

# **MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS**



Republic of Ghana

## **MONITORING AND EVALUATION REPORT FOR THE YEAR 2018**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **The Purpose of Monitoring and Evaluation for the year 2018**

The Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs organised nine core programmes in the year 2018.

The programmes include workshops on Leadership and Good Governance for MPs and MMDCEs in the Middle and Northern Belts of the country, two (2) engagements with the Core Leadership of Parliament, two (2) engagements with the Expanded Leadership of Parliament, a dialogue with the civil society organizations and the media and a seminar for women caucus in Parliament.

The purpose for conducting the Monitoring and Evaluation was to ascertain the impact of the programmes in areas such as deepening of democratic governance, the harmonization of relationship between Members of Parliament and Metropolitan, Municipal and District Chief Executives and the demystifying the perception of Executive dominance.

It also includes finding out the impact of the Ministry's programmes on its key stakeholders especially in building the capacity of the women caucus in Parliament, strengthening of the oversight functions of Parliament and encouraging participation of civil society organizations including the media in parliamentary democracy.

### **Processes involved in Conducting Monitoring and Evaluation**

In conducting a successful monitoring and evaluation exercise, the Ministry administered questionnaires to participants after each programme. The data collected were analysed and trends, observations, findings and recommendations deployed in the subsequent programmes for greater impact. The Ministry intends to conduct a follow-up research to assess the extent to which the skills and competencies gained by the participants have impacted on their work for the benefit of democracy.

### **Status of Implementation of SMTDP**

The implementation of the Ministry's Medium Term Development Plan has been remarkable especially during the year 2018. The Ministry was re-created in January 12, 2017 but actual work started in August 2017. The year 2017 was largely used to set up the Ministry and establish its system for smooth takeoff- in 2108. In terms of programme activities, the Ministry could not achieve much in 2017. Programmes and activities undertaken included include the engagement with the media, the core Leadership of Parliament and Leadership and Good Governance Workshop for Members of Parliament (MPs) and Metropolitan, Municipal, and District Chief Executives (MMDCEs) from the Southern-Belt ( Central, Greater Accra, Volta and Eastern Regions). The short time available to the Ministry, inadequate financial resources and lack of institutional memory combined to undermine the performance of the Ministry in 2017.

2018 was very eventful. The year started on a rather uncertain note with very limited financial support for Government of Ghana through the Budget for 2018. The first and second quarters of the year were uneventful. A follow-up action was undertaken based on report on the status of implementation on planned programmes and activities for the year through solicitation for a supplementary budget support which was granted in November 2018. This release helped the Ministry to implement more than 90% of its planned programmes and activities for the year. It is interesting to observe that the Ministry undertook more programmes in December, 2018 than it did from January to November, 2018.

The Ministry's policy objective of deepening democratic governance was realised through the implementation of workshops on leadership and good governance for MPs MMDCEs.

The programmes' objectives were to improve to be the relationship between the MPs and MMDCEs by reducing the perennial conflicts between them and generally improve their leadership and governance skills and competencies for national development. The programmes also aimed at demystifying the perception of Executive dominance, supported the enhancement of oversight functions of parliament, helped in the improvement of the credibility of Parliament and improved the participation of civil society organizations and the media in the national development effort.

### **Difficulties or Challenges Encountered**

A number of challenges tended to undermine the ability of the Ministry to achieve the target it set for itself. These challenges are discussed below.

First, inadequate financial resources proved the major challenge that threatened the implementation of the planned programmes and activities of the Ministry.

Second, the late release of funds also proved to be extremely debilitating. Planning is usually based on resource availability and when these resources are not released in good time, the smooth implementation of the planned programmes and activities are adversely affected.

Third, lack of institutional memory has worked to undermine the ability of the Ministry to rely on precedents in the implementation of its programmes and activities. The proscription of the Ministry in 2009, has robbed the Ministry of the necessary institutional memory needed to function optimally.

Finally, inadequate office space continues to be one of the major challenges facing the Ministry. A building which was constructed specifically for the Ministry is now hosting about four different Ministries largely because of its proscription in 2009. This inadequate office space has prevented the Ministry from having the full complement of its staff. The few staff are there saddled with the workload of a full Ministry.

## **MONITORING AND EVALUATION ACTIVITIES REPORT**

### **Programme/Project Status for the Year 2018**

The status of the programmes undertaken during the year 2018 is discussed below.

#### **1. Engagements with the Expanded Leadership of Parliament**

The Ministry engaged the expanded leadership of Parliament on two separate occasions.

#### **Policy and its intended objectives**

The policy of the Ministry was to enhance good democratic governance and promote the fight against corruption. The major objectives of this policy were to improve the relationship between the Legislature and the Executive, to deepen democratic governance and enhance Parliament's oversight of the public purse through the strengthening of its oversight functions.

#### **Specific Programme/Project Being Pursued Under the Broad Policy**

Organised two seminars; one on enhancement of the oversight functions of Parliament and the second, the interrogation of the performance of Parliament since its inception in 1993.

## **Expected Outputs**

The Ministry was to organize two workshops to enhance the interface between the executive and the legislature and demystify the perception of executive dominance

### **Baseline as at December 2017**

As at December 2017, the Ministry had not had any meeting with the Expanded Leader of Parliament.

### **Target for 2018**

To organise Two (2) Expanded Leadership Meetings

### **What the Ministry was able to implement**

The Ministry implemented the two meetings and met its target

### **The Actual Results and Outcomes (Achievements)**

The participation of the Chief of Staff and the leadership of Parliament was an affirmation of the resolve of the Ministry to strike that important synergy between two of the most critical institutions of governance in Ghana (Parliament and the Executive) for the development of Ghana.

The programme sought to strengthen the relationship between the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and Parliament for the mutual benefit of both institutions. Specifically, areas of common interest such as the high attrition rate of MPs, the urgent need to build democratic citizenship to appreciate first and foremost, their core responsibilities and secondly, understand the core functions of Parliament in a democracy were critically examined.

Finally, the programme afforded MPs the opportunity to re-examine the tools needed to strengthen the oversight functions of parliament in order that the sector ministries, departments and agencies would be made to judiciously utilize public funds for the purpose for which they were provided. The selection of leaders of the various Select Committees was underpinned by the above philosophy.

The presentation and the candid discursions that ensued provided participants the opportunity to interrogate the existing oversight and accountability mechanisms in Parliament and explored ways to improve them for accountable governance in Ghana.

The second meeting with the Expanded Leadership of Parliament was on the 11<sup>th</sup> of December 2018. The theme for the programme was “Interrogating the Performance of Ghana’s Parliament in the Fourth Republic – The Perspective of the Expanded Leadership. The objective was to solicit from the Expanded Leadership of Parliament, the weaknesses in the legislative processes and their impact on Parliament and the way forward.

The themes that engaged the attention of the Ministry included the following:

- The major strengths and weaknesses of the Committee System
- Research capacity and other resources available to the committees
- Attrition rate and its effect on the performance of Parliament
- Parliament and political stability in Ghana
- Major constraints of Parliament

## **2. Workshops on Leadership and Good Governance for MPs and MMDCEs**

The Ministry organized two (2) Leadership, Good Governance and Conflict Management workshops for MPs and MMDCEs for the Middle and Northern Belts of the country.

### **Policy and its intended Objectives:**

The policy was to deepen political and administrative decentralisation in Ghana. Under this policy, the Ministry sought to achieve the following objectives:

- Harmonize the relationship between MPs and MMDCEs
- Demystify the perception of Executive dominance

### **The Specific Programme/Project being pursued Under the Broad Policy**

Organise seminars on Leadership, Good Governance and Conflict Management for MPs and MMDCEs.

### **Expected Output**

The Ministry intended to organize two Leadership, Good Governance and Conflict Management workshops for MPs and MMDCEs for the Middle and Northern Belts

### **Baseline in 2017**

One (1) workshop was organised for the Southern Belt in Koforidua in December, 2017.

### **Targets in 2018**

Organise Two (2) Workshops for MPs and MMDCEs in the Middle and Northern Belts of Ghana.

### **What the Sector was able to implement during the reporting year**

The Ministry achieved its target by implementing the two (2) workshops in Middle and the Northern Belts.

### **Actual Results and Outcomes (Achievements)**

The programme on leadership, good governance and Conflict Management was organized for Members of Parliament and Metropolitan, Municipal and District Chief Executives from the Middle-Belt Regions (Ashante, Western and Brong Ahafo). This programme, under the theme 'Enhancing Leadership for Good Governance' was held in Kumasi from 3<sup>rd</sup> June to 5<sup>th</sup> June, 2018. This was the second in the series of good governance programmes for the country, having organized the first one for the regions in the Southern Zone (Central, Greater Accra, Volta and Eastern) in December, 2017. The workshop was anchored on four major objectives.

Firstly, it sought to discuss the core tenets of leadership and good governance and the critical interrelationship between them. The thrust was to build the capacity of participants in these crucial ingredients of developments.

Secondly, the workshop offered participants the opportunity to critically appreciate the implementation of decentralization and local government policies thus far in order to position them to learn the lessons of implementation of these policies and take corrective measures to address the challenges thereof.

Thirdly, the programme was also anchored on the evaluation of the performance of MPs and MMDCEs under the Fourth Republic. The rationale was for the participants to take stock of their

performance during republic and reinvigorate their performances to improve upon the fortunes of Ghanaians.

Finally, the workshop sought to work on areas of conflict between the MPs and MMDCEs which have tended to undermine the collective efforts at development. The conflict resolution tools offered are critical in addressing the myriad of conflicts that fester between the MPs and MMDCEs in the country.

The high level of participation and the enthusiasm shown by the participants in the deliberations, demonstrated the commitment of the MPs and MMDCEs to the tenets of good governance and leadership and a firm appreciation of the need to harmonize relationships for national development.

### **3. Engagement with the Core Leadership of Parliament**

The Ministry engaged the core leadership of Parliament in July and December, 2018. The July engagement discussed the credibility of Parliament and the December interactions reviewed the performance of Parliament in 2018.

#### **The Policy and its Intended Objectives**

The policy that guided the conduct of the Ministry was the enhancement of good democratic governance. Under this policy, the major objective was to improve the relationship between the Executive and the Legislature and enhance the conduct of government business in Parliament.

#### **Specific Programme /Project Being Pursued under the Broad Policy**

Organise two meetings with the core Leadership of Parliament to improve the relationship between the Executive and the Legislature

#### **Expected Outputs**

Organise four (4) meetings with the Core Leadership of Parliament

#### **Baseline**

Two meetings were organised in 2017

#### **What the Ministry implemented in 2018**

Two meetings were organised with the Core Leadership of Parliament

#### **Actual Results and Outcomes**

The Programme sought to engage the Core leadership of Parliament to discuss contentious issues on the floor of Parliament to discuss the relationship between Parliament and the consolidation of Ghana's democracy. As elected representatives, there is need for Parliamentarians and Parliament as an institution to maintain a unique legitimacy and credibility to its image. This particular engagement was organised under the theme "Institutional Credibility and Democratic Consolidation in Ghana: Parliament in Focus". It was organised - on 10<sup>th</sup> July, 2018 at the Alisa Hotel, at Ridge in Accra.

The engagement was underpinned by the following objectives:

First, the meeting offered the leadership of Parliament the opportunity to interrogate the relationship between the credibility of Parliament and Democratic consolidation in Ghana. It emphasised the importance of maintaining the credibility of the institution through their oversight and accountability responsibilities.

Secondly, it reminded the leadership of their responsibility as an essential bridge and catalyst between the Executive and the citizens. It also informed them of their role in a functioning democratic system.

Thirdly, it offered the Leadership the opportunity to enumerate some of their challenges and certain behaviours of their colleagues which affect the credibility of Parliament.

The meeting informed the leadership of Parliament on the need to exhibit good character, consistency, commitment, effective communication and confidence to maintain legitimacy, credibility and trust of the citizenry.

The second engagement, under the theme: “An Overview of the Second Session of the Seventh Parliament of the Fourth Republic”, brought together the leadership of Parliament, Members of the Advisory Board and Staff of the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and representatives of Civil Society Organizations. The focus of this engagement was a meticulous scrutiny of the 2018 Session of Parliament, the identification of strengths and weaknesses and the steps leadership needed to take to enhance the performance of Parliament in the 2019 Parliamentary Session for democratic consolidation. The second engagement with the core leadership underscored the continued relevance of Parliament to the consolidation of our democracy. It enabled participants to undertake a rigorous introspection of the performance of our Parliament, helped the Ministry to seek the collaboration and support of leadership of Parliament in the deepening of accountable governance. The meeting also provided the platform for an assessment of the level of responsiveness of Parliament to the needs and aspirations of our people. The following thematic areas guided the discussions; the nature of the relationship between the Executive and the Legislature, the overall performance of the Legislature since 1993, the capacity of the committee system to provide Parliament with the requisite diligent work, the performance of both the majority and minority in Parliament, the nature of partisanship and the performance of the Speaker as an independent umpire.

Attendance and participation were very impressive and demonstrated the continued commitment of leadership of Parliament to the nurturing of a very vibrant institution to offer that critical countervailing power against executive dominance and truly serve as the democratic face of the country.

#### **4. Meeting with the Civil Society Organisations**

As part of the Ministry’s effort to deepen and broaden participation of all segments of society as a contribution to the enhancement of Ghana’s democracy, a dialogue with civil society organizations was organised in December, 2018.

#### **Policy and its intended Objectives**

The broad policy was improving participation of civil society (media, and religious bodies) in national development. This policy had the objective of boosting the participation of civil society in national development.

## **The Specific Programme/Project Being Pursued under the Broad Policy**

Organise a Civil Society consultative interactions with Civil Society

### **Expected Outputs**

Organise a Civil Society consultative interactions on 26 years of Parliamentary Democracy in Ghana.

### **Baseline**

There were no engagements with civil society in 2017

### **Targets for 2018**

To organise one (1) engagements with civil society

### **What the Ministry was able to implement during the reporting year**

One (1) engagement was implemented. Target was therefore met.

### **The Actual Results/Outcomes (Achievements)**

The Ministry organised an engagement with the Civil Society Organisations on the 6<sup>th</sup> of December 2018 at the Alisa Hotel. The theme for the programme was “Interrogating the Performance of Parliament in the Fourth Republic – Perspective of the Civil Society Organisations”. The main objective of the programme was to examine the performance of Ghana’s Parliament since 1993 in order to identify the strengths and weaknesses and provide a way forward into the next twenty-five years of Ghana democratic journey.

The CSOs had opportunity to interact with the Leadership of Parliament and explicitly expressed weaknesses within the legislative system and provided innovative ways to influence the performance of Parliament. Another objective was for the CSOs to appreciate the nature of the institutional architecture of Parliament and its effect on the functioning of the institution. The discourse digested the following topics:

- Institutional framework of Parliament and its effect on the performance of its functions
- The nature, strengths and weaknesses of the committee system of Parliament
- The Speaker of Parliament as an independent umpire
- The contributions of Parliament to the consolidation of Ghana’s democracy
- Parliament-Civil Society interface and the consolidation of Ghana’s democracy.

#### **5. Engagement with the Media**

The Ministry recognises the importance of the media in democratic development of Ghana. An engagement with the media was therefore meant to interrogate the performance of Parliament from the perspective of the media and solicit inputs on how Parliament can best position itself to deliver on its core mandate.

### **The Policy and its intended objectives**

The broad policy was improving participation of civil society (media, and religious bodies) in national development. This policy had the objective of boosting the participation of civil society, especially the media in national development.



## **The Specific Programme/Project Being Pursued under the Broad Policy**

Engage the media on Parliamentary democracy in Ghana

### **The Expected outputs**

To organize one (1) engagement with media to enhance their contribution to parliamentary democracy in the country

### **Baseline in 2017**

The Ministry organised one (1) media soiree

### **Targets for 2018**

Organise one (1) Media Engagement.

### **What the Ministry was able to implement during the year**

One (1) Media Engagement was organized, thereby achieving the target set for the year 2018.

### **Actual Results /Outcomes (Achievements)**

The Ministry's forum with Senior Journalists and Editors was informed by the knowledge that a pluralistic media offers valuable channels for participation in the formulation and implementation of public policies and programmes. Media's engagement did not only shed light on critical areas of national importance but also provided citizens with the requisite opportunities to influence their own situations and change their circumstances for the better. The Meeting was yet another opportunity for this critical segment of the Ghanaian society to be given an opportunity to interrogate in a rather informal way, the workings of Parliament since 1993. The presence of the leadership of Parliament at the forum provided journalists the opportunity to ask very critical questions of the leadership of Parliament. The generally candid and dispassionate tone that governed discussions gave ample indications of the democratic maturation of participants. The platform was unique as it succeeded in deepening participatory democracy, interrogating the performance of Parliament and MPs in the 26 years of constitutional dispensation, and admonishing journalists to pursue the national interest in their reportage.

## **6. Engagement with the Women Caucus in Parliament**

The participation of women in public life in Ghana has been below international standards since independence. Under the Fourth Republic, the situation has not improved. The representation of women even in Parliament is way below the 30% recommended by United Nations Development Programme. As the nation looks for the formula to increase women representation in Parliament and in public life, the Ministry sought to enhance the performance of the 36 Women in Parliament by organizing a workshop for the women caucus.

### **The Policy and its intended objectives**

The policy guideline that shaped the conduct of this workshop was the enhancement of good democratic governance. The programme was aimed at improving upon their skills in order to peak performance.

### **Specific Programme/Project being pursued under the Broad Policy**

The Ministry intended to organize one capacity building workshop for the Women Caucus in Parliament

### **Expected Output**

Empower women Parliamentarians to effectively deliver on their core mandate

### **Baseline in 2017**

There was no such programme in 2017

### **What the Ministry was able to do during the year**

The Ministry organised one meeting with the women caucus in Parliament, thereby meeting its target

### **Update on Funding Sources and Disbursements**

The Ministry was allocated a total resource envelop of **Two Million, Seven Hundred and Forty Seven Thousand, Six Hundred and Sixty Five Ghana Cedis (GHC2, 747,665.00)**

The Ministry requested for Supplementary Budget and an amount of **Three Million, Forty Thousand and Eighty Three Ghana Cedis (GHC3, 040,083.25)** was released.

The Actual Released Budget for the year 2018 was **Four Million, Eight Hundred and Fifty Five Thousand, Seven Hundred and Eighty Six Ghana Cedis Fifteen Ghana (GHC4, 855,786.15)**

**The table below shows the Economic Classification of the Approved Budget and Releases**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Approved Budget</b>	<b>Supplementary Budget</b>	<b>Budget Released</b>	<b>Variance</b>	<b>Variance as % of Budget</b>
Compensation	554,535.00	0	159,917.90	394,617.10	71%
Goods and Service	1,646,660.00	1,074,553.25	2,567,053.25	154,160.00	6%
Capital Expenditure	546,470.00	1,965,530.00	2,128,815.00	383,185.00	15%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,747,665.00</b>	<b>3,040,083.25</b>	<b>4,855,786.15</b>	<b>931,962.10</b>	<b>16%</b>

The Actual Expenditure for the year 2018 was Four Million, Seven Hundred and Eighteen Thousand, Five Hundred and Thirty Three Ghana Cedis, and Sixty Five Ghana Pesewas. (4,718,533.65)

The Specific Programme/Project Being Pursued under the Broad Policy

<b>Item</b>	<b>Budget Released</b>	<b>Actual Expenditure</b>	<b>Variance</b>	<b>Variance as % of Budget</b>
*Compensation	159,917.00	159,917.00	-	0%
Goods and Service	2,567,053.25	2,436,607.43	130,445.82	5%
Capital Expenditure	2,128,815.00	2,122,009.22	6,805.78	0.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,855,785.25</b>	<b>4,718,533.65</b>	<b>137,251.60</b>	<b>3%</b>

## **UPDATE ON CRITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ISSUES**

The Ministry organized nine (9) programmes and activities during the year under review. These are listed below:

- Two (2) engagements with the Expanded Leadership of Parliament
- Two (2) engagements with the Core Leadership of Parliament
- One dialogue with the Media
- One dialogue with Civil Society Organizations
- Two (2) workshops on Leadership, Good Governance and Conflict Management for MPs and MMDCEs from the Middle and Northern Belts
- One workshop for the Women Caucus of Parliament on the Stress Management and the use of Social Media to facilitate parliamentary work

The cumulative effect of these programmes is enormous. These effects gleaned from the various programmes and activities undertaken in the course of 2018 are discussed below:

First, the selection of participants for all the programmes was carefully done with the view to promoting consensus within our body politic, harmonize relationship between Parliament and the Executive, create a platform for networking among the policy makers and provide a general conducive ambiance for learning and experience sharing. The participation of the President, the Vice President, Senior Minister, Chief of Staff, Secretary to the Cabinet and other ministers of state offered participants the opportunity to leverage and engage the critical actors in the policy formulation and implementation of Ghana.

Second, the discussion of various topics ranging from leadership, good governance and conflict management was important to build the capacity of two of the most important participants (MPs and MMDCEs) in the formulation and implementation of public policies in the country. As key formulators and implementers of numerous policies and programmes with far reaching consequences for poverty eradication and overall national development, any effort at equipping them with the tools to leverage the development of the country is worthwhile. It is instructive to know that conflict between MPs and MMDCEs has engaged the attention of development practitioners, policy makers, governments and policy analysts for some time now. The consequences of these conflicts usually the

delay in the execution of development projects that will improve upon the lives of the people. It is the considered view of the Ministry that a reduction in reported cases of conflicts between the MPs and MMDCEs has huge implication for the development of the country. According to the Minister for Local Government and Rural Development, the reported cases of conflicts between MPs and MMDCEs have reduced drastically and this could be largely attributed to the interventions by the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.

Thirdly, the engagement with the expanded leadership of Parliament offered the participants the opportunity to re-examine the tools needed to strengthen the oversight functions of parliament in order that the sector ministries, departments and agencies would be made to judiciously utilize public funds for the purpose for which they were provided. The selection of leaders of the various Select Committees and some Standing Committees was underpinned by the above philosophy. The proper execution of the oversight functions of Parliament has positive consequences for the development of this country as the public purse would be effectively safeguarded and poverty eradication strategies of various sector ministries, departments and agencies would be further strengthened for the benefit of the people.

Furthermore, the conscious effort to involve the leadership of both the majority NPP and the minority NDC in parliament, created an atmosphere of mutual respect and demonstrated to the larger public that consensus could be struck between the two “top dogs” in the political system of Ghana. Specifically, the consistent participation of the differing sides of the political divide in the country gave the programmes the needed balance and helped to create an atmosphere of bipartisanship, a necessary ingredient for national development. In point of fact, an atmosphere of civility and cooperation among the key stakeholders in the state is very important for the effective execution of programmes and activities for development and poverty eradication.

In addition to the above, the engagement of the core leadership of Parliament brought to the fore the relevance of institutional credibility and the consolidation of democracy. It is the considered view of the Ministry that a consolidated democracy is one that deals with both the procedural and substantive issues. Substantive issues here deal with the quality of public policies and programmes that necessarily flow from democratic institutions including parliament. A review of the performance of parliament was also undertaken with the view to examining the strengths and weaknesses of the institution and offer normative recommendations that would enhance the performance of the institution.

It is also important to add that the engagement of civil society organizations including the media proved useful as it opened the policy space for popular participation and offered the leadership of parliament a unique to examine at first hand the reaction of a segment of the society to their stewardship. The necessary feedback loop in the policy cycle was activated by these engagements and further encouraged popular participation in the issues concerning institutional development of the country.

Finally, the engagement with the Women Caucus of Parliament enabled the Ministry deal with one of the major democratic deficits of this country-low capacity and representation of women in public life in Ghana. The Ministry was of the considered view that the management of stress and the deployment of social media, issues that engaged our attention during the workshop should enable our women MPs improve upon their performance for the benefit of the people. The representation of women both in numbers and quality is crucial for the society to harness the full potentials of its human resources.

## **EVALUATION AND PARTICIPATORY MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

In the execution of its programmes and activities, the Ministry adhered to the principles of participatory monitoring and evaluation from the stand point of the participants. Ministry administered questionnaires to participants after each programme. The data collected were analysed and trends, observations, findings and recommendations deployed in the subsequent programmes for greater impact. The Ministry would conduct a follow-up research to assess the extent to which the skills and competencies gained by the participants have impacted on their work after a gestation period.

## UPDATE ON INDICATORS AND TARGETS

Indicator	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	2018	Actual Performance	Targets			Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	
Independent government institutions strengthened	Independent Government institutions strengthened to perform effectively	Outcome	-	2 workshops	-	2 workshops	2 workshops	2 workshops	MoPA
MPs capacity on government finances, policies and programmes developed	MPs trained on government finances, policies and programmes to perform at Committee level	Outcome	-	1 workshop	1 workshop organised	2 workshops	-	2 workshops	MoPA
Constitution Reviewed	Coordinate the process of Constitutional Review	Output	-	-	-	4 meetings	4 meetings	-	MoPA

Indicator	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	2018	Actual Performance in 2018	Targets			Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	
Perception of corruption reduced	Citizenry perception on Corruption among public office holders reduced	Outcome	-	Three (3) workshops	Two (2) workshops organised	Four (4) workshops	Four (4) workshops	Four (4) workshops	

Indicator	Indicator Definition	Indicator type	Baseline 2017	2018	Actual Performance in 2018	Targets			Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	
Women empowered to take leadership role in democratic governance	Women empowered to take up democratic governance roles	Outcome	-	-	One (1) workshop organised	Two (2) workshops	Two (2) workshops	Two (2) workshops	MoPA
Youth awareness created in Parliamentary procedures	Youth knowledge improved on parliamentary procedures	Outcome	-	-	-	One (1) Workshop	One (1) Workshop	One (1) Workshop	MoPA
Civil society engaged on national development	Concerns of Civil Societies incorporated into national development	Outcome	-	One (1) meeting	One (1) meeting organised	Two (2) meetings	Two (2) meetings	Two (2) meetings	MoPA



Indicator	Indicator Definition	Indicator type	Baseline 2017	2018	Actual Performance in 2018	Targets			Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	
Collaboration established between the Ministry and the Media	Collaboration between the Ministry and Media established for national development	Output	-	One (1) Meeting	One (1) meeting organised	Two (2) meetings	Two (2) meetings	Two (2) meetings	MoPA

Indicator	Indicator Definition	Indicator Type	Baseline 2017	2018	Actual Performance in 2018	Targets			Responsibility
						2019	2020	2021	
Relationship between MPs and MMDCEs improved	MPs and MMDCEs Relationship improved for good governance	Outcome	One(1) workshop organised	Two (2) Workshops	Two (2) Workshops organised	Three (3) Workshops	Three (3) Workshops	Three (3) Workshops	MoPA

## **THE WAY FORWARD**

### **KEY ISSUES ADDRESSED**

The programmes and activities of the Ministry have covered the following issues.

1. Weak oversight capacity of Parliament
2. Limited awareness of the role of the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs
3. Low of engagement of civil society organisations in Parliamentary Affairs
4. Weak functional relationships between the three arms of government
5. Unhealthy relationship between the Members of Parliament and Metropolitan, Municipal and District Chief Executives
6. Low representation and capacity of women in public life
7. Corruption in public life

The above issues, (symptoms of transitional democracies) are recurring and ought to be addressed from time to time. The Ministry would therefore engage them as its contribution to the consolidation of Ghana's democracy.

### **ISSUES YET TO BE ADDRESSED**

The Ministry is yet to tackle the following areas:

8. Inadequate legal framework to sustain the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs
9. Excessive monetization of the political system of Ghana
10. The debilitating effect of the 1992 Constitution on the performance of Parliament

### **RECOMMENDATIONS**

- More resources must be allocated to the Ministry to enhance its operations and relevance within the governance architecture of the state
- There should be timely release of funds to enable the Ministry implement its programmes on scheduled time
- The Ministry ought to be consolidated to enable it build its institutional memory
- Adequate office space should be provided to enable the Ministry request for the full complements of staff.