

Ghana Integrity Initiative

Local chapter of Transparency International



2006
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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GII Board



Dr. Audrey Gadzekpo
Chair



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Vice Chair



Prof. Gyimah-Boadi
Member



Archbishop G. Palmer-
Buckle, Member



Ms. Sena A. Gabianu
Member



Mr. Kwame Gyasi
Member

GII Staff



Daniel Batidam
Executive Secretary



Linda Ofori-Kwafo
Programmes Manager



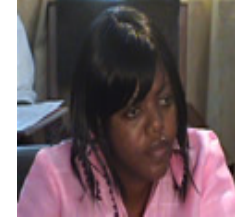
Julius Aidoo-Buameh
Business Dev.
Manager



Gilbert Sam
Programme Officer,
Research



Project Support
Assistant



Project Support
Assistant



Tony Amakpa
Admin. Assistant



Charles Inkum,
Admin. Asst. /Driver



David Nawurah
Utility Hand/Security



Nelson Ayamdoo
Intern

1. Introduction

With a vision to make Ghana a corruption-free country in all spheres of human endeavour where people and institutions act with integrity, accountability and transparency, Ghana Integrity Initiative (GII) Members have excelled themselves in taking the anti-corruption message out to the people and institutions throughout Ghana during the year 2006. 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.

The Highlights

2. Public Education/Sensitization Projects

1A. District Level Sensitization Workshops

Ghana Integrity Initiative District/Municipal level sensitization workshops on the theme: Fighting corruption – an agenda for democracy and good governance started in May 2004. At the end of December 2006, all thirty workshops planned for the three years have been carried out.

The primary **objective** of the workshops is to seek a national consensus on the definition of corruption; to raise awareness about the negative effects of corruption and to empower citizens at the local level to demand responsiveness, accountability and transparency from people & institutions in their communities.

With an average of 100 people in each case, workshop **participants** were drawn from Districts Assemblies (DAs), 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 districts and municipalities and dates in which workshops were organized between January and September 2006 are outlined as follows:

1. Ahanta West District, Agona – Nkwanta in the Western Region, from March 14th - 15th March 2006.

2. Kpando District, Kpando-Kpodzi, in the Volta Region, from 30th – 31st March 2006.
3. Nanumba North District, Bimbilla in the Northern Region, from 20th – 21st April 2006.
4. Afram Plains District, Donkorkrom in the Eastern Region, from 30th – 31st May 2006.
5. Ahafo-Ano North District, Tepa in the Ashanti Region, from 19th- 20th June 2006.
6. Jirapa - Lambussie District, Jirapa in the Upper West Region, from 20th - 21st July, 2006.
7. Builsa District, Sandema in the Upper East Region, from 24th –25th July, 2006.
8. Wenchi District, Wenchi in the Ashanti Region, from 8th - 9th August 2006.
9. Dangbe West District, Dodowa in the Greater Accra Region, from 28th –29th September, 2006.

Topics discussed at the District and Municipal level workshops include the following:

1. Manifestation of corruption in the Ghanaian Society
2. Enhancing Good Governance through Effective Decentralization: Focus on the District Assembly System
3. Civil Society Organization and District Assemblies as Partners Accountability and Good Governance.
4. Local Participation and Social Auditing for Good Governance

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 local/community level. The Workshops were facilitated by GII with the support of experts in local governance, decentralization and community action. 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 workshop Facilitation team.

Partners

GII Collaborated with National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE) and the Tamale Ecclesiastical Provincial Pastoral Conference (TEPPCON) of the Catholic Church in Northern Ghana in organizing the district-level programmes.

Before and After Impact Analysis of District 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 (810) 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 Workshops In Pictures



A section of Security personnel at the



Mr. Daniel Batidam, Executive Secretary of GII, making a statement a Workshop



Participants in a group work section



A section of Participants in a group photograph

1B. Media Soiree

GII recognizes the media as an important partner in the Anti-Corruption crusade and therefore since its establishment, GII has continuously liaised with media in the execution of its programmes specifically its public education and sensitization programmes.

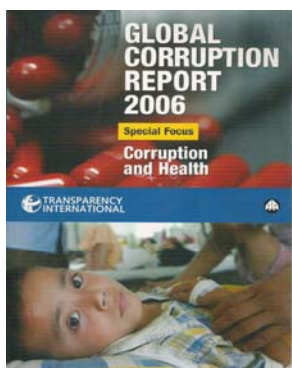
With an objective of fostering cordial relationship with the media and to dialogue with the media on issues pertaining to corruption, democracy and good governance, GII organized a Media Soiree on 19th January, 2006 at the Zara Restaurant, located on the premises of the Airside Hotel, Accra at 6:30pm. Participants were drawn from both the print and electronic media. At the meeting, the Executive Secretary and Management enlightened the media on the work of Transparency International and Ghana Integrity Initiative. Participants were also taken through programmes GII will be organising in the course of the year and most importantly on corruption reports GII will launch. These include: the Corruption Perception Index (CPI), the Global Corruption Report (GCR) and the Global Corruption Barometer (GCB).

The programme was also characterized by the sharing of views and addressing questions from the media on the findings of the above reports and its implications for the Ghanaian economy.

1C. Launch/Release of Transparency International Reports

Global Corruption Report (GCR) 2006

On February 1, 2006, GII launched Transparency International's Global Corruption Report (GCR) 2006 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.



The 2006 report focused on corruption in the Health sector and the detriment it poses to human lives and a country as a whole. The report detailed on research in various countries on the specific corruption cases in their health sector and how it affects them, it also embodied a section on recommendations when implemented, could minimize corruption in the Health Sector.

To launch the Report, the Executive Secretary of GII Mr. Daniel Batidam addressed a press conference on the report placing much emphasis on the issues that relate to corruption in the Health Sector in Ghana. Hon. Major Quarshigah, Minister of Health and GII Board Chair Dr. Audrey Gadzekpo, jointly launched the report. The programme attracted over hundred (100) Media representatives, Development Partners, Civil Society Groups, Political Parties students, and members of the public.

In a related event, both the print and electronic airwaves were flooded with discussions on the revelations by the report. While some Health Officials and the Ghanaian Public argued that, not all the findings reflect the reality of the problem in Ghana, others accepted the report as the true reflection of corruption in the Health Sector in the country. The outcome was two significant discourses by Stakeholders in the Health Sector.

Health Sector Stakeholders Meeting

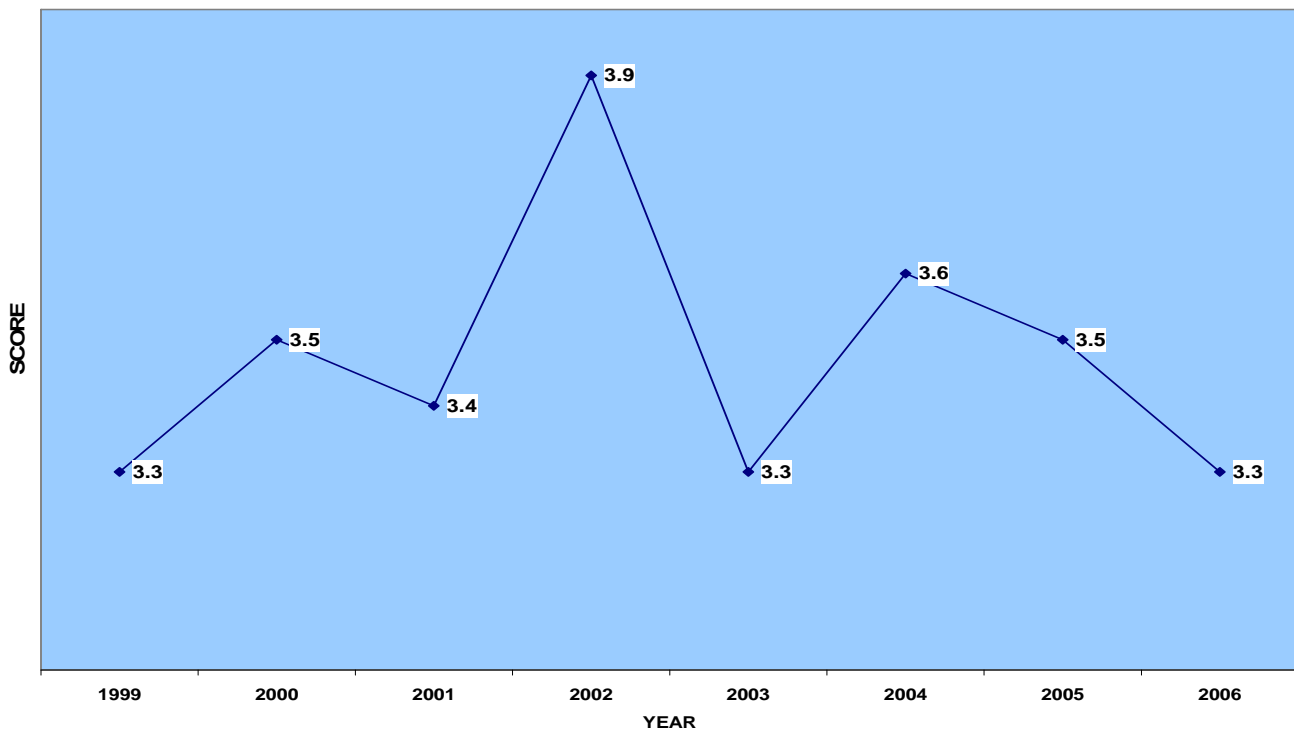
As a follow up to the launch of the GCR 2006, GII engaged the Health Sector Stakeholders in a roundtable discussion at Joecarl Hotel, Tema to deliberate on the findings of GCR 2006, the state of corruption in the Ghanaian health Sector, its implications and the way forward. The Health Sector was represented by Major General Courage Quarshigah, Minister of Health, his two deputies, regional and district directors of the health administration, Procurement and budget officers, directors from the standard boards etc. GII was also represented by its Executive Secretary, Programmes Manager, Programme Officer, Business Development Manager and the head of GII's Public Procurement Unit. This meeting was characterized by opinion and information sharing on the issues raised in the report and more importantly what can be done to minimize corruption in the Ghana Health Sector.

At the end of the meeting, the stakeholders decided to hold another forum to look at the issue more internally. Information reaching GII indicated that, the second meeting was successful

Corruption Perception Index (CPI) 2006

On **Monday November 6, 2006**, GII launched Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index (CPI) 2006 at the Kama Conference Centre in Labone, Accra. 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.

To launch the Report, the Acting Executive Secretary together with the GII Board Mrs. Linda Ofori-Kwafo together with GII Board members, addressed a press conference to make public the findings of the index and also to discuss the problem of corruption in Ghana. **Find below a graph detailing Ghana's performance on the CPI since 1999.**



Global Corruption Barometer (GCB) 2006

On December 7, 2006, 10.00am GMT. GII issued a press release to launch Transparency International (TI) Global Corruption Barometer (GCB) 2006.

**Governments don't do enough
to fight corruption, says new poll**
Global Corruption Barometer- **GCB 2006** shows police,
political parties, parliaments most compromised

The **Global Corruption Barometer** is a key tool for measuring corruption. The 2006 report is the fourth in an annual series; it is based on a poll of nearly 60,000 people in 62 countries carried out by Gallup International, on behalf of Transparency International, as part of its Voice of the People Survey. This year's Barometer includes six new countries. Countries that dropped out of the Barometer since the last edition include Bosnia and Herzegovina , Cambodia , Costa Rica , Ecuador , Ethiopia , Georgia , **Ghana** , Guatemala , Republic of Ireland , Lithuania , Nicaragua and Togo .

The report was launched ahead of December 9, 2006, which is a United Nations International Anti-Corruption day.

3. Policy & Research

Judiciary Watch Project (JWP)

In October 2005, Ghana Integrity Initiative (GII) with funding support from GTZ started a pilot project focused on corruption in the judiciary.

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 at a ceremony held at the Cresta Royale Hotel in Accra.

The pilot project was originally designed to monitor corruption in the Judiciary, in the high and circuit courts with particular emphasis on land and commercial cases. The coverage was limited to Accra, Tema and Kumasi. The selection of Land and Commercial cases is due to its link with the accrual of wealth and economic development which makes it lucrative for perpetrators of corruption in the judicial service, hence could lead to a possible prevalence of corruption in litigation of such nature. However, in the course of the implementation, the focus was broadened partly because Ghana has only one commercial court situated in Accra whereas the project area was beyond Accra.

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.

Objectives

- Develop and test innovation methodologies and tools for monitoring judicial transparency, integrity and accountability that can be replicated in other sectors of public service and in other African countries.
- Build the capacity of civil society organizations – including TI Chapters – to monitor corruption in the judiciary as a key element in holding the government accountable, thus reducing corruption generally.
- Identify weak areas as regards transparency and integrity within the judiciary, especially at the local level, and make recommendations for reform to government;
- Provide user-friendly information to the media and the general public on transparency, integrity and accountability issues related to the judiciary.

Project Output

- Judiciary Watch Manual and module
- Trained civil society activists and media representatives,
- Selected local courts monitored.
- Judiciary Watch Briefs: reports on the results of the pilot monitoring activities and other informational materials on the judiciary made available to the public (a total of 5000 copies will be distributed quarterly in the country).
- Media informed and sensitized regarding corruption in the local judiciary (it is anticipated that there will be substantial increase of media reports on corruption in the judiciary).
- Analysis of the judiciary system and recommendations for judicial reform.

Project Outcomes

- Civil society and media empowered and equipped to monitor and evaluate transparency and integrity in the judicial system.
- Tools developed for the above-mentioned judicial analysis and monitoring that can be replicated nationwide and possibly in other African countries as well as in other regions. More information available, based on actual experience, concerning corruption in the judiciary (baseline survey reports, papers and research produced as a result of the awareness raised by the project implementation).
- Pressure on the government to implement reforms in the judicial system, particularly at the local level (as a result of the project implementation more voices will raise against corruption in the judiciary).
- A network of civil society activists created to advocate for judicial reforms (At the end of the project a network of CSO will be effective and ready to carry on the lobby/advocacy activities towards in reforms aimed at reducing corruption in the judiciary).

Project Activities

To achieve the overall aim, the project was designed to undertake the following activities:

- **Legal Experts Roundtable Meetings**

As a first step in the implementation of the Project, a meeting of legal and judicial experts was organized with a view of soliciting views regarding the direction and orientation of the entire Project.

This Experts roundtable meeting was held on December 16, 2005 at Cresta Royal Hotel. The deliberations of the experts centered on a concept note

prepared at the instance of GII titled “Judicial Corruption in Ghana: Law, Politics and Economics.”

The concept note was commissioned by GII as a mechanism for raising the key issues relating to judicial corruption and thus to allow the legal experts to critique the basic conceptualization of the project.

Among the people who gave remarks included: Mr. Theophilus Cudjoe, the Acting the Executive Director of the Serious Fraud Office (SFO), Mr. Daniel Batidam, the Executive Secretary of GII, Dr. Mechthild Ruenger, Good Governance Programme Manager, GTZ.

- **Methodology And Tool Development**

With the help of expert consultants, a “Judiciary Watch Manual” was developed to assist civil society activities in monitoring courts at the local level. The manual contained a module (questionnaire for baseline survey, guidelines for focus group discussions, for experts meetings and for courts direct observation), a set of critical frequently asked questions on the judiciary and a set of background information on the judiciary, i.e. structure, legal framework and modus operandi. This Manual was used in training the law students that monitored judicial corruption in the courts.

- **Training of Law Student Trainees To The Monitor Judiciary In Some Selected Courts**

Between Thursday 3rd – Friday 4th August 2006, a group of law students drawn from the Ghana School of Law, and the Faculties of Law of the University of Ghana and Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology (KNUST) were trained to conduct monitoring activities in Accra, Tema and Kumasi courts. The training session which took place at the GII conference room, brought together about twenty (20) law students and six (6) resource persons.

The set of activities designed to monitor judicial corruption included direct observation of courtroom activities by legal trainees (pupils), a baseline survey (interviews with particular actors like litigants and their lawyers), and focus group discussions.

- **Information Publication and Dissemination**

To ensure public awareness and enlightenment about judicial corruption and its effect on development, the project was designed to produce a number of publications. The most regular was the “Judiciary briefs” that will be issued on a quarterly basis.

To reduce the cost of distribution, the briefs were to be inserted as supplements in local newspapers and disseminated nationwide.

Other information dissemination channels like national chapters' newsletters, GII website, radio and television talk show programmes, and other print or electronic media were to be widely utilized.

- **Judiciary Watch Media Programme**

To promote the project and its findings, two media campaigns will be organized during the course of the project.

The first year campaign will mostly focus on awareness-raising and will constitute the launching of project by publicizing the survey reports in a synchronized manner. The second year media campaign will have more focus on advocacy for reforms as a result of the project findings.

One of the initial **challenges** of the JWP was that, the design to monitor corruption in land and commercial litigation had to change to cover other cases because of the non-existence of a land court and the existence of only one Commercial Court situated in Accra, whereas the monitoring covered Accra, Tema and Kumasi. This made it virtually impossible for the monitors to gather adequate information on Land and Commercial cases.

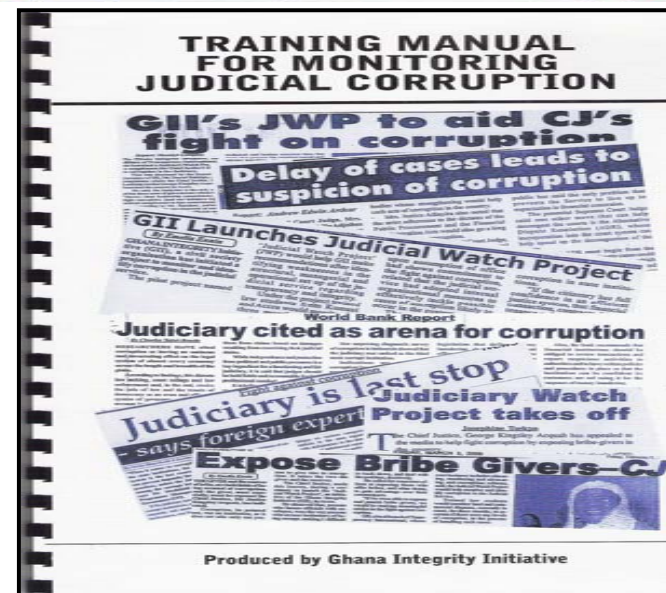
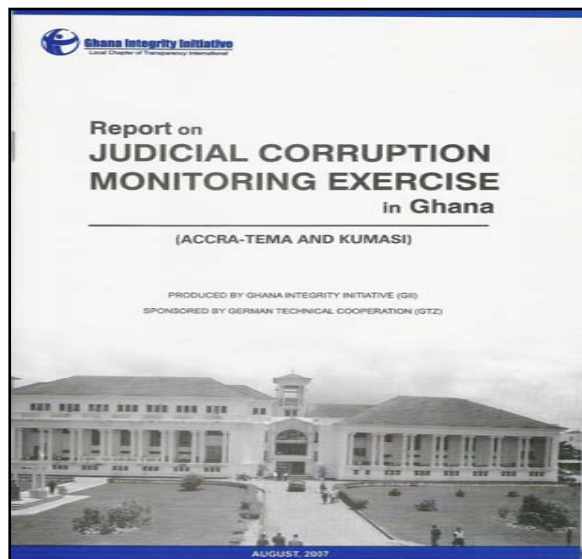
The focus was therefore broadened and this brought a rich experience to the project as it created the opportunity for monitors to collate facts covering a wider scope of judicial corruption; cutting across several cases in courts.

Another basic challenge posed during the initial stage of the monitoring exercise was the difficulty in assessing information at the courts; this was as a result of the reluctance of some lawyers, judges and other judicial staff in giving out information on corruption that exists in the judiciary, with some expressing the fear of probably losing their jobs if it is found out that they gave out the information. This made the research/monitoring difficult for some student monitors who had the difficult task of getting answers to their questionnaires.

However, to ensure the successful implementation of the project, GII made persistent efforts to rectify the problem. To this effect, GII requested from the Secretary of the Judicial Service at the Office of the Chief Justice, to write a letter appending their Office authority and support for the JWP.

This request was granted and it served as an introduction of the student monitors and the support of the Office of the Chief Justice to the JWP. This therefore accorded the student monitors the necessary assistance and cooperation of the Judicial Staff during their monitoring exercise.

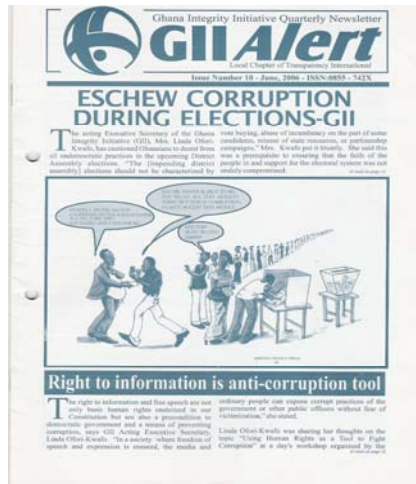
JWP in Pictures



4. Publication

3A. "GII ALERT" Newsletter

Programmes and activities carried out by GII in 2006 have been published and disseminated in a simple reader friendly newsletter format called GII **Alert**. The newsletter also highlights best practices and significant happenings in Anti-Corruption around the world. Four editions of the Alert were this year [9-12]. The ninth edition featured the visit of the Chair of Transparency International (TI), Dr. Huguette Labelle to Ghana and her courtesy call on the President of the Republic of Ghana, President J.A Kufuor to discuss issues on corruption and the ways to curb it. 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.



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.

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

The project is at the preliminary stage where the concept has been introduced to the regional contact persons in five regions in the country, namely, Ashanti Region -Kumasi, Eastern Region – Koforidua, Volta Region – Ho, Central Region – Agona Swedru. The contact persons will help identify people in their regions who qualify to become members of GII (based on GII's qualifications for membership).

A Membership Application form has been designed and copies have been made available to the contact persons to be filled by potential GII members they will identify. The forms will enable potential members to provide personal information about them to be used as a material to investigate their background and to access their level of commitment to the fight against corruption.

Rationale

Transparency International (TI) is a movement which accepts subscriptions from persons of integrity to become members of the movement. The fight against corruption requires the efforts of the general public. It has therefore become necessary for Ghana Integrity Initiative - the local chapter of TI - to establish a membership movement like that of its parent organisation, where men and women of integrity can register as members and therefore become automatic members of TI. These members will represent GII's anti-corruption ideals and drum it in their respective communities, thereby helping curb corruption extensively. Board members will have to be elected from the membership as is required of the movement.

The project **aim** is to establish a GII/TI membership movement nation wide.

Targets/Beneficiaries

Chiefs, Opinion Leaders, Business people, Civil Society Groups, Non-Governmental Organizations, and Professional Associations etc would be **targeted**.

Applicants will be obliged to meet certain **criterion** such as:

- i. A person with a track record of integrity and credibility
- ii. Not a politician or party activist (non-partisan because GII and for that matter TI is a non-partisan Civil Society Organization and will insist on similar ideals for its members. Also since corruption affects all it is best to fight corruption on non-partisan basis)
- iii. Should not be in active public service (since their work may hinder their independence in expressing their views or making certain revelations on corruption practices, but can join when they retire or are out of active public service.)
- iv. Must be respected by his or her community as a person of uprightness should not have any criminal background or have been convicted by a court of law.
- v. A person should be able to read since it will involve some corruption materials from GII to facilitate activities of members.

A member found to be dishonest or charged with a criminal offence and convicted as such will have his or her membership **annulled**, because any act of dishonesty or deviant behaviour of a member can undermine the corporate image of GII.

GII has identified regional **facilitators** or **contact persons** who will help GII identify potential members in the various regions. These people were carefully selected after GII had worked closely with them during the three-year period of GII anti-corruption district/municipal workshops.

Following the smooth implementation of the Membership Drive project, GII intends to organize an AGM. Prior to that, will be an orientation for potential members to inform them about the activities of GII, and membership obligations. It will therefore give potential members the opportunity to decide whether to be a member after being introduced to what is required of them and what their expectations will be.

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:

1. The Executive Secretary at the invitation of the Centre for Democratic Development, CDD attended a one-day workshop on the theme: “Empowering the Serious Fraud Office (SFO) Through a Review of the SFO Act”. The workshop took place on January 24, 2006 at Miklin Hotel, Kumasi.

The workshop provided a platform to subject a report prepared by CDD titled “Empowering the SFO” to a wider stakeholder revision in order to deepen and modify the analysis and proposals made for strengthening the SFO.

2. The World Bank Office in Ghana on Thursday March 2, 2006 invited members of the Ghana Anti-Corruption Coalition, to a meeting on “Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability” with members of a mission that is preparing an External Review of Public Financial Management in Ghana. The venue was the World Bank Conference room and GII was represented by Mr. Batidam. The objective of the mission was to assess recent fiscal developments including outlook for 2006, and the implementation of the country’s Poverty Reduction Strategy among others.
3. From 1st March -9th March 2006, the Programmes Manager was invited to participate 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.
4. The Commonwealth Secretariat, in collaboration with Chatam House held a two-day anti-corruption conference from 24th -25th April 2006 in London. The conference was under the theme ‘The UN Convention against Corruption Implementation and Enforcement: Meeting the Challenges’. The Conference aimed at encouraging a co-coordinated anti-corruption strategy,

particularly in developing countries and to help all States to improve co-operation and co-ordination in relation to the restraint, confiscation and repatriation of assets. The Executive Secretary was invited to attend.

5. The Law Institute, a vocational law centre, on June 6, 2006 invited GII to give a lecture on the topic 'Corruption, Definitions, Causes and Effects' at the Law Institute's premises in Accra. The one and a half hour lecture was delivered by the Programme Officer; Research The lecture contributes to the Corporate Governance Program of the Institute.
6. On June 13, 2006 the Acting Executive Secretary presented a paper on the topic: "Using Human Rights as a tool to fight Corruption" at a one-day workshop organised by the CDD under the theme: "Exploring and Deepening the Linkage between Corruption and Human Rights. The workshop, which took place at the Cresta Royale Hotel in Accra, was to bring to fore the fact that, corruption thrives in the absence of a human rights culture (Respect for Human Rights) among other corruption and Human Rights issues.
7. On June 15, 2006, CHRAJ organised an anti-corruption training workshop for its officers and the Acting Executive Secretary was invited to present a paper on "The State of Corruption in Ghana".
8. Following the launch of Ghana's APRM Country Review Report and Programme of Action (POA) on April 18, 2006, Stakeholders in the APR process were invited by the National Peer Review Mechanism Governing Council to a consultative forum from 23rd – 24th April 2006 to prepare a Monitoring and Evaluation Reporting System for the country's programme of Action at Swedru. As a key stakeholder in the APR process, GII was represented by the Acting Executive Secretary.

6. Financial Information

* GII's 2006 audited accounts are yet to be pasted 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.
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