

NATIONAL CATHOLIC SECRETARIAT



DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN
DEVELOPMENT



CARITAS GHANA

**CATHOLIC COMMUNITY AGENDA FOR CHANGE
(C2 AGENDA4CHANGE):**

ADVOCACY PLAN FOR THE PERIOD 2017 – 2021



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Approved By
EPISCOPAL COMMITTEE
Date: 18th January, 2018

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Mr. Vitus Adaboo Azeem of Bongo Soe Famabase (BSF) Consult, developed the tools, framework and facilitated the consultation processes. Mr. Azeem is a national figure on issues of public policy advocacy who also facilitated the development of the previous Advocacy Plan. We are extremely grateful to him for his time, talent and insights. Misereor (Germany), Catholic Relief Services (CRS) and the Ghana Catholic Bishops' Conference (GCBC) pooled resources to fund the consultation processes and printing of the Advocacy Plan. We are grateful to the Episcopal Committee of the Department of Human Development and Caritas Ghana, who approved the document for dissemination, on behalf of the GCBC.

The main internal collaborators who accompanied the process with ideas, reviews, input, comments and criticisms were the Diocesan Development (Caritas) Coordinators, Sector Directors of the Department of Human Development (Education, Health, Social Development and Governance, Justice & Peace), and the members of the Senior Leadership Team (SLT) at the National Catholic Secretariat. While appreciating this collective engagement and ownership, it is my cherished hope that the task of accomplishing our purpose for this Plan still lies ahead of us.

Finally, my personal appreciation to Mr. Kwesi Yirenkyi Boateng for his meticulous proof reading and editing of the zero draft.

Mr. Samuel Zan Akologo

Executive Secretary

*Department of Human Development &
Caritas Ghana.*

FOREWORD



The Advocacy Plan – Catholic Community Agenda for Change (C2 AGENDA4CHANGE) is a key operational tool for the Department of Human Development and Caritas Ghana's second Medium Term Programme Critical Pathways (MTPCP II) for the period 2017 – 2021. It has been prepared based on the experience of the previous Advocacy Plan and recent public policy discourses in Ghana. The final Plan was approved by the Episcopal Committee in January, 2018. On-going advocacy engagements in 2017, after the expiry of the last Advocacy Plan in 2016, provided useful lessons for the new Advocacy Plan. That is why the official period of this Advocacy Plan is from 2017 – 2021.

The purpose of an Advocacy Strategy is to achieve positive change in the public policy environment. Its impact is based on citizen's experience of better social services, good governance and social cohesion. This cannot be expected on a silver platter but instead by dint of hard work, effective communication, civic agency and participation of stakeholders. The Catholic Church's preferential option for the poor enjoins our structures to ensure that those at the margins of society do experience the impact of good governance in Ghana. In this regard, Caritas Ghana's focus engagement with the new Sustainable Development Goals based on the principle of 'ensure no one is left behind' has been quite commendable.

It is my expectation that through the guidance of this Advocacy Plan, the relevant structures of the National Catholic Secretariat and Arch/Dioceses will respond to the challenge of facilitating a voice for the poor. On behalf of the Ghana Catholic Bishops' Conference and the National Catholic Secretariat, I wish to commend this second effort at developing an Advocacy Plan to help operationalize the MTPCP II: 2017 – 2021. The Advocacy Plan is truly a Catholic Community Agenda for Change (C2 AGENDA4CHANGE). The Agenda for Change will require collaborative actions; firstly, among the different social action groups in the Church and secondly, between broader and external stakeholders. As Head of the National Catholic Secretariat, I wish to indicate my support and willingness to provide a facilitating leadership that harnesses the different energies of the Church to implement the Advocacy Plan to achieve desirable results.



Very Rev. Fr. Lazarus Anondee
Secretary General
National Catholic Secretariat.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

In 2012 the Department of Human Development (DHD), with funding from Misereor, embarked on an elaborate consultative process to produce an Advocacy Plan, the Catholic Community Agenda for Change (C2 AGENDA4CHANGE), for the period from 2013 to 2016. The goal of the Plan was to achieve improved access to basic social services (basically in education and health), sustainable livelihoods for the youth and sustainable environment through citizens' participation and the promotion of good governance. Thus, the Department developed a plan to guide its work, aimed at focusing and intervening on the key issues that face the majority of Ghanaians, including the need for good governance and anti-corruption initiatives. The objective of the Advocacy Plan was to ensure policies and programmes designed by policy makers are effectively and efficiently implemented and well-targeted to the poor and marginalized in the society. The Advocacy Plan was built on the first Medium Term Programme Critical Pathways (MTPCP I) for the Department which was developed as the first generic framework for Diocesan Development Offices (DDOs) and Directorates at the National Catholic Secretariat.

The Ghana Catholic Bishops' Conference (GCBC), as part of its restructuring, set up the Department for Human Development as one of the major units of the National Catholic Secretariat. The restructuring was meant to achieve both efficiency and effectiveness through integration, sustainability and increased policy influence in favour of the poor and marginalized. The main purpose of the Department is to provide support for effective coordination, planning, capacity development and results-based monitoring for the Bishops' Conference's effort in ensuring effective development, good governance, justice and peace for all. According to the GCBC, the DHD effectively represented the national Caritas Organization (Caritas Ghana)¹. In March 2016, Caritas Ghana was institutionalized as a Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) of the Catholic Church.

In line with this need, the Department of Human Development and Caritas Ghana, in collaboration with the Diocesan Development Offices, decided to carry out an assessment of the expired Advocacy Plan to guide the development of a new Advocacy Plan for the period 2017 to 2021 to coincide with the time frame of the second Medium Term Programme Critical Pathways (MTPCP II).

This was meant to be central in situating the new Advocacy Plan in the context of the GCBC's priority areas of work and in the broader context of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Agenda 2063 of the Africa Union. The Advocacy Plan is expected to

¹See page 16 of the National Catholic Secretariat (NCS) Restructuring Document of the GCBC.

further advance and contribute to realizing the objectives of both Caritas Internationalls and Caritas Africa Strategic Frameworks (2015 – 2019), SECAM Advocacy Plan and other Catholic-inspired advocacy efforts like CIDSE². This Plan also aims to enhance the effectiveness and strategic focus of the Department of Human Development and Caritas Ghana especially in the light of *Laudato Si* and the recent two Motu Proprios on the service of charity and Integral human development; namely, '*Intima Ecclesiae natura*' and '*Humanam Progressionem*'.

2.0 THE BACKGROUND TO THE ADVOCACY PLAN

"Caritas Africa", an institution of the Catholic Church dedicated to serving the poor and promoting charity and justice in the world, has designed a Global Strategic Plan, titled "2015 – 2019 Strategic Framework". The Strategic Framework has six strategic orientations: Uphold the Ecclesial identity of Caritas; Reinforce Institutional Development and Capacity Strengthening; Eradicate Poverty and promote Good Governance; Enhance Humanitarian Preparedness and Response; Develop Resource Mobilization; and Promote Networking and Communication. As far as the Advocacy Plan is concerned, it is mainly Strategic Orientation 3 that is relevant: The desire to eradicate poverty and promote good governance, although some aspects of Strategic Orientations 4 and 6 are linked to this orientation. Caritas Africa Strategic Framework also harmonizes with the global Caritas Confederation's (Caritas Internationalls – CI) Plan for the same period.

The Strategic Orientation 3 seeks:

- To contribute to the development of Church policies to address various forms of poverty in Africa such as Food security and climate, migration and trafficking, good governance, natural resource and peace building, youth unemployment and promotion of human dignity and protection of the family.
- To support Caritas initiatives to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable communities in Africa;
- To assess and disseminate pro-poor policies of the AU, UN, WB, etc. and monitor their implementation;
- To contribute to building Church capacity to be proactive in the design of national budgets and strategies for poverty reduction;
- To promote networking with other CSOs to advocate access by vulnerable populations to basic needs and rights; and
- To work for peace building and reconciliation and support the democratization process in Africa.

²CIDSE which is short for 'Cooperation Internationale pour le Développement et la Solidarité', is an umbrella organization for Catholic Development Agencies from Europe and North America (www.cidse.org)

Thus, this strategic orientation is aimed at promoting sustainable integral human development. The Strategic Objective of this Orientation is to “monitor the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals at all levels”.

The Synod of Bishops for Africa In 2011 made a strong advocacy for social justice and the fight against poverty in their presentations and the deliberations that followed these presentations. They pleaded for an economy that works for the poor in society and denounced the unjust economic order that has resulted in more ignorance, oppression, diseases that hit hardest the poor and the exploitation and degradation of the environment on the African continent. The call is for Christians to do more to eliminate these in society.

Pope Francis added emphasis to this in his letter, *Evangelii Gaudium* No, 187, 188, when he stated that, “Each individual Christian and every community is called to be an instrument of God for the liberation and promotion of the poor, and for enabling them to be fully a part of society ... working to eliminate the structural causes of poverty and to promote the integral development of the poor as well as small daily acts of solidarity in meeting the real needs which we encounter” (Pope Francis, *Evangelii Gaudium* No, 187, 188).

These calls are also in line with Ghanaian traditions and cultures whereby members of the community help each other and support one another in times of difficulties. These lofty cultural practices are gradually being derailed and we must devise new approaches to provide support at a time it is even most needed. The calls are also in line with the traditional roles of the Church in Africa, where the Church has played an irreplaceable role in the delivery of social services such as health and education, fighting hunger, malnutrition, desertification, among others. However, society is dynamic and new problems arise as Africa's and Ghana's population increases beyond the Governments' capacity to deal adequately with these challenges. Hence, the Church and other stakeholders are required to play a supplementary role. The Church, therefore, now has to engage in other struggles to curb dangerous practices that worsen the situation of the poor and marginalized in society. The Church has “... the moral obligation to serve, to accompany and to defend the poor with dedication, care and competence to ensure quality and accountability in all her endeavours” by using a participatory approach whereby local communities are both actors and stakeholders. The challenges that the Church must deal with include corruption, poor and weak governance, unjust economic structures and practices, and weak leadership.

To make the Advocacy Plan acceptable to the key stakeholders and secure their buy-in, the DHD adopted a participatory approach, which involved three stages of consultations. The first stage of consultations involved all the 20 Diocesan Development Officers or their representatives and other stakeholders; representing selected diverse Catholic societies at

the national level, including Christian Mothers Association, the Justice and Peace Commission, Religious Women's Council, Sector Directorates of DHD at the NCS and other Faith Groups like the Federation of Muslim Women's Associations In Ghana (FOMWAG) and Ahmadiyya Muslim Mission, Ghana. The participants identified the key issues that they would want to take up in their advocacy work and defined the main goal and objectives of such advocacy as well as the activities they would want carried out in the next five years. The participants went further to identify the target audience comprising the key stakeholders as well as the partners that they would have to work with to achieve success. Finally, the participants designed appropriate messages for the advocacy and identified the effective 'Messengers' that they would use to ensure success. The final draft was further reviewed at NCS Senior Leadership Team Level and the Episcopal Committee for the Department and Caritas Ghana.

3.0 THE ASSESSMENT OF THE 2013-2016 ADVOCACY PLAN

As the 2013-2016 Advocacy Plan was expected to guide the development of the new Advocacy Plan, it was necessary to conduct an assessment of the performance of the Church on this Plan. However, due to resource and time constraints, an elaborate evaluation of the previous plan was not possible. A questionnaire was designed by the Consultant and sent to the DDOs for completion and return.

The Main Problem

Deficiencies in governance and citizens' apathy have led to low access to basic social services and high youth unemployment and unsustainable livelihoods as well as unsustainable environmental conditions, poor sanitation and inadequate potable water, leading to social instability and high unproductive and risky migration

The Goal of the 2013 – 2016 Advocacy Plan

The main goal of the Advocacy Plan was to achieve improved access to basic social services, sustainable livelihoods for the youth and sustainable environment through citizens' participation and the promotion of good governance. The Advocacy Plan identified five problems that it sought to address and designed appropriate objectives to pursue in achieving the goal. These problems were: Inadequate access to quality formal education, limited access to quality health care, high youth unemployment leading to increased social vices and risky/unproductive migration, environmental degradation, poor sanitation and inadequate supply of safe drinking water and low citizens' participation and poor governance at both local and national levels.

In 2014, the Ghana Catholic Bishops Conference in conjunction with the Ministry of Education of the Government of Ghana organized the second Joint National Conference on Education from the 9th to the 10th of October, 2014. The main objectives of the Conference was to build consensus around the issue of partnership in education and facilitate a discussion on partnership between Faith-based Organizations and the Government of Ghana in education in order to enhance quality education delivery in the country. This was a follow up to the consultative meetings that were held in all the regions of Ghana on the issue and the Conference was to validate the synthesis report from these regional consultations. The Department, through a process of peer-learning in Education also published the 'Compendium of Some best practices in Education; Experiences of Education Managers'. The outcome reports are available in printed and electronic copies at www.caritas-ghana.org. The DHD commissioned a Report under its project, "Agenda for Right to Good Health for the 1992 Constitution Review (ARIGHT 1992 Constitution Review)" titled "Making Ghana's Public Health Act work for all", with support from STAR-Ghana. This report was the outcome of a participatory monitoring of the implementation of Ghana's Public Health Act of 2012 (Act 851). The assessment looked at the early life of the Act and the findings served as a baseline data for the monitoring of progress of its implementation. The findings were:

- The Act has not gone through the processes for its full integration into the health system as there is still no Legislative Instrument on the Act, making its implementation difficult.
- The relevant stakeholders have not been educated on the law and even do not have access to it;
- Public health facilities are limited and these also have limited internal facilities;
- There are limited professionals at the district level;
- There is weak stakeholder collaboration and team work around public health;
- There is general weak consciousness about public health issues among stakeholders and citizens;

On governance and decentralization, there were a number of justice and peace activities and interventions to resolve and curb political conflicts and violence at both the national and diocesan levels alongside calls on Catholics to get actively involved and participate in the governance of the country. The GCBC also issued a Press Statement on post-election violence.

A Summary of the activities that were carried out during the implementation of the 2013 - 2016 Advocacy Plan has been documented and available for review.

4.0 THE NEW ADVOCACY PLAN (2017 – 2021)

The Main Problem

Resource constraints, deficiencies in governance and citizen apathy in Ghana have led to low access to basic social services, high youth unemployment, inadequate sustainable livelihoods and unsustainable environmental conditions, poor sanitation and inadequate potable water, leading to social instability and high unproductive and risky migration

The Goal of the 2017 – 2021 Advocacy Plan

The main goal of this Advocacy Plan is to enhance the achievements of the 2013 - 2016 Advocacy Plan by advocating further improvement in access to basic social services, ensuring sustainable livelihoods for the youth and sustainable environment through citizens' participation and promotion of good governance.

OBJECTIVES

In order to effectively achieve the Goal of the Plan, the key stakeholders, mainly the DDOs, through a participatory process, endorsed with minor modification the five problems that the 2013 – 2016 Advocacy Plan sought to address and designed appropriate objectives to address them. The objectives are as follows:

1. Limited access to quality formal education

- a) To advocate the full implementation of the FCUBE, especially in the poor and rural areas;
- b) To push for the expansion of the School Feeding Programme to cover all deprived communities throughout the country;
- c) To advocate the creation of an enabling environment and motivation for teachers with increased monitoring and supervision in all public and mission basic schools;
- d) To advocate increase in supply of teaching and learning materials in all schools, especially in rural and deprived schools;
- e) To advocate a clear and binding policy on the partnership between the State and Church on education;
- f) To monitor the implementation of the Free Senior High School Policy;
- g) To monitor fees charged by schools and PTAs.

2. Inadequate access to quality health care

- a) To advocate increased efforts to reduce prevalence rate of malaria and HIV/AIDS, especially in deprived communities;

- b) To advocate implementation of the aspects of the NHIS on indigent population and the aged;
- c) To advocate increased funding of the NHIS and the prompt payment of claims to Service Providers by the NHIA;
- d) To advocate the monitoring of health personnel for unethical behaviour and sanctioning of ill-behaved personnel;
- e) To create awareness on preventive health care and healthy living;
- f) To advocate for strategic deployment of resources (both human and material) in the health sector.
- g) To advocate the passage of a LI for the Public Health Act and monitor its implementation;
- h) To ensure the right to health is guaranteed in national laws and other relevant policies.

3. High youth unemployment leading to increased social vices and risky and irregular migration

- a) To advocate a comprehensive rural development policy and agenda in Ghana, especially at the decentralized level.
- b) To advocate implementation and review of the National Youth Policy, especially at the decentralized level;
- c) To campaign for policy attention to the informal sector, especially absorption of the unemployed on the streets of the cities;
- d) To lobby for implementation of the Technical, Vocational Education and Training (TVET) policy that focuses on the employability of young people in the private and informal sector;
- e) To advocate more investment in poverty reduction initiatives and agriculture, especially in rural areas.
- f) To advocate the restructuring and transformation of TVET to make it a key driver of national development.
- g) To advocate implementation of the National Migration Policy.

4. Environmental degradation, poor sanitation and inadequate supply of safe drinking water

- a) To advocate increased access to quality water at both national and local levels, including rainwater harvesting;
- b) To promote relevant policies aimed at conserving the environment; including Electronic Waste Management and afforestation.
- c) To advocate the practice of good attitudes and the enforcement of environmental bye-laws by people and the MMDAs.

- d) To advocate construction of closed-drains in towns and cities.
- 5. Low citizens' participation and poor governance at both local and national levels**
- a) To advocate a more equitable distribution of national resources through a more effective decentralisation system;
- b) To advocate increased and more effective citizens' participation in local governance, especially women's participation, for better development.
- c) To advocate change in attitude of the general citizenry with regards to corruption and bribe-giving as well as more effective policy and legal reforms to reduce corruption in the public sector, including strengthening relevant accountability institutions;
- d) To advocate strengthening of control systems and procedures to ensure there is fairness in service delivery;
- e) To advocate and promote a conducive environment and equal platforms for all political parties to campaign and contest elections in a free, fair and peaceful way;
- f) To advocate strengthening of the Electoral Commission and similar institutions to ensure free, fair and peaceful elections;
- g) To advocate protection of local resources, especially Land for livelihoods.
- h) To advocate equity in the implementation of the SDGs – Ensure No One is Left Behind.

5.0 THE PLANNED ACTIVITIES OF THE ADVOCACY PLAN

The Lack of, or inadequate Access to Quality Formal Education

Problem Areas	Causes	Planned Activities	Progress Indicators	Expected Results /Outputs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor performance in Basic Education Certificate Examination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor parental control Use of untrained and non-performing teachers Inadequate Teaching & Learning Materials and poor infrastructure in Schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensitization on the risk of poor parenting; Sensitize communities to participate in the management of the schools; Help build the capacity and strengthen PTAs and SMCs to actively participate in the management of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved teacher and teaching quality; Availability of TLMs; BECE pass rates; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in the number of trained teachers; Increase in the supply of TLMs; Improved performance in BECE results; Increased involvement of parents and communities in the management of Basic Schools

		<p>Basic Schools;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocate Increased recruitment and use of trained teachers at the Basic school level; • Advocate Increased supply of Teaching & Learning Materials (TLMs). 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High school dropout rate among girls at Basic School 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teenage pregnancy • Inadequate sanitation facilities in basic schools for girls • Parental preference for boys to girls' education; • Forced marriages; • Broken homes; • Unfair treatment by boys; • Desire for quick money; • Ignorance and peer pressure; • Poverty and child labour; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public education through sermons, media discussions on the negative effects of teenage pregnancy; • Sensitization of parents and students on the negative effects of teenage pregnancy • Church sermons, etc. • Facilitate the formation and reward of virgin clubs in Basic Schools; • Sensitization of MMDAs, school authorities and parents on the need to have separate sanitation facilities for girls in all schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender parity ratio • Retention rates of females students • BECE results for girls • Percentage reduction in teenage pregnancy amongst school girls (GES); • Number of Basic Schools with basic sanitation facilities for girls (GES); • Number of virgin clubs formed in Basic Schools; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in dropout rates of girls from Basic Schools • Reduction in teen age pregnancy; • Every school has sanitation facilities for girls; • Change of attitude of parents towards girls' education • Child labour curbed;
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High numbers of out of school children. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate enforcement of FCUBE • Poverty and child labour; • Lack of interest of children in school; • Galamsey and other quick money-making opportunities; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public education, media discussions; • Church/Mosque sermons, announcements, community durbars, Festivals, etc. • Advocate on the enforcement of the FCUBE; • Advocate the sanctioning of parents who fail to send their children to school; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General enrolments rates • General retention rates • Number of new schools benefiting from the SFP • Percentage of school going age children engaged in child labour (GLSS/GES). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved enrolment and retention of children in school; • Extension of SFP to additional deprived schools;

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate knowledge and skills among Trained Teachers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate numbers of trained teachers; • Use of untrained teachers; • Poor training of teachers; • Poor in-service training for teachers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy on the need to increase number of teachers trained annually; • Advocacy on the need to intensify in-service training for teachers • Advocacy to tie refresher training to promotions; • Promote peer-learning and sharing best practices among teachers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of visits to schools by Circuit Supervisors • Frequency of visits by PTAs/SMCs executives to schools; • Number (or percentage) of teachers trained and posted in basic schools per year by GES 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in the number of trained teachers; • Improved performance in BECE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate trained teachers with required motivation and commitment to teach effectively 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor teacher commitment and absenteeism. • Poor supervision by head teachers and circuit supervisors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve facilities in Teacher Training Colleges; • Intensify supervision of teachers and schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of new policy initiatives put in place to motivate teachers; • Rate of teacher absenteeism (GES). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved teachers attendance to schools; • Improved teaching in Basic schools
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient resources for Basic School Teachers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funding for the supply of TLMs. • Poor distribution processes of schools logistics. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meetings with MMDAs, education and school authorities to address the shortage of resources for Basic schools: • Carry out budget advocacy on adequate resource allocation to the sector.. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage increase in the supply of TLMs (GES); • Percentage increase of number of basic schools getting adequate infrastructure per year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved supply of TLMs to Basic schools; • Improved infrastructure
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of clear policy on the partnership of Church and the State in education service delivery. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inability of churches to run mission schools • Tensions between Government and Faith-Based Organizations in the management of schools; • Inadequate managerial competencies among educational managers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy on partnership with Church and State designed and approved by Parliament; • Sign draft MoU with Ministry of Education for implementation of policy on State/Church roles in education. • Galvanize public opinion through media advocacy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of meetings held with the Government, particularly the Ministry of Education • Percentage of children successfully graduating in BECE in mission schools (NCS) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Churches resume management of their schools; • National policy on private participation in education, including church role; • Improved capacity of churches to run schools; • Reduced tensions between government and

				faith-based organizations in the management of schools;
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Inadequate Access to Health Care Delivery

Problem Areas	Causes	Planned Activities	Progress Indicators	Expected Results /Outputs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low access to quality health care, especially for the poor and rural communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate guarantee to the right to health for citizens • Inadequate education and implementation of the Public Health Act 851; • Inadequate funding of public health facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic, effective sensitisation/education of MoH, GES, District Assemblies, Assembly members, NGOs and Faith Based Organisation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand and enforce National Health policy; • Legislate citizens' right to quality health care (U); • Implement policy on free basic health care adopted; • Promptly pay NHIS claims to service providers; • Provide adequate health infrastructure, personnel and medicines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of public education programmes executed on the right to health; • Outpatient attendance; • Number of new health facilities and new infrastructure provided. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved citizens' access to health care. • Policy guaranteeing citizens' right to quality health.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High prevalence of HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other communicable diseases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate public education about HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases; • Growing trend of gamemsey and sex trade. • Rural/urban drift of young adolescents (kayaye); • Poor sanitation & waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous public education • Encourage and sensitize people on voluntary testing of HIV/AIDS; • Advocate increased provision and use of mosquito nets • Peer education • Advocate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of awareness creation workshops on HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases held in the Dioceses • Amounts of Anti-retroviral drugs supplied monthly; • Number of educational 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in the spread of HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases in Ghana

	<p>management practices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak enforcement of sanitation bye-laws by the MMDAs 	<p>revival of mass education using information vans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Advocate mass spraying of endemic malaria areas. • Advocate more availability and affordability of anti-retroviral drugs supplied monthly; 	<p>materials distributed on a monthly basis;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports on public education activities; <p>Number of media publications of public education activities</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High morbidity and mortality rates, particularly amongst children and pregnant women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate public health education • Inadequate guarantee to the right to health for citizens; ▪ Inadequate health facilities and personnel; • Poor emergency services; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensify public education on health • Provision of health infrastructure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase in staff – patient ratio; Provision of adequate child birth facilities and personnel; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maternity mortality rates ▪ Under-five mortality rates; ▪ Infant mortality rates; • Outpatient attendance at hospitals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced outpatient attendance with malaria cases • Reduced maternal mortality rates; • Reduction in the under-five mortality rates; • Reduction in the infant mortality rates. <p>Increased deliveries at health facilities.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor relationship between service providers and clients/patients, e.g. low response to emergencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor complaints mechanism at the health facilities; • Inadequate education on the Public Health Act – no Legislative Instrument on the Act and Patients' charter. • Inadequate awareness and application of Patients' Charter. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote ethics in health care delivery. • Advocate the provision of a complaints channel for clients; ▪ Advocate the sanctioning of personnel for infractions and unethical behaviour; <p>Sensitize health personnel on the need to treat patients well.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase use of public health facilities; • Reduced reports of neglect and maltreatment of patients by health personnel; • Reduced reports of unethical behaviour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better treatment of patients by health personnel; • More patients are attracted to public health facilities and obtain quality health care and attention; • Prompt attendance to emergency cases by health facilities and personnel.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delayed payments of health insurance claims by NHIA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funding of the NHIS; • Administrative weaknesses in the NHIA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocate the appropriate authorities to: • Ensure prompt payment of claims; <p>Provide sustainable funding sources for the NHIS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of indigents and the aged enjoying full NHIS coverage for free; • More health facilities get attracted to the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More health facilities accept the NHIS for service delivery; • Increased utilization of the NHIS by patients; • Health care

			NHIS; • Reduced complaints about delays in reimbursements for service provision;	becomes accessible via the NHIS; • More indigents people access health care using the NHIS
• Inadequate health personnel and infrastructure	• Insufficient budgetary allocation for health sector. • Brain-drain of critical staff. Lack of equity in staff deployment.	• Advocate adequate resources for adequate health infrastructure, personnel and medicines; • Redeploy idle trained health personnel into public health facilities; Training of more traditional birth attendants.	• Admissions to health training institutions based on districts of origin; • Equitable distributions of health personnel throughout the country; • Reduction in numbers of health personnel remaining unemployed.	• Increase in health infrastructure; • Increase in health personnel, especially in deprived areas; • Improved supply of logistics and medicines. Culture of maintenance established.

High Youth Unemployment and Limited Sustainable livelihoods, leading to Increased Social Vices and Risky/Unproductive Migration

Problem Areas	Causes	Planned Activities	Progress Indicators	Expected Results /Outputs
• Increasing unemployment, especially for the youth and women	• Inadequate employment opportunities sources of livelihoods for the youth and women • Underdeveloped agricultural system • Low Interest of the youth in agriculture • Weak link between industries and students • Inadequate support mechanism • Undeveloped employable skills. Low public image of TVET	• Advocate stakeholders engagement of the youth in policies and programmes. • Establish Baseline of unemployment situation • Sensitize employers and institutions to provide employable skills to the youth. • Advocate promotion of TVET	• Statistics on new jobs created for youth and women; • Number of youth training institutes operating effectively; • Percentage increase in youth undergoing vocational training. • National policy focus on TVET	• Available employment opportunities; • Improved sources of livelihoods for the youth and women • Improved employable skills by the youth • Improved agricultural system that provides employment to the youth • Increased interest in farming by the youth; • Many youth take up farming and other agricultural activities

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing poverty levels leading to violence and other social vices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate employment opportunities and sources of livelihoods for the youth and women • Low salaries of people in employment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training programs to equip the youth and women in entrepreneurial skills <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Start-up support • Micro-credit facility • Available market for produce • Improve road networks and transport system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New farming systems introduced and adopted; • Number/percentage of youth trained in farming and other agricultural practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available employment opportunities; • Improved agricultural system that provides employment to the youth; • The youth are adequately engaged in productive ventures; • Reduction in violence and social vices
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risky and irregular migration, especially of young people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate employment opportunities and sources of livelihoods for the youth and women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocate creation of jobs and skills training. • Advocate more rural and community development. • Promote access to information and education on Migration. • Advocate implementation of National Migration Policy and support for the Global Compact on Migrants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage increase of youth engaged in agriculture; • Percentage of youth engaged in productive ventures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction of youth embarking on irregular migration; • Available job opportunities for the youth that keep them in Ghana. • Ongoing programmes from National Migration Policy. • Ongoing awareness, peer education and information centers.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak rural development policy agenda 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Underdeveloped agricultural system • Lack of innovative farming techniques • Weak link between researchers and farmers • Inadequate agriculture extension services • Inadequate social amenities in the rural communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocate implementation of the Rural Enterprise Program / Project • Pressurize Government to make practical decentralization. • Advocate provision of social amenities in rural communities. • Advocate Land rights and protection from Land Grabbers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New policies to address unemployment; • A better developed agricultural system that adequately caters for the needs of the youth; • Increase in agricultural extension services; • Improved social amenities to keep the youth at home 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A sustainable agricultural system that attracts the youth; • Youth reject risky migration and remain in Ghana • Effective policies and regulations that protect community lands.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate linkage of vocational and technical training to employable outcomes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low employable skills. • Inadequate allocation of resources Weak emphasis of curriculum on vocational skills. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocate adequate resourcing of vocational and technical schools • Hold stakeholders meetings to design training programs to meet the industrial needs of the country. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased TVET schools. • More youths attending TVETs and trained in desirable skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More youth equipped with employable skills; • More youth set up their businesses after the training
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Governance and the Decentralization Policy

Problem Areas	Causes	Planned Activities	Progress Indicators	Expected Results /Outputs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creeping violence and impunity in the electoral process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political intolerance and election violence • General apathy and irresponsible citizenship • Condoning and conniving with political crimes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To advocate enforcement of existing laws on violence and crime. • To advocate equitable distribution of the national cake, especially social amenities; • Hold public education seminars on peaceful political activity. • Advocate disbarment of 'Party Vigilante Groups'. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of civic education activities per year with NCCE • Number of arrests and prosecution of people found to have engaged in violence and crime in the electoral process. • Number of Political Parties denouncing 'Vigilantism'. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Citizens become tolerant of dissent and opposing views in politics; • Political patronage reduced to minimum levels ; • Laws on violence and impunity enforced without fear or favour; • Prosecution of persons engaged in electoral violence and related crimes.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Widespread corruption and inability of relevant institutions to curb it. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate transparency and accountability in the management of public resources • Bribery and corruption • Weak institutions and non-enforcement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocate appropriate authorities to: • Strengthen all anti-corruption agencies. E.g. Special Prosecutor's Office. • Enforce all anti-corruption 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of anti-corruption laws or amendments enacted and implemented (NACAP). • Number of arrests and prosecution of people found to 	

	<p>of anti-corruption laws</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low sense of patriotism • Weak public financial management policies and systems. • Weak socialization processes for integrity and ethics. 	<p>laws;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enact the Right to Information (RTI) Bill; • Amend the Whistle Blowers Act; • Make appointment of IGP non political • Re-Introduction of civic education at the basic level; • Vigilant CSO to speak out <p>Disseminate, educate citizens and enforce Public Financial Management Act 921 of 2016</p>	<p>have engaged in corruption.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increases in budgetary allocation to anti-corruption institutions. • Number of Religious Groups promoting anti-corruption programmes in Churches and Mosques. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased transparency and accountability in the management of public resources; • Bribery and corruption largely curbed; • Anti-corruption institutions strengthened to fight corruption; • Patriotism raised among citizens; • Citizens shun self-seeking leaders. Integrity Clubs being promoted in schools.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ineffective decentralization policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low participation of the citizenry in governance • Weak leadership capacity at local government level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop the capacities of MMDAs; • Sensitize and empower citizens to participate in Assembly activities; • Empower citizens to demand accountability from Assemblies; • Empower citizens to engage the Assemblies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of citizens contesting Assembly elections; • Voter turnout for Assembly elections • Number of policy dialogues and educational sessions with MMDAs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Citizens empowered in Assembly affairs to demand transparency; accountability and participation; • Capacity of Assemblies strengthened to fight corruption; • Election of MMDCE • Enhance awareness of policies of MMDAs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak political party financing laws and state capture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political patronage • Low sense of patriotism and greed amongst leaders; Unfair political exclusion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocate strengthening and enforcement of the laws on political party financing. • Advocate publication of Political Parties Accounts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of sermons on patriotism and good leadership; • Number of civic education activities per year (NCCE) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced corruption and political patronage; • Strong enforceable party financing laws in place; • Patriotic leaders assume power and demonstrate patriotism

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post-election violence, e.g. seizures, occupation and lock-outs. • Ethnic conflicts and land disputes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impunity of some political party members • The "winner takes all" mentality; • Unfulfilled promises as contained in manifestoes; • Too many false hopes raised during campaigns leading to elections. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public officers should avoid partisanship • Advocate against "winner takes all" agenda; • Carry out public education for peaceful co-existence. • Early Warning Conflict surveillance and reports. • Facilitate interfaith leaders' dialogue and mediation for peace. • Promote Alternative Dispute Resolution. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of public education activities on good governance; • Number of sermons on good governance; • Number of Interfaith dialogue meetings on conflict resolution; • Number of public education seminars on peaceful political activity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elimination of post election violence; • Persons engaged in post-election violence prosecuted; • Ethnic conflict under control; • Impunity reduced to a minimum; • Interfaith Platform is sustained
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seeming political Interference with the Judicial system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appointment system of judges; • Control of budget of the Judiciary by the Executive; • The combination of the position of Attorney General with that of the Minister of Justice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocate a review of appointment of judges; • Advocate decoupling of AG from Minister of Justice; • Advocate a stable budget for the Judiciary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of meetings held with the President and the leadership of Parliament on the appointment process; • Number of meetings held with the President and the leadership of Parliament on the decoupling of the AG and Minister of Justice; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bribery and corruption in the judiciary largely curbed; • Judges found to have engaged in political corruption sanctioned; • Strengthened judiciary to resist political interference.

Environment, sanitation and safe drinking water:

Problem Areas	Causes	Planned Activities	Progress Indicators	Expected Results /Outputs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High incidence of communicable disease • Increasing incidence of cancer disease; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor sanitation practices • Inadequate refuse collection points (bins) • Low enforcement of sanitation laws • Poor disposal of sewage • Poor disposal of e-waste • Large mining concessions • Galamsey Poor attitudes towards sanitation and waste disposal. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public education on the enforcement of environmental and sanitation regulations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Church sermons/announcements • Petition Government on environmental issues. • High level stakeholder meetings on environmental issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Media engagement and advertisements on environmental issues • Advocacy and social enterprise initiatives on e-waste management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of public education activities on environmental degradation held in a year; • Number of sanitation by-laws passed; • Number of public health education events held. • Number of e-waste management initiatives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mining, sand winning and charcoal burning controlled; • Tree planting and afforestation adopted by citizens and practised; • Logging and chainsaw operations controlled; • E-waste effectively recycled in Ghana.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased desert conditions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental degradation • Negative attitudes towards tree planting and afforestation. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illegal logging by chainsaw operators. • Poor farming practices • Poor policy and action on land reclamation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improper handling and management of agro-chemicals; • Low protection of fish stocks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on good farming practices • Public education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law enforcement (bush burning and logging) • Revive the "Ahor" week celebration on tree planting and encourage community tree planting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sermons on better management of environment; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved rainfall patterns; • Number of citizens/communities engaged in tree planting; • Number of farmers adopting environmentally friendly farming practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in environmental degradation; • Improved sanitation practices; • Free distribution and use of collection points (bins); • Better enforcement of sanitation laws;

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High-level policy dialogue meetings on the management of the environment • Media engagement 		
Loss of livelihoods.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climatic variability • Illegal mining, sand winning and charcoal burning • Large mining concessions • Land grabbing • Poorly developed economic trees • Unprofessional use of chemicals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocate enhanced livelihood resilience practices • Campaign for enforcement of sustainable mining regulations • Advocate better and adequate compensation of land owners for land taken for mining • Demonstrations/street protests. • Advocate relevant SDGs on livelihoods. • Promote SDG principle of 'Ensure No one is Left Behind'. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of fines charged per year. • Number of arrests and prosecution of breaches of sanitation by-laws; • Number of arrests and prosecution of breaches of ban on illegal mining, sand winning and charcoal burning; • Number/ Percentage of communities engaged in tree planting; • Number of advocacy engagements on SDGs, including monitoring of implementation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate potable water for the majority of citizens; • Better use of agro-chemicals and disposal of e-waste. • Government of Ghana regularly accounting for SDG implementation

Advocacy Messages, Channels for the messages and the 'Messengers' (2017 – 2021)

Thematic Areas	Messages	Target audience	Tools	Stakeholders
Formal Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. President, poor education: A doom for the country; • The future of this country depends on education • If you educate a girl, you educate a nation • Quality education is a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The government; • Managers and owners of educational institutions • Teachers (both trained and untrained); • Parents; • Religious leaders; • Traditional and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Media • Posters • Publications • Drama • Lobbying • Jingles • Personal meeting/visits • Petitions and letters • SMS/Telephone texting • Public/social 	

	<p>right</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our children need holistic education • don't keep children of school-going age at home. ▪ Mr. President, enforce the FCUBE policy to curb school dropouts • For gender equity, keep your girl child in school. ▪ Stop child labour and trafficking • Partnership in Education is desirable ▪ Catholic schools are our moral and ethical training grounds • Knowledge update and hard work pays 	<p>community leaders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ MMDAs and Assembly members • Members of Parliament; • Parent/Teachers Associations ▪ School Management Committees ▪ Policy makers ▪ Ghana Education Service (GES) • Ministry of Education (MOE) ▪ Development Partners ▪ National Commission on Civic Education 	<p>gatherings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Church /mosque sermons • Information Services Department vans; • Social media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGOs in education • MMDAs • Religious bodies • Traditional authorities • Development Partners • Private sector • National Commission on Civic Education
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make Ghana malaria free • No Ghanaian should die of malaria • Stop stigmatisation of person living with HIV/AIDS. • Make anti-retroviral drugs free and available. ▪ All hands on deck in the fight against HIV/AIDS. • HIV test is free, go for it. • Make washing of hands with soap part of your life. ▪ Make Public Health work in Ghana • Stop littering 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The government; • The Health authorities (MoH and GHS) • Policy makers • Health Institutions and facilities • Faith-based organizations • Non-governmental organizations • Civil Society Organizations • Media practitioners; • Private health facilities and "wanzams"; • Philanthropists and donors; • Ghana Aids commission • Health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drama • Posters • Pulpits • Information Services Department vans • Telephone/SM S texting • Media • Durbars • Lobbying • Telephone texting; • Social media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGOs/CSOs • Pregnant women; • Women of child bearing age • Patients • Youth • Long distance drivers • NGO/CBOs • Health workers association • Medical schools

	<p>your surroundings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural areas also need the Health Workers. • Communicable diseases can be prevented, work on it. • The sick needs empathy, don't frustrate them. • Attend to the sick promptly. 	<p>workers associations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Commission on Civic Education • CHAG • Traditional medical practitioners and herbalists 		
Sustainable livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth employment reduces violence. • There is money in agriculture. • Invest in agriculture for sustainable development. • Empower women, Empower society! • Give soft loans to farmers. • Reduce interest rates on loans to farmers. • Access to Market means Improved roads and transport system. • Risky and irregular migration is suicidal. • Develop the rural sector for equitable development. • Our national wealth is in the rural communities. • TVET is vital to national development. • TVET sector in Ghana needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government and policy makers; • Churches and mosques • Traditional, religious and opinion leaders; • COTVET • MMDAs • TVET Institutes • Financial Institutions; • The private sector; • MoE/GES; • NGOs • Financial Institutions • MMDAs • Media • Development Partners • Financial institutions • MLGRD • MESTI • MMDAs • MOFA • MoGCSP • NYEP • NBSSI • GPRTU • NGOs/CSOs • Telecommunications actors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Petitions • Lobbying • Media (Radio & TV) • Project visits • Drama • Floats; • Social media; • Telephone/SMS Texting • Posters • Public Information Centers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The unemployed youth • Farmers, particularly smallholder farmers; • Youth and women's groups; • Peasant farmers • Traders associations • Rural and urban poor

	<p>transformation for jobs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We want to 'fish', give us the means. • Don't kill our local industries. • Hands are for working not for begging. • Learn a skill for self-sustenance. • Hard work pays. • Save for a rainy day. 			
<p>Environment, sanitation and safe water</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforce environmental and sanitation policies. • Ensure that waste management companies do their work properly • Enforce waste management by-laws. • Provide safe water to deprived communities. • Keep your environment clean • Gutters are not dustbins • Stop open defecation • Cleanliness is next to godliness • Ban plastic bags • Water is life, give us safe water; • Water is life: protect our water bodies! • Give us quality water! • Wet lands are not waste lands • Recycle e-waste for income. • Safe Mother Earth – Our Common Home 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MDAs • EPA • MMDAs and Assembly members; • Sanitary Inspectors • Churches and mosques • Traditional, religious and opinion leaders; • Logging companies • EPA • MESTI • NCCE • Nomadic Headsmen; • Ghana Water and Sanitation Agency • Religious bodies • Mining Industry • Charcoal burners association • Timber Industry actors • Forestry commission • Ghana chamber of Mines • Development Partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dialogue and lobbying • Visits and Meetings to relevant institutions • Workshop and seminars • Telephone/S MS texting; • Media practitioners • Posters; • Public information centres • Advocacy and campaigns • Social enterprise projects • Partnership with private sector. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGOs/CSOs • Schools • Farmers • Education institutions • Religious bodies • MMDAs • Traditional authorities • The mining sector • Media • Waste Management companies • Construction firms • Traditional leaders, • Household heads • Farmers • Land owners

<p>Governance and decentralization</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Your vote is your power! • Corruption retards development! • Don't take bribes: they tarnish your reputation! • Be transparent: it sets you free! • Put Ghana first! • Provide the Youth with sustainable livelihoods. • Uphold the Constitution, declare your assets publicly. • If you have nothing to hide, declare your assets. • Be tolerant and accept diversity • The rule of law satisfies all manner of people, uphold it. • Beware of gifts: they can be bribes. • Show interest in local governance • The District Assembly is your servant not your master; • Strengthen the Electoral Commission for fair elections; • Voting is by choice and not by coercion. • STOP the VIOLENCE in ELECTIONS. • Make Public Financial Management work in Ghana. • Let the wheels of NACAP roll now! 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The government • Law enforcement agencies; • Parliament and Members of Parliament; • National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE); • The Judiciary and Judges; • Institute of Local Government Studies; • Electoral Commission; • Media • NGOs/CBOs • MMDAs • The Executive • Judiciary • DPs • Relevant state agencies • Political parties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Media • Drama • Church pulpits • Posters/Flyers • Meetings with appropriate authorities; • Telephone/SM 5 texting • Social media; • Posters • Public Information centres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGOs/CSOs; • Politicians; • The general populace; • Assembly members; • Traditional, religious and opinion leaders; • Dedicated prayers to anti-corruption and bribery
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PRAYER AGAINST BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION IN GHANA

Father In Heaven, you always provide for all your creatures so that all may live as you have willed. You have blessed our country Ghana with rich human and natural resources to be used to your honour and glory and for the well-being of every Ghanaian. We are deeply sorry for the wrong use of these your gifts and blessings through acts of injustice, bribery and corruption, as a result of which many of our people are poor and defenceless, sick and hungry, ignorant and frustrated.

Father,

We beg you, touch our lives and the lives of our leaders and people so that we may all realise the evil of bribery and corruption, and work hard to eliminate it. Make us cherish, fearless, honesty and integrity, transparency, probity and accountability in our dealings with each other. Instil in all of us the fear of God, so that we may walk the path of peace, prosperity, freedom and justice. We ask this through Jesus Christ our Lord, Amen.

**Most Sacred Head of Jesus
Have Mercy on us
Immaculate Heart of Mary
Pray for us**



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