

National Commission for Civic Education

Tenth Annual Report 2003

Vision of the NCCE

The NCCE's Vision is to be an effective independent democratic commission in the delivery of quality civic education.

Mission Statement of the NCCE

The NCCE is a constitutional body mandated to create and sustain awareness of constitutional democracy for the achievement of political, economic and social stability through civic education.

Mandate of the NCCE

The mandate of the NCCE is derived from Chapter 19 of the Constitution (Articles 231-239) and the National Commission for Civic Education Act, 1993, Act 452.

From the Chairman

This report, which is the tenth since the establishment of the Commission, covers the period January to December 2003. Incidentally, this year marks the tenth year of the establishment of the Commission. The 1992 Constitution provides for the establishment of certain democratic institutions including the National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE), National Media Commission (NMC), and the Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ), six months after Parliament first meets on the coming into force of the Constitution. Parliament, in the discharge of its obligations, in June 2003 passed the bill establishing the NCCE. The Act received presidential assent on July 6, 1993.

The functions of the NCCE, as spelt out in Section 2 of Act 452 are, among others, to create awareness and sustain within the society the awareness of the principles and objectives of the Constitution as the fundamental law of the people of Ghana and to educate and encourage the public to defend the Constitution at all times, against all forms of abuse and violations.

In pursuit of its functions, the Commission, over the decade, has carried out its mandate through the development and implementation of appropriate programmes and strategies of civic education among Ghanaians. Significant among these are: the formation of Civic Education Clubs and the development of the Ghana Constitution Game as a strategy to reach out to especially the in-school-youth. Other programmes are the Annual Constitution Week celebrations. The Commission has also carried out researches into critical issues, including national surveys on *Civic Knowledge Among the Youth in Ghana*, *Assessment of the Performance of Parliament in the Fourth Republic*, *Assessment of the Performance of District Assemblies*, and *Cultural Practices Affecting Women's Rights in Ghana*.

In the areas of literature and materials development, the Commission has printed and distributed 10,000 copies of the Abridged Version of the 1992 Constitution in English as well as the Ghanaian languages. The Commission continues to run on radio and television a number of cartoon animations of educational value.

Our work among school youth has strengthened our conviction that the country, as a whole, stands to benefit when ***Civics for Democracy*** is introduced into the formal educational system. Indeed, since its inception, the NCCE has been calling for the re-introduction of ***Civics for Democracy*** as a subject into the Ghanaian school curriculum. Parliament is humbly urged by the Commission to lead the crusade for the re-introduction of the subject into the schools' curriculum.

In spite of the fact that the Commission's programmes and activities are countrywide and require adequate funding from the Government of Ghana, it is regrettable to say that releases to the Commission have never been adequate and have remained low. The Commission's headquarters continues to be housed in a few rooms in the Electoral Commission, resulting in the lack of office space for officers. The inadequacy of educational materials, equipment and logistics makes the Commission unable to pursue its mandate as effectively as it wishes to satisfy the aspirations of Ghanaians on civic issues. All these have effect on morale leading to high turnover of staff.

It is, however, worthy to note that the year 2003 saw a significant improvement in the releases from the Government. Much as we appreciate this gesture, we, like *Oliver Twist*, ask for more. In this case, our more is just to make us perform effectively.

We continue to remind Parliament that the Commission continues to smack under a number of constraints, the most daunting being the lack of office accommodation at all levels: Head Office, regional and district levels. Our vehicle situation is equally poor making it very difficult to reach out to our target groups.

May I take this opportunity to thank the Government of Ghana for its continuous support to the Commission. We are also grateful to our major partners, especially the UNDP and the Royal Netherlands Embassy. We appreciate the support provided by media houses especially GTV and TV3 in terms of free airtime and publicity to NCCE programmes. Finally, we thank the traditional and religious authorities, and the political parties for the support, sympathy, and collaboration that they graciously accorded us.

May the Almighty God bless us all in the year 2004.



Laary Bimi
CHAIRMAN

Executive Summary

This is the tenth Annual Report of the National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE) since its establishment by Act 452 of 1993 pursuant to Article 231 of the 1992 Fourth Republican Constitution. The report is presented in compliance with section 20 of the National Commission for Civic Education Act, (Act 452) 1993, which provides that *The Commission shall, annually submit to Parliament the activities and operation of the Commission in respect of the preceding year.*

The Commission, in the year under review, carried out its mandate through the development and implementation of appropriate programmes and strategies to pass on civic education messages to the Ghanaian citizenry. The Commission's work for a good reason focused on conflict management and peace-building initiatives particularly in the Northern Region with the view to containing the conflict situation and getting the feuding parties to accept peace and co-existence as a normal way of life.

The year also saw the re-activation of Civic Education Clubs in several educational institutions and communities. The focus was on the youth in view of the fact that they being the most vibrant segment of society constitute a key component in the national development agenda. In fact they form the future resource potential of the nation and therefore need to be imbued with the basic principles of democracy, values and procedures, active citizenship and good leadership qualities. The development of the Ghana Constitution Game and the institutionalisation and celebration of the Annual Constitution Week provided significant avenues of civic education and sensitization.

In the area of research, the Commission carried out a national survey on the *Civic Knowledge Among the Youth in Ghana*. The Commission also continues to collaborate with the Chieftaincy Secretariat and the National House of Chiefs to codify customary law in relation to enstoolment/enskinment and destoolment/de-skinment of chiefs.

The Commission also abridged the 1992 Constitution for easy reading. A series of cartoon animations and pictorial messages are also being run on radio and television.

The challenge that faces the Commission is how to reach out to the generality of the citizenry in the face of the Commission's acute financial and logistic problems. In spite of the problems the Commission has been able to show great commitment and make sacrifices to effectively and successfully carry out its nationwide programmes.

On the basis of the various interactions with the public, the Commission makes a number of recommendations to Parliament and the Executive:

- The NCCE should be supported with enough funds to enable it to make an input to help solve the Dagbon Conflict and intervene in other conflict situations in the Northern Region of Ghana.
- The Ghana Education Service should be urged to take firm steps towards the reintroduction of teaching of *Civics for Democracy* as a subject in the first and second cycle schools.
- The NCCE is ready to collaborate with political parties to educate their members to cultivate and adopt tolerance as a way of conducting multi-party politics in a democracy. What it needs are the appropriate logistics and the political parties' co-operation.
- The Ghana AIDS Commission should be urged to initiate a policy that would make it mandatory for public officers and all identifiable groups to devote a portion of their public interaction to HIV/AIDS awareness creation with particular emphasis on behavioral change

Introduction

The National Commission for Civic Education was established by Act 452 of 1993 pursuant to Article 231 of the Fourth Republican Constitution. The Establishment Act mandates the NCCE to create and sustain awareness of constitutional democracy for the achievement of political, economic and social stability through civic education. (See Article 233 of the 1992 Constitution and the NCCE Establishment Act of 1993, Act 452.

Underlining the legal mandate as a framework for its activities is its mission statement which states: *The NCCE is a Constitutional body mandated to create and sustain awareness of Constitutional democracy for the achievement of political, economic and social stability through civic education.*

The independence of the NCCE has been entrenched in the Constitution which provides in Article 234 that, *Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution or in any other law which is not inconsistent with this Constitution, the Commission shall not be subject to the direction or control of any person or authority in the performance of its functions.*

The Commission's independent status and entrenched position in the Constitution insulates it from external manipulation. The security arising from this legal arrangement puts the NCCE in a good position to pursue civic education without any hindrance. The Commission also has a nationwide presence and this makes the NCCE very familiar with and knowledgeable about the country and its problems. Furthermore, the NCCE has experienced communicators with impressive track records with regard to community mobilization.

Policy development and direction are the responsibilities of a seven-member board made up of the Chairman, two Deputy Chairmen and four other members, who are appointed by the President of the Republic of Ghana on the advice of the Council of State. The Commission is serviced by a Secretary to the Commission. The Chairman of the Commission enjoys the same terms and conditions of service as a Justice of the Court of Appeal, and the two Deputy Chairmen of the Commission enjoy the same terms and conditions of service as Justices of the High Court of Ghana. The four other members of the Commission hold office on such terms and conditions as approved by Parliament.

On a day-to-day basis, the Chairman and the two Deputy Chairmen, who are permanently located at the Head Office in Accra, represent the Commission. The seven members of the Commission collectively constitute the policy making body.

Working to the Commission are five departments, namely: Public Education, Research, Public Affairs, Literature and Materials Development, and Finance and Administration. The Commission is also present in all the regions and districts of Ghana.

This report on the Commission's activities for 2003 is presented in two main parts. The first part covers activities undertaken by the Programmes Division made up of the following Departments: Public Education, Research, Literature and Materials Development, and Public Affairs. The second part from the Finance and Administration Division, is made up of activities of the Finance and Administration Departments.

The Conclusion and Recommendations reflect the challenges to both the Commission in its work and to the consolidation of constitutional democracy in the country.

SECTION A

Programmes

This segment, under **Programmes**, covers activities undertaken by the Public Education, Research, Materials and Literature Development, and the Public Affairs departments under the guidance of the Commission.

A1 Public Education

Activities carried out in 2003 under public education are:

- Celebration of the Third Annual Constitution Week
- Strengthening of Civic Education Clubs
- Ghana Constitution Game/Quiz competitions on the Constitution
- Public Education on the Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy
- HIV/AIDS Campaign
- Collaboration with Other Institutions

A1.1 Third Annual National Constitution Week

The Third Annual Constitution Week was celebrated throughout the country from April 28 to May 5, 2003. The theme for the week-long celebrations was *A Decade of Constitutionalism in Ghana—Strategies for Consolidation*. Several activities were held throughout the country to commemorate the week.

A1.1.1 Pre-Launch Activities

A media briefing and the issue of civic circulars were the two main activities undertaken as prelude to the start of the week. The media briefing which took place on April 23, 2003 at the Conference Room of the NCCE was attended by over 10 media houses, including the *Ghana News Agency*, Ghana Broadcasting Corporation and *Daily Graphic*. The Chairman of the NCCE, Laary Bimi, used

the opportunity to outline the details of the programme of activities for the Third Constitution Week scheduled for Monday, April 28, 2003 to Saturday, May 3, 2003. He said that the rationale behind the theme, *A Decade of Constitutionalism in Ghana-Strategies for Consolidation*, was informed by a research work of the Commission which brought out the fact that democracy and constitutionalism meant different things to different people and therefore strategies needed to be varied. The lectures, symposia and other activities would thus bring to the fore the important ingredients of constitutional democracy and what is expected of various players.

A1.1.2 Distribution of Civic Circulars

The Commission, on Friday April 25, 2003 and Sunday April 27, 2003, sent out civic circulars that were read in Churches and Mosques respectively. The one-page message emphasised the historic feat Ghana had chalked by marking 10 years under the current constitution. It called on all citizens to participate in activities of the Constitution Week earmarked for April 28, to May 5, 2003.

A1.1.3 Launch of Week on Radio and Television

The Third Constitution Week was launched on April 28, 2003 immediately after the 7:00 p.m. evening news on Ghana Television. Three students from Christ the King JSS read a brief message on the week. After the message they showed viewers an abridged version of the 1992 Constitution and urged all pupils, students and citizens to get a copy and also get involved in the activities of the Constitution Week.

A1.1.4 Anniversary Lecture

The venue for the main lecture of the Week was the Conference Room A of the Accra International Conference Center (AICC). In attendance were over 200 invited guests representing various identifiable groups such as Ghana Armed Forces, Ghana Police Service, Ghana Immigration Service, Customs Excise and Preventive Service. The chairman for the function was Justice George Lamptey, retired Supreme Court Judge, Senior Fellow of the Institute of Economic Affairs and Chairman of the Presidential Commission on Chieftaincy. Personalities present included: Paul Adu-Gyamfi, President of the Ghana Bar Association, Justice Kingsley Acquah, Justice of the Supreme Court (who represented the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice E.K. Wiredu), and Prof. A. A. Alema, the Librarian, University of Ghana, Legon.

In his welcome address, the Chairman of the NCCE, Laary Bimi, reminded the audience of the historic event eleven years earlier when Ghanaians had opted for a democratic system of government when they endorsed the 1992 Constitution at a referendum. This Constitution came into force on January 7, 1993. He was happy that the Constitution had survived 10 years and urged Ghanaians to eschew ethnicity, tribalism, corruption, intolerance, political patronage, clientelism and above all ignorance to ensure that the constitutional order survived.

The main speaker was Prof. Emmanuel Gyimah-Boadi, Executive Director of Ghana Centre for Democratic Development (CDD-Ghana) and Associate Professor of Political Science, University of Ghana, Legon. His paper was read by Dr. Baffour Agyeman-Duah, Associate Director, CDD-Ghana.

Prof. Gyimah-Boadi began his paper by examining the term *constitutionalism*. He pointed out a constitution simply lays down the law in more or less explicit terms. The core of constitutionalism is the element of checks and balances in government and separation of powers.

After examining various provisions that provide for checks and balances, Prof. Gyimah-Boadi concluded that the 1992 Constitution entrenches constitutionalism in Ghana. According to Prof. Gyimah-Boadi, it is important that civic educators (like those in the NCCE) take up the task of educating the public to develop a culture of questioning political leaders. It must also intensify its education on political tolerance and people must develop the conviction that they have a duty to protect the vulnerable in society. The Professor concluded his submission with recommendations that can consolidate democracy in the country. He cited constitutional reforms to include the setting up of limits to the number judges to be appointed to the Supreme Court and a rational framework for prioritizing and funding governance agencies to avoid discrimination against some agencies.

Prof. Alema of the University of Ghana, Legon, who was the discussant, agreed with the main speaker on the dangers involved in undermining what people do with the winning party. He also emphasised the need to make amendments to the Constitution to avert the situation of a hegemonic President. He was particularly worried about the display of general political intolerance and more especially over-sensitivity to criticism by those in government.

The programme was interspersed with two activities, namely launching of animation cartoon series and award of prizes. The animation which was designed by Zingaro with funding by the NCCE focused on Article 41 of the Constitution which dealt with Duties of Citizens. The clip which lasted 10 seconds was shown to the audience. Prizes were also presented to Valley View University and University of Ghana who were winners and first runners up respectively in an Inter-University CEC debate with the motion *The Practice of Constitutionalism in Ghana in the Past Decade has Become Ingrained in Our Political Culture*.

A1.1.5 Fora for Fishermen/Farmers

A very important feature of the Week was the organization on April 29, 2003 of farmers/fishermen fora. The forum for farmers was held at St. Louis-In-Service Training Centre, Wa, while that for fishermen was held at the Assembly Hall of the Komenda-Edina-Eguafo-Abirem (KEEA) District Assembly.

The forum at Wa was attended by one hundred farmers drawn from the five districts of the region, viz, Wa, Nadowli, Jirapa-Lambusie, Lawra and Sissala. The Chairman for the function was Naa Bob Loggah, the Director of Sungtaa-Nuntaa, a local NGO. The keynote address under the theme *The Ghanaian Farmer: Strategies for Poverty Reduction* was delivered by Ismail Rashid Adams, a member of the Ghana Seed Growers Association.

The second forum at Elmina was attended by one hundred Chief fishermen leaders from all the nearby fishing communities. The chairman of the function was Nii Abeo Kyerekwanda, National President of Canoe Fishermen Association. There were two main speakers at the forum; the first was George Hutchful, Deputy

Director of Marine Fisheries, Accra; and the second was Kwame Fofoe, lecturer, Department of Agriculture, University of Cape Coast. The two personalities spoke on the same topic *Strategies for Poverty Reduction – The Ghanaian Fisherman*.

A1.1.6 Forum With Persons With Disabilities

As part of the NCCE's effort at reaching the vulnerable in society with knowledge and information so as to reduce poverty, the Commission held a forum for persons with disabilities. It was attended by over one hundred leaders of Persons With Disabilities (PWDs) namely; the blind, deaf and the crippled. The forum took place at the Bediako Hall of GNAT Hall Accra on May 2, 2003. The speakers at the function were: Ms. Lydia Barnor, Director of Human Resource Development, Ministry of Manpower Development and Employment, who deputized for and read the speech of her Minister; Roger Oppong-Koranteng, a senior consultant, GIMPA, and Dr. Bashiru Koray, Assistant Director, of Ministry of Foreign Affairs and President of the Ghana Association of the Blind, and a member of Ghana Federation of the Disabled. The Chairman of the function was Christopher Kisseih, Assistant Director, Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development and Member, Ghana Society of Physically Disabled.

A1.1.7 Drama at Kasseh-Ada

As part of activities marking the Week a special drama was performed by a Community-based Kasseh-Ada Awareness Creative Drama Group formed in March 2001 by officials of Dangme West District office of the NCCE. The group which has a membership of over 25 includes tailors, students, farmers and fishermen. The drama which was staged at the Kasseh GPRTU Park was attended by Nane Sabah, chief of Kasseh, Nene Zotovi VI, chief of Tomatoku, Felix Kpodo, local GPRTU chairman, Prosper Adjasu, proprietor of Gardens Club, Teye Narh, opinion leader and the general public. Also in attendance was the NCCE chairman, Laary Bimi.

The Dangme East District Director, E.W. Kabu Jumpah, in a short speech explained the concept of the *Constitution Week and the Role of NCCE*. The Four Act play focused on civic participation in community life. It sought to create awareness on community participation in their effects and brought to the fore the actual roles expected of the Chief, MPs and others.

A1.1.8 Fora With Security Agencies

As part of activities marking the Third National Constitution Week, series of fora were organized for all the security agencies to sensitize them on their role in the consolidation of the nation's young democracy. The lectures were held at the headquarters of the various security agencies namely the Ghana Armed Forces, Ghana Police Service, Ghana Prisons Service, Ghana Fire Service, Immigration Services and the Customs Excise and Preventive Service (CEPS). The lectures were held under the theme "Constitutional Stability: The Role of Security Agencies

The lecture for personnel of the Ghana Police Service was held at the Canteen of the Ghana Police Headquarters. It was attended by over 150 officers and men. The chairperson for the function was Mrs. Elizabeth Mills-Robertson, Deputy Inspector General of Police (IGP) (Administration). Also in attendance was Laary Bimi, NCCE Chairman. The Guest Speaker was Mr. Justice George K. Acquah, Judge of the Supreme Court.

The function at the Ghana Prisons Headquarters was attended by about 50 officers and men of the Ghana Prisons Service. It was chaired by Supt. Matilda Baffour-

Awuah. The main speaker was Dr. Baffour Agyeman-Duah, Associate Director of the Centre for Democratic Development (CDD-G)

At the Ghana National Fire Service, the forum was attended by over 200 officers and men of the service. Assistant Commissioner of Fire Service, Samuel Assiem Yankey, chaired the function with Nii Adote Obuor II, Sempe Mantse and Acting Ga Mantse, as the Guest Speaker.

The lecture at the Ghana Immigration Service was attended by over 200 officers and men of the Service. The chairman of the function was Ms. Elizabeth Adjei, Director of the Ghana Immigration Service, with Joe Lartey, a retired Broadcaster and Member of the National Constitution Week Organizing Committee and CEO of Attitudes Ghana, an NGO, as the Guest Speaker.

The Kwofie Gardens, Customs Excise and Preventive Service Headquarters, was the venue for the forum for the 213 officers and men of the Service. In attendance were Napoleon Agboada, Director of Public Education and Mama Adokwua Asigble IV, Commission Member. The Deputy Commissioner of CEPS (Finance and Administration) chaired the function with Kofi Bonin, a student of the Ghana School of Law and a Social Commentator, as the guest speaker.

The function for the Ghana Armed Forces took place at the Burma Camp Conference Room. It was chaired by Brigadier Alex Bediako Ankrah, Judge Advocate General of the GAF. The guest speaker was Mr. Justice George Lamptey, a retired Supreme Court Judge.

A1.1.9 Activities in the Regions/Districts

Besides the National Headquarters organized programmes, there were various, regional and district activities of a general or specific nature. These took varied forms, including distribution of civic circulars, launching lectures/symposia, route marches and processions, football matches/fun games, radio programmes, visitations, clean-up campaign, bicycle races, tree-planting exercises.

A1.2 Civic Education Clubs

Civic Education Clubs (CECs) continue to be a most effective strategy for dissemination of the civic message throughout the country. The first club was inaugurated at Accra Academy in March 1996. Thereafter CECs sprung up across the country. Indeed within the first year 1,000 clubs were recorded. The euphoria that followed the establishment of the CECs soon died and by the third year the number of clubs started dwindling as many of the established CECs became inactive

Factors accounting for this state of affairs included the transitory nature of membership of clubs, and lack of resources to provide material and financial support to the CECs.

It is important to state that even though CECs were limited to schools, a few of them can be found in some communities especially in the Northern and Volta Regions. Established institutions/organizations like Police Wives and Prison's Wives also have within the associations civic education clubs.

At the start of the year under review, the Commission recorded only 200 CECs as active in the country. The revitalization of clubs throughout the country became a principal concern of all regional and district offices. Strategies adopted to ensure their sustenance included the election of new executives from the second year class, and fresh elections and handing over to take place during the second term of every year. Several clubs were also encouraged to include in their activities out-door programmes, such as excursions to places of interest and clean-up campaigns, to sustain interest of members.

Reports received so far from the districts indicated that a reasonable number of the clubs have already been revived. Some heads of institutions, however, do not show the level of cooperation that is expected. Below we provide a region by region account of activities carried out by some CECs.

A1.2.1 Ashanti Region

The year saw a major effort at re-activating clubs in the region. A total of 160 programmes were organized for CECs in the region. Quiz competitions formed the bulk of activities organized. A total of 66 student members of CEC of St. Joseph Secondary Technical School, Awiren-Bekwai in the Amansie East District, made a trip to Parliament House to acquaint themselves with parliamentary proceedings. Other places of interest visited were the Kwame Nkrumah Mausoleum and Borstal Institute. At the NCCE Headquarters they were given two sets of the Ghana Constitution Game.

A1.2.2 Brong Ahafo Region

A number of Civic Education Clubs were reactivated. Several CECs held symposia and lectures on various issues. Topics treated included indiscipline in our society, political tolerance and the Intestate Succession Law, PNDCL 111.

The Forikrom Community Civic Club made up of 30 members and four executive members was inaugurated on October 31, 2003.

A1.2.3 Central Region

Quiz Competitions formed a major activity among CECs in the region. In the Cape Coast Municipality a series of competitions were organized among CECs of JSSs. The champions competition which was held on Saturday, May 22, 2003 was carried live by Central FM. Competing schools were: Abura, Abura Ahmadiyya, University, Nyinasin and St. Monica's. The Abura Ahmadiyya JSS came first with University JSS as first runner up.

A1.2.4 Eastern Region

As part of the effort to reactivate Civic Education Clubs in the region and the New Juaben District in particular, the regional office embarked on a special civic education programme in second cycle schools. Under the programme CEC members, as well as other students in the schools visited were brought together to listen to NCCE officials address them on issues of concern. Schools at which the programmes were held included: Pope John Secondary School, Pentecostal Secondary School, New Juaben College of Commerce.

So successful and popular was the programme that the Pentecostal Secondary School extended an invitation to the Commission to hold weekly fora at the school.

A1.2.5 Greater Accra Region

The region made a concerted effort to revitalize CECs. Officers were put on “educational beat” on which they paid weekly visits to schools to encourage the establishment of CECs and sustain existing ones. As a result of this effort, the Christ the King CEC was inaugurated on November 19, 2003 by Rev. Prof. E.A. Obeng Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cape Coast. The weekly visits to schools had also led to re-activation of several CECs. These included the Roman Catholic Junior Secondary School, Dodowa; Tema Technical Institute, Tema; and Royal School of Accounting and Secretarial, Ayikuma.

A1.2.6 Northern Region

The Chairman of the NCCE, Laary Bimi, on August 22, 2003 met patrons of Civic Education Clubs as well as some executives of CECs at the Institute of Local Government Studies, Tamale. About 150 patrons were in attendance.

The Chairman of the NCCE on the same day (August 22, 2003) also inaugurated Malshegu Community Women’s Civic Education Club. The Club which has a membership of 200 is very active in the locality.

A1.2.7 Western Region

The Police and Prisons Wives Associations Civic Education Clubs, in collaboration with the Metropolitan Directorate of the NCCE, organised an excursion to the Kakum National Park. About 60 members of the two Clubs took part in this joint excursion.

Members of the Ghana Secondary School (GSTS) CEC also took an excursion to the Naval Base in Sekondi where they had a sea trip on board Ghana Naval Ship “Bonsu”.

A1.3 Ghana Constitution Game

In the year under review, the Commission took major steps to introduce the Ghana Constitution Game to schools. The introduction of the games was seen as a way of blending sports with learning.

The Public Education Department of the Commission with sponsorship from Democracy and Human Rights Fund of the United States Embassy in Ghana and the Public Affairs Section of the United States Embassy (PAS) instituted programmes to train patrons and some leaders of CECs on how to play the Ghana Constitution Game (GCG). Training workshops were held in all regional centres.

The dates and venue for the workshop were as follows:

The training sessions were undertaken by officials of the Commission, namely the Director of Public Education, Napoleon Agboada, with the support of Atta Oforu-Mensah (Principal Civic Education Officer), Samuel Akuoamoah (Senior Civic Education Officer), Edward Tetteh (Assistant Civic Education Officer) and Stephen Doe (Senior Field Officer).

On the whole the workshops were seen as very useful, as they provided the teachers especially those of Social Sciences tools to teach their subjects

Alongside the training there were organisation of competitions were held among second cycle schools in district. Using the balloting system the schools were paired to contest one another. The schools that lost the preliminaries were eliminated while the winners were re-paired.

The winners became the district representative at the regional competitions. It regional champions are expected to meet at the national level to compete among themselves for a national champion who would be given prizes during the 2004 Annual Constitution Week.

The introduction of the Ghana Constitution Game in secondary schools was to encourage the school's youth to study the Constitution. The Game aims at inculcating in the youth, the spirit of patriotism, honesty and love for the nation, so that they could grow up to be responsible citizens and leaders of tomorrow.

A1.3.1 Ashanti Region

The regional Ghana Constitution Game competition was held on November 13, 2003 at Anglican Secondary School, Kumasi. The 10 Senior Secondary Schools which were represented at the competition are:

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|-----|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. | Church of Christ Secondary School | Ejisu-Juaben District. |
| 2. | St. Louis Secondary School | Kumasi Metropolis |
| 3. | St. Joseph's Secondary/Seminary | Sekyere West District |
| 4. | T.I. Ahmadiyya Secondary School | Sekyere East District |
| 5. | Oppong Memorial Secondary School | Amansie East District |
| 6. | Agogo State Seondary School | Asante Akim North District |
| 7. | Maabang Secondary/Technical School | Ahafo Ano North District. |
| 8. | Mansoman Secondary School | Amansie West District |
| 9. | Afua Kobi Ampem Secondary School | Bosomtwe- Atwima-Kwanwoma District |
| 10. | Obuasi Secondary/Technical | Adansi West District |

The Competition was won by Agogo State Secondary School with St. Louis Secondary school and Maabang Secondary/Technical School coming as first and second runners up respectively.

A1.3.2 Brong Ahafo Region

The GCG competition in the region took place on November 9, 2003 at the Sunyani Secondary School, Sunyani. Mr. Atta Asenso, Officer-in-charge of postings at the Regional Office of the GES, represented the Brong Ahafo Regional Director of GES at the function, while Ms. Emelia Fosu, Assistant Headmistress of Sunyani Secondary School, chaired the function. The 10 competing schools were:

- | | | |
|-----|---|-------------------|
| 1. | Methodist Secondary/Technical school | Berekum District |
| 2. | Kintampo Secondary School | Kintampo District |
| 3. | Mansen Secondary School | Dormaa District |
| 4. | Acherensua Secondary School | Asutifi District |
| 5. | Techiman Secondary School | Techiman District |
| 6. | Our Holy of Fatima Vocational Institute | Wenchi District |
| 7. | Kukuom Agricultural Secondary School | Asunafo District |
| 8. | Royal Secretarial Academy, Drobo | Jaman District |
| 9. | Busunya Secondary School | Nkoranza District |
| 10. | Odumaseman Secondary School | Sunyani District |

At the end of the game, Mansen Secondary School emerged the champion. Acherensua Secondary School and Kintampo Secondary School took the second and third positions respectively.

The regional office of the Commission also organised a workshop for 35 soldiers at the Liberation Barracks. The soldiers were introduced to the playing of the Ghana Constitution Game. At the end of the workshop many were presented with 10 sets of the Ghana Constitution Game and two copies of the 1992 Constitution of the Republic of Ghana. Major S. K. Adorkor, second-in-command, received the items on behalf of the soldiers.

A1.3.3 Central Region

The GCG competition in the region took place on November 15, 2003 at Mfantso Secondary School Assembly Hall. Guest of Honour was Miss Alice Agyeman, Central Regional Deputy Director of GES, whilst the Chairman for the function was Osabarima Kwadwo Atta, Omanhene of Oguaa Traditional Area. The competing schools were:

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|----|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. | Wesley Girls High School | Cape Coast Municipality |
| 2. | Boa Amponsem Secondary School | Upper Denkyira District |
| 3. | Effutu Secondary/Technical School | Awutu-Effutu-Senya District |
| 4. | Aggrey Memorial Zion Secondary School | Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese District |
| 5. | Edinaman Secondary School | Komenda-Edina-Eguafo -Abirem District |
| 6. | Holy Child Secondary School | Cape Coast Municipality |
| 7. | Adisadel Secondary School | Cape Coast Municipality |
| 8. | Christ the King Secondary School | Cape Coast Municipality |
| 9. | Mfantso Secondary School | Cape Coast Municipality |

The competition was won by Boa Amponsem Secondary School with Adisadel College as the first runner up.

A1.3.4 Eastern Region

The regional Competition on the Ghana Constitution Game was held at Pope John's Secondary School, Koforidua on October 18, 2003. Participating schools were:

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|-----|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. | Suhum Senior Secondary School | Suhum-Kraboia-Coaltar District |
| 2. | Pope John Secondary School | New Juaben District |
| 3. | Yilo Krobo Secodary/Comm. School | Yilo Krobo District |
| 4. | St. Peters Secondary School | Kwahu South District |
| 5. | Nkawkaw Secondary School | Kwahu South District |
| 6. | Akuse Senior Secondary School | Manya Krobo District |
| 7. | Nsawam Secondary School | Akwapim South District |
| 8. | Ofori Panin Secondary School | East Akim District |
| 9. | Abuakwa State College | East Akim District |
| 10. | Akosombo International School | Asuogyaman District |

At the end of the contest, Nsawam Secondary School emerged winners followed by Nkawkaw and St. Peters Secondary Schools respectively.

A1.3.5 Greater Accra Region

On November 20, 2003, the Ghana Constitution Game was organized at the Presbyterian Secondary School, Legon. Participating schools were:

- | | | |
|-----|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. | St. Mary's Secondary School | Korle-Bu in Accra |
| 2. | Accra Academy | Bubuashie in Accra |
| 3. | Accra Girls' Secondary School | Mamobi in Accra |
| 4. | Presbyterian Boy's Secondary School | Legon in Accra |
| 5. | Accra High Secondary School | North Ridge in Accra |
| 6. | West Africa Secondary School | Adenta in Accra |
| 7. | Chemu Secondary School | Tema in Tema Municipality |
| 8. | Tema Secondary/Technical School | Tema in Tema Municipality |
| 9. | Ghanata Secondary School | Dodowa in Dangme West |
| 10. | Ada Secondary School | Ada in Dangme East |

The competition was won by St. Mary's Secondary School, with Accra Girls' Secondary School and Chemu Secondary School as the first and second runners-up.

A1.3.6 Northern Region

The regional competition took place at the Assembly Hall Complex of Tamale Secondary School on November 29, 2003. Competing schools were:

- | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. | Salaga Secondary School | Salaga District |
| 2. | E.P. Secondary School | Saboba-Chereponi District |
| 3. | Vittin Secondary/Technical School | Tamale Municipality |
| 4. | Damongo Secondary School | West Gonja District |
| 5. | Nankpanduri Secondary School | East Mamprusi District |
| 6. | Tamale Secondary School | Tamale Municipality |
| 7. | Northern Business College | Tamale Municipality |
| 8. | Tamale Business Secondary School | Tamale Municipality |
| 9. | Saboba Secondary School | Saboba-Chereponi District |
| 10. | Zabzugu Seondary school | Zabzugu-Tatale District |
| 11. | Kumbungu Secondary School | Tolon-Kumbungu District |

The contest was won by Vittin Secondary/Technical School, Tamale, with Northern Business College as the first runner up.

A1.3.7 Upper East Region

The Ghana Constitution Game competition was held on November 27, 2003 at Bolgatanga Technical Institute. Competing schools were:

- | | | |
|-----|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. | Fumbisi Senior Secondary School | Builsa District |
| 2. | Sandema Secondary/Technical School | Builsa District |
| 3. | Zuarungu Senior Secondary School | Bolgatanga District |
| 4. | Kongo Senior Secondary School | Bolgatanga District |
| 5. | Bawku Senior Secondary School | Bawku East District |
| 6. | Bawku Secondary/Technical School | Bawku East District |
| 7. | Navrongo Senior Secondary School | Kassena-Nankani District |
| 8. | Sirigu Senior Secondary School | Kassena-Nankani District |
| 9. | Zebilla Secondary/Technical School | Bawku West District |
| 10. | Gowrie Senior Secondary School | Bongo District |

The competition was won by Navrongo Secondary School with Sandema Secondary school as the first runner up.

A1.3.8 Upper West Region

The Ghana Constitution Game competition in the region took place on November 25, 2003 at the Wa Secondary School, Wa.

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| 1. St. Francis Xavier Seminary/Secondary, Wa | Wa District |
| 2. Tumu Secondary/Technical School | Tumu District |
| 3. Lawra Secondary School | Lawra District |
| 4. Nandom Secondary School | Lawra District |
| 5. Jirapa Secondary School | Jirapa District |
| 6. Islamic Secondary School, Wa | Wa District |
| 7. Kanton Secondary School | Tumu District |
| 8. Kaleo Secondary School | Nadowli District |
| 9. St Francis Girls' Secondary School, Jirapa | Jirapa District |
| 10. Queen of Peace Secondary School | Nadowli District |

The competition was won by St. Francis Xavier Seminary/Secondary, Wa, with Nandom Secondary School as the first runner up.

A1.3.9 Volta Region

The region's Ghana Constitution Game competition took place at Ho on October 25, 2003. Participating schools were:

- | | | |
|---|---|----------------------|
| 1. Kpando Secondary School | - | Kpando District |
| 2. Keta Secondary School | - | Keta District |
| 3. Three Town Secondary School | - | Denu District |
| 4. Akatsi Secondary/Technical School | - | Akatsi District |
| 5. Comboni Vocational/Technical School | - | North Tongu District |
| 6. OLA Girls Secondary School | - | Ho District |
| 7. Kadjebi – Asato Secondary School | - | Kadjebi District |
| 8. Mawuli Secondary School, Ho | - | Ho District District |
| 9. St. Mary's Girls Secondary, Lolobi | - | Hohoe District |
| 10. Okadjakrom Seconady School,
Okadjakrom | - | Jasikan District |

The contest was won by Keta Secondary School with OLA Girls Secondary School as first and second runners up.

A1.3.10 Western Region

In the Western region 10 secondary schools with very active CECs were selected across the region for the contest. The contest was held at Holy Child Training College, Sekondi, on December 5, 2003 and was opened by the Regional Minister,

Joseph Boahene Aidoo. The function was chaired by Nana Atta Kwesi Birembi, Omanhene of Dadieso.

The schools which took part in the competition were:

- | | | |
|-----|--|---|
| 1. | Juabeso Secondary School | Juabeso Bia District |
| 2. | Asankragwa Secondary School | Wassa Amenfi District |
| 3. | Tarkwa Secondary School | Wassa West District |
| 4. | Nkroful Agriculture Secondary School | Nzema East District |
| 5. | St. Mary's Secondary School | Ahanta West District |
| 6. | Mpohor Secondary School | Mpohor Wassa East District |
| 7. | Fijai Secondary School | Shama Ahanta East Metropolitan Area (SAEMA) |
| 8. | Sekondi Secondary school | SAEMA |
| 9. | G.T.S.S. | SAEMA |
| 10. | Archbishop Porter Girls Secondary School | SAEMA. |

Tarkwa Secondary School won the contest with Archbishop Porter and Juabeso secondary schools placing second and third respectively. Tarkwa Secondary School was therefore selected to represent the region in the national contest.

A1.4 Civic Centres

As a way of getting citizens actively involved in civic matters and activities in their communities, the Commission mooted the concept of Civic Centres. This was to be a place where ready materials such as the Constitution of Ghana, newspapers and other reading materials would be made available to citizens. The centre would also have games such as ludo, oware. Ghana Constitution Game, Monopoly, Draft where citizens can go and play games whilst relaxing. Officers of the Commission were to regularly visit the centres and interact with the people. Each centre was to have an executive committee to oversee activities and mobilize the people for educational programmes.

In the Jomoro and Aowin Suaman districts both in the Western Region nine (9) and five (5) pilot centres respectively were established in the year.

A major hindrance to the development of the centres is lack of library materials, difficulty in renting suitable places and providing sustainable support for resource persons to maintain the centres for educational purposes. Some members of staff have been put in charge of the centres as development and resource persons. They are to pay regular visits to the centres and interact with the people who patronize the centres.

A1.5 Conflict Management and Peace Building Initiatives

In Ghana major conflicts emanate from political, religious and inter/intra tribal, land disputes and chieftaincy disputes.

The NCCE has identified the problem in the Dagbon area in the Northern Region as one which if not managed properly could easily spread to other parts of the country with devastating effects. From this premise, the Commission made interventions through peace building activities, dialogues, civic education messages, workshops, symposia, seminars, etc. in almost all the districts of the Northern Region.

Aside of activities carried out by the Northern Regional Office of the Commission (reported under regional programmes), the Chairman of the NCCE, personally, made timely interventions in a number of conflict situations in the region. Among these were Bole, Tamale, East/West Mamprusi and Nanumba. The results of his interventions were tremendous as they brought peace among the feuding communities/parties.

The Chairman's message to the people of the various places he visited was that conflicts cannot be avoided in human society, but when they do come efforts should be made to resolve them amicably and with civility

A1.6 Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy

In 2001, the New Patriotic Party (NPP) administration came out with the Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy (GPRS) to address inequalities in social development by reducing endemic poverty among citizens, especially in the three northern regions of the country, namely Northern, Upper East and Upper West identified to be hard-hit by poverty.

As the main thrust of government policy to alleviate poverty among citizens, the Commission took up the task of sensitizing the citizenry on the GPRS. The NCCE's efforts were in:

1. Social mobilization to encourage access to health facilities such as clinics, health posts etc.
2. Awareness creation on importance of community participation in education, and increased enrollment by girls.
3. Getting community involvement in the management of water and sanitation facilities.
4. Promoting good governance through enhanced participation in local structures.
5. Providing information on access to income generating activities as well as funding schemes such as Social Investment Fund, Poverty Alleviation Fund, Donor Micro Credit Schemes etc.

The Commission thus organised workshops, seminars and durbars for the vulnerable, especially women, the youth and the unemployed. Others were farmers and fishermen across the whole country. Similar regional durbars were held in the other regions.

In all the programmes, participants were taken through wealth creation, post harvest losses, small-scale businesses, simple accounting methods and sound sanitation practices. These programmes took place in a number of places.

A1.6.1 Northern Region

The Tolon/Kumbugu District office in collaboration with the District Assembly organized a forum for women in the district on July 16, 2003. It was addressed by Issah Ketekewu, Deputy Minister for Local Government and Rural Development.

In November 2003, West Mamprusi District Office collaborated with the District Assembly to organize a workshop on the GPRS for over 85 persons, including representatives of political parties, assembly members, opinion leaders and heads of department. The workshop was addressed by the District Directors of NCCE, the District Chief Executive and the District Planning Officer.

A1.6.2 Central Region

Under a sponsorship package from the Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy the regional directorate implemented an interactive concept called *Citizens Agenda*. The forum brought together the District Chief Executives (DCEs) and heads of department in the district to meet a cross-section of the people in selected villages/towns and indeed brought the district Assemblies to the doorstep of the people.

The forum at Bontrase in the Awutu-Effutu-Senya District which was held on November 7, 2003 was attended by over 300 people. Speakers at the forum included DCE, Deputy District Co-ordinating Director and some heads of departments. The forum in the Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District was held at Brakwa on November 26, 2003. It was attended by over 200 people including government officials, district assemblymen and chiefs and people of the area.

A1.7 HIV/AIDS Education

In the year under review the Commission embarked on a nation-wide education drive on awareness creation on the HIV/AIDS pandemic to control the spread of the disease.

Prior to the NCCE's involvement in HIV/AIDS Education a number of staff had participated in a series of training programmes.

In April 2003, 50 Civic Education Officers (CEOs) and District Directors in the Ashanti Region went for a one-day training to equip them with knowledge and skills about HIV/AIDS to prepare them for general civic education and the promotion

of Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT) at all civic fora within the Region. Speakers at that function included:

- Prof. Sakyi Amoah, the Chairman of the Ghana National Aids Commission, who opened the workshop.
- Michael Boamah, the Ashanti Regional Co-ordinator of STIs/HIV/AIDS who gave an overview of HIV/AIDS and its general impact.
- Dr. Agnes Dzokoto the Greater Accra STDs/HIV/AIDS Co-ordinator who spoke on the topic *Basic facts and prevention and care of HIV/AIDS*
- Maurice Ocquaye, who spoke on, *Communication Skills, Behavioural change and the Journey of Hope Kit*
- Laary Bimi, Chairman of NCCE, who spoke on the topic: *The Role of the Civic Educator in the Campaign Against HIV/AIDS*.

The workshop was very successful as it equipped civic educators with enough knowledge and skill to begin HIV/AIDS Education.

Samuel Akuamoah, Senior Civic Education Officer, and Edward Tetteh, Assistant Civic Education Officer, both at the Headquarters, also participated in a one-day workshop on HIV/AIDS Focal Persons for Ministries, Departments and Agencies, held on May 16, 2003 at the Miklin Hotel, Legon, Accra. At that workshop the officers were briefed on the: Roles and responsibilities of HIV/AIDS for focal persons; Ethics of the HIV/AIDS focal persons; Reporting formats and procedures and national monitoring and evaluation plan. .

On August 19, 2003 Mrs. Gertrude Zakariah-Ali, the Director of Research, attended a key stakeholders workshop on VCT programmes for HIV amongst at-Risk Youth within the Agbogbloshie market area. At that workshop the NCCE made available its previous successful experiences it had working with the *Kayayei* from Agboglobloshie using community drama. One significant aspect of the campaign was that after the drama, which saw some chiefs, opinion leaders, female porters (*Kayayei*) at Agboglobloshie as role players, a large number of the *Kayayei* went for voluntary testing.

A1.7.1 Ashanti Region

In the Ashanti region a total of 141 education programmes were organized on HIV/AIDS.

A1.7.2 Brong Ahafo Region

In the Brong Ahafo Region, staff of the Commission were made members of the Regional HIV/AIDS Committee. The regional office was represented by Kwadwo Mensah, Civic Education Officer. Over 35 educational programmes were organised by the region on HIV/AIDS.

A1.7.3 Eastern Region

The region organized over 100 civic/public education programmes on HIV/AIDS. The focus on HIV/AIDS was particularly important because the region, especially Manya Krobo, Yilo Krobo and New Juaben districts, is reckoned as having a high HIV prevalent rates. The NCCE's contribution to the effort was to reach the young ones, especially students with the message of abstinence from sex, and rather concentrate on their studies.

A1.7.4 Greater Accra Region

The Region organized over 50 educational activities on HIV/AIDS. One of the most successful activities was a community drama organized with sponsorship from the Ghana AIDS Commission (GARFUND) at the Kasseh Lorry Park (Ada Junction) on 3rd May 2003. It was attended by traditional leaders, drivers, traders, students and pupils and many other groups of people. Before the start of the drama the Chairman of NCCE, Laary Bimi, addressed the gathering and urged them to beware of the dreaded HIV/AIDS to avoid contracting it as it has so far no cure anywhere in the world.

The function was so successful that after the drama, a lively session of questions and discussions on morality and the need to inculcate positive cultural values in the youth of the area, followed without break.

A1.8 NCCE Collaboration With Ghana Action Network on Small Arms (GHANSA)

To check the proliferation of small arms for a secure environment in Ghana and other West African countries, the NCCE and FOSDA collaborated with the Ghana Action Network on Small Arms (GHANSA) to organise a National Week of Action from June 1 to 8, 2003 on the theme *Illegal Weapons Kill: Act Now*. Similar fora were held at Ho and Tamale to educate the public on the menace of small arms and the need to create a safe and secure environment in the country. Position papers presented by participants advocated nationalization of the manufacture of small arms.

The forum in the Volta Region was held at Bishop Koninys Social Centre on June 9, 2003. The Volta Regional Director of the NCCE, Ferdinand J.K. Anku, addressed the workshop. In a paper at the workshop Most Rev. Francis Anani Kofi Lodonu, Bishop of the Ho Diocese of the Catholic Church, called for greater efforts by bodies like the NCCE to address the uneasy situation in the region notably the Alavanyo/Nkonya and Peki/Tsito conflicts.

The function was chaired by Rev. Fr. Anthony Konu, Chancellor of the Ho Diocese of the Catholic Church. To help inform the public about the menace of small arms and the need to create a safe and sacred environment around the world, Ghana, in particular, is to provide national security and development.

In the Northern Region, three major activities were carried out by the NCCE in collaboration with GHANSA. There were radio discussion programmes in English

and Dagbani, and a one day seminar with the youth and chiefs on June 20, 2003. The seminar was addressed by Isaah Nasagri, Northern Regional Director of the NCCE, who spoke on *Illegal Possession of Small Arms and Illicit Weapons* while another speaker, Alhaji Al-Hussein Zakari, spoke on *Youth and Conflict all over Africa*.

The function which was attended by over 200 youth was successful. Many questions were asked and a lot of issues clarified for the youth.

A1.9 Conferences, Workshops and Seminars Attended By Commission Members and Staff

A1.9.1 Forum on Funding of Independent Democratic Institutions

The National Governance Programme (NGP) held a National Governance Workshop (NGW VI) at La Palm Beach Hotel, Accra, on November 26 and 27, 2003. The meeting was held on the general theme *Funding Independent Governance Institutions of State (IGIS) for National Development*.

The objective of the workshop was to find ways and means to fund the democracy enhancing institutions to enable them to operate efficiently.

The NCCE's top management, namely Commission members, line directors and the deputies at the headquarters and regional directors, participated in the workshop.

The Conference was addressed by a number of resource persons:

Prof. Kofi Kumah, Director of Legon Centre for International Affairs, who spoke on *The Scope of the Independence and Mandate of the Independent Governing Institutions of State (IGIS) of the Constitution: Legal and Political Challenges*

Dr. JLS Abbey, Executive Director, Centre for Economic and Policy Analysis spoke on *Review of Funding of IGIS, 1993-2003*

There was a panel discussion on *The Vision, Strategies and Funding Challenges of the IGIS*. The Chairman of the NCCE, Laary Bimi, was one of the panellists.

Two studies, commissioned by the NGP on the IGIS, were discussed at the workshop. These were:

- i. *State of Expenditure and Financing of Governance Institutions in Ghana, 1999- 2002 (September 2003)*
- ii. *National Survey on Key Governance Institutions – Funding of Key Governance Institutions (November 2003) carried out by Ghana Centre for Democracy and Development*

The resource persons in their contributions concluded that independence of the democratic institutions was still a subject of debate, especially as the organizers of the workshop are located in the Office of the President.

There were three syndicate groups to discuss the two studies as well as papers presented by the resource persons in relation to various institutions. Syndicate One examined Judiciary and CHRAJ, Syndicate Two looked at Parliament and Electoral Commission, and Syndicate Three focused on the NCCE and the National Media Commission.

The group that discussed funding for the NCCE and the NMC was co-chaired by Mr. Kusi Atansah, Chairman of the NMC, and Laary Bimi, Chairman of the NCCE. The rapporteur to the group was Kojo Tito Voegborlo of the NCCE. The group, among others, called for:

- Enhance funding for the NCCE
- Provision of office accommodation for the NCCE
- Assisting the NCCE to build capacity of its staff
- Donors should come to the assistance of the NCCE

A1.9.2 Forum on Perceived Corruption in the Judicial Service of Ghana

The NCCE participated in a series of fora organised by the Parliamentary Committee on the Judiciary from August 26 to October 16, 2003. The theme was *Perceived Corruption in the Judicial System of Ghana*.

Consensus reached at the end of the series of fora indicated that perceived corruption in the Judiciary was real. The participants recommended that the judicial system should be improved by removing the numerous bottlenecks and problems which were identified as plaguing the Judiciary.

A1.10 Regional Programmes

The NCCE's programmes drawn at the national level were replicated at the regional and district levels. In addition, some regional and district offices planned and executed local initiatives in response to local demands.

A1.10.1 Ashanti Region

A total of 1,208 programmes were organized in the region. The breakdown of activities organized were as follows: Duties of citizens (229), Indiscipline, (174), Civic Education Clubs (160), Women and Children Rights (127), HIV/AIDS (141), Environment Degradation Campaign Against Bush Fires (104), Civic Classes (92), Fundamental Human Rights and Freedoms (55), Intestate Succession Law (PNDCL. 112 (21), Defence of the Constitution (15) Invitation (90).

More than 18 per cent of the programmes were on Duties of Citizens. The programmes were mainly organized for communities, churches, market women and students. The programmes sought to sensitize citizens to their tax responsibilities as well as their duties towards the protection of state property. The programme on indiscipline and education centred on indiscipline on our roads, student unrest and others. The education on the protection of the rights of women and children also featured prominently in educational activities. The goal was to bring the people to

appreciate the need to accord children their rights, and the benefit to society when women's rights are upheld. The education on environmental degradation was on the need for citizens to avoid and prevent bush fires, indiscriminate littering and water pollution. The education on fundamental human rights and freedom was to sensitize the people to their rights and freedoms and the need to guard against their violation in any form.

A1.10.2 Brong Ahafo Region

A major achievement in the region was the reactivation and reconstitution of Regional District Consultative Committees and Civic Education Committees to serve as advisory bodies for the development of the Commission's work. The Regional Committee consisted of 65 members who represented traditional authorities, the clergy, security agencies, public observers and political parties.

Under the auspices of the NCCE, three Constitutional Bodies, namely CHRAJ, Electoral Commission and NCCE, met on December 11, 2003 to deliberate on ways to co-ordinate their activities and develop common strategies for effective education of citizens on various issues as part of ensuring a peaceful election in 2004.

The Sene and Wenchi District Offices collaborated with their respective District Assemblies to undertake public education on the need for citizens to honour their tax obligations. The exercises were very successful as the District Assemblies realized increased revenue inflow in the communities visited.

The region carried out a wide range of educational activities covering issues on poverty reduction, duties of citizens and the need for good environmental sanitation. Throughout the communities visited the speakers enjoined the people to assist their Assemblies and Unit Committee Members as well as Nananom to ensure good sanitation and to attend communal labour whenever summoned so that development projects could be expeditiously executed in their various communities.

A1.10.3 Central Region

The region carried out several activities with the focus on discipline, fundamental human rights and freedoms, and duties of a citizen.

The issue of discipline attracted the largest number of activities. Four districts namely Agona, Twifo-Hemang Lower Denkyira, Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam and Assin Foso organized series of fora on the issue. The main target was JSS and SSS, and youth groups.

As a means of addressing the issues of child abuse and child labour that had become prevalent in some districts of the region, six districts namely, Gomoa Awutu-Effutu-Senya, Ajumako-Enyan-Essian, Assin, Twifo-Hemang-Lower Denkyira districts and the Cape Coast Municipality organized various lectures on the subject. The programmes succeeded in exciting citizens to bring to the attention of the Commission abuses of children in the communities.

In Gomoa District, a quiz competition was organized among churches on July 28, 2003. Nine churches in the community participated in the programme, which

was also attended by the Chairman of the NCCE, Laary Bimi, the Director of Public Education, Napoleon Agboada, and the Central Regional Director, Frank P.K. Adoba. The churches are Methodist Church, Salvation Army, Roman Catholic Church, Assemblies of God, Victory Bible Church, Church of Pentecost, International Central Gospel Church and the Apostolic Church. The function was chaired by Nana Adu Effirin X of Apam. The Methodist Church emerged winners and took away a cash prize. All other participating churches were given certificates of participation.

A1.10.4 Eastern Region

The region organised a total of 474 civic/public education programmes. The bulk of activities was on duties of citizens and Fundamental Human Rights and Freedoms. Other issues covered included: Intestate Succession Law, Indiscipline, Environmental Cleanliness, and Decentralization, District Assemblies and Unit Committees. The topic of HIV/AIDS featured more prominently on educational work of the districts like Manya Krobo, Yilo Krobo and New Juaben where there is high HIV prevalence rate.

A1.10.5 Greater Accra Region

The focal point of civic education was on Fundamental Human Rights and Freedom with special emphasis on rights of women and children. Several workshops were held to discuss the issue. The Accra Metro office organized a forum for Islamic Charity Centre for Women organizations on October 4, 2003, and held a workshop for Tailors and Dressmakers at Laterbiokorshie on October 10, 2003.

The Dangme East District Office on October 3, 2003 held a seminar at Ada Secondary School, and at Ghanatta Secondary School, Dodowa on November 14, 2003 on the theme *Fundamental Human Rights and Freedoms Under the 1992 Constitution*.

A1.10.6 Northern Region

Northern region is conflict prone. The necessary peace and calm required for normal society life is not always guaranteed. Given the role of peace in sustaining constitutional democracy and development, peace building was identified as providing the area of work of the NCCE in the region. All district offices were required to engage in peace building activities. The office collected information on conflict and made efforts to identify the source of conflict and analyse and find ways the NCCE can contribute to promoting peace in the region.

In collaboration with Action Aid (Ghana), peace education fora were held in several districts to gather information on issues of concern to the people as well as suggest ways of addressing grievances which had the potential of developing into conflict. In East Gonja District, the NCCE in collaboration with IBIS, an NGO, held a one day workshop for political parties and groupings on the theme: *Conflict Transformation and Peace Building for Good Governance*. About 35 participants attended.

Five peace clubs were formed in Saboba and two in Chereponi. The objective was to instill in the youth the sense of one nation with a common destiny and the need for peaceful co-existence among all irrespective of ethnic, religious and social background.

The Nanumba Students Union, in conjunction with the district office of the NCCE, organized a peace-building workshop from August 20 to 22, 2003 for 60 youth. The workshop was on the theme *Reducing Conflict In Nanumba, the Role of the Youth*. Resource persons at the workshop were Isaah Nasagri, Regional Director of the NCCE, and Madam Janet A. Mohammed, Christian Council of Ghana. Laary Bimi, Chairman of the NCCE, was the special Guest of Honour.

The Tamale Municipal Directorate of the NCCE collaborated with the Northern Regional Students Union (NORSU) to organize a symposium on the theme *Peace and Unity Prerequisite for Development, the Role of the Northern Student* on August 2, 2003. Over 100 students were in attendance. Speakers included: Lawyer Ibrahim Adams who spoke on *Conflicts in the North*; Kwesi Pratt who spoke on *Unity in the Northern Region*; *The Role of Contemporary Politicians*; and A.B.T. Zakaria who spoke on *The Role of the Youth in Creating a New Future for the Youth*.

A1.10.7 Upper East Region

Local initiatives taken in the region included public education on Police/Public Relations; the causes and effects of indiscipline among the youth, and problems confronting persons with disability. The target groups were students, traditional rulers, youth organizations and the general public. Methods adopted for these activities included seminars durbars, workshops, meetings and Radio discussions.

A1.10.8 Upper West Region

The Regional Office, with financial support of Action Aid (Ghana), organized a special civic education outreach programme for 17 paramount chiefs and sub-chiefs in the region. The programme which was in two phases involved initial contact with the chiefs and final contact at which durbars were held for the chiefs and people to enable both the chiefs and NCCE officials to address the people on typical issues of the day. The programme was successful as it brought the chiefs to know more about the work of the NCCE and the people to know their crucial role on sustenance of democracy in the country.

A1.10.9 Volta Region

In response to alarming cases of domestic violence and abuse of children in the Kadjebi, Jasikan and Nkwanta districts, the District Office focused its educational campaign against the abuse of women and children. Topics treated during the educational campaign included Rape and Defilement, Widowhood Rites, and Female Genital Mutilation (FGM): their Effects on Society.

The Kadjebi District office collaborated with Women in Law and Development in African (WILDAF) to organize series of workshops in some communities on the cultural practices that are inimical to the development of the individual. The facilitator at these workshops was Mrs. Hilary Gbedemah, Chairperson of WILDAF.

The Commission also collaborated with the Evangelical Presbyterian, Pentecostal, Apostles Revelation Society and the Global Evangelical Church in Akatsi, Denu and Sogakope districts to address issues affecting children. Topics treated included: Society's Role in the Upbringing of Children, Child Abuse Cases and Remedies.

The Ketu District Office, in the year under review, achieved its long-term goal of visiting all areas in the district. This was made possible because the office had the use of the only Toyota Pickup at the regional office to traverse the rough terrain to reach the said villages such as Dome, Dowuime, Penyi-Pedo and Adetekupe for the first time since the establishment of the Commission.

A1.10.10 Western Region

The Agona West District in the NCCE in May 2003 organised a workshop for traditional rulers, assembly members and unit committees in the Ahanta West District. The Workshop was sponsored by the UNDP.

The theme for the workshop was *Relationship Between the Assemblymember, Traditional Ruler and Civil Society Organisations in Ensuring Good Governance for Sustainable Development*.

A total of 150 participants were at the opening ceremony with an average of 60 Chiefs/Assembly members and Unit Committees taking part in the main workshop.

The opening ceremony, which took place at the Busua Beach Resort, was performed by the Deputy Regional Minister, Madam Sophia Horner-Sam, on Tuesday, May 6, 2003. Her address dwelt on *Harmonization of Relationship Between the Traditional Rulers, Assembly and Unit Committee Members*. The Resident Director of UNDP graced the occasion.

The main workshop took place at the District Assembly Chamber. The resource persons were Mr. Kwaku Baa Owusu, Western Regional Director of the NCCE, and Neenyi Ackon Agyeepi VI, Odikro of Effutu Osubonpanyin (Winneba).

Issues dilated on by the two resource persons included: Good Governance, Status, Authority and Power Relations, Ownership and Control, Accountability, Honour and Recognition, Sustainable Development, Objective of Decentralization Programme Community Participation in historical Perspective, and the Role of Traditional Rulers in Good Governance.

The workshop which was the first ever-sponsored programme by the UNDP was highly patronized and very successful.

A2 Research Activities

A2.0 Introduction

Section 233 of Act 452, which set up the National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE), spells out the fourth function of the Commission as ‘to formulate, implement and oversee programmes intended to inculcate in the citizens of Ghana awareness of their civic responsibilities and an appreciation of their rights and obligations as free people’.

In line with the above function, the Commission in the year carried out one major research on *Cultural Practices Affecting Women’s Rights in Ghana*. The Commission also continued with its collaboration with National House of Chiefs on Research Project into Customary Laws and Practices Relating to Enstoolment/ Enskinment in Ghana. The Commission held a roundtable discussion on the Report on *Civic Knowledge Among the Youth in Ghana*.

A2.1 Roundtable discussion on Civic Knowledge Among the Youth in Ghana

In April–May 2002, the Commission undertook a survey on *Civic Knowledge Among the Youth in Ghana*. To make public the findings, the Department on April 15, 2003 held a roundtable discussion with various stakeholders. Ms Christine Churcher, Minister of State for Basic Secondary and Girl Child Education, was the Guest of Honour. She in her keynote address stressed that since civic education is concerned with teaching the citizen to be patriotic it was essential that the youth be given more education on civics to enable the rate of development in the country to move faster. She was emphatic that her Ministry would network with the NCCE and other related bodies to reintroduce civic education at the basic and secondary levels.

The Director of Research, Mrs. Gertrude Zakariah-Ali, gave an overview of the methodology used for the survey as well as its objectives. The survey was undertaken in all ten administrative regions of Ghana and administration of questionnaire was done in respondents’ choice of language.

Professor Joseph Aryee, Dean of the Faculty of Social Studies, University of Ghana, Legon, made a review of the survey report. He picked on seven major findings of the survey:

1. Low level of knowledge of the Constitution.
2. Widespread knowledge of fundamental human rights and freedoms.
3. The rather high knowledge of national symbols; the acclamation received from the youth of perceiving Ghana as a democratic country.
4. Knowledge of the law-making functions of parliament.
5. The identification of schools, NCCE and the government as institutions and agencies that should inculcate democratic values.
6. The consensus on bush burning and deforestation as the two major causes of environmental degradation.

7. Cherished values of the Ghanaian society are respect for elders, hard work and honesty.

To him these findings confirmed the fact that a viable and democratic political culture has been destroyed by the many years of military rule. It was, therefore, necessary to cultivate the type of culture that would promote stability and well-being and also give the youth a sense of belongingness, commitment and patriotism.

On the weaknesses of the study Prof. Aryee felt that the survey should have touched on issues of patriotism and that the youth should be seen as having a sense of citizenship by identifying with the nation rather than their locality.

Discussions on the report came out with a number of suggestions:

- That a contributory factor to the low level of awareness of the Constitution is the fact that (i) the Constitution is not being taught in schools and (ii) there is gross inadequacy of copies of the Constitution to go round schools and the country. It was thus suggested that Civics should be taught in schools and teachers to be engaged in that respect should be adequately trained. A teacher's guide must be compiled and circulated in the schools, and the Constitution should be simplified and translated into the local languages, and Radio and TV must provide air time for education on the Constitution.
- Also as a way of inculcating democratic culture into the youth it was suggested that the NCCE should collaborate with GES to get ready a curriculum and a teacher's hand book on civics. The teaching methodology should portray democracy, there should be tolerance, no discrimination based on sex, age, colour, height – teaching should be by good example, there should be role models.
- Government was identified as a major player in inculcating democratic values in the youth. This it can do through redefining the National Youth Policy, setting up appropriate structures, and setting example of democracy and starting a Presidential Special Initiative on Civic Education
- On ways the youth can know our national symbols and appreciate them, it was suggested that the symbols such as the coat of arms must be explained to the youth both in English and Ghanaian Languages. The symbols must be embossed on pens, pencils, state vehicles, stadia and printed on taxis and exercise books.
- Every effort must be made to protect our cherished traditional values such as truthfulness, honesty, charity, kindness, respect for elders, morality, chastity before marriage, dignity in labour, generosity, purity, fairness, hospitality, family solidarity, respect for human dignity, law and order, peace and love, concern for society, bravery and competence. This can be done through children being educated on our cherished values; policy makers, politicians, religious leaders, assembly members, intellectuals and all stakeholders taking up the task; documenting our values and rewarding our heroes and those who exhibit them.

A2.2 Survey on Cultural Practices Affecting Women's Rights in Ghana

The survey was undertaken in August-September 2003. The general objective was to identify and document customs and practices affecting the rights of women under the Constitution. Specifically, the research sought to:

- Find out the nature and development of specified cultural practices and their effects on women's constitutional rights;
- Trace the root causes so as to understand them;
- Find out the extent of divergence or otherwise between women's cultural rights and constitutional rights; and
- Provide background information on the effects of these practices and point out the way to eradicate them.

Considering the main objectives of this pilot survey, it was decided to research into practices which manifested in more than one region but had little or no documentation on them. Consequently, the following practices were selected for study:

- i. Widowhood rites among the Akan. Ejisu and Manhyia both in Ashanti Region
- ii. Early or forced marriages among the Konkomba of the Saboba-Chereponi District of the Northern Region
- iii. Fostering of girl-child among the Dagomba of the Savelugu-Nanton District of the Northern Region.
- iv. Lapomi among the Krobo of Manya Krobo in the Eastern Region
- v. Initiation of women into fetish priesthood among the Ga of Tema and Kpone in Greater Accra, and
- vi. Initiation into the Okuoku Cult among the Ntrobui, Challa and Adele of the Nkwanta District of the Volta Region.

Both secondary and primary methods of investigation were used in soliciting information from the field. Secondary data sources included publications, journals, newspapers, books, and articles etc. Primary data sources involved focus group discussions and structured questionnaires in each of the sample districts.

The questionnaire and focus group discussion guides used were evolved out of a series of meetings and a pre-testing undertaken by four officers in communities in and around Accra from August 22 to 26, 2003.

The final questionnaire comprised four sections. The first section collected information on the background of the respondents with respect to age, sex, marital status, education, religion, occupation and ethnicity. The second section of the questionnaire attempted to capture cultural practices that have to do with women, and assessed respondents' knowledge on the laws and their rights. The third section took a look at people's sex preferences on issues such as child's education and political positions and the reasons for such choices. The final section was devoted to suggestions and recommendations.

An additional method used in data collection was Focus Group Discussions. In view of the problem under investigation, three separate focus group discussions were held on each cultural practice. The discussions sought to define the nature, trace the history and root causes of the practice. Four FGD were held on each practice and these comprised victims of the practice, elders and perpetrators of the practice, opinion leaders, teachers, and the youth and youth group leaders.

The detailed report on the survey would be presented in the 2004 Annual Report of the Commission.

A2.3 Collaboration With National House of Chiefs on Research Project into Customary Laws and Practices Relating to Enstoolment/Enskinment in Ghana

The NCCE collaborated with the Chieftaincy Secretariat and National House of Chiefs to continue the research project into Customary Laws and Practices Relating to Enstoolment/Enskinment in Ghana. In January 2003 a workshop was held for 20 NCCE Research Officers and traditional Council registrars at the Presbyterian Women Training Centre (PWTC), Abokobi to begin the second phase of the research project.

After the workshop, officers went into the field. In September 2003 the 20 research officers presented their reports at a de-briefing workshop held at the Nurses' Hostel in Accra. In November 2003 a report writing workshop was held to finalize the reports and the deputy director for Research was in attendance together with two professors and consultants to the Chieftaincy Secretariat on the project.

Alongside the above project, the Brong Ahafo Regional House of Chiefs also organized a special exercise for the region. The NCCE's District Directors were involved in the project. The project started in July 2002. In September 2003 they attended a de-briefing workshop at Sunyani at which they presented their research reports. They were commended for good work done. From Saturday, December 27, 2003 to Monday, December 29, 2003. a small team of researchers including the deputy director for research, attended a report writing workshop at the University Guest House, University of Ghana, Legon, to finalize the reports on the paramountcies in the Brong Ahafo Region. The report has been sent to the National House of Chiefs for forwarding to the Attorney-General's Department for codification.

A3 Literature and Materials Development

A3.1 Advocacy for Introduction of Civics for Democracy in Schools

Activities undertaken included, strengthening the advocacy for introduction of *Civics for Democracy* in the Schools curricula. Further to the presentation of a position paper to the Educational Reform Committee advocating the introduction of civics for democracy in the tiers of the educational system as well as Teacher Training Colleges. The Chairman of the NCCE held discussions with the Minister for Education, Youth and Sports to re-echo the issue. The Minister's response was positive. He affirmed that the Curriculum, Research and Development Division (CRDD) of the GES had been tasked to draw up guidelines for further discussions and action.

In the course of the year the NCCE organised a round-table discussion with the Ghana Education Service (GES), Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (MEYS), Ghana National Association of Teachers (GNAT) and National Union of Ghana Students (NUGS) on Curriculum for Civics for Democracy in our educational system on Wednesday, May 8, 2003. A number of issues were raised, and these were:

- i) The need for civic education to be taught as a subject in schools.
- ii) The educational level at which the subject should be taught.

After a brainstorming session, it was agreed that since democracy is now becoming a world-wide phenomenon, Parliament should be urged to advocate the teaching of the subject in schools.

A3.2 Printing of Abridged Constitution, Flyers and Car Stickers

During the year a number of public education materials were developed and applied:

- Thirty-seven thousand (37,000) copies of the Abridged Constitution were produced and distributed.
- Cartoon animation series on Duties of a Citizen with voice-overs in English and two local languages, Hausa and Twi, were produced and shown on GTV and TV3 on regular basis. The programme currently continues to be aired.
- One hundred thousand (100,000) brochures on the theme *A Decade of Constitutionalism - Strategies for Consolidation* were produced and distributed during the 2003 Constitution Week Celebrations.
- Production of thirty thousand (30,000) car stickers with civic messages on *Duties of a Citizen* was given out on contract in December 2003. The printing is yet to be completed and distributed. Ten thousand (10,000) fliers on the Duties of a Citizen were also produced and Distributed throughout the country by the ten (10) regional offices of the Commission.
- An agreement was signed between Royal Netherlands Embassy and the NCCE in November 2003 for the printing of one hundred and fifty (150) copies of the Abridged Constitution for schools. Production would hopefully be completed in 2004 for distribution.

A4 Public Affairs

The Public Affairs Department continued to pursue its goal of enhancing the corporate image of the Commission. A number of activities aimed at achieving this goal were undertaken with the following objectives:

- To intensify the employment of the use of the media as an effective means of the Commission's image and to strengthen the collaboration with strategic partners.
- To build consensus around national issues of importance through collaboration and dialogue and
- To strengthen advocacy for the introduction of civics of democracy with the formal school system in Ghana.

A4.1 Courtesy Call on Political Parties

As part of its strategy of strengthening collaboration with strategic partners and the promotion of culture of political tolerance, the Commission, between July and September, 2003 paid a number of visits to meet with six (6) of the Registered Political Parties at their offices.

The discussions centered on rising political tension in the country and the need to co-exist and tolerate each other as citizens of the same country with one destiny. On their part, the political parties urged the NCCE to take steps to remain non-partisan in their educational programmes.

A4.2 Consultative Forum on Ghana's National Interest

In June 2003, the Commission held a meeting, attended by a number of eminent citizens drawn from academia, the clergy, and the security agencies to determine Ghana's national interest to trigger a healthy public debate on the subject.

The participants welcomed the initiative of the Commission to identify Ghana's national interest and promised to work seriously towards that goal.

A4.3 NCCE Calendar

A one-page calendar was produced in the year 2003. It had the portrait of two children: a boy and a girl both dressed in traditional attire. The boy was in a smock with a cap to match, whilst the girl was in kente, and beads adorned her neck. Below them were bold prints of Article 41 of the 1992 Constitution of Ghana on *Duties of Citizens*. The days of the months were on the left and right sides of the article. The logo of the Constitution was embossed on the lower right corner of the calendar, whilst the National Commission for Civic Education was written across on the lower section of the calendar.

The calendar became a useful tool for educational purposes as many people wanted it to refresh their memories about that Constitutional provision. Teachers found it most useful in their teaching, whilst for students, especially those offering

Social Science at the junior secondary and senior secondary schools, it was an important reference material in their studies.

A4.4 Radio/TV Programmes

The use of radio in civic education delivery has been identified as an effective tool. The use of radio as an effective tool in reaching the large section of society with civic education messages continues to be underscored as it gives a wider coverage to messages. The Commission continues to explore ways to collaborate with FM Stations throughout the country to inform, educate and create awareness among the citizenry on their rights and responsibilities.

A4.4.1 Ashanti Region

In Kumasi, the Regional Office has a 30 minute programme that runs from 9:30 a.m. to 10:00 a.m. on Thursday on *Garden City Radio FM* (92.1 MHz). The regional office also runs a programme on *Invisible FM* (104.5 MHz).

A4.4.2 Brong Ahafo Region

In the Brong Ahafo Region, various district offices continue to benefit from the goodwill of some radio stations. In Kintampo, the district office has one hour, two days a week spots on *ADARS FM* (107.7 MHz). The Wenchi District office has a one hour weekly programme on Tuesday mornings on *Royal FM* (107.7 MHz)

The Asunafo District Office has a one hour weekly programme on two stations: *Success FM* (90.9 MHz) and *Nananom FM* (92.5 MHz) both based at Goaso. In the Nkoranza District, the district office has a 30-minute programme on *ASTA FM* (103.9 MHz) that runs on Friday (9:30 a.m. to 10:00 a.m.) and *Jerryson FM* (99.9 MHz) on Thursday (11:00 a.m. to 11:30 a.m.) respectively. In the Berekum District, the district office has a 30-minute programme (12:30 p.m. to 1:00 p.m.) on Wednesday.

A4.4.3 Eastern Region

The regional office has had the benefit of using three radio stations: *Eastern FM* (105.1MHz), *Sunrise FM* (106.1 MHz) both at Koforidua, and *Life FM* (98.7 MHz) at Nkawkaw (in the Kwahu South District). Officers in the respective regions and district offices regularly featured on programmes of the FM radio stations as resource persons on issues that border on the Constitution as well as topical issues of public concern and interest. Issues treated included: The role of civic education in promoting constitutional democracy in Ghana, what factors promote and inhibit the practice of democracy in Ghana, the role of Traditional Authorities in the democratic process, code of conduct for public officers, cultural practices that retard national development

A4.4.4 Greater Accra Region

As a way of improving relations with the media so as to get them to support our work, on October 25, 2003, the region organized a press soiree which over 30 media men attended. At the function, journalists agreed to form a Civic Pen Club aimed at promoting civic education through their respective papers and radio stations. The function was chaired by Laary Bimi, the Chairman of the NCCE.

The Obonu FM (96.5 MHz) has graciously given a two-hour air time to the Accra Metropolitan office to discuss issues of concern to citizens. The programme is aired on Wednesday, from 10:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. Eric Bortey, the Metropolitan Director, serves as the resource person.

A4.4.5 Northern Region

Since 2000, officers of the Commission from the Regional Office and the Tolon-Kumbungu Office have regularly featured on *Simli Radio*, a community radio station run by Ghanaian–Danish Community Project (GDCCP) at Dalun in the Tolon-Kumbungu District. The regional director, Issah Nasagri, has a 30-minute programme on which discussions are held on constitutional issues as well as topical issues of the day.

A4.4.6 Upper West Region

The Local FM Station, *Radio Progress* (98.1 MHz) based at Wa utilizes the services of officers of the Commission. Officers of the Commission served as resource persons in addressing some of these issues in programmes organized by the FM station. Topics discussed included Domestic Violence: Causes, Effects and Prevention, Broken Homes – Causes and Effects, Indiscipline at work places.

A4.4.7 Volta Region

In August 2003 the regional/district offices of the Commission succeeded in getting a spot on *Volta Premier FM* (98.1 MHz) to discuss topical and constitutional issues. The 30 minute spot (9.30 am–10.00 am) which runs on Thursdays focuses on topical issues of the day as well as addressing constitutional issues.

A4.4.8 Western Region

The NCCE has a 15-minute programme dubbed “Constitutional Matters” on *Good News FM*. (96.3 MHz). The programme was initially sponsored by the Rising Enterprise, an agent of Nsawam Foam. In the course of the year Remedy Ventures, producers of Remedy Bitters and allied drugs, joined in co-sponsoring the programme. Plans are also far advanced for the *Maxx FM* (105.1 MHz) to start a twice weekly 30-minute programme “Law of Ghana” on which the NCCE would organize and create awareness among citizens on the laws of the country as well as their rights and responsibilities. Other radio stations on which the Commission featured included *KYZZ FM* (89.7 MHz), *Skyy Power FM* (93.3 MHz), and *Twin City Radio FM* (94.7 MHz).

SECTION B

Finance and Administration

The Finance and Administration Division of the NCCE covers the Administration and Finance Departments of the Commission. The Administration Section is made up of Personnel, Administration and Archival and Library Services units, while the Finance Section is made up of the Accounts and Budget Unit, Stores and Estates Units. The Division in the year under review continued with efforts to infuse efficiency and discipline into all levels of the Commission.

B1 Administration

B1.1 The Commission

Section 11 of Act 452 provides for meetings of the Commission at least once every month for the dispatch of business at a time and place determined by the Chairman. It provides for a quorum for a meeting of four of the members of the Commission, which should include the Chairman or a Deputy Chairman.

During the year under review the Commission held twelve (12) Regular Commission Meetings and three (3) Emergency Meetings. The reduction in the number of the statutory seven members to five (5) members following the resignation of a member in 1996 and the revocation of the appointment of a Deputy Chairman by his Excellency the President in 1999 put a serious strain on the Commission's meetings as regard the formation of a quorum for a meeting. The Commission once again takes this opportunity to humbly urge the Executive to initiate moves to fill these two vacancies so as to give the Commission its full complement of members.

B1.2 Personnel Matters

B1.2.1 Staff Strength and Turnover

The staff strength at the beginning of the year was 1412 but at the end of the year the number had reduced to 1,385. Of the number at post, 72 (comprising 26 seniors and 46 juniors) were new appointments. The Commission thus lost the services of 45 staff during the year due to retirement, death, dismissal, vacation of post and resignation. Of this number, 16 vacated post and 15 resigned. Thus, 31 members of staff, that is, 69 per cent of those who left the service, could be said to have left with some level of dissatisfaction.

B1.3 Staff Welfare

B1.3.1 Institution of Staff Provident Fund

In 2002, series of discussions were held at district/regional/national levels on a proposal put forward by the Commission on corporate welfare scheme for staff. Conclusions from the field revealed an overwhelming support for the proposal. In January 2003 a Staff Provident Fund Scheme came into being. A three-man Interim Management Committee chaired by a Commission member was appointed and charged with the responsibility of opening a bank account for the scheme. A Board of Trustees to select a Fund Manager was also appointed by October 31, 2003. Donewell Insurance Company, which was selected among others as the Fund Manager, took control of the Fund in December 2003. As many as 70 percent of the staff are contributors to the scheme.

B1.4 Transport

The Commission continues to face serious transportation problems. The few vehicles in the system are old and the Commission continues to spend huge sums of money on repairs to keep them on the road. All motor bicycles and bicycles purchased by the Commission some years back have become unserviceable. The table below shows the state of the Commission's vehicles as at December 31, 2003:

Vehicles No.	Type of Vehicle	Year Purchased	Remarks
GR 4170 F	Toyota Landcruiser	October 1991 (13 years)	Used extensively for trekking
GR 4169 F	Toyota Landcruiser	October 1991 (13 years)	"
GR 4172 F	Toyota Landcruiser	October 1991 (13 years)	"
GR 5152 F	Toyota Landcruiser	October 1991 (13 years)	"
GR 5153 F	Toyota Landcruiser	October 1991 (13 years)	"
GR 5233 C	Ford Explorer	March 1996 (8 years)	"
GW 1471 Q	Toyota Prado	From Castle in August 1998 (6 years)	"
GR 7025 E	Toyota Corolla	February 1991 (13 year)	"
GR 4168 F	Ford Escort	December 1994 (6 years)	"
GR 7135 P	VW Passat	From Castle in August 1998 (6 years)	"
AS 2482 C	Toyota Landcruiser	From Castle August 1998 (6 years)	"

GT 1070 G	Nissan Pick-Up	24/2/1999	On road - Northern Region
GT 1071 G	Nissan Pick-Up	9/6/1999	On road - Western Region
GT322 R	Toyota Hilux	29/2/2000	On road - Brong Ahafo Region
GT 323 R	Toyota Hilux	29/2/2000	On road - Volta
GV 630 R	Toyota Hilux	9/6/2000	On road - Upper East Region
GT 631 R	Nissan Pick-Up	9/6/2000	On road-Eastern Region
GT 7921 U	Nissan Pick-Up	4/8/2003	On road-Upper West Region
GT 7964 U	Niva	4/8/2003	On road-Central Region
GR 4158 F	Niva	1992	Unserviceable – Ashanti Region
GR 7603 C	Niva	1996	Unserviceable – Ashanti Region
GR 4160 F	Niva	1992	Unserviceable – Ashanti Region

It is instructive to note that Greater Accra Regional Office and Ashanti Regional Office had no means of transport.

B1.5 Accommodation

The Commission continued to experience difficulty with office accommodation at all levels of operation – national, regional and district. At the Commission’s Head Office for example, the ability of Commissioners to hold a meeting is dependent on the goodwill of the Electoral Commission, which controls all the meeting rooms. In the regions, NCCE offices were mostly within the blocks of the Regional Administration, while the District offices were rented.

B1.6 Capacity Building

B1.6.1 Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning Workshops

During the year 2003, the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning organized a series of workshops for all Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) on Government Financial Restructuring. The workshops were held from February to May 2003.

The first of the workshops was held on February 25, 2003 at the University of Ghana, Legon. It dealt with Cash Planning methods by the MDAs. In this exercise, MDAs were expected to plan their cash requirements for the whole year based on the ceilings given by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning. This Cash Plan was to be submitted to the Ministry of Finance by the end of November each year. The structure of the Cash Plan covered the objectives and various activities

undertaken month-by-month throughout the year. The requirements for each quarter's activities are to be submitted via the cash plan to MOFEP. The Cash Plan makes it easier for requirements of MDAs to be met by MOFEP timeously. The NCCE participants in the workshop were Henry William Tani-Eshon, Director of Finance and Administration, Michael Dadzie, acting Deputy Director (Finance), and Ms. Doris Ankora, Accountant.

The second workshop was held in February 2003 at the University of Ghana, Legon. It dealt with Non-Tax Revenue Returns, normally captured on Annex IV. The objective of this workshop was to compel all MDAs whose activities generate some direct income other than Tax, to declare all to the Government of Ghana. In that way Central Government can be easily informed about income due her.

The NCCE participants in the workshop were Henry William Tani-Eshon, Director of Finance and Administration, Michael Dadzie, acting Deputy Director (Finance), and Doris Akora, accountant.

The third workshop was held from April 24 to 25, 2003 at the University of Ghana, Legon. It dealt with expenditure that put Government of Ghana on various levels of commitment. These commitments emanate from the contracts and LPOs for Services on Goods by MDAs in the course of carrying on their normal activities. Since each MDA has a Cash Ceiling, established by MOFEP, her requests through the issue of LPOs or contracts for Goods or Services should be within the ceiling allotted her, that is a Commitment Control. The Commitment Control System thus infuses some level of discipline in the disbursement of funds, since it is linked with MDAs Cash Plans for the year, quarter and month.

The NCCE participants in the workshop were Henry William Tani-Eshon, Director of Finance and Administration, Michael Dadzie, acting Deputy Director (Finance) and Ms. Doris Ankora, Accountant.

Based on the input of NCCE participants in the workshop, the Commission was selected as a consulting institution for other MDAs. The Budget Officer of the NCCE was invited on many occasions to lecture budget officers from other MDAs on the new Commitment Control System. The NCCE was also selected as one of the pilot institutions to implement the programme.

A workshop on Cash Planning, Non-Tax Revenues and Commitment Control System was thus organized for regional accountants at Public Services Union Centre (PSUC), Adiembra, Kumasi from July 3 to 5, 2003. This was followed by another workshop for Commission members, directors at the headquarters as well as regional directors from July 27 to August 1, 2003 at PSUC, Kumasi. The workshop was addressed by Mr. S. Joshi, IMF Fiscal Advisor to the Government, D.C.K. Tamakloe, Head of Planning Public Expenditure Management Unit (PMEU) of Ministry of Finance, and Samuel Kabo, Head Budget Developing Unit (BDU) of Ministry of Finance.

In September to November 2003, two teams carried out various workshops in all the regions, on the new financial structures for district directors, district accountants and other staff. The inclusion of non-financial staff in the regional workshops was to let staff appreciate the controls being instituted by Government of Ghana to infuse discipline in financial administration. The first team which was made up of

Ms. Doris Ocansey, Deputy Chairman, Finance and Administration and Michael Dadzie, the Budget Officer, visited Ashanti, Brong Ahafo, Northern, Upper East and Upper West regions. The second team made up of Henry William Tani-Eshon, Director of Finance and Administration and Rev Djamena, senior accountant, and Richard Aboagye, accountant, visited Western Central, Volta, Eastern and Greater Accra regions. The date and venues of the one-day workshops were:

- | | | |
|-------|----------------------|-------------------|
| i. | Brong Ahafo Region | October 4, 2003 |
| ii. | Eastern Region | October 12, 2003 |
| iii. | Greater Accra Region | October 16, 2003 |
| iv. | Upper West Region | October 20, 2003 |
| v. | Upper East Region | October 22, 2003 |
| vi. | Northern Region | October 24, 2003 |
| vii. | Ashanti Region | October 27, 2003 |
| viii. | Eastern Region | November 12, 2003 |
| ix. | Central Region | November 13, 2003 |
| x. | Western Region | November 14, 2003 |

The training sessions offered all officers the opportunity to know about the new accounting system and procedures. It is instructive to note that because of financial constraints of the Commission the administrative staff including clerical staff. had had no on-the job training workshops over the past six years; these workshops thus served as a kind of refresher courses for many of them on how to carry out their accounting tasks. Indeed, lack of training opportunities has remained one of the major areas of dissatisfaction among the junior grades in particular.

B1.6.2 Workshop on Transformation of the NCCE

As part of a process of developing a transformation plan for the NCCE, a team of consultants from GIMPA held a Workshop with the management team of the NCCE at the Ghana Institute of Management and Public Administration (GIMPA) on Wednesday, November 5, 2003. The team of consultants from GIMPA included N.S.K. Appiah (leader of team of Consultants), Joseph K. Adjei (facilitator), Joe Taabazuing (facilitator) and Kwasi Afriyie-Badu (facilitator from KAB Consult). The NCCE team comprised Commission Members, Directors and Deputy Directors at the National Head Office and Regional Directors and some selected district directors.

The workshop offered the opportunity to the consultants to solicit comments and suggestions on the operation of the NCCE, and build consensus on the way forward. It also examined the vision of the NCCE as well as the structure of the NCCE and undertook a SWOT analysis of the whole Commission. The workshop offered the Commission the opportunity to put forward the problems facing the Commission and suggest the way forward.

B1.6.3 Workshop on Image Enhancing and Management

For two days, November 6 – 7, 2003 the management team of the NCCE attended

a Strategic Planning Workshop on management at Greenland Hotel, Swedru. The facilitators for the workshop were Cornelius Adabla, Chief Executive Officer, Sigma Consult, Edward Boateng, Global Media Alliance, and his assistant, Akwasi Agyemang. In attendance were Mrs. Leonora Kyeremanten, Co-ordinator of the NGP, and Yaw Buaben Asamoah, Deputy Co-ordinator of the National Governance Programme (NGP).

The workshop provided the Commission the opportunity to examine ways it could manage its image so as to better position itself for funding. Furthermore, problems bedevilling the work of the Commission were identified and a working document for future action prepared. It was agreed that to address the problems, the Commission needed an enhanced communications strategy (multi-dimensional, media-website, advisory council, roundtable, players, clubs, decentralized and train in-hours, PR etc). It was also necessary to disaggregate self and public, and diagnose and restructure methods of engagement (internal process, NGOs, donors, academic, government etc). Finally, bold actions were needed to combat and put the Commission on a sound footing.

B1.6.4 Workshop for Civic Education Officers

A five-day capacity-building workshop was organised for Civic Education Officers/ Assistant Civic Education Officers for Public Education from June 9 to 13, 2003 at the Public Services Workers Union Hostel in Kumasi. Topics treated included: Communication skills, Presentation skills and Technical skills. Resource Persons were Laary Bimi, Chairman, NCCE; Napoleon Agboada, Director of Public Education, NCCE; Roger Oppong Koranteng, Consultant, GIMPA; Paul Adu Gyamfi, President, Ghana Bar Association and H. B. Kwasi, Lecturer, Institute of Adult Education, Legon. The workshop was opened by the UNDP Resident Representative, Alfred Fawundu and closed by Miss Doris Ocansey, Deputy Chairman, NCCE.

B1.6.5 Workshop for Field Officers

A five-day capacity building workshop was organised for Senior Field Officers/ Field Officers of the Commission in Kumasi from September 7-11, 2003. Topics treated included:

- a. Work Plan Preparation
- b. Civic Education Guidelines
- c. Community Entry and Mobilization
- d. Team Building and Group Development among others

The opening ceremony was performed by a representative of the Programme Co-ordinator Mrs. Leonora Kyeremanteng of the National Governance Programme under the Office of the President. Other resource persons were: Laary Bimi, Chairman of the NCCE; Roger Oppong Koranteng, consultant and senior lecturer at the Ghana Institute of Management and Public Administration; H. B. Kwasi, senior resident tutor, Institute of Adult Education, University of Ghana, Legon; and Miss Doris Ocansey, Deputy Chairman of NCCE in charge of Finance and Administration.

The workshop provided the opportunity to the officers to enhance their knowledge and skills in civic education delivery.

B1.6.6 Participation in 54th Annual New Year School

The 54th Annual New Year School was held at the University of Ghana, Legon, from December 29, 2002 to January 4, 2003. It was on the theme *Peace, Stability and National Development*. The Annual New Year School served as a national platform for the discussion of topical issues of national interest. Activities included a keynote address, lectures, symposia, panel discussion and an open forum on various aspects of the main theme of the school. Topics treated under the main theme included:

1. Peace, Stability and National Development
2. Political Parties and National Cohesion
3. Promoting Economic Growth through Industrial Peace
4. Chieftaincy and National Unity
5. Building a Culture of Discipline in the Ghanaian Body Politic
6. The Media and National Integration
7. Religious Tolerance for Social Cohesion
8. Regional Integration: Implications for National Stability

Participants joined any one of the following study groups for extensive analysis and submitted reports reflective of the sub-themes:

1. Civil Society, Stability and National Development
2. The Security Agencies and Law Enforcement
3. Promoting National Cohesion through Chieftaincy
4. Enhancing National Integration: the Role of the Media
5. Sustaining Industrial Peace in the Golden Age of Business
6. Political Parties and National Stability
7. Promoting a Culture of Discipline in Ghana
8. Building the Capacity of District Assemblies for Development

The Chairman of the Commission, Laary Bimi, served as a resource person for Seminar Group Seven which examined *Promoting a Culture of Discipline in Ghana*. The other resource persons for that same seminar group were K. Kusi-Nkrumah and Dr. T. Tefe, both of the Institute of Adult Education, University of Ghana, Legon.

The Commission sponsored 15 line directors, regional directors and other senior officers to attend the school. They participated actively in deliberations, with some serving as rapporteur for their seminar groups.

B1.6.7 Regional Training Programmes

B1.6.7.1 Western Region

B1.6.7.1.1 Workshop for Management Staff

The Western Regional Office held a workshop for Management staff of the NCCE in the Region from June 17 to 18, 2004. Participants included District Directors, Civic Education Officers (Public Education and Research), Accounts and Administrative Officers. The objective was to educate management personnel on the new procedures for expenditure and accounting of both Services and Administrative Monies. The resource person was the Regional Accountant of the NCCE Mr. Sakara Adamu.

B1.6.5.1.2 Netherlands Volunteer Service (SNV)/NCCE Collaboration Workshops

A series of capacity workshops were organised for staff of the region and the metropolis with sponsorship by Netherlands Volunteer Service (SNV). The workshops were held at the Sekondi Sub-Metro Offices and the SNV provided the Resource Persons. The objective of the workshops was to sharpen the delivery skills of NCCE staff to enable them to perform better.

A total of thirty-two NCCE staff were taken through two separate workshops which were held on August 9, 2003 and November 26, 2003. Topics dealt with during the workshops included: Communication; Trust; Dealing with Rumours, Facts and Opinions; Team development; Team Process/Growth and Relations to NCCE working as a team, Shared Values; System Skills; Strategies; Staff Structure and style.

Even though it is still early to assess the impact of the course in the work of staff there is a strong anticipation of it having tremendous effect on the performance of staff.

B2 Finance

B2.0 Introduction

The Bank Balances as at January 1, 2003 were as follows:

Main Account	¢17,862,347.69
Service Account	¢299,342.54
Car Loan Revolving Fund	¢88,328,980.46
GAR Fund	¢38,400,000.00
Personnel Emolument	¢257,887,881.09
Dollar Account	¢459,148,376.86
NGP	-
Total	¢861,926,928.64

The bank balances include the GAR Fund which is a donor support from the Ghana AIDS Commission for special education on HIV/AIDS. The balance on Dollar Account is from the Ford Foundation towards the “Annual National Constitution Week” programme for 2002 and 2003 financial years.

B2.1 Budget Estimates for Year 2003

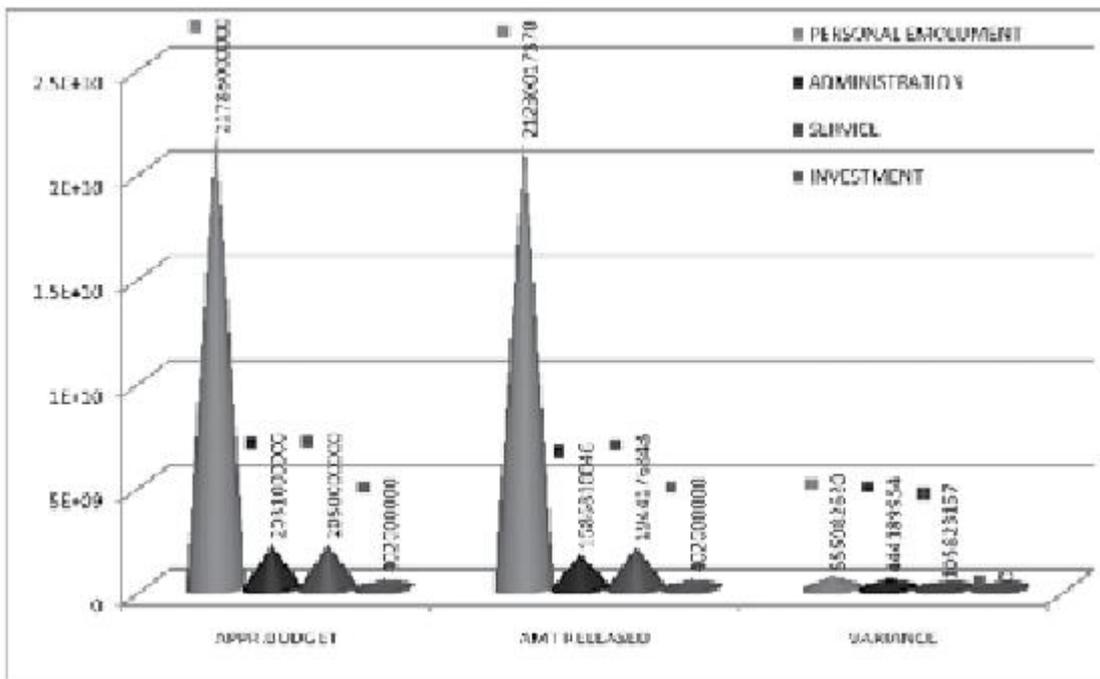
The approved Budget estimates for Year 2003 totalled ¢26,269,000,000 made up as follows:

Personnel Emolument	¢21,786,000,000
Administration	¢2,031,000,000
Service	¢2,050,000,000
Investment	¢402,000,000
Total	¢26,296,000,000

B2.2 Approved Budget and Releases

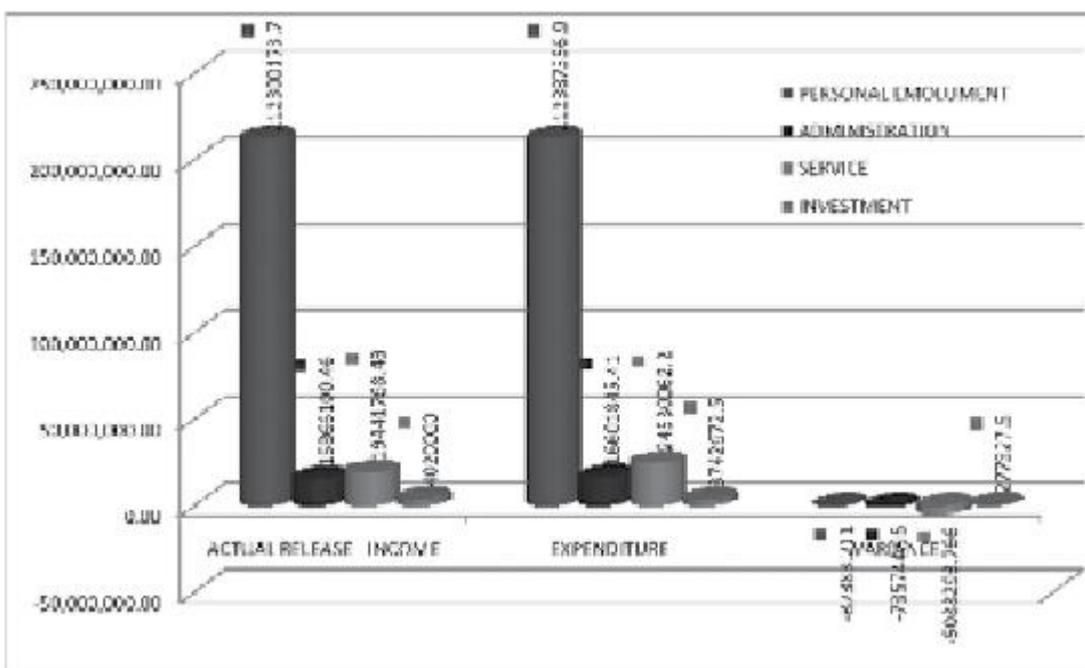
In the year under review, a budget of ¢26,269,000,000 was approved for the Commission. At the end of the year, however the Ministry of Finance’s actual release came up to ¢25,162,804,259 which gives a shortfall of 1,106,195,741.

The approved budget for Year 2003 and amount released by GOG for the same period is reflected below in a graphical form:



B2.3 Income and Expenditure for 2003

The Income and Expenditure during the year is based on only Government of Ghana (GoG) Funds. The figures as presented in a graphical form show that there was an excess expenditure of Five Hundred and Three Million, Four Hundred and Nine Thousand, Four Hundred and Three Cedis, Ten Pesewas (¢503,409,443.10). That excess Service Expenditure was funded by transfer from Ford Account (¢447,184,590.68) Four Hundred and Forty-Seven Million, One Hundred and Eighty-Four Thousand, Five Hundred and Ninety Cedis, Sixty-Eight Pesewas. Donations from USAID and Proceeds from sales of Constitution (¢69,260,000) Sixty-Nine Million, Two Hundred and Sixty Thousand Cedis totalling (¢516,434,590.68) Five Hundred and Sixteen Million, four Hundred and Thirty-Four Thousand, Five Hundred and Ninety Cedis, Sixty-Eight Pesewas.



The excess of Personnel Emolument expenditure was funded from the amount transferred from Service Account to cover service expenses inadvertently paid out of Personnel Emolument Account

B2.4 Donor Funding

The Commission, in the year under review, benefited from a number of Donor support for various programmes.

Donor	Programmes	Value(¢)
GAR Fund	Ghana AIDS Commission	771,537,500
National Governance Programme (NGP - IINDP)	Supply of Office Equipments	43,000,000
Netherlands Embassy	Printing of Abridged Constitution	340,100,000
Total		1,154,637,500

The above figures indicate the various donor supports totalling (¢1,154,637,500) One Billion, One Hundred and Fifty-Four Million, Six Hundred and Thirty-Seven Thousand, Five Hundred Cedis during the year under consideration towards the Commission's programmes and activities which enhanced its core business.

Consolidated Income and Expenditure for the Year Ended 31st December 2003

Item	Income (¢)	Expenditure (¢)
Personal Emolument	21,353,218,729.00	21,044,723,678.69
Administration	1,586,610,046.00	1,885,674,486.62
Service & Investment	2,862,611,433.68	2,827,273,469.61
Dollar Account	340,100,000.00	108,269,525.00
Donor Fund	815,037,500.00	773,607,464.00
Car Loan	45,959,998.51	60,000,000.00
Surplus/Deficit	-	303,989,083.27
Total	27,003,537,707.19	27,003,537,707.19

B2.5 Closing Bank Balances

The total Bank Balance at the close of the year on December 31, 2003 stood at Nine Hundred and Two Million, One Hundred and Twenty-Four Thousand, Four Hundred and Thirty-Nine Cedis, Fifty-Nine Pesewas (¢902,124,439.59) with the details as follows:

Main Account	¢18,509,134.51
Service Account	¢35,637,306.11
Car Loan	¢74,288,978.97
GAR Fund	¢5,316,000.00
Personal Emolument	¢372,440,919.00
Dollar Account (\$38,837.15 x ¢9,100)	¢353,418,065.00
NGP Account	¢42,514,036.00
Total	¢902,124,439.59

The above balances of the Commission are kept at the Bank of Ghana.

SECTION C

Conclusion and Recommendation

C1 Conclusion

While the report presents an overview of the Commission's activities and programmes in 2003, it may not highlight all the activities and programmes during the year. Attempts have however been made to present what the Commission has been able to accomplish in spite of its mounting funding problems.

With its country-wide presence, experienced and dedicated civic educators, the Commission is well positioned to effectively carry out its functions of educating the citizenry and creating awareness of the principles of constitutional rule for participation in the governance of the country. The Commission calls for funding to enable it to perform to satisfy the aspirations of the citizens of Ghana.

C2 Recommendations

- The Executive is urged to initiate action to fill the two vacancies created by the resignation of a member and the removal from office of a Deputy Chairman.
- The NCCE should be supported with enough funds to enable it to make interventions in the conflict situation in the Northern Region of Ghana.
- Parliament should prevail upon the Ministry of Finance to attach greater importance to the investment budget of the Commission with the view to addressing the serious accommodation and vehicular problems confronting the Commission. The Commission had put in a bid to purchase by auction the disused Food Distribution Head Office building, which has now been put on divestiture.
- Parliament should be urged to lead advocacy for acquisition of the building from the Divestiture Implementation Committee (DIC).
- The National Constitution Week Celebrations stand the risk of ceasing to be celebrated when funding from our main donor, Ford Foundation, dries up in 2004. Parliament should be urged to provide enough funding for this laudable initiative to continue.

- The Ghana Education Service should be urged to take firm steps towards the re-introduction of teaching of civics as a subject in the first and second cycle schools.
- The political parties should be prevailed upon to educate their members to cultivate and adopt tolerance as a way of conducting multi-party politics in a democracy.
- District Assemblies and Civil Society Organizations who invite NCCE personnel to assist them in their work as facilitators, resource persons and committee members should be made to acknowledge the roles played by the NCCE staff.
- The Ghana AIDS Commission should be urged to initiate a policy that would make it mandatory for public officers and all identifiable groups to devote a portion of their public addresses, etc, whatever the subject matter, to HIV/AIDS awareness creation with particular emphasis on behavioural change.



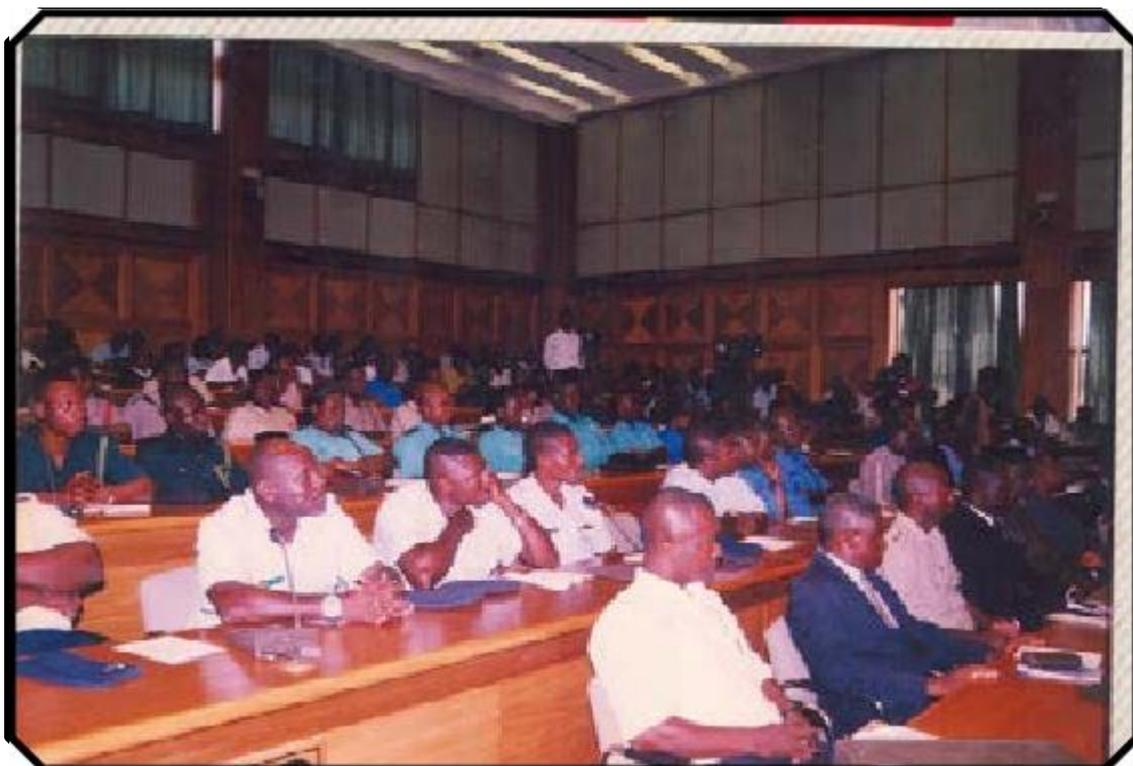
Heralding the Third Annual National Constitution Week with a route march at Ejura.



Staff members of the Public Services Workers Union of the TUC of the NCCE at May Day celebrations as part of activities to mark the Third Annual National Constitution Week.



The high table at the main lecture held at the Accra International Conference Centre to mark the Third Annual National Constitution Week.



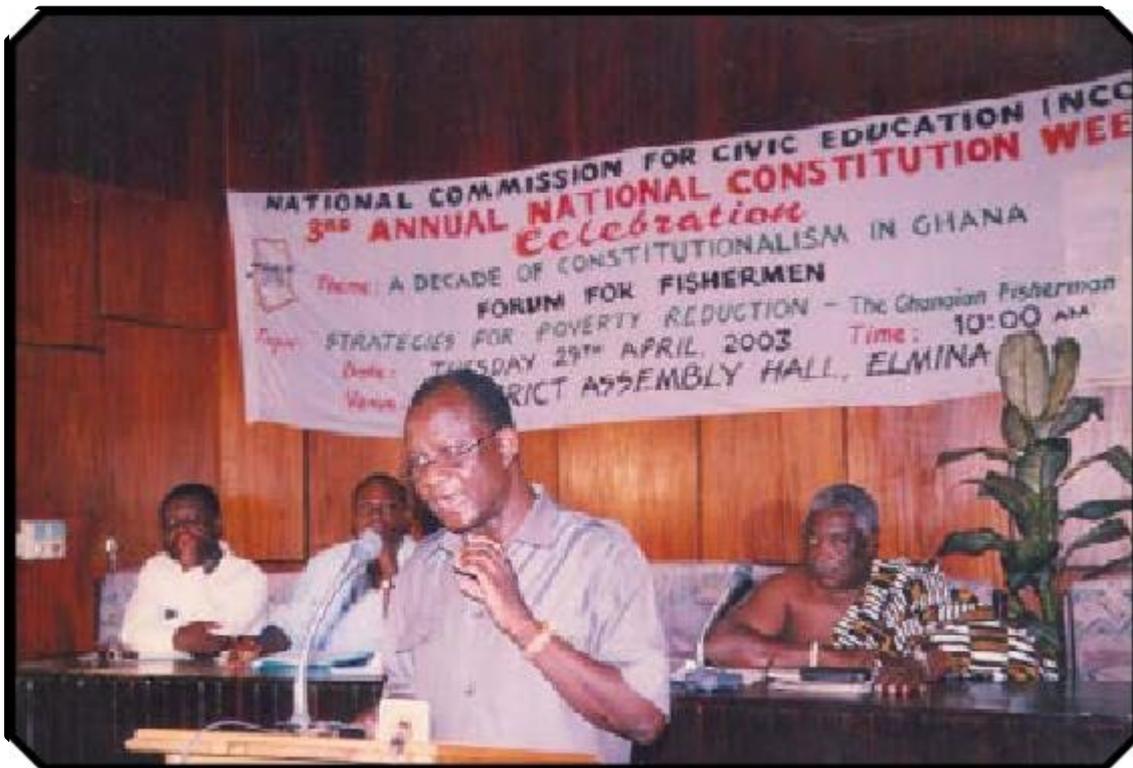
A cross section of the audience at the main lecture held at the Accra International Conference Centre to mark the Third Annual National Constitution Week.



Mr. Kofi Boni, a law student and social commentator, delivering a talk at CEPS HQ to mark the Third Annual National Constitution Week.



May 3, 2003: Nii Odotey Obour II, Sempe Mantse and acting Ga Mantse, addressing the forum at the Ghana National Fire Service Headquarters to mark the Third Annual National Constitution Week.



Mr. Laary Bimi, Chairman of the NCCE, addressing a farmer's forum held at the KEEA District Assembly Hall, Elmina, as part of the Third Annual National Constitution Week.



A cross section of farmers listening attentively to the Chairman of the NCCE.



An Inter-University debate held as part of activities to mark the Third Annual National Constitution Week.



A debater making her presentation at the Inter-University Debate held as part of activities to mark the Third Annual National Constitution Week.



A scene of the drama held at Ada Foah to mark the Third Annual National Constitution Week.



The Chairman with the cast that performed the drama at Ada Foah.



The Chairman with members of a Civic Education Club.



January 29, 2003: Naa Prof. Nabilla, Chairman of the Research Committee, in a group picture with NCCE staff involved in the Chieftaincy Research Project-Southern Sector' after a workshop held at Abokobi .

