africa (“Africa Education Watch”, AEW). The programme aims to improve transparency and accountability in the primary education sectors of Ghana, Madagascar, Morocco, Niger, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Uganda. Structured in two phases, it will assess wastages, leakages and corruption in the education sector, and strengthen demand for policy reforms and improved service delivery.

The workshop’s main purpose was the finalisation of the survey instruments to be used for assessing resource leakages and the efficiency of decentralised governance structures in the primary education sector in participating countries.

Comments and suggestions for improving the survey instruments, revised on this basis in November 2007, have been summarized in this report.

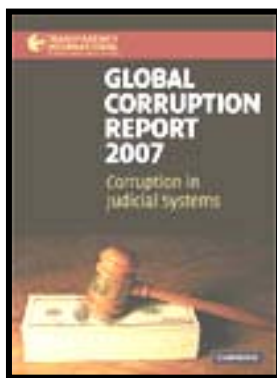
Where concrete recommendations or action points emerged from a given discussion, these have been summarized in a box at the end of that session report under “key points”.

## **LAUNCH/RELEASE OF TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL REPORTS**

### **Global Corruption Report (GCR) 2007**

On **May 24, 2007** GII launched Transparency International's Global Corruption Report (GCR) 2007 at the Kama Conference Centre in Labone, Accra. The GCR first published in 2001, is an annual overview of the state of corruption around the world.

GCR (2007) publication brings together scholars, judges and civil society activists from around the world to examine how, why and where corruption mars judicial processes, and to reflect on reforms and activism that help remedy a corruption-tainted system. The GCR 2007 contains scholarly articles and reviews by TI national chapters of judicial corruption in 32 countries and empirical research on corruption related topics.



The report focused on the broader justice system because Judges and courts are part of a complex web of interdependent institutions, with the police and prosecutors, making up the justice system.

According to the report factors that leads to corruption in the judiciary includes complexity in the court system, undue influence by the legislative and Executive branches of government, low judicial and court staff salaries among others.

The *Report* concludes that a corrupt judiciary erodes the international community's ability to prosecute trans-national crime and inhibits

access to justice and redress for human rights violations. It undermines economic growth by damaging the trust of the investment community, and impedes efforts to reduce poverty.

In a press statement delivered just before the launch, the Programme Officer of GII, Gilbert Sam said GII joins the TI movement worldwide to urge governments especially in low-income countries, such as Ghana, to increase their political will and expand efforts to fight corruption in order to reap the fruits of democracy and development.

He specifically called on the government to expedite action on the passage of a credible freedom of information Act to facilitate public access to information about the activities of government, the judiciary and other sectors to enhance accountability and transparency and increase trust in government and the judiciary. GII also made recommendations such as a review and strengthening of the public office holder asset declaration regime and Speedy elaboration and adoption of the conflict of interest guidelines developed by CHRAJ in collaboration with the Ghana Anti-Corruption Coalition (GACC).

Hon. John Ndebugre, Vice Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of Parliament and GII Board Chair Dr. Audrey Gadzekpo, jointly launched the report. The programme attracted participants from the Media, Development Partners, Civil Society Groups, Political Parties, students, and other members of the public.

## **Corruption Perception Index (CPI) 2007**

On **Wednesday, September 26, 2007** GII launched Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index (CPI) 2007 at the Ghana International Press Centre, Accra. The report was simultaneously launched in London, Berlin and around the world by TI's country chapters in many of the countries covered by the report. The annual Corruption Perception Index (CPI) is considered the best authority on the level of perceived corruption in any country included in the poll. The CPI is a composite of at least three credible corruption-related surveys in any country.

Ghana improved its score on this year's CPI conducted by Transparency International. The country scored 3.7 out of the maximum score of 10 and ranked 69 out of 180 countries. This year's score is the second highest since Ghana was included in the CPI. The score represents an

Improvement over its 2006 score of 3.3



To launch the Report, the Executive Secretary, Vitus Azeem together with the GII Board Members addressed a press conference to make public the findings of the index and to discuss the problem of corruption in Ghana. In his press statement the GII Executive Secretary cautioned that the improvement in the country's score does not call for a celebration because

Ghana's trend has not been consistent over the years and has been stagnating between 3 and 4. This he said implied that benefits under the Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative, America's Millennium Challenge Account (MCA) and the Multi-lateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI) faced a grave risk of mismanagement and wastage.



During the open forum participants asked questions based on perception and reality of corruption, the upsurge of corruption in Africa among others. The Board and Executive made remarkable comments and gave answers to the questions.

**(NB: Picture Inset – Mr. Vitus A. Azeem, Executive Secretary, GII)**

## **Global Corruption Barometer (GCB) 2007**

On **December 6, 2007**, GII issued a press release titled 'Governments are key to making good on commitments to fighting corruption', to launch Transparency International (TI) Global Corruption Barometer (GCB) 2007.

The GCB is a public opinion survey that has been administered around the world each year since 2003. The Barometer explores how corruption affects the daily lives of ordinary citizens, asking about the general public attitude towards corruption, the extent to which they believe corruption pervades public institutions, their experience with petty

bribery and their thoughts on how the fight against corruption will fare in future.

The GCB 2007 interviewed 63,199 people in 60 countries and territories between June and September 2007. The Barometer survey was carried out on behalf of Transparency International by Gallup International Association as part of its Voice of the People Survey. The GCB 2007 covers seven countries not included in the 2006 edition: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Ecuador, Ghana, Ireland, Lithuania and Vietnam.

### **Key findings in the Global Corruption Barometer 2007 are:**

The poor, whether in developing or highly industrialized countries, are the most penalized by corruption. They are also more pessimistic about the prospects for less corruption in the future.

About 1 in 10 people around the world had to pay a bribe in the past year; reported bribery has increased in some regions, such as Asia-Pacific and South East Europe.

- Bribery is particularly widespread in interactions with the police, the judiciary and registry and permit services.
- The general public believe political parties, parliament, the police and the judicial/legal system are the most corrupt institutions in their societies.
- Half of those interviewed – and significantly more than four years ago – expect corruption in their country to increase in the next three years, with some African countries the exception.
- Half of those interviewed also think that their government's efforts to fight corruption are ineffective.

The report was launched ahead of December 9, 2007, which is a United Nations International Anti-Corruption day.

### **Global situation**

The GCB 2007 reports, on average, more than one in ten of the respondents had to pay a bribe in the past year to obtain a service. Albania, Cameroon, FYR Macedonia, Kosovo, Nigeria, Philippines, Romania and Senegal are the most affected by petty bribery. Austria,

Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Japan, South Korea, Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland were least affected. Respondents from low and middle income brackets are hit the hardest by petty bribery.

Although the Police is the institution most affected by bribery in five out of the seven regions (Africa, Asia-Pacific, NIS, Latin America and South East Europe), the medical services stand out in the EU countries as the most affected by bribery.

Globally many now consider non-governmental organisations (NGOs) to be corrupt.

### **Way Forward for Ghana**

Indicating the way forward for Ghana, GII called on the government to address the following vital tenets of the anti-corruption effort:

- To increase efforts to curb corruption in service delivery, especially in the education and health sectors if Ghana hopes to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015.
- In line with this, to promptly order investigations into credible allegations of corruption to give credence to his policy of zero tolerance of corruption.

### **LAUNCH OF JUDICIAL CORRUPTION MONITORING EXERCISE**

In October 2005, Ghana Integrity Initiative (GII) with funding support from GTZ started a pilot project focused on corruption in the judiciary. The **goal** of the project is to promote transparency within the judiciary, thus enhancing the capacity of the courts and legal officials to carry out their duties impartially and effectively and contributing to reducing corruption.

The project “Judiciary Watch Project” (JWP) was launched on Wednesday, 1st March, 2006 by the Chief Justice of the republic of Ghana, His Lordship George Kingsley Acquah.

Law students were engaged to do the monitoring exercise which involved courtroom observations and administration of questionnaires.

On Wednesday, November 7, 2007 GII launched a report on Judiciary Corruption Monitoring Exercise in Ghana. The Judiciary Watch Project (JWP) launched in March 2006, was designed to monitor corruption in the Judiciary in Ghana with the goal of promoting transparency and accountability within the Judiciary to enhance the capacity of the courts and legal officials to carry out their duties impartially, effectively, and ultimately contribute to reducing corruption in the Judiciary.

Her ladyship, Chief Justice Theodora Georgina Wood, the chief Justice of the Republic of Ghana was the special guest of honour and she delivered the keynote address. The launch which took place at the Airside Hotel was performed by Dr. Audrey Gadzekpo, Chair of GII.

## **RESEARCH**

During the period April 1- September 30, 2007, GII collaborated with CDD-Ghana to conduct two [2] baseline surveys to assess:

- The effectiveness of the assets disclosure regime (Act 550) as an anti-corruption tool and;
- The extent of information exchange among key accountability institutions (ongoing)

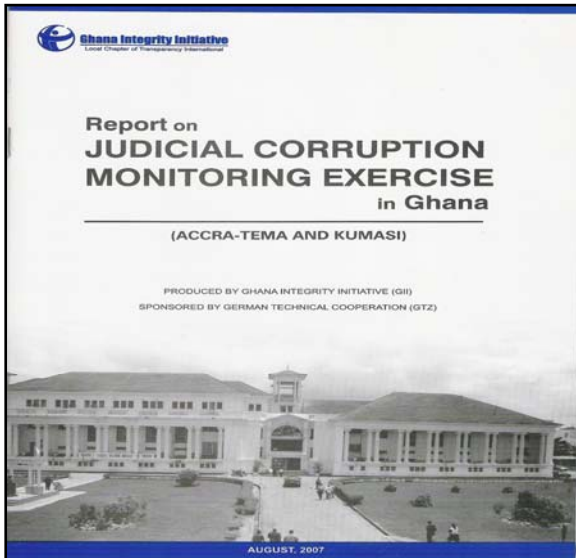
The surveys were conducted by CDD-Ghana one of the major collaborators under GII 'Increasing transparency and accountability in Ghana' project.

having acknowledged the need to set a system of information exchange to enhance cooperation and coordination, eliminate duplication of efforts and resources and tighten the net for those who breach the rules is to try to understand in some details what formal and informal systems exist, what information is generated, how it is generated, how it is utilized, etc. A baseline provides that opportunity for capturing all these issues at a go.

The baseline provides a measuring framework for implementation and this sets the tone for an effective implementation of the assets disclosure law also. The baseline sets the threshold for performance and allows one to measure progress. A baseline survey thus provides information that allows for a proper characterization of the problems and therefore gives an opportunity for a more nuanced response to measure progress.

In conclusion the surveys will accelerate the effective implementation of the activities of the project for greater impact. Preliminary findings from a baseline survey to assess the effectiveness of the assets disclosure regime as an anti-corruption tool, indicate that, most Ghanaians including public officials required under the law to make declarations of their assets are ignorant of the law as well as its importance to the fight against corruption

# ***JWP in Pictures***



# 4. Publication

## 3A. "GII ALERT" Newsletter

Programmes and activities carried out by GII in 2007 as well as news and other events around the globe that centred on corruption and good governance were published and disseminated to our partners and other stakeholders in our quarterly newsletter 'GII Alert'. The **Alert** also served as a research material for mostly students from various universities as well as international experts doing research or writing thesis on corruption and governance related issues.

Four editions of the Alert were published this year [13-16]. Featuring prominently in Alert 13 is GII's statement which was reported in the Chronicle newspaper on the President's 2007 sessional address and news on the resignation of GII's former Executive Secretary Mr. Daniel Batidam. Alert 14, major publication was on the launch of Global Corruption Report and workshops and seminars on Assets Disclosure and conflict of interest. In Alert 15, major events such as findings of the Corruption Perception Index, Transparency International's Chair interview with Liberian President Ellen Johnson-Sierleaf regional and West Africa regional workshop hosted by GII. Alert 16 records the significant successes in the year and the full remarks of the Chief Justice Theodora Georgina Wood at the launch of the report on Judiciary Corruption Monitoring exercise.

GII Newsletter has a readership of approximately one thousand five hundred (1,500) people across the country. This includes the various embassies, development partners, workshop participants, academic institutions, civil society organizations and individuals. The distribution of the newsletter is done through hand delivery, by post and also posted on GII's website [www.tighana.org](http://www.tighana.org).



# 5. GII Membership Drive Project

Ghana Integrity Initiative (GII) introduced a Membership Drive Project in 2006 aimed at reaching more communities in the fight against corruption, by mobilizing people with a track record of integrity and the willingness to voluntarily fight corruption in their respective communities. The project **aim** is to establish a GII/TI membership movement nation wide.

Board members will have to be elected from the membership as is required of the movement. Target group include Chiefs, Opinion Leaders, Business people, Civil Society Groups, Non-Governmental Organizations, and Professional Associations etc would be **targeted**.

GII between May and June 2006, held meetings with some identifiable regional contact persons on the project.

## 2007 - UPDATE

Letters were sent out to individuals and institutions of high reputation to express interest of becoming members based upon which they will be given the membership form and policy document. This was also placed as an advert on our website.

The outcome was impressive as many expressed interest to become members. The policy document which was at the draft level was then finalized in consultation with the Board of GII. Currently it has been forward together with the membership forms to the applicants and after GII receives them back information provided will be investigated to ensure its veracity. Following the smooth implementation of the Membership Drive project, GII intends to organize an annual general meeting (AGM) by the end of 2008.

# 6. National/International Activities

At both national and international levels, GII participated in several workshops, conferences, seminars and meetings and in most instances, the Executive Secretary and other officials of GII presented papers on anti-corruption and good governance issues. Examples are listed below:

## **NATIONALL PROGRAMMES**

### **1. GHANA @ 50 CONFERENCE**

**Theme: « Is Slavery the Black Man's Curse »**

**Date: January 30, 2007**

**Venue: Accra International Conference Centre**

One of the Official Event Management Companies that worked on behalf of the Ghana @ 50 Secretariat to organize events, EPS Leisure Services and Event Management Limited organized series of events under the main theme Freedom and Slavery.

The programme which was attended by the Programmes Officer (Gilbert Sam) deliberated on why as a nation we have not been able to move away from some of our religious and historical practices that tend to reinforce the ideology that slavery, religion and being black are interwoven and what can religious, educational and traditional centres do to secure and preserve the freedom of the people under their sphere of influence. The conference examined links between religion, slavery, freedom and national transformation. It also explored whether religion, which underpins Ghanaian society, can free Ghanaians from slavery in all its forms.

## **2. CDD-GHANA ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION**

**Theme: “Progress Towards the Rule of Law and Constitutionalism in Ghana.”**

**Date: Monday, March 12, 2007**

**Venue: CDD-Ghana Conference Room**

Conference Room and was attended by the Programmes Manager.

The meeting which was chaired by Mr. Sam Okudzeto a private legal practitioner and led by Professor Henry Kwasi Prempeh, a Professor and the Board of CDD-Ghana. The meeting was part of the centre’s activities to mark Ghana’s 50<sup>th</sup> independence anniversary celebrations.

Participants were drawn from representatives of constitutional and statutory human rights and rule of law promotion agencies, key institutions in the administration of justice, Executive Branch, legislature, development partners, academia, NGOs and CSOs.

## **3. LRC Workshop -**

**Date: Thursday, April 19, 2007**

**Venue: National Insurance Commission Building**

The Programmes Officer attended a workshop organized by the Legal Resources Centre (LRC) on the Anti-money laundering Bill which the Parliament of Ghana laid and referred same to its Finance Committee for consideration, the object of the bill among others is to prohibit money laundering and establish a financial intelligence centre for Ghana. Workshop provided an opportunity to civil society (participants) to make input into the anti-money laundering bill before it becomes law. Participants discussed the provisions of the bill and brainstorm on possible amendments. The workshop was held at the National Insurance Commission building on **Thursday, April 19, 2007**.

**MoFEP Workshop** - The Programmes Manager participated in the MoFEP-Development Partner dissemination workshop followed by an informal lunch at the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Centre. The workshop was to disseminate the results of the first joint evaluation of the Ghana Multi Donor Budget Support (MDBS) Program.

The MDBS program has operated in Ghana since 2003. It is the official development assistance arrangement under which donors collectively contributes to the Government of Ghana’s budget. This harmonized

assistance supports the implementation of the country's Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy.

The event was organised by Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning.

**Small Grant Selection Committee sitting** - Global Action Network-Ghana (GYAN-Ghana) requested GII to delegate a representative to join the selection committee of the Small Grants Scheme on **May 3, 2007** at the World Bank Office, Accra.

Programmes Officer, Gilbert Sam was delegated by GII to attend the event. The Small Grants Scheme is the final phase of the Youth in Action Project. Small Grants work \$ 250 was to be awarded to 15 Youth organizations from Ghana, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Cameroon and Gambia to demonstrate their ability to organize activities on the MDGs and PRSP's for young people's participation,

**Danida Workshop** - The Royal Danish Embassy invited the Programmes Manager to join the Stakeholders' Workshop that is convened by the Joint Governance Review Mission Team with the purpose of discussing challenges and possibilities for a governance framework.

The discussions fed into the joint governance review and recommendations on how to proceed with governance initiatives. The workshop took place at the Alisa Hotel, North Ridge on **Wednesday, May 30, 2007**.

**APRM Governance Forum** - In collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) the National African Peer Review Governing Council (NAPRM-GC) invited GII to the 7<sup>th</sup> Africa Governance Forum National Consultations Workshop. GII was represented by the Programmes Manager, Mrs. Linda Ofori-Kwafo. The workshop which was under the theme "Building Capable States in Africa" was held at the Sasakawa Center at the University of Cape Coast on **Thursday, July 26, 2007**.

The lack of capacity of State Institutions, CSOs and non-state actors was identified as the greatest challenge to the implementation of the APRM at the 6<sup>th</sup> AGF. AGF VII National Consultation workshop looked at the challenges, opportunities as well as lessons learnt from past efforts and devise effective sustainable strategies to build capable states in Africa.

The output of the forum was consolidated into a Ghana report and presented to the 7<sup>th</sup> Africa Governance Forum in Ouagadougou in October 2007.

**CHRI West Africa Regional Workshop** - The Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative (CHRI) is an international NGO seeking to ensure the practical realization of Human Rights in Africa. CHRI Ghana hosted an African Freedom of Information (FOI) Conference which focused on adopting and African Regional FOI legislation advocacy strategy. The conference also reflected on FOI legislation implementation challenges at the African Regional level. The conference provided an opportunity for delegates from Commonwealth African countries to collaborate on the successes and challenges of FOI advocacy in Africa, and to enhance common initiatives to accelerate progress towards strong FOI legislation throughout Africa.

GII which is a member of the Right to Information Coalition (RTI) which is spearheaded by CHRI Ghana, was represented at the conference by the Project support Assistant (Sandra Gakson) on **Monday, July 30, 2007** at the Erata Hotel, Accra.

**TV Africa Series for Presidential Hopefuls** - On August 1<sup>st</sup> 2007, TV Africa invited GII as a partner to its maiden programme dubbed “I WANT TO BE A PRESIDENT.” The one-hour interview programme was for all presidential aspirants and flag bearers of all political parties in Ghana. The invitation letter stated that GII was invited because of the programme’s contribution to democratic governance and rule of law. 15 other representatives from democratic institutions comprised the studio audience who will pose relevant questions to the aspirants.

**PPA Forum** - In fulfillment of Section 3 (s) of the Public Procurement Act, 2003, (Act 663) which requires the Board to engage stakeholders in public procurement, civil society and the general public in discussions on procurement and other related issues, the Public Procurement Authority organized a forum on **Wednesday, August 22, 2007** at the National Theatre under the theme “Improving Efficiency and Transparency in Public Procurement through Information Dissemination.” The Board nominated GII to deliver a brief presentation on the “Impact of the Public Procurement, Act, 2003. This was executed by the Executive Secretary, Vitus Azeem.

**DFID Consultative meeting** - DFID Ghana held its Country Assistance Plan 2008-10 (CAP Consultation meeting on **September 28, 2007**. The meeting sought to address the role of CSOs in Ghana’s development agenda and how DFID Ghana could partner with and complement the work of CSOs. Key areas of discussion centered on, the contextual analysis which guides DFID proposals, harmonization and the role of CSOs. Programmes Officer was in attendance.

**CHRAJ familiarization visit to GII** - CHRAJ, one of GII's major partners in the anti-corruption work, hosted a delegation from the office of the Ombudsman, Republic of Rwanda on a working visit under study the work of CHRAJ and some Civil Society Organizations with a view of improving Human Rights situation in their country. The delegation thus paid a courtesy call on GII on **Tuesday, October 15, 2007** at 3:00pm.

Commencing October 2007, the Public Accounts Committee of Parliament for the first time made public its sitting. The objective is to induce more openness and transparency in the works of the Committee and also bring its activities and by extension, Parliament, closer to the general public. As a partner in good governance and public finance accountability, the Committee invited GII to the opening ceremony of its public sitting on **Tuesday, October 16, 2007** at the Sir Emmanuel Charles Quist Conference Room, Parliament House, Accra

GII was represented at the sitting by the Programmes Manager.

**Office of Accountability Seminar** - The Office of Accountability, in collaboration with Ghana Journalists Association (GJA) organized a seminar on the topic "Corruption Prevention for Good Governance." The event took place at the British Council Auditorium on **October 22, 2007**. Perspectives on the topic were delivered by CHRAJ, GJA and Prof. Ken Attafuaah, Executive Director of Justice and Human Rights Institute made a presentation on "How Government, Anti-corruption Institutions and the Office of Accountability can co-operate to advance Good Governance."

Project Support Assistant (Sandra Gakson) attended the seminar.

**World Bank Meeting - Consultation with World Bank Member Countries on the Draft Methodology for Use of National Procurement Systems in Bank-Financed Operations.**

In order to reaffirm its commitment to the achievement of the objectives of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness to harmonize and align aid delivery, the Bank submitted to its Board of Directors a note on use of Country Systems in Bank-supported Operations in June 2007. The Board of Director's approval of the above note included a commitment from management to define a detailed methodology for selecting pilots for handling procurement

Prior to finalizing this detailed methodology, the World Bank has decided to have a world-wide consultation to seek feedback from a broad range of stakeholders. The consultation with the Western Anglophone and

Lusophone countries including Ghana was scheduled for **November 8, 2007** and it was attended by the Executive Secretary.

**Launch of KAS democracy Report** - As part of Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung's (KAS) contributions to the development of democracy across the world, the Foundation annually publishes the state of the world democracy report. The objective of this programme is to contribute to the deepening of important building blocks of democracy in selected countries world-wide. The KAS Democracy Report 2007: Parties and Democracy focused on political parties and their contributions to the stabilization of democracy through their programmes of interest aggregation and articulation. Ghana was among the four African countries and sixteen countries world-wide selected for a study in preparation for the KAS 2007 Democracy Report. The Programmes Manager attended the launch of the Report on November 19, 2007 at the Alisa Hotel.

**CDD-Ghana Public lecture** - On **Thursday, November 22, 2007** CDD-Ghana jointly organized the 4<sup>th</sup> Annual Liberal lecture with the Friedrich Naumann Foundation (FNF) under the theme "Liberalism in Ghana since independence." The annual liberal lectures are aimed at providing a platform to critically review the core principles and ideals of liberalism with respect to politics, the economy, society and development. The lecture addressed the critical issues and principles of liberalism in Ghana since independence. GII was represented by Duke Oti, an Intern from the University of Ghana, Legon.

**Audit Service Seminar** - Duke Oti, Intern was delegated by GII to attend a Stakeholders Relations Seminar organised by the Ghana Audit Service at the Alisa Hotel, Accra on **November 26, 2007**. The seminar was aimed at providing a platform for all stakeholders to discuss the importance of regular auditing, the relevance of the Auditor-General's report to parliament and how best the Audit Service could be repositioned as an institution that promotes good governance and development.

**CHRAJ Annual Human Rights Week** - As part of Ghana @ 50 celebrations, the Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ) hosted its annual Human Rights Week from December 3- 11, 2007. It was under the theme "Human Rights and Social Justice in Ghana @ 50: Have we come of age?"

The Commission in collaboration with all its partners organised a Human Rights Information Fair and launching of an Anti-Corruption Documentary on December 4, 2007 at the fore court of the Old Parliament House. GII was represented by Duke Oti, who showcased

some GII Alert and other materials from GII to highlight to the public what GII is doing as its contribution to the anti-corruption campaign

**PPA Forum** - The Executive Secretary attended the forum to discuss the introduction of Framework Contracting in Ghana's Public Procurement, organised by the Public Procurement Authority (PPA). This forms part of the PPA's drive to create an efficient public sector procurement system. The Framework rests some guiding principles such as ensuring that public procurement is done in a way that guarantees value for money, streamlining a procurement system that is currently characterized by fragmentation of purchase actions for common-use items and facilitating social-economic development. The forum took place at the Miklin Hotel, Accra on Monday, **December 10, 2007**.

**IEA Roundtable Meeting** - The Institute of Economic Affairs (IEA) invited the Executive Secretary to a Roundtable discussion on the topic "Review of the Ghana Promotion Centre Act, 1994. Act 478" on **December 13, 2007**. The review discussed the reasons for passing the Ghana Investment Promotion Centre Act 478 in 1994. The Act which is in three parts deals with the establishment of the centre and provisions that are intended to attract investment into Ghana.

The presenter at the discussion, Prof. Wayo Seini, a Senior Fellow at the Institute of Economic Affairs stipulated that investment is a necessary condition for employment, productivity and economic growth for a developing country like Ghana where 60% of the working population are engaged in the agriculture sector. He then addressed the provisions in the establishment of the Investment Act and also looks at its relevance of attracting investment to Ghana.

## **INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMMES**

**Education Watch Consultative Meeting in Dakar** – the meeting aimed at establishing the existing body of knowledge of form and extent of corruption in primary education in Africa and ways to combat it. At achieving a common understanding of TI's intervention points both in-country and at the regional level, in order to refine and specify the design of the Education Watch Project. Participation evolved around a representative of each participating chapter. At the meeting an update on the state of research, current reforms, NGO-run projects to mobilize against corruption in primary education among others were discussed. Others include. The meeting was attended by the Programmes Manager from March 30 – 31, 2007.

## **CAPACITY BUILDING**

**InWEnt Course** - From **October 1 – 17, 2007** the Project Support Assistant (Gifty Ofori) participated in a training programme on Measuring Corruption and Governance in Berlin Germany etc. The training was organised by InWEnt – International Training Centre and Transparency International – Berlin. Topics presented included: Statistical Basics for better Understanding of Core Issues when tackling Governance Indicators: Focus on Corruption Indicators, Global indicators on Governance and corruption, Exchange, discussions on and adaptations of national and regional approaches on measuring corruption among others.

**GIMPA** - The Programmes Manager participated in a seminar organised by the Ghana Institute of Management and Public Administration (GIMPA) at the school's executive hostel. The seminar was under the theme 'Corruption: Unfamiliar Truths and Fashionable Fallacies?' by Dr. Dennis Osborne an anti-corruption advisor with experience in over 40 countries. The motivating factor for this seminar is the drastic reduction or elimination of corruption which is a necessity if Ghana is to fully achieve the Millennium Development Goals by 2015.

## **6. Financial Information**

\* GII's 2007/6 audited accounts are yet to be posted on GII's Website. However the information can be accessed at the GII secretariat.

## **7. Our Partners**

- Transparency International (TI)
- Department for International Development (DFID)
- Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA)
- German Catholic Development Funding Agency - MISEREOR
- Partnership for Transparency Fund (PTF)
- United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

- German Technical Cooperation (GTZ)
  - The Royal Netherlands Embassy
  - United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
  - National Governance Programme (NGP)
  - National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE)
  - Tamale Ecclesiastical Provincial Pastoral Conference (TEPPCON)
  - Media
  - Municipal and district Assemblies
  - Ghana Anti-Corruption Coalition (GACC): Centre for Democratic Development (CDD-Ghana), Institute of Economic Affairs (IEA-Ghana), Ghana Journalists Association (GJA), Commission for Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ), Serious Fraud Office (SFO), Private Enterprise Foundation (PEF)
  - Etc.
-