



Ghana United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Final Report

2012-2017



**Ghana
United Nations
Development Assistance Framework
(UNDAF)**

Final Report
2012-2017

United Nations in Ghana



Refer to this publication as: Ghana UN Development Assistance Framework 2012-2017, Final Report 2012-2017

Copyright @ United Nations Country Team, Ghana

Published: November 2018

Prepared by: UN Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO), Ghana

Photos:

Front cover (from the top): UN Ghana 2017 / Juliane Reissig; UNICEF Ghana; UN Ghana 2017 / Juliane Reissig

Pages 3, 6, 16, 21, 61: UN Ghana 2017 / Juliane Reissig

Page 7, 15: WFP Ghana

Page 11: FAO / David Youngs

Page 27, 34, 35: UNICEF Ghana

Page 63: UNIC Accra

This report and additional online content are available at www.gh.one.un.org

Contact the UN in Ghana:

United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office

P.O. Box 1423 | Accra, Ghana

UN House No. 7 | Ring Road East (near Fire Services HQ) | Accra, Ghana

www.gh.one.un.org | unghana@one.un.org

T: +233 302 215670-83 | F: +233 302 773899

Preface

On behalf of the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in Ghana, I am proud to share this report on the results of the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2012-2017.

The framework identified priorities for the partnership between the Government of Ghana and the UN Country Team. It targeted the collective support of the UN towards national objectives in the areas of agriculture, environment, social services and governance. The framework was signed in April 2011 by the Minister for Finance and Economic Planning on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Ghana and by the UN Resident Coordinator on behalf of the UN Country Team in Ghana.

The 2012-2017 UNDAF spanned the end of the 15-year campaign for the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the launch of the even more ambitious 2030 Agenda with its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, agreed by 196 Heads of State at the Sustainable Development Summit in New York in September 2015, commits UN Member States to complete the unfinished business of the MDGs on poverty, health, and education, and to meet higher aspirations to reduce social and gender inequalities, boost economic and environmental development, strengthen national institutions for peace and security, and reinforce international partnerships on trade, development, corruption and climate change.

During the UNDAF period, Ghana succeeded in conducting two Presidential elections, and further entrenched its reputation as a beacon of democracy in the Region. The inauguration of President Nana Akufo-Addo on 7 January 2017 marked the 3rd peaceful transition of power between political parties under the 1992 Constitution.

Thus 2017 was a year of transition. It saw the completion of the agreed work under the UNDAF, and the design of a new UN One Programme for 2018-2022 inspired by the 2030 Agenda and anchored in the vision of the newly elected government for self-reliant economic transformation. The *Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies (CPESDP)*, developed by the Ministry of Planning and the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC), articulated aspirations for economic transformation and inclusive growth which incorporates the realisation of the SDGs in Ghana.

This report on the UNDAF emphasises results achieved in 2017, building on the reports for the earlier years of implementation. Additionally, as a final report, it also summarises the major achievements since 2012 and draws lessons for the One Programme for the next five years.

The results documented in the following pages have been achieved by the Government of Ghana and Civil Society in partnership with UN Agencies, and in many cases with significant support from Development Partners. Through these partnerships, the collective strength of the UN in Ghana has piloted projects to demonstrate new approaches to entrenched development challenges and inequalities; cooperated in extending essential public services to underserved social groups and locations; advised on the statistical foundation, design and practical implementation of policies and programmes; strengthened the institutions of democracy, justice and accountability; and facilitated knowledge sharing across countries.

The strength of national institutions and electoral processes maintains expectations for transparent and accountable governance in Ghana. This presents enormous potential for protecting basic human rights, driving inclusive economic development, and achieving the SDGs. The collective partnership of the United Nations in Ghana will continue to focus on realising this potential.

Christine Evans-Klock
UN Resident Coordinator for Ghana

Contents

Preface	iii
Abbreviations and Acronyms.....	v
Executive Summary	1
Country Context and Development	3
UNDAF Results and Achievements.....	6
Thematic Area 1: Food Security and Nutrition	7
Outcome 1: Agricultural Modernisation.....	8
Outcome 2: Nutrition.....	12
Thematic Area 2: Sustainable Environment, Energy and Human Settlements.....	17
Outcome 3: Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction.....	18
Outcome 4: Affordable and Sustainable Housing.....	23
Outcome 5: Water and Sanitation	25
Thematic Area 3: Human Development and Productive Capacity for Improved Social Services	28
Outcome 6: Maternal and Child Health.....	29
Outcome 7: Social Services	33
Outcome 8: HIV/AIDS	37
Outcome 9: Education	41
Thematic Area 4: Transparent and Accountable Governance	46
Outcome 10: National Institutions on Democracy and Peace.....	47
Outcome 11: Data for Evidence-based Planning and Decision-making.....	52
Cross-Cutting Themes	56
Human Rights.....	56
Gender	57
Humanitarian Assistance	59
UN Delivering as One.....	60
Communicating as One.....	61
Operating as One	62
Conclusion and the way forward	63
Annexes.....	66
Annex 1: UN Country Team in Ghana	66
Annex 2: National Policies, Strategies, Plans, Legislation 2012-2017.....	68
Annex 3: Ghana MDG Achievement Status	71
Annex 4: Financial Reporting 2012-2017.....	73

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AfDB	African Development Bank	MoJAGD	Ministry of Justice and Attorney General Department
AU	African Union	MOTI	Ministry of Trade and Industry
CPESDP	Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies, 2017-2024	NADMO	National Disaster Management Organisation
CHRAJ	Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice	NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
CSO	Civil Society Organisation	NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
DaO	Delivering as One	NPC	National Peace Council
FAO	UN Food and Agricultural Organisation	OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
FDA	Food and Drugs Authority	PPP	Public-Private Partnership
GAC	Ghana AIDS Commission	QCPR	Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review
GDHS	Ghana Demographic and Health Survey	RCO	UN Resident Coordinator Office
GHS	Ghana Health Service	SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
GoG	Government of Ghana	SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
GSGDA	Ghana Shared Growth & Development Agenda II	UNAIDS	Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service	UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency	UNCT	United Nations Country Team
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development	UNDAF	UN Development Assistance Framework
ILO	International Labour Organisation	UNDP	UN Development Programme
IMF	International Monetary Fund	UNESCO	UN Education, Science and Culture Organisation
IMO	International Maritime Organisation	UNFCCC	UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
IOM	International Organisation for Migration	UNFPA	UN Population Fund
JUTA	Joint UN Team on AIDS	UN-Habitat	UN Human Settlements Programme
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty programme	UNHCR	UN High Commissioner for Refugees
LTNDP	Ghana Long-term National Development Plan (2018-56)	UNIC	UN Information Centre
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation	UNICEF	UN Children's Fund
MDA	Ministries, Departments and Agencies	UNIDO	UN Industrial Development Organisation
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals	UNODC	UN Office on Drugs and Crime
MESTI	Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation	UNOHCHR	UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal & District Assemblies	UNOPS	United Nations Operations
MoE	Ministry of Education	UNU-INRA	United Nations University – Institute for Natural Resources in Africa
MoF	Ministry of Finance	UNSDP	UN Sustainable Development Partnership
MoFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture	WASH	Water, Sanitation and Health
MoFARI	Ministry of Foreign Affairs & Regional Integration	WASH-in-HCF	Water, Hygiene and Sanitation in Healthcare Facilities
MoGCSP	Ministry of Gender, Children & Social Protection	WB	World Bank
MoH	Ministry of Health	WFP	World Food Programme
		WHO	World Health Organisation

Executive Summary

The UN in Ghana

UN Country Teams everywhere are tasked with the same four goals: to support economic and social development, promote human rights, strengthen the pillars of democracy and accountable governance, and build up capabilities to prevent and respond to natural disasters.

The UNDAF is the result of consultations between the UNCT and Government representatives to set priorities for this work that responds to national goals and development challenges. Leadership for the UN's programme of work at the country level is provided by the **UN Resident Coordinator**, appointed by the UN Secretary-General, working with the **UN Country Team**, comprising the Representatives of the UN Resident Agencies and designated senior programme officers or other representative of the non-resident UN agencies.

The **UN Country Team** (UNCT) in Ghana unites representatives of FAO, IFAD, IOM, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNOPS, UNU-INRA, WFP, and WHO (see Annex 1). Additional UNCT members provide advisory services and backstop technical projects from their regional or global Headquarters: IAEA, ILO, IMO, OCHA, OHCHR, UNCDF, UN Environment, UN-Habitat, UNODC, and UN WOMEN.

Throughout the five-year implementation period, the UNCT has steadily progressed in applying the Delivering as One (DaO) approach, which was recommended by the UN General Assembly to ensure coherence, avoid duplication, reduce costs of doing business, and maximise synergies in the UN's work at the country level. DaO comprises a common programme of work (captured in the UN Development Assistance Framework, UNDAF), *Operating as One* (to achieve efficiency gains in operations such as procurement, human resources, and common premises), *Communicating as One* (to improve public understanding of the work of the UN in Ghana and globally), *One Leadership* (through the UN Resident Coordinator in collaboration with the UNCT), and a *Common Budgetary Framework* (for implementing the UNDAF).

UNDAF

The *UN Development Assistance Framework 2012-17* is the fourth in the series of development frameworks agreed between the Government of Ghana (GoG) and the UN since 1997. The medium-term *Ghana Shared Growth Development Agenda* (GSGDA) 2010-13, and its successor, GSGDA II (2014-17), and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) provided the basis for agreeing the priorities for UN partnership in the UNDAF.

Originally set to end in 2016, the UNCT, Ministry of Finance, and the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) agreed in 2015 to extend the UNDAF by one year, through December 2017, to better synchronise UN planning with the Government's development planning cycle.

The UNDAF agreed specific intended results under **four strategic thematic areas**: 1) Food security and nutrition; 2) Sustainable environment, energy and human settlement; 3) Capacity in social services; and 4) Transparent and accountable governance. The UN engrained gender equality and women's empowerment, respect for human rights, and resilience and disaster risk reduction across all these areas of work.

Results Highlights

Food Security & Nutrition: Ghana achieved the MDG 1 target of halving the proportion of people living in extreme poverty to 8.4% by 2012/13, well ahead of the 2015 deadline. The share of the population who are undernourished fell steeply from 47% to 5% between 1990–92 and 2012–14. However, anaemia and stunting rates remain disturbingly high. The GoG prioritised food security and nutrition and the modernisation of the agricultural sector under the GSGDA, and has maintained this emphasis in the new Coordinated Programme 2017-2024. Efforts focused on increasing productivity in agricultural production, on the supply side, while others focused on improving understanding of food nutrition, to boost the demand for a more varied and healthful diet. UN support targeted entrepreneurship and jobs along agricultural production chains, especially for women. At the end of 2017, there was increasing concern over diminishing fish stocks and that draconian measures would be needed to forestall the complete depletion of this major source of livelihood and protein for Ghana's population. The national Zero Hunger Strategic Review, led by former President John Kufuor, responded to evidence published in the *Ghana Cost of Hunger* Report (2016) and issued clear recommendations for actions that would eliminate food insecurity, improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.

Sustainable Environment, Energy & Human Settlement: Ghana has adopted critical components of a comprehensive policy framework to tackle climate change, including the National Climate Change Policy (2013), the Climate Change Master Plan (2014) and the submission of Intended Nationally Determined Contribution to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) under the Paris Agreement. The National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) Bill, adopted in 2016, shifted focus from disaster preparedness to proactive disaster risk management and signifies the intention to put funding for disaster preparedness on a more solid footing, though budgets have been insufficient. Ghana was proactive in implementing a national action plan on Ebola, which has yielded dividends in preparation for other contagious disease emergencies. In 2017, the Government launched an Inter-Ministerial Task Force to stop illegal informal mining, known as *Galamsey*, as part of measures to protect water supplies and restore public accountability in the mining sector. However, there has been minimal progress in making renewable energies a substantial pillar of reliable and affordable electricity provision, in reversing deforestation, as well as in improving sanitation and flood control while simultaneously meeting the human rights and basic needs of urban slum dwellers.

Capacity in Social Services: Ghana made significant achievements in maternal, new-born and child health over the UNDAF period, with under-5 mortality dropping from 82 per 1000 live births in 2007 to 52 in 2017. HIV and AIDS prevalence fell from 3.6% in 2007 to 2.1% by 2017. However, regional disparities persist across all health and poverty indicators. Ghana met the MDG target for universal access to primary education, on equitable terms for boys and girls. There is increasing concern, however, that enrolment and completion rates have not correlated positively with learning outcomes, and the attention on education quality under SDG 4 is proving extremely relevant for the next level of ambition in Ghana. In terms of social protection, remarkable progress was achieved in developing the policy framework to extend essential services to disadvantaged and vulnerable groups, including the National Health Insurance Scheme, the school feeding programme, and the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme. These have rightly garnered praise as milestones in Ghana's National Social Protection Strategy to tackle extreme poverty. However, attention has increasingly focused on the fact that these programmes have yet to be allocated adequate and reliable funding to sustain implementation and to expand coverage. For example, as of end-2017, the LEAP programme covers 1 in 8 poor households.

Transparent & Accountable Governance: Ghana's success in conducting two Presidential elections during the UNDAF period, in 2012 and 2016, created the enabling environment for good governance. This success is evidence of the capacity of governance institutions, the national peace architecture, and civil society organisations. It also builds expectations for dealing with corruption that is still seen as deeply entrenched in Ghana. Another essential building block for effective governance is the capacity to generate, disseminate and use reliable disaggregated statistics. Ghana launched the National Forum on Data Roadmaps for Sustainable Development, and will release the baseline report on the SDGs in mid-2018, which will identify where SDG targets are unlikely to be met without concerted efforts to increase dedicated funding and inter-ministerial coordination. Actions on national identification and birth certification have accelerated, which will aid national planning and monitoring of SDG results. Work continues to expand effective participation of youth and women in decision-making processes. The share of women parliamentarians increased in the 2016 elections, but at 12.7%, it remains substantially below the average among African Union states.

Report Content

This report begins with a brief overview of the country context and then summarises the results achieved under the UNDAF in its four strategic thematic areas and cross-cutting themes of human rights, gender equality, and humanitarian support. This is followed by updates on the UN Country Team's progress in *Delivering as One*. The final chapter points the way forward based on lessons from the findings on UNDAF delivery and results, and from Ghana's new priorities and commitments to the 2030 Agenda. Financial reporting, for 2017 and cumulative since 2012, is provided in Annex 3.



Country Context and Development

Governance

Ghana solidified its record in democratic governance with the national election on 7 December 2016 that was widely hailed by national and international observers as having been conducted in a transparent and fair manner. President Nana Akufo-Addo was sworn in on 7 January 2017, marking the seventh successful election and the third peaceful transition of power between political parties under the 1992 Constitution.

Ghana's success in conducting two Presidential elections during the UNDAF period, in 2012 and 2016, has bolstered potential for further social and economic development, and for the protection of human rights of all Ghanaians. The country's architecture for peace, including the National and Regional Peace Councils, the Electoral Commission, the National Commission for Civic Education, the Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ), and a vibrant Civil Society sector, are important assets to sustaining this progress.

However, there are some serious concerns amidst this commendable success. These public institutions critical for democracy are not funded on a sustainable, sufficient basis in the national budget. The rise of vigilante groups linked to political parties was substantial in the post-2016-election period. The "winner takes all" political system, whereby Executives of District Assemblies and Municipal Councils are appointed by the President rather than elected through local political party competition, reduces accountability to local constituencies. The President made promises to hold a Constitutional referendum in 2019 on decentralising political power.

The President has also committed to curb corruption in the public domain. A majority of Ghanaians reported that they perceived key institutions to be "corrupt" or "extremely corrupt", including public officials, civil servants, the police, the judiciary, and political parties (*Afrobarometer*, 2014). The magnitude of the problem became evident through the findings of a special investigation by the Auditor General, which documented uncertified liabilities of nearly 5.5 billion GHC (USD 1.25 billion), equivalent to 46% of the total government liabilities presented for government payment in 2016, which had not gone through the Ghana Integrated Financial Management Information System. While the establishment of the Office of Special Prosecutor at end-2017 was widely welcomed, there was concern that it would join the set of under-funded institutions rather than result in prosecutions and consequences and thus become an effective deterrent in stemming corruption.

Economy

In the years leading up to the development of the UNDAF 2012-17, Ghana had enjoyed high growth rates (7.9% real growth in 2010; 14% in 2011) and expectations had risen for future streams of revenue as off-shore oil exploitation began. With a GDP per capita of nearly US\$ 1,300, Ghana entered the ranks of the lower Middle-Income Countries (LMIC) according to World Bank classification. However, standards of living and access to basic public services in most parts of the country were not at middle-income standards. During the high-growth period, Ghana met the MDG target to halve extreme poverty, which fell from 51.7% of the population in 1991/92 to 24.2% by 2012/13. Nonetheless, this success nationally was accompanied by persistent inequality, with many rural and inner urban areas falling behind.

By the mid-point of UNDAF delivery, in 2014, GDP growth had halved, to 4%, and the price of oil exports had also halved, from USD 99 a barrel to USD 45. Persistent budget and balance of payment deficits resulted in public debt rising to 72.5% of GDP in 2016. Government borrowing in the domestic capital market kept commercial interest rates in the range of 25-30%, crowding out private sector investment. High debt servicing costs also significantly constrain public spending on social services and infrastructure development. Meanwhile, due in part to its LMIC status, the country had less access to concessional borrowing and official development assistance. Public finance challenges led the Government to enter an Extended Credit Facility with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in April 2015 for USD 918 million. The programme is slated to end in December 2018.

In 2017, macroeconomic indicators showed substantial improvement, with real growth of GDP above 8% for the year. It is encouraging that not all of this growth was due to oil and gas, with non-oil GDP growth estimated at 4%. The debt to GDP ratio decreased to just below 70%. The IMF estimated inflation for 2017 at about 12%, down from 17.5% in 2016, and expected it would be in single digits in 2018. Interest rates decreased somewhat, but remain above 20% for most commercial borrowing. Continued high levels of public borrowing are one contributing factor. GDP per capita in 2017 is estimated at just over USD 1,600.

Development strategy

The newly installed Government of President Akufo-Addo articulated an ambitious vision for agricultural modernisation, industry diversification, private sector-led growth, and youth employment. It placed improving fiscal space at the top of its agenda in order to be able to launch flagship programmes in these areas while also expanding public services in under-served areas and making capital investments in transportation, energy, and water management infrastructure.

This vision was articulated in the *Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies, 2017-2024* (CPESDP), which expresses the aspiration for self-reliant pathways to economic transformation and inclusive growth. It spells out four main goals: to create opportunities for all Ghanaians; to safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment; to maintain a stable, united and safe country; and to build a prosperous country. The CPESDP also outlines the “localisation process” for integrating Ghana’s global development commitments in national development strategies, including the 2030 Agenda, the African Union’s Agenda 2063, and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change (COP21).

Ghana played a significant role in the global development of the 2030 Agenda and the African Union’s agenda 2063. This leadership was recognised by the appointment of then-President John Dramani Mahama as Co-chair of the Group of Eminent SDG Advocates, succeeded by the appointment of President Nana Akufo-Addo in 2017. High-level advocacy at the global level augurs well for sustained commitment to realise the SDGs in Ghana. This commitment has been supported through the strengthening of the statistical system to generate and use data to inform development planning and SDG monitoring. The prospects for SDG achievement are also strengthened by the work of the CSO Platform on SDGs, which has brought together more than 150 CSOs to coordinate their own initiatives to achieve the SDGs and to hold Government accountable, at local and national levels, to prioritise achieving the SDGs.

The country’s macroeconomic challenges, however, restrict fiscal space and the Government’s ability to invest in public services and infrastructure development and pursue its vision of a “Ghana beyond Aid”. After the bulk of the budget was allocated to debt service, the public-sector wage bill, and statutory payments, just 1.2% of the budget was allocated to goods and services and 3.5% to capital investments in 2017. GoG’s revenue targets were not met in 2017, with the disappointment attributed to longstanding issues on tax exemptions and evasion, and administrative challenges in the

Ghana Revenue Authority. Domestic resource mobilisation is crucial to the ability to maintain macroeconomic stability while at the same time make the development investments needed to meet the ambitious 2030 Agenda.

In turn, success in increasing domestic resources depends on success in combatting corruption. The willingness of businesses and households to pay their share depends on perception of fairness in the tax incidence and confidence that the revenue will fund public services to the benefit of all, instead of ending up in the pockets of the few. It also depends on perception of the effectiveness of public policies and programmes to meet daily needs for jobs, sanitation, health care, education, housing, and transportation. The design and adoption of policies in these key areas is notable, but sufficient funding and implementation has lagged.

After reviewing the range of poverty and development programmes adopted in Ghana, the Special Rapporteur on Extreme Poverty and Human Rights, in his report on Ghana to the UN Human Rights Council in June 2018, pointed out that “while many of the country’s legislative and institutional frameworks are both progressive and impressive, there is often too little substance to them on the ground.”

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS





UNDAF Results and Achievements



Thematic Area 1: Food Security and Nutrition

Agriculture is important to the Ghanaian economy as it contributes about 20% of GDP and 44.7% of employment. About half of Ghana's population lives in the rural areas and their livelihoods directly and indirectly depend on agriculture. The sector is characterised by a traditional farming system with little mechanisation, mainly rain-fed with relatively low irrigation coverage, low use of quality agro-inputs resulting in generally low crop yield and animal productivity, plus post-harvest management challenges, which undermine market competitiveness.

Thematic Area 1 aligns with the government's recognition of the importance of Food Security and Nutrition and the prioritisation of the development of the agricultural sector in the GSGDA under the theme "Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation". Work under Thematic Area 1 aimed to improve agricultural productivity and value-chain development, to strengthen linkages between value chain actors and to improve market competitiveness; reduce hunger and encourage the adoption of nutritious and healthy diets and food safety to improve nutrition; and support Government in creating the requisite enabling environment through effective and sustainable policies and strategies.

Actions within Thematic Area 1 directly address SDG 2 to end hunger. Through UN supported programmes, major advances were made in enhancing productivity and production through the promotion of the use of improved planting material and quality inputs. The UN supported postharvest management leading to Ghana being food sufficient in some major staples through promoting good practices and improvement of infrastructure, such as warehouses and feeder roads. The UN further supported the Government during emergencies, such as the outbreak of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza and the Fall Army Worm, and provided micronutrients to Ghanaian children to reduce undernourishment. The UN also supported the creation of an enabling policy environment to accelerated agricultural modernisation.

Information provided by

IFAD, FAO, WFP, UNICEF, WHO, UNIDO, UNAIDS, UNHCR, IAEA

Outcome 1: Agricultural Modernisation

Intended results UNDAF 2012-2017

- Enhanced access to agricultural extension services and markets
- Increased access to agricultural inputs
- Capacity development for effective extension delivery and adoption of Good Agricultural Practices by agricultural extension agents and small holder farmers
- Value chain development for selected commodities (maize, soy beans, rice cowpea, fish, cassava, horticultural crops)

Key achievements 2012-2017

- Improved access to quality inputs and increase in productivity for selected roots, tubers and cereals
- Promoted development of selected staples, horticultural and cash crops value chains for export and industrial raw material base
- Improved mechanisation through increased numbers of agricultural mechanisation service centres from 67 in 2009 to 138 in 2016, and tractor-to-farmer ratio from 1:1,800 in 2009 to 1:1,230 in 2016
- Reduced post-harvest losses of major staples by 16% through improvement of storage, transport and processing. Average post-harvest losses (2015 estimated) were 8.8% for cereals, and 19.9% for roots and tubers
- Promoted aquaculture production with a resultant increase of production from 32,800 tons (2012-14) to 60,000 tons (2017), especially tilapia breeding
- Promoted livestock and poultry development with focus on intensifying disease control and surveillance, especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases
- Increased research into large-scale breeding and production of guinea fowl, cattle, sheep, and goats, especially in the Northern regions

Significant national achievements 2012-2017

The Food and Agriculture Sector of Ghana has historically played a significant role in the economy, though the growth rate of the sector and its corresponding contribution to GDP have declined over the past decade. Recent estimates registered an average growth of about 4.46% per annum from 2012-2017, which falls short of the GSGDA II target of 6.6%². Recent trends indicate that the Ghanaian economy is diversifying as agriculture's contributions to Real GDP declined from 23% in 2013 to 18.3% in 2017, and accounted for 44.7% of total employment in 2013, down from 61% in 1984.

Though production efficiency is below potential, some improvement was recorded. Selected crop varieties, such as cereals, starchy staples/roots and tubers, legumes, fruits and vegetables, were developed to diversify agricultural production and improve productivity and yields through the adoption of good agronomical practices (GAPs), improved seeds variety and fertilizer. Government released 88 high-yielding and drought-tolerant varieties of cassava, maize, rice, soybean and yam to farmers for adoption, and with

fertilizer subsidy programmes fertilizer use increased from 6kg/ha (2002) to 12kg/ha (2016), leading to increased yield for roots, tubers and cereals. These also led to an increased number of farmers - from 1,710,000 (2013) to 2,000,000 (2016) - having access to various agriculture-related technologies in crop production, livestock, fisheries. Also, improvement in storage, transport and processing reduced post-harvest losses of major staples by 16%.

The Government developed the following horticultural and cash crops value chains: cassava, cashew, mango, banana, maize, sheanut, pineapple, yam, exotic vegetables, pawpaw, and fish and seafood for export and industrial raw material base, and facilitated access of operators to technology and appropriate financial instruments to enhance their competitiveness.

Agricultural mechanisation services recorded some improvement with the tractor-to-farmer ratio decreasing from 1:1,800 in 2009 to 1:1,230 in 2016, and agricultural mechanisation service centres (AMSECs) rising from 67 in 2009 to 138 in 2016.

Aquaculture production recorded an increase from 32,800 tons (2012-14) to 60,000 tons (2017), especially tilapia breeding, due to Government's effort to promote aquaculture. Disease control and surveillance, especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases in livestock and poultry, was strengthened, and research into the production of guinea fowl, cattle, sheep, and goats, especially in the northern regions, was conducted for large-scale breeding.

Government, with support from development partners, deployed key policies and strategies to create an enabling environment to accelerate agricultural modernisation. Strengthening capacities in the development and productions of certified planting materials under the West African Agriculture Productivity Programme (WAAPP) and the Roots and Tubers Improvement and Marketing Programme (RTIMP), extension services under the Research Extension Linkage Committee (RELC) systems, and agriculture and fertilizer subsidies, improved productivity. Introduction of simple technologies, such as solar dryers, Grain Pro Cocoon, super grain bags, and processing and certification labels, reduced post-harvest loss and improved marketing efforts. In addition, the Government flagship programme "Planting for Food and Jobs" introduced in 2017 increased food production.

UN contributions towards national achievements 2012-2017

To modernise agriculture, the UN focused on addressing the technical factors that affect agricultural productivity, competitiveness and integration into domestic and international markets. Through effective collaboration with Government and the private sector, the UN contributed to the national achievements by increasing productivity, reducing post-harvest losses and enhancing market access of selected commodities in the crop, livestock and fisheries subsectors.

Productivity

To improve availability and access of quality agro-input to farmers, the UN facilitated the development, mass production, multiplication and distribution of selected improved planting materials for adoption through, amongst other, Technical Cooperation Programmes, and RTIMP. About 198,752 farmers in 10 regions received starter packages (planting materials and fertilizers) and equipment for selected roots and tubers (R&T), cereals, and vegetables, and 652 farmers were supported in R&T seed production.

Extensions and research services to farmers were improved through support of some research and regulatory institutions to improve their testing methods for soil, fertilizer and seeds. The staff capacities were strengthened through study tours, knowledge exchange platforms, skill development and training in GAPs in crops, livestock, fisheries and aquaculture development. Extension services and technology dissemination for adoption were facilitated through Farmer Field School (FFS) and Farmer Field Fora (FFF) approaches for over 25,000 smallholder farmers (45% women) and an additional 190,000 members of 8,210 farmer organisations to improve productivity.

The UN supported the development of fisheries through the sustainable management of the country's fisheries resources and promoting good practices in line with the Sustainable Small Scale Fisheries Guidelines. The Government's effort was supported to boost cultured fish production, which translated into increases in aquaculture production.

The UN supported investments in veterinary services, especially improvements in disease control mechanisms, to control livestock disease outbreaks and reduce mortality rates, among others. In 2015, following the outbreak of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI), the UN provided technical and financial support to control the outbreaks.

The development of an efficient irrigation sub-sector is perceived as a major solution to the overdependence on rain-fed farming. To this end, the UN helped to improve access to irrigation schemes through the development of 3,875 hectares of land for dam irrigation, 150 hectares of river pump irrigation and the construction of dug outs in the Northern regions, as well as the rehabilitation of the Weija and Ashaiman Irrigation schemes in the Greater Accra region.

Post-harvest losses and infrastructure improvement

To reduce post-harvest losses, the UN invested into building the technical capacity of public and private sector organisations in good post-harvest handling practices in agricultural value chains. Their capacities were strengthened to provide appropriate post-harvest services and proper management of specific post-harvest infrastructure.

The UN, in partnership with the Government and other development partners, championed the establishment of warehouses and improvement of road networks. The UN constructed two warehouses in Ejura, Ashanti Region. In Northern Ghana, nine warehouses, four pack houses and 646km feeder roads were constructed

under the Northern Rural Growth Programme (NRGP) to enhance storage, marketing efforts and post-production management.

The UN also, promoted the use of clean cook ovens like the FAO's Thiaroye Processing Technique to minimise post-harvest losses and to improve the quality of smoked fish for international export standards.

Market

To increase agricultural competitiveness and enhance its integration into domestic and international markets, the UN supported profiling of some selected commodities value chain for integration into Ghana's National Agricultural Investment Plan to strengthen linkages between producers and markets. Under the NRGF, the UN also supported targeted interventions to improve the competitiveness of value chain actors and enhance market access for four commodity value chains. Capacity building programmes aimed at improving export competitiveness were supported to ensure that goods and services met the standards and requirements of the consumers and the regulatory authorities in the domestic and export markets.

The UN supported two private sector industrial food-processing companies with sub-grants worth USD 2.4 million to strengthen the market linkages in value chains. The UN Purchase for Progress initiative facilitated the purchase of 5,000 metric tons (USD 2 million worth) of maize.

Through the Rural and Agricultural Finance Programme (RAFiP, 2008-2016), the UN helped improve the access of the rural and agricultural population to sustainable financial services. Under NRGF, the UN established a cashless credit arrangement, which enabled 21,349 farmers to access private credit of USD4.86 million from financial institutions. The Rural Enterprises Programme (REP) provided credit to Rural and Commercial Banks for lending to Medium and Small Scale Enterprises (MSEs) at a lower interest rate of 6%. In addition, a complementary Matching Grant Fund (MGF) for productive investment was supported where beneficiaries provide 10% of equity to receive 30% of the investment cost as grant to leverage for a loan for the remaining 60% from a bank. Under this scheme, a USD 700,000 matching grant was given to farmers to access to loans from financial institutions.

Policy advice and strategy development

The UN supported Government to develop its medium-term national development policy frameworks, plans and strategies to create the enabling environment to

improve food security and nutrition. Key policies and strategies were supported to accelerate agricultural modernisation. The Government was further supported to develop action plans to facilitate implementation of these policies. The implementation of these policies attest to improved productivity. The UN assisted Government in monitoring, evaluating and reviewing some policies to inform progress, gaps for improvement. The UN encouraged gender-mainstreaming in all projects, and addressed issues to improve the conditions of women and the vulnerable in society. Climate change issues were taken into consideration to ensure stability in food production. Climate smart agriculture (CSA) was mainstreamed in relevant projects to mitigate the effects of climate change and variability to increase adaptation and resilience. A national CSA action plan was launched in 2016 to foster partnership and networking in all 216 districts nationwide.

2017 Highlights

In 2017, Ghana experienced Fall Army Worm (FAW) outbreaks in all 216 districts, which affected about 70-85% of all cultivated maize farms. About 249,054 hectares of affected farmlands were sprayed at a recovery rate of 95.28%. 14,247 hectares (5.72%) were destroyed, and approximately 45,000 smallholder farmers were heavily affected. The UN provided technical and financial support for capacity building, inputs and communication strategy to control and monitor the FAW outbreak.

The UN continued to support the improvement of access to inputs and capacity building in GAPs under various programmes to improve productivity. Over 5,000 smallholder farmers were supported with starter packages and extension services.

In collaboration with district-level Governments and stakeholders, the UN sponsored the construction of a 300 MT Warehouse in Ejura, Ashanti Region to strengthen grain warehousing.

The UN supported the accreditation of the Ghana Standards Authority (GSA) Product Certification services to meet International Standards. Thus, the GSA mark of conformity is recognised internationally. The Food and Drugs Authority (FDA) Food Microbiology unit was supported to receive international accreditation for 13 food testing scopes to improve exports through which the competence of local institutions to carry out quality control tests is recognised.

Under the REP, the UN supported MSEs in the acquisition of improved technologies for value addition

to improve their productivity. MGF worth USD 839,841 was disbursed to over 1,750 entrepreneurs (52% women) and the grants were used to leverage additional matching loans of USD 2.51 million, resulting in total investment finance from the MGF of USD 2.96 million.

Lessons Learnt 2012-2017

1. Most projects encouraged the participation of community leaders and local authorities in decision-making and project implementation processes as a step towards empowering communities and ensuring sustainability. However, many relevant institutions still lack sufficient capacity to support multi-stakeholder processes. Besides technical capacities, there is thus a need to further strengthen the functional capacities of national and local Governments in policy support, knowledge management, outreach and partnerships.
2. Ghana's food system is changing with important consequences for the food and agricultural sector. Important drivers of change include: income growth, changes in the size and structure of populations, urbanisation, climate change, and competition for natural resources. There is therefore a need to take a broad view of the many interacting components of the food system, to ensure decisions and policies are robust to address future drivers of change.
3. The importance of timely and accurate data dissemination by key institutions such as MoFA, MoH, GSS and NDPC for evidence-based policymaking needs to be further promoted.

Relation to the SDGs

Outcome 1 is strongly linked to SDG 2, which seeks to "end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture," however, other goals such as SDG 5 also relate to food and agriculture. Food security in the context of SDG 2 is regarded as a complex condition requiring a holistic approach and involving a series of complementary actions targeting the access dimension of food security, all forms of malnutrition, the productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, resilience of food production systems and the sustainable use of biodiversity and genetic resources. To end poverty and hunger, the 2030 Agenda recognises the fact that issues such as food, livelihoods and the management of natural resources must be addressed jointly by mainstreaming climate change with focus on rural development through agricultural investments.

Further information:

- NDPC Annual Progress Report 2016
- Ghana Living Standard Survey Round 6 (GLSS 6) 2013
- Agricultural Sector Performance report 2017 (draft)



Turning farming into business through agricultural skills and entrepreneurship training

The Government of Ghana has identified agricultural growth and rural transformation as a driver of job creation and industrialisation. Along with meeting needs in infrastructure, technology, water management, and the business environment, success will hinge on the availability of vocational and entrepreneurship training for young people.

The Ministry of Trade and Industry (MoTI) and the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MFA) are supporting, through the Rural Enterprises Programme (REP), the agro-businessmen and businesswomen of the future by providing them today with opportunities to acquire the right technical and business management skills and experience needed to start-up and successfully manage an agro-based business. The International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) and the African Development Bank are among the partners in this endeavour.

Former UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan and Mrs. Nane Annan, and EU Ambassador to Ghana, Mr. William Hanna, highlighted this importance during a visit to one of MoTI's Rural Technology Facilities (RTF) and Business Advisory Centres (BAC) in Mankessim, in the Central Region.

Here, entrepreneurs access business services and technologies, and young apprentices learn how to build low-cost equipment for processing, welding and other machining. RTF graduates, trainers, and local officials explained how this training is transforming subsistence farming into productive agro-businesses – producing and marketing soaps, honey, leather goods, and food stuffs.

When asked what constrained their business growth, RTF graduates spoke about difficulties acquiring start-up and operational capital, lack of skilled young people to hire, and specific gaps in the supply chain. Addressing one business' difficulty of acquiring packaging, could very well become a business opportunity for someone else, as value chains in agriculture expand. It was also evident that support in getting their products certified, meeting food safety requirements for example, is an important success factor in gaining consumers' confidence and even entering export markets.

Mr. Annan expressed his appreciation for this kind of training that prepares young women and men for careers as agri-businessmen and agri-businesswomen, and called for scaling up such interventions so that more young people, and their parents, can see technical and entrepreneurship training as a viable pathway to productive livelihoods. He pointed out that "instead of joining the ranks of unemployed graduates, these young people are creating and growing businesses."



9 March 2017: Christine Evans-Klock, UN Resident Coordinator to Ghana, Kofi Annan, former UN Secretary-General, Nane Annan, and William Hanna, EU Ambassador to Ghana (right to left) at Mankessim Rural Technology Facility together with RTF trainees, graduates, trainers, local officials as well as beneficiaries (photo: UN Ghana/Juliane Reissig)

Outcome 2: Nutrition

Intended results UNDAF 2012-2017

- Development of the National Nutrition Policy
- Expanded regional coverage of Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System
- Reduced micronutrient deficiencies
- Increased consumption of locally available nutritious foods by vulnerable groups
- Improved capacity of service providers to deliver quality nutrition interventions

Key achievements 2012-2017

- Ghana achieved MDG 1 target of halving the proportion of people living in extreme poverty well ahead of 2015, and the MDG 1c target of halving the number of hungry people by 2015. The proportion of the population who are undernourished (experiencing chronic hunger) declined from 47.3% to 5% between 1990–92 and 2012–14.
- Progress was made to improve the nutritional status of children. The proportion of stunted children in the country declined from 33% in 1993 to 19% in 2014, while the prevalence rate of underweight children declined from 23% to 11%. The prevalence rate of wasting also dropped from 14% to 5%.
- Anaemia rates continue to decrease for children aged 6-59 months (66%) and women aged 15-49 (42%). However, these current rates are still high in comparison to the WHO's World Health Assembly targets, and above the 40% WHO cut-off point for a severe public health problem.
- Iodine sufficiency has been achieved at population level in all regions and all wealth quintiles.
- Ghana is self-sufficient in roots and tubers and to some extent in maize, though import dependent for rice, poultry, milk and fish. Total food production for human consumption increased by 3.2% from 25,005,000 metric tonnes in 2015 to 25,810,000 metric tonnes in 2016. The net surplus recorded for all staples was estimated at 11,677,000 metric tonnes in 2016 compared to 11,047,000 metric tonnes in 2015.
- In 2016, the national per capita fish consumption was estimated at 21.43kg (global average is 20.2kg).

Significant national achievements 2012-2017

Ghana met the MDG 1c target of halving the number of hungry people by 2015. Poverty declined from 31.9% in 2005/06 to 24.2% in 2012/13. Similarly, the proportion of people living in extreme poverty declined from 16.5% in 2006 to 8.4% in 2013. The proportion of the population who are undernourished (experiencing chronic hunger) declined from 47.3% to 5% between 1990–92 and 2012–14. Key social interventions and social protection initiatives such as Ghana Social Opportunity Programme (GSOP), the Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP) programme, Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP), Free Senior High School and Capitation Grant were put in place to further bridge the poverty gap.

Anaemia rates continue to decrease with the percentage of children aged 6-59 months and women aged 15-49 classified as having anaemia being 66% and 42% respectively. However, these current rates are considered to still be high when compared with the WHO's World Health Assembly targets, and above the

40% WHO cut-off point for a severe public health problem.

Ghana made progress in improving the nutritional status of children leading to a decline in the proportion of stunted children in the country from 33 % in 1993 to 19% in 2014, while the prevalence rate of underweight children declined from 23% to 11%. The prevalence rate of wasting also dropped from 14% to 5%.

Iodine sufficiency was achieved at all wealth quintiles in all regions thanks to the effective implementation of universal salt iodisation strategies.

Ghana is self-sufficient in roots and tubers and to some extent in maize, though import dependent for rice, poultry, milk and fish. In 2016, the national per capita fish consumption was estimated at 21.43 kg, as against the global average of 20.2kg.

Selected crop to diversify agricultural production and to ensure food security and nutrition were promoted: crops high in protein, such as soybeans and cowpea variety, recorded high adoption rates, and Orange

Fleshed Sweet Potato varieties were promoted to address vitamin A deficiency.

To create an enabling environment to improve nutrition, Government developed and implemented key policies and strategies in the areas of food safety, school feeding, diets, nutrition and salt iodisation, among others, with support from its development partners.

UN contributions towards national achievements 2012-2017

Food security and hunger reduction

UN interventions under Outcome 2 contributed to food security, and improved productivity led to self-sufficiency in major staples such as roots, tubers, and maize. The total food production for human consumption consistently exceeded the estimated national consumption needs, thereby recording net food surplus over the period.

Under the leadership of the John Agyekum Kufuor Foundation, together with the Government of Ghana, and in collaboration with relevant MDAs and the UN, the national Zero Hunger Strategic Review was conducted over several years and launched in 2018. The strategic review sought, among others, to contribute to Government's efforts to accelerate the work towards eliminating hunger and food insecurity by 2030, while improving nutrition and promoting sustainable agriculture.

Zero Hunger Strategic Review

In launching the Ghana Zero Hunger Strategic Review in February 2017, lead convenor, former president H.E. John Agyekum Kufuor, highlighted the findings from the Cost of Hunger study on Ghana, which showed that in 2012 alone, malnutrition cost Ghana 6.4% of its GDP, about USD2.4 million. The results of not addressing nutrition include decreased educational outcomes, increased health burden and loss to productivity.

The Strategic Review is an independent, impartial, analytical and consultative exercise that identified key challenges the country faces in achieving Zero Hunger and proposed actionable areas where stakeholders, including WFP, can improve support to Ghana in the quest to achieve Zero Hunger.

Poverty reduction

The UN supported poverty and vulnerability reduction among the rural poor, including women, men and the youth. Poverty in the northern regions had been high and community-wide, ranging from 56% in the Northern Region to almost 90% in the Upper West Region (GSS, 2007). The region was also characterised by vulnerable livelihood systems and widespread food insecurity during most part of the year. The UN targeted improving incomes of smallholder farmers through improving productivity and introducing them to alternative livelihood opportunities. The supported farmers increased their household revenue per ha by at least 30%. This further contributed to poverty reduction as poverty levels ranged from 44% in the Upper East Region to 71% in the Upper West Region, though these are still higher than the average national figure (24%).

Cash transfers represent a crucial component to the UN's twin-track approach to reduce hunger, malnutrition and vulnerability immediately, while at the same time potentially to facilitate household investments in productive activities (as well as increase access to markets and stimulate local economies). Over the review period, the UN conducted impact evaluations of the LEAP cash transfer programme aimed at generating evidence on the underlying household behaviour and local dynamics behind the productive impacts to improve programme design and implementation, strengthening the programme's graduation strategies, and attaining medium-term fiscal sustainability (refer to Outcome 7 for in-depth explanation on LEAP).

Reduction of malnutrition

The UN Introduced a new approach to health workers for counselling infant and young child feeding during the first 1,000 days in all 10 regions as well as a community based approach and usage of therapeutic food for treating severe malnutrition. The community-based approach was scaled up from the two pilot districts to 105 districts in five regions resulting in over 51,000 children with severe malnutrition being treated in health facilities at community level, and another 12,700 children receiving ready-to-use therapeutic food treatment. The UN provided vitamin A supplements for all Ghanaian children (over 4 million) from six-month-old to five-year-old children.

Nutritious and healthy diets

The UN provided financial and technical support to diversify agricultural production to ensure food security and nutrition through capacity building and provision of starter packages. The UN is also supporting community and industrial food processors to ensure increased availability, accessibility, affordability and utilisation of safe, fortified foods to address undernutrition.

Food safety

A UN supported programme is working with 18 private sector companies engaged in food processing to obtain certification for management system standards in food safety and quality management. Also, the UN helped build the technical capacity of institutions such as GSA, FDA and Food Research Institute (FRI) on regulating food safety issues to implement quality management systems. These institutions were also trained to improve safety of processed food products from cassava, maize and fish. The Department of Nutrition and Food Science of the University of Ghana was supported to carry out an assessment of Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH) in smoked fish to inform food safety policy and smallholders guidelines.

Policy advice

The UN supported the development of the National Nutrition Policy (NNP) and its multi-sector action plans for the health and agriculture sectors to enhance Government's commitment to nutrition. These nutrition sensitive action plans have facilitated greater dialogue and joint planning among technical directorates of MoFA (such as directorates responsible for animal production, crop, irrigation etc.). It has also created greater awareness on the nutritional challenges in the country, and the vital role the agricultural sector can play in addressing them.

The UN supported the revision of the national guidelines on Community-based Management for Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) in 2015 to emphasise the importance of addressing moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in addition to severe acute malnutrition (SAM). Though the management of MAM is included in the NNP, the management guidelines of MAM in the CMAM guidelines were not fully developed. This revision acknowledges the UN's contribution to addressing acute malnutrition in the country.

To improve nutrition and its policy environment, the UN supported the review and development of the key strategies, which have been incorporated in the National Medium-Term Policy Framework 2018-2021 to

address food security and nutrition related challenges in the country through various MDAs. Through these plans, it is expected that relevant MDAs will increasingly support the implementation of such strategies and objectives.

Advocacy

Advocacy is important to get the commitment of stakeholders to improve nutrition. To this end, the UN supported nutrition sensitive advocacy events, such as the celebration of World Breastfeeding Week, salt iodisation campaigns, 7th Africa Day for Food and Nutrition Security, Commemoration of World Food Day, among others.

The UN also supported the Civil Society platform for Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) to implement several programmes on pertinent nutrition issues including nutrition financing and the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty programme, targeting pregnant and lactating women (LEAP-1000) to address stunting through cash transfers.

Finally, the UN supported the launch of the Cost of Hunger in Africa (COHA) report for Ghana, an advocacy tool and a call to action focussed on the economic and social impacts of child undernutrition. Per the report, the annual costs associated with child undernutrition are estimated at GHC 4.6 billion, or equivalent to 6.4% of GDP. Undernutrition increases child mortality, affects education and ultimately the quality and quantity of Ghana's workforce, therefore reducing undernutrition and stunting is crucial.

Capacity development

The UN contributed to strengthening the capacity of Government partners in diverse areas to develop policies, strategies, plans and advocacy actions, and to enhance the implementation of quality of food security and nutrition interventions.

2017 Highlights

- The UN supported the scaling up of the infant and young child feeding counselling approach to 18 districts in three regions.
- The UN introduced the use of therapeutic food treatment for severe malnutrition.
- The UN provided Vitamin A for all children from six months to five years.
- High-level influencers were engaged to put nutrition on the Government's agenda. The First Lady of Ghana launched an initiative to reduce

malnutrition and supported three nutrition advocacy events.

- Ghana's first micronutrient survey and baseline assessments for anaemia control among adolescents was conducted.
- A programme to improve micronutrient intakes of adolescent girls and young children was introduced. Over 300,000 adolescent girls in four regions received a supplement once a week to reduce anaemia and improve their wellbeing.
- Guidelines and tools for an iron supplementation programme were developed.
- Food safety and quality management systems implementation and capacity building were facilitated for the private sector and experts.
- The production and distribution of Specialised Nutritious Foods (SNFs) was improved through capacity building and financial support to two private sector industrial food manufacturing & processing companies to ensure increased availability, accessibility, affordability and utilisation of safe, fortified foods to address undernutrition.

Lessons Learnt 2012-2017

Two clear lessons are the value of strong Government leadership, and the need for linked but complementary policy actions across the food system.

Despite the progress made, gains have been uneven, with wide disparities geographically and among the wealth quintiles. There is thus a clear need to scale up and address inequities. Strategic targeting and planning is critical to improve coverage and scope of proven interventions. The combined power of high-level political commitment, paving a path for multi-sectoral action, and a supportive policy environment across sectors (such as health, agriculture, education and water and sanitation) is essential for improving nutrition, and sustaining and expanding the gains made.

Relation to the SDGs

Outcome 2 has a strong link to SDG 2, which focuses on food by seeking to “end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture.” Progress in sustainable, equitable and improved nutrition and food systems also contributes to SDGs 1, 3 and 6.

Further information:

- Cost of Hunger in Africa (COHA) report for Ghana





Thematic Area 2: Sustainable Environment, Energy and Human Settlements

Thematic Area 2 supported priorities in three inter-linked areas: climate change and resilience; urban development and slums upgrading; and water and sanitation. Work under these three outcomes was aligned with the GSGDA II focus area 3, which includes natural resource management, and focus area 5, which includes human settlement development.

In the period 2012-2017, Ghana ratified the Paris Agreement on Climate Change and adopted a series of policies and plans to address the most pressing environmental issues affecting the country (e.g. deforestation). Moving forward, focus will be on ensuring that capacities are strengthened and financial resources are available for effective implementation. The country demonstrated a good level of preparedness in responding to outbreaks such as Ebola Viral Disease and H1N1. However, there are still gaps in ensuring effective coordination during emergency and disaster response.

Ghana experienced a high urbanisation rate, but this was not accompanied by an equal increase in services and housing, leading to a rise in informality and inequalities. Implementation of the New Urban Agenda and recently adopted key policies, such as the National Urban Policy and the Housing Policy, are expected to improve housing and slum upgrading. These policies are premised on increasing environmental resilience and on protecting the human rights of all urban residents.

Sanitation remains an urgent issue in Ghana, where open defecation rates continue to be significantly high. Government and CSO partnerships on community development, public health, and education built alliances to improve sanitation facilities, expand public health information, and challenge cultural attitudes. The provision of clean water improved over the period, which contributed to the eradication of Guinea worm in Ghana, as officially certified by WHO in 2015.

In terms of contribution to achieving the SDGs, the focus of Thematic Area 2 was on SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), SDG 12 (Responsible Production and Consumption), SDG 13 (Climate Action), and SDG 15 (Life on Land).

Information provided by

UNDP, UN-Habitat, UNICEF, FAO, ILO, IOM, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNIDO, WFP, WHO

Outcome 3: Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction

Intended results UNDAF 2012-2017

- Support for national climate change plans and programmes to reduce carbon emissions
- Increased community resilience to climate change
- Ability of national authorities to access international funds on climate change
- Increased renewable energy production
- Strengthened disaster risk reduction (DRR) policies and strategies
- Reinforced national and local disaster preparedness capacities and coordination on disaster response
- Biodiversity and land management issues integrated in national and local level policy and planning

Key achievements 2012-2017

- Climate change policy framework in place
- Approaches to increase resilience to climate change tested and ready for scaling up
- Successful preparedness and/or response to Ebola Viral Disease, cholera, H1N1 flu and fall army worm outbreaks
- Stronger enabling environment for investments in the renewable energy sector
- Enhanced forest governance systems to reduce deforestation and forest degradation
- Progress towards achieving Ghana's commitments under the Montreal Protocol on Ozone Depleting Substances, and Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants; and Minamata Convention on Mercury ratified

Significant national achievements 2012-2017

Climate change

Ghana has made substantive progress in terms of putting in place a solid policy framework to tackle climate change. This includes the National Climate Change Policy (2013), the Climate Change Master Plan (2014), and the submission of Ghana's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution to the UNFCCC as the country's commitment to the Paris Agreement, which was ratified in 2016. Under the leadership of the Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation (MESTI), the Government has also established institutional structures to facilitate cross-sectoral coordination of climate change related activities, and improved its readiness to access, monitor and report on climate finance.

Disaster risk reduction, preparedness and response

Parliament passed the National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) Bill (2015) to replace the old NADMO Act 1996 (Act 517). The new Bill is expected to reorganise NADMO and make realistic provisions for the management of disasters and emergencies. The Bill also constitutes a paradigm shift from reactive to proactive disaster risk management. Ghana demonstrated strong preparedness against the outbreak of Ebola Viral

Disease. Ghana's progress on the WHO EVD Preparedness Checklist more than doubled from 27% in November 2014 to 64% in October 2015. Ghana also responded effectively to the initial outbreak of the fall army worm, as well as the H1N1 flu outbreak, including a stronger surveillance system to detect, monitor and contain any future outbreaks. Ghana is one of the countries that can boast of having in place a national policy and action plan on Anti-Microbial Resistance. This is key to address the issues of abuse and misuse of antimicrobials as well as reduce/control the spread of zoonotic diseases in the country.

Energy

Ghana is still far from reaching its policy goal to increase the share of modern forms of renewable energy (excluding large hydro) in the electricity generation mix from 0.1% to 10% by 2020. However, since the passage of the Renewable Energy Act in 2011, the Government has made significant efforts to create an enabling environment for promoting renewable energy investments. Examples include the publication of feed-in-tariffs, the piloting of net metering and international public tendering processes, the launch of the National Rooftop Solar Programme, and the convening of platforms and events such as the Renewable Energy Fair.

Deforestation

To promote legal timber trade and contain deforestation, which continues to remain one of its biggest environmental challenges, Ghana has made considerable strides in strengthening its forest governance, and stands the chance to be among the first, following Indonesia, to issue her Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) license. During the period, Ghana also developed the Forestry Master Plan, the Plantation Strategy and the National REDD+ Strategy, which are expected to improve the conservation of forest resources. The updating of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, and the designation of Lake Bosomtwe as a Biosphere Reserve, are also positive signs towards a stronger attention to protect biodiversity in its various forms.

Environmental pollution

Ghana is on track with its obligations towards the Montreal Protocol on Ozone Depleting Substances. For example, Ghana met the 10% HCFC consumption reduction target of 2015. Ghana has also made progress with the implementation of Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, which are being scaled down.

UN contributions towards national achievements 2012-2017

Climate change

The UN facilitated stakeholder engagement, high-level policy dialogues, and provided technical and financial support to a series of key national processes aimed to mainstream climate change into development planning, develop policies and plans, and meet Ghana's international obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Technical assistance was also provided to key Government institutions, in particular the Ministry of Finance, to enhance their readiness to access climate finance, also by ensuring a higher level of accountability and transparency in public expenditures as well as information sharing regarding climate change related initiatives. New partnerships were created to sensitise the local private sector about climate related investment opportunities.

Health and agriculture are the sectors that benefitted the most from UN's support in the area of climate change mainstreaming. For example, UNDP and WHO supported the Ministry of Health and the Ghana Health Service to conduct vulnerability assessments and integrate climate change into health risk management

at the national and district levels. FAO provided technical support to ensure that key elements of resilience were included in the National Agriculture Investment Programme (NAIP).

The UN also supported several research activities and downstream interventions to increase the resilience of communities to climate change and weather-related events. For example, FAO tested innovative approaches, such as the "Caisses de Résilience", to engage and empower rural smallholders to leverage their existing capacities and raise funds to better manage shocks during crises. WFP focused on reconstruction and rehabilitation of community assets to improve food security.

Green economy

While there is no comprehensive policy on green economy, the Rio+20 Conference held in 2012 had a positive impact on the development discourse in the country. Through two joint projects (SWITCH Africa Green and Partnership of Action on Green Economy - PAGE), the UN supported a series of legislative/policy, research and project demonstration initiatives that confirmed the urgent need to identify actions that will lead to an inclusive green economy transition in Ghana. As a result, various sectors (e.g. trade and industry, agriculture, energy and tourism) have started incorporating green economy approaches into their plans and strategies.

Energy

In response to the power crisis and energy challenges that hit the country during the UNDAF period, the UN focused on promoting sustainable energy solutions in the areas of energy efficiency and renewable energy. In partnership with the Energy Commission, UNDP contributed to transform the refrigerating appliances market through a combination of regulations and incentive schemes to enhance energy efficiency. UNDP also supported the establishment of a regulatory framework for improved cook stoves (standards, testing laboratory, awareness creation) and promoted productive uses of renewable energy through solar irrigation systems in four deprived communities in northern Ghana. UNIDO, in partnership with the Ministry of Trade and Industry, enhanced industrial biogas technologies for electricity which contributed to inclusive and sustainable green industrial development in Ghana. This assistance paved the way for the installation of the first biogas plant in West Africa at the Kumasi Abattoir.

Disaster risk reduction, preparedness and response

The UN has been a key partner of the National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) in building institutional capacities along the entire disaster management cycle. For example, UNDP provided technical support to NADMO to establish an Early Warning System for floods and droughts; increase awareness on disaster related issues and resilience through high-level advocacy events and knowledge material; conduct simulation exercises at national, regional and district levels to assess and improve contingency planning; and test the establishment of disaster resilient infrastructure (e.g. footbridges, dams, culverts and boreholes) combining scientific knowledge with strong engagement of the local assemblies and communities to identify key measures and interventions. UNFPA contributed to strengthening population data disaggregation procedures and reporting mechanisms. IOM strengthened NADMO'S capacities by organising trainings in displacement and mobility management, data collection, analysis and reporting as well as Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM). Special focus was given to the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) and the Migrants in Countries in Crisis Initiative (MICIC). Workshops provided training and knowledge-sharing opportunities within the ECOWAS region to manage and track displacement, and manage population movements in times of crisis.

Several UN Agencies (e.g. WHO, UNICEF, FAO and IOM) were on the frontline in the successful response to and prevention of emergencies that occurred during the UNDAF period, such as cholera, the threat of Ebola Viral Disease, H1N1 flu, and fall army worm. Key areas of support included capacity building for coordination of public health emergencies; strengthening of the Integrated Disease Surveillance & Response (IDSR) system; awareness creation campaigns; and provision of logistical support.

IOM Ghana contributed to improving Ghana's public Health Emergency Preparedness at Kotoka International Airport through the development of a Public Health Emergency Response Plan (PHERP) in response to the Ebola crisis. The IOM Global Health Security Agenda (GHSA) project also strengthened public health surveillance at Ghana's ports of entry and land crossings and in border communities.

UNFPA and UNHCR contributed to improving the management of refugee camps in crisis situations, including prevention and management of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) through increased awareness, capacity building of security personnel, and ensuring the availability of reproductive health

information and services for refugees, including emergency reproductive health kits. Capacity building of disaster-prone districts on the implementation of the Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) for Reproductive Health was another key area of support.

Helping Ghana to reduce disaster risk

Ghana is often exposed to risks from floods and droughts, which mostly result in loss of properties and sometimes lives. The country's approach to disaster risks management is often perceived as reactive instead of being preventive. Through UN interventions, the country can now forecast and disseminate accurate flood and drought early warning information to at-risk populations, and, more specifically, help nearly 6 million members of disaster-prone communities to take early action to reduce the impact of flood and drought disasters.

With funding from the Norwegian Government, UNDP supported the country to develop the first-ever multi-hazard Early Warning System (EWS) and EWS Master Plan for Ghana.

NADMO is now able to monitor, forecast and disseminate flood and drought disaster information thanks to the installation of the Early Warning System software and web-based platform. Since the installation of this equipment, most communities, especially the pilot ones, have benefited, as the incident of disaster in most of these communities have subsided.

Deforestation

To support efforts to curb the worrying deforestation rate and to protect biodiversity, the UN provided technical support to improve forest governance, as well as create awareness and build capacity of communities to sustainably manage the natural resources in their environment. In this respect, FAO promoted legal production and consumption of timber in the context of the Voluntary Partnership Agreement (VPA). UNESCO contributed to the designation of Lake Bosomtwe as World Biosphere Reserve. UNDP partnered with Ghana Cocoa Board and the private sector to help farmers in 14 districts adopt environmentally sustainable and climate change resilient cocoa production practices on their farms, and support local communities to manage cocoa landscapes sustainably to conserve ecosystems and natural resources.

Environmental pollution

The UN provided technical assistance to the various Government agencies mandated to enforce regulations on chemicals management, in line with international environmental convention. For example, FAO provided capacity building support in the management and safe disposal of obsolete pesticides. UNIDO supported the scaling down of the use of non-biodegradable pesticides and Persistent Organic pollutants (POPs), as well as the construction of a facility for processing Neem bio-pesticides. UNDP provided technical and financial assistance to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to plan, execute and coordinate all activities required for the implementation of Ghana's commitments under the Montreal Protocol to phase-out Ozone Depleting Substances, including legislation, monitoring and enforcement, data collection, capacity building (e.g. refrigeration technicians), and awareness creation.

2017 Highlights

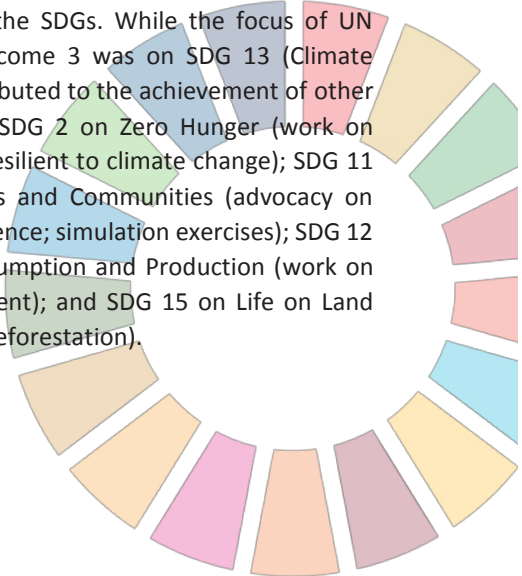
- With support from WFP and other partners, the Government joined the AU's Africa Risk Initiative. A national operational and action plan to provide drought risk insurance to smallholder farmers was developed and adopted.
- With support from UNDP, the Government finalised the development of the Renewable Energy Master Plan, which provides clear targets and strategies to increase the renewable energy installed capacity in the country from 38MW in 2015 to 2,561MW in 2030.
- Ghana ratified the Minamata Convention on Mercury. Its implementation will be a key component of Government's current efforts to end *galamsey* and make the artisanal and small-scale mining sector more sustainable. With support from UNDP and UNIDO, EPA initiated the development of the Minamata Initial Assessment Report and the National Action Plans for artisanal and small-scale gold mining.

Lessons Learnt 2012-2017

- Ensuring effective coordination of Government interventions was a challenge, especially of those addressing cross-sectoral development issues (such as climate change and disaster risk reduction) that require the involvement of several Government institutions.
- Ghana experienced macroeconomic challenges (budget and current account deficits). Measures to tackle the imbalances such as increases in interest rates and taxes, as well as fiscal consolidation measures, had knock-on effects on domestic growth and the resources of Government for programme funding and public service delivery. In this context of tight fiscal space, a better prioritisation of Government programmes and activities requiring UN support would have been needed.

Relation to the SDGs

Climate change, disaster risk reduction and green economy are cross-sectoral in nature and therefore related to most of the SDGs. While the focus of UN activities under Outcome 3 was on SDG 13 (Climate Action), it also contributed to the achievement of other SDGs, for example: SDG 2 on Zero Hunger (work on making agriculture resilient to climate change); SDG 11 on Sustainable Cities and Communities (advocacy on inclusive urban resilience; simulation exercises); SDG 12 on Sustainable Consumption and Production (work on chemicals management); and SDG 15 on Life on Land (support to reduce deforestation).



Further information:

- Climate Change Data Hub: <http://climatedatahubgh.com/gh/>

Lake Bosomtwe designated as World Biosphere Reserve

Ghana is rich in terms of biodiversity, and the majority of the population depends on biodiversity for their livelihoods. The benefits of plants, animals, water resources and microbial biodiversity to the people of Ghana are vast. Biodiversity can serve as a catalyst for development and a conduit for poverty alleviation, and thus requires conservation and management to ensure continuous and equitable distribution of the benefits.

Situated in the Ashanti region of Ghana, Lake Bosomtwe is exceptional: it is one of only six meteoritic lakes in the world. It is also the largest natural lake in West Africa and the only natural lake in Ghana, very rich in aquatic biodiversity of national and global significance.

However, Lake Bosomtwe became particularly vulnerable due to intense human pressures. The United Nations in Ghana therefore supported the Government to conserve the environment of the lake's geographic area, preserve the lake from the impacts endangering the ecosystem, as well as to preserve its biodiversity.

Through its work and negotiation under the "Sustainable Management of Lake Bosomtwe in the Ashanti Region of Ghana" project, the concept of the lake as a future UNESCO Biosphere Reserve was introduced. This concept was very much welcomed by the communities surrounding the lake. It meant that the various trees, ants, butterflies, amphibians and reptiles, birds and mammal species within the area which were endemic and had conservation status at the national and international level had to be conserved. The project therefore promoted an integrated approach to conserve the aquatic and terrestrial biodiversity in the basin and catchment by supporting traditional conservation practices and a community based conservation programme.

Following this exercise and after nomination, Lake Bosomtwe was designated as a World Biosphere Reserve in March 2016. This designation was in recognition of the lake's ecological, economic and cultural value not only to Ghana but to the world. The successful designation of Lake Bosomtwe as a World Biosphere Reserve will grant the site international visibility. It will also enable more efficient management of the site including capacity-building of human resources for those managing it, an increase in scientific research and development with more assistance in identification of commercial activities to further give alternative livelihood to the dwellers within the lake's environs. The designation benefits the international scientific community as it offers an opportunity for knowledge sharing, exchange of experiences and the promotion of best practices especially in sustainable development-based approaches.



Bosomtwe Lake (Photo: Juliane Reissig)

Outcome 4: Affordable and Sustainable Housing

Intended results UNDAF 2012-2017

- Improved access to affordable, sustainable housing through livelihood training/improvement for women, youth
- Dissemination of information on the National Housing Policy and Strategic Plan
- Increased resilience in disaster-prone communities

Key achievements 2012-2017

- Local integration, urban development and housing policies have been adopted with attention now turning to their implementation.
- These policies provided opportunities to focus attention on environmental resilience and on human rights protection for all urban residents.
- Improvement in the lives of beneficiaries through livelihood initiatives.

Significant national achievements 2012-2017

Ghana exemplifies a country seeking to embrace urbanisation more positively, now that over 50% of its population lives in urban areas. The rate of urbanisation is very high, linked to rapid economic growth and the discovery of oil. Ghana is one of the few countries in Africa to have a National Urban Policy and Action Plan, a Housing Policy, and a Local Integration Policy, with the aspiration to address contemporary urban, housing and refugee problems, and plan for the future. Issues of slum upgrading, people living in disaster-prone communities, livelihood improvement and integrating refugees into Ghanaian communities are largely incorporated in these three policies.

Ghana actively participated in the preparatory meetings ahead of the UN Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) Meeting in Quito, Ecuador in October 2016, where the New Urban Agenda was adopted.

Between 2012 and 2017, various initiatives promoted issues of sustainable urban development. There has been increasing concern on the part of Government to redress housing shortages, upgrade slums, replace housing in disaster-prone communities, integrate refugees, and improve livelihoods.

The development of the street naming manual, national digital property addressing system, Ningo-Prampram Planned City Extension, sustainable housing and slum upgrading initiatives, and the Vetting of Liberian refugees with the view of issuing them residence permits by the Ghana Immigration Service were all positive and participatory ways of improving the lives of the people while implementing the policies. National

urban fora assisted in consolidating Ghana's common position ahead of the Habitat III meeting in Quito, while increasing knowledge on rapid urban growth in the country and the need for all stakeholders to consciously work towards sustainable urban development.

However, informality and inequality are still on the rise in cities, which consequently host populated slums and informal settlements. The rate at which urban authorities respond through increased services and housing tends to be slower than the rate of urbanisation. With Ghana's status as a lower middle-income country and related reduced donor funding, Government needs to take charge in the country's rapid urbanisation process and make extensive investment in urban infrastructure.

UN contributions towards national achievements 2012-2017

The UN provided technical support and facilitated stakeholder consultations for the development of the Urban Housing Policy (UN-Habitat) and the Local Integration Policy targeting refugees (UNHCR), and supported various initiatives emanated from those policy frameworks.

The UN facilitated Ghana's preparations of and participation in the Habitat III Conference including the process leading to the drafting of Ghana's common position for the Conference. Furthermore, the Africa Urban Agenda, facilitated by UN-Habitat, was successfully used as a platform to harness inputs to a common African stance ahead of the adoption of the New Urban Agenda.

UNHCR, IOM, WFP, UNDP and UN-Habitat supported the improvement of livelihoods of different categories of vulnerable people in urban settings through various initiatives during the UNDAF period.

The UN also supported specific interventions such as the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme, which resulted in the establishment of community funds leading to livelihood improvements by community members, especially women.

2017 Highlights

- An increased number of women was able to access finance through community established funds for improved livelihoods.
- The living and environmental conditions in Ga Mashie were improved through the Participatory Slum Upgrading programme.
- Broader consultations for the Ghana Urban Fora to discuss urbanisation issues in Ghana.

Lessons Learnt 2012-2017

- The implementation of Outcome 4 revealed several opportunities for joint work by different UN Agencies to be prioritised in the next UN programme cycle.

Relation to the SDGs

The achievements and UN contribution to Outcome 4 directly support the achievement of SDG 11 to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. They also contribute to the implementation of the New Urban Agenda, which constitutes the global vision on urban development for the next 20 years.

Further information:

- New Urban Agenda: www.habitat3.org



Promoting Sustainable Urban Development in Ghana

Urbanisation occurs when there is a growing concentration of the population in cities, particularly in search of opportunities. There is growing evidence that urbanisation and economic development are interconnected. While there are challenges associated with rapid urbanisation, if well managed, it also offers opportunities.

Ghana is urbanising rapidly, with well over 70% rural at independence, the country is now over 50% urbanised. According to forecast, 65% of Ghana's population will be living in urban areas by 2030. This population concentration puts pressure on available resources, existing infrastructure and services. It also leads to the proliferation of informal settlements and urban poverty, thereby derailing much of the achievements made. Increasing urbanisation therefore requires effective urban planning and design, strategies and plans, and associated resources to address the challenges that come with urban growth.

While national urban and other related policies establish a connection between the dynamics of urbanisation and the overall process of national development, they were non-existent until recently. Through deliberations, advocacy, technical and financial support, the UN in Ghana, through its lead agency on cities, UN-Habitat, pushed for the adoption of the National Housing Policy (2015), National Urban Policy Framework (2012) and the development of the slum upgrading strategy.

The efforts by the UN to advocate for these tools were very much welcomed by the Government, since it was in congruent with its human settlement agenda under the Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies.

With a growing urban population, these tools in place are currently informing a number of housing and urban development actions in the country. The Street Naming Manual and the National Digital Property Addressing, the Local Government Capacity project, the Ghana Urban Management Project, the Ningo Prampram planned city extension and slum upgrading initiatives, among others, were developed in view of the policy frameworks, and are having positive impact by promoting issues of urban management, slums and livelihood improvement as part of sustainable urban development.

The UN will continue to support the Government as the country seeks to promote sustainable urban development and works towards achieving the New Urban Agenda, and SDG 11 in particular.

Outcome 5: Water and Sanitation

Intended results UNDAF 2012-2017

- Strengthened enabling environment for improved WASH behaviour
- Increased share of the population with access to safe drinking water and to improved sanitation facilities
- Behaviour change motivated on WASH

Key achievements 2012-2017

- The eradication of Guinea worm in Ghana was officially certified by WHO in 2015
- Sanitation behaviour change approaches (based on Community-Led Total Sanitation – CLTS) have been refined dramatically, which increased the impacts of Ghana’s sanitation programmes
- Increased flood resilience has been developed in flood-prone communities through the development of flood resilient technologies and community-based approaches to enable community access to resilient facilities
- A risk-based National Drinking Water Quality Management Framework has been established to enable Ghana to better manage water quality from catchment to cup
- Dramatic increases in handwashing rates have been achieved through behaviour change programmes, and all schools in the Volta Region (reaching over 500,000 children) have handwashing facilities
- Development of the Water Sector Strategic Development Plan provides national water, sanitation and hygiene targets and costed strategies to achieve them
- An Equity Study has provided guidance on the national equity gaps, informing policy and national indicators
- Guidelines for WASH in Schools provide technical standards and education tools to enable schools to maintain facilities and develop good hygiene habits in schoolchildren

Significant national achievements 2012-2017

Enabling Environment

The launch of the Water Sector Strategic Development Plan (WSSDP) in 2015 addressed a major gap in the national strategy framework, providing direction on realising the national policies for water and sanitation. This costed plan set ambitious targets and delivery approaches for the elimination of open defecation and universal access to basic water and sanitation services. The WSSDP has been complemented by the development and piloting of the WASH sustainability check, assessing the national and sub-national system capacity to support sustainable WASH services.

Water

The eradication of Guinea worm in Ghana, officially certified by WHO in 2015, was the culmination of over a decade of continued work of the Government and communities of Ghana. This work, combining providing clean water to hundreds of formerly endemic communities, behaviour change communication strategies to raise understanding of the risks and awareness of simple water treatment strategies, and raising national awareness to ensure reporting mechanisms, was strong enough to enable the certification of Ghana’s Guinea worm free status.

Water quality was further improved through the development of the National Drinking Water Quality Framework, based on water safety planning. This framework helps that drinking water is being managed safely from catchment to cup, with tools being developed to enable the poorest households in even the most remote communities to ensure that they have access to safe drinking water.

Sanitation and Hygiene

Government has steered the evolution of community-led total sanitation (CLTS) to address the low sanitation coverage in rural areas. Reviewing the approach in 2015 and the development of a behaviour change communication (BCC) approach for small towns, and subsequent implementation, have resulted in significant increases in toilets being constructed and communities being certified as open defecation free (ODF). By the end of 2017, over 400,000 people were living in ODF communities as a result of Government’s and partners’ efforts, with numbers still increasing rapidly.

Improvements in access to sanitation have been accompanied by significant increases in handwashing rates in Ghana, with near doubling of rates from 2011 to 2014.

WASH in Schools

Improvements in household handwashing have been complemented by the roll-out of a strategy for simple handwashing technology in schools, the 'Tippy Tap', which has provided over 500,000 schoolchildren with simple, sustainable facilities.

The school handwashing facilities have been complemented by the development and implementation of national guidelines and standards for water, sanitation and hygiene facilities in schools, and for education programmes to develop lasting hygiene habits. National guidelines have also been developed for water, sanitation and hygiene facilities in health centres.

Risk Reduction and Emergency Response

Cross-sectoral WASH systems have been strengthened to respond to cholera following the 2014 epidemic. The collaborative, targeted response between local, regional and national government teams subsequently resulted in the rapid cessation of the 2016 Cape Coast cholera epidemic.

Capacities for promoting WASH in flood-prone areas have been improved, through advocacy and awareness raising, the development and piloting of guidelines and strategies for resilient water supply schemes and community preparedness in flood-prone areas, and value-based strategies for water, sanitation and hygiene for formal and informal education sectors.

UN contributions towards national achievements 2012-2017

Water

The UN supported Government to improve water supplies and ongoing programmes to raise awareness of simple water treatment processes in Guinea worm endemic areas, and provided technical and financial support to a series of key national and targeted awareness and behaviour change campaigns. Ultimately, WHO assessed and certified Ghana as Guinea worm free in 2015.

UN technical and financial support underpinned the development of the National Drinking Water Quality Framework, including the design and implementation of the national drinking water quality survey as part of the 2013 Ghana Living Standards Survey, one of the first in the world. UNICEF and WHO also supported the development and piloting of water safety planning tools, to ensure that water is safely managed at community and even household level.

Sanitation and Hygiene

The UN has prioritised technical and financial support to Government to address the significant challenges in sanitation. Direct UNICEF support to over 50 districts has enabled them to implement the national Rural Sanitation Model and Strategy (RSMS), resulting in communities and households empowered to build their own toilets for over 250,000 people.

Support was provided to enable Government to strengthen each of the elements contributing to the delivery of the national strategy. Demand for toilets was increased through the development, review and strengthening of behaviour change communication approaches, including the mass media campaign to stop open defecation, a core component of the National Sanitation Campaign launched by the President in 2017. Supply elements were strengthened with the development of national guidelines for urban and rural household toilet designs (using locally available materials), a national strategy for private sector engagement (sanitation marketing), and the development of rural sanitation financing guidelines. Decentralised capacity was built to plan and manage sanitation programmes, including monitoring and evaluation and budget tracking.

Operational research completed on the national approach provided Government and all implementing partners in Ghana with guidance on how to improve results of sanitation behaviour change programmes. Additionally, regional and national sanitation monitoring and reporting systems were developed to enable greater accountability at all levels.

The UN supported Government to develop and implement national strategies to engage the private sector to support the uptake of handwashing and water treatment and safe storage. Building on existing behaviour change approaches, linked to improving sanitation access, these interventions have positioned Government and the private sector to rapidly scale-up behaviour changes. Both approaches have been demonstrated at scale, resulting in over 600,000 people with handwashing facilities in their homes and over 450,000 adopting water treatment and safe storage practices.

WASH in Schools

The Tippy Tap campaign, supported both financially and technically by the UN, has positioned Government to scale up approaches nationally over the next few years. This was demonstrated clearly in the Volta Region where 3,900 basic schools were enabled to provide over

500,000 schoolchildren with sustainable handwashing facilities. The scaling up of this approach also supported Government in implementing innovative monitoring approaches at the district level.

UN technical and financial support enabled Government to develop national guidelines for WASH facilities in schools and health facilities, demonstrated by the provision of water supplies and sanitation facilities in schools for over 185,000 schoolchildren. In addition to infrastructure, the school programme also developed teaching packages for hygiene and menstrual hygiene management, teaching over 200,000 schoolchildren good hygiene practices, and allowing these approaches to be mainstreamed into the teaching curriculum.

Enabling Environment

The UN provided technical and financial support to the development, launch and dissemination of the Water Sector Strategic Development Plan (WSSDP). This strategy provides the basis for achieving SDG 6 for water and sanitation in Ghana. The WSSDP was complemented by the sector equity study, identifying inequities in access to WASH services across Ghana. Collectively, the WSSDP and indicators currently under development, incorporating equity study recommendations, will inform the work towards SDG targets 6.1 and 6.2.

Risk Reduction

The Joint UN Programme (UNDP, UN-Habitat, UNICEF and WHO) to increase WASH disaster resilience in northern Ghana has significantly improved the country's capacity to mitigate flood risks. National capacity was developed through the design of flood resilient institutional toilets and community water supply systems and the development of community coping mechanisms. Social protection mechanisms were demonstrated in the WASH sector for the first time, with Government supported to implement voucher systems for the poorest 500 households in flood-prone communities. Overall, flood resilience strategies were demonstrated in 265 flood-prone communities, ensuring that over 200,000 people have access to flood-resilient WASH facilities.

2017 Highlights

- The eradication of Guinea worm in Ghana was officially certified by WHO in 2015.
- Cross-sectoral WASH systems have been strengthened to respond to cholera epidemics. For example, the country used a consolidated, targeted

approach that resulted in the rapid cessation of the 2016 Cape Coast cholera epidemic.

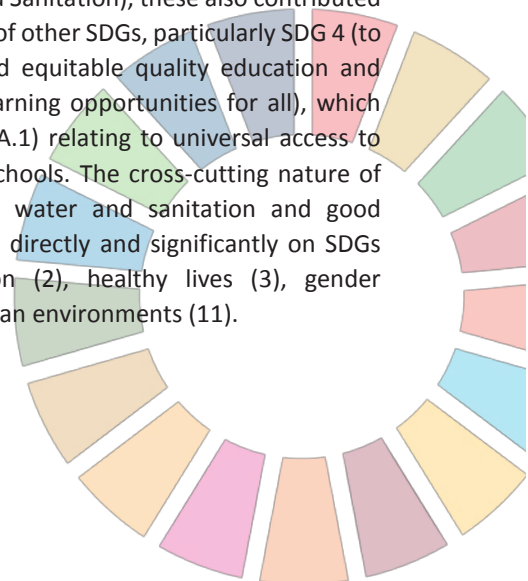
- Capacities for promoting WASH in flood-prone areas have been improved, through advocacy and awareness raising, development and piloting of guidelines and strategies for resilient water supply schemes and community preparedness in flood-prone areas, and value-based strategies for water, sanitation and hygiene for formal and informal education sectors.

Lessons Learnt 2012-2017

- Decentralised capacity to deliver programmes requires significant improvement, particularly as programmatic needs change from service delivery to private sector facilitation and regulation. These capacity gaps range from technical (such as behaviour change communication) to management (including planning, budget and financial management) to governance (including monitoring and evaluation)
- Ghana experienced macroeconomic challenges (budget and current account deficits). Measures to tackle the imbalances such as increases in interest rates and taxes, as well as fiscal consolidation measures, had knock-on effects on domestic growth and the resources of Government for programme funding and public service delivery. In this context of tight fiscal space, a better prioritisation of Government programmes and activities requiring UN support would have been needed.

Relation to the SDGs

Water, sanitation and hygiene are cross-sectoral in nature and therefore are related to most of the SDGs. While the focus of UN activities under Outcome 5 was on SDG 6 (Water and Sanitation), these also contributed to the achievement of other SDGs, particularly SDG 4 (to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all), which has an indicator (4.A.1) relating to universal access to WASH facilities in schools. The cross-cutting nature of low access to safe water and sanitation and good hygiene also impact directly and significantly on SDGs relating to nutrition (2), healthy lives (3), gender equality (5), and urban environments (11).





Thematic Area 3: Human Development and Productive Capacity for Improved Social Services

UNDAF Thematic Area 3 seeks to support national capabilities for delivering quality public services to all Ghanaians. This work is organised under four outcomes: maternal and child health; social protection; HIV/AIDS; and education.

The priority in health care is to bridge equity gaps in access to quality medical and nutrition services; strengthen governance in health service delivery; improve access to quality maternal and child health services; and intensify prevention and control of non-communicable and communicable diseases, in particular HIV and AIDS, Malaria and TB.

Despite substantial progress, Ghana continues to strive to meet national goals on maternal and child mortality and HIV prevalence. The country has set ambitious strategies to consolidate the achievements made in reducing HIV prevalence and to reduce stigmatisation and discrimination which impedes meeting the 90-90-90 fast track targets for testing, treating, and reducing AIDS mortality.

Ghana has continued to expand its Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) cash transfer programme to target groups, in particular vulnerable women and children, as well as to provide emergency relief following natural disasters. Efforts focused on improving the efficiency and transparency of operating this milestone programme.

Ghana has made substantial progress in bridging the gender gap in access to primary and JHS education, and the Government has expanded its planning for free SHS. Current challenges include improving the quality of education, integrating life skills into curriculum, improving accessibility, and enabling young people to stay in school.

Information provided by
WHO, UNICEF, UNAIDS, UNFPA, and WFP

Outcome 6: Maternal and Child Health

Intended results UNDAF 2012-2017

- Strengthened capacity of health care providers in deprived Northern regions in areas of maternal and child health services
- Improved coverage of nutrition interventions at community level
- Improved availability of family planning services
- Harmonised systems for data collection and management
- Improved MNCH policy implementation capabilities

Key achievements 2012-2017

- The Child Health Policy was revised to respond to emerging health challenges Ghanaian children are facing.
- The National Nursing and Midwifery strategy and services framework (2018-2022) was developed.
- Contraceptives worth USD 9,271,431 (33% of total shipments) were procured in support of the Government's contraceptive procurement plan.
- The National Obstetric Fistula Elimination Strategy was developed.
- The National Policy and Field Guide for Immunisation was developed.
- The National Newborn Strategy and Action Plan 2014-2018 was developed.
- 13 new-born units in district and regional hospitals and 39 new-born Care Corners at Health Centres were established.
- Five vaccines were introduced into the Expanded Programme on Immunisation: Pneumococcal conjugate (PCV-13) and rotavirus vaccines in 2012; rubella-containing measles vaccine in 2013; Tetanus Toxoid was changed to Tetanus-diphtheria (Td) in 2013; and Meningococcal A (Men A) conjugate vaccine was introduced into the routine immunisation programme in 2016.
- The immunisation system was strengthened through investment in vaccine refrigeration.
- Government distributed and installed 4.35 million long-lasting insecticide treated nets benefitting 7.3 million people including 1.5 million children under five years of age and 300,000 pregnant women.

Significant national achievements 2012-2017

Ghana made significant achievements in maternal, newborn and child health in 2016-2017 but achievements in reduction of maternal mortality were modest.

According to the 2017 Maternal Health Survey (MHS 2017), the maternal mortality ratio (MMR) for Ghana is 310 per 100,000 live births for the seven-year period before the survey. The 2017 survey is the first one in Ghana to follow the sisterhood method of maternal death estimation and therefore trend data is not available. Going by estimates for pregnancy related mortality however, the pregnancy related mortality ratio (PRMR) for Ghana in 2017 (343 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births for the seven years preceding the survey: Confidential interval ranging from 243 to 413 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births) was not significantly different from that in 2007 (PRMR of 413

per 100,000 live births) when the first maternal mortality survey was done.

Fertility in Ghana has been declining since the 1980s from 6.4 children per woman in 1988 to 3.9 children per woman in 2017. Fertility reduced by 0.7 percentage points between 2007 and 2017. There are however disparities in fertility rates between rural women (4.7 children) and urban women (3.9 children).

Current use of modern contraceptives increased from 22,2% in 2014 to 25% in 2017 (2.8 percentage points per year). Regional disparities occur, with the Northern Region recording the lowest Contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR 16.8, up from 10.2 in 2014) and Upper East Region recording the highest (CPR 31.6, up from 23.3 in 2014). CPR is higher in rural areas than in urban areas, and the use of long acting contraceptives is spread across all regions in Ghana, indicating that Government's Community-based Health Planning and

Services (CHPS) and task shifting policies are producing positive results.

There has been an overall decline in under-5 mortality rates, from 82 per 1000 live births in 2007 to 52 per 1000 live births in 2017. Infant mortality declined from 50 per 1000 live births in 2007 to 37 per 1000 live births in 2017 while neonatal mortality improved only modestly, from 29 per 1000 live births in 2007 to 25 live births in 2017. Almost all women (98%) received antenatal care from a skilled provider, with 89% having four or more antenatal care visits. Nearly 4 out of 5 children (79%) were delivered by a skilled provider (up from 55% in 2007) and in a health facility (up from 54% in 2007).

Despite the high coverages in life saving interventions, Maternal Mortality Ratio (310 per 1000,000 live births) and Neonatal Mortality Rate (25 per 1000 live births) remain high.

UN contributions towards national achievements 2012-2017

Advocacy and policy

The UN (UNFPA, WHO) provided technical and financial support to the development of the Ghana Family Planning Costed Implementation Plan (GFPCIP) 2016-2020, Ghana's blueprint to guide family planning programming. The UN supported the dissemination of the GFPCIP nationally and across the 10 regions and the establishment and functionality of Regional Technical Working Groups which are the coordination structures for the CIP at regional level.

The UN supported the revision of the 2007 National Family Planning Protocol to accommodate emerging issues, new devices and technologies in family planning, and to adopt a human rights-based approach.

A new National Nursing and Midwifery Strategy and Operational Plan (2018-2022) was developed with support from UNFPA. The new strategy promotes midwife-led care, and positions Ghana on the trajectory towards universal health coverage to reduce maternal and new-born mortality and attain the SDGs.

UNFPA has put Obstetric Fistula (OF) on the radar as a devastating obstetric injury. Both the public and medical professionals feel empowered, inspired and determined to fight OF and restore the dignity of women. In 2016, UNFPA supported the Ministry of Health (MOH) to develop the first National Obstetric Fistula Elimination Strategy. Implementation of this strategy enabled the Ghana Health Service (GHS) to conduct fistula repair outreach services. This resulted in a total of 67 fistula cases successfully repaired in 2017.

The period between 2012 and 2017 marked a turning point for Ghana in the implementation of a new-born care programme. The UN provided the needed technical and financial support to Government to conduct analysis on child mortality which revealed the need to reduce neonatal mortality in Ghana to make progress in under-5 mortality. Following this analysis, the UN provided further support to develop the first-ever National Newborn Strategy and Action Plan 2014-2018 and a detailed implementation plan. The national newborn strategy, contextualised global initiatives such as the Every Newborn Action Plan and Every Mother Every Newborn (EMEN) action plan. Through a coordinated approach, UN agencies supported high-level advocacy initiatives such as the national and regional stakeholders' meetings, provided equipment and established 13 newborn units in district and regional hospitals and 39 newborn Care Corners at Health Centres, built capacity for frontline health service providers in newborn care, mobilised communities, and strengthened the national coordinating mechanism. With improvements in maternal and newborn coverages, the need to improve the quality of care for mothers and newborns become apparent. Over the last two years, UN agencies have led the process to develop and support the implementation of a quality improvement model; a Mother Baby Friendly Health Facility Initiative based on WHO's quality standards for maternal and newborn care and Every Mother Every Newborn standards. This quality improvement initiative included the development of national guidelines for Maternal and Perinatal Death Audits Surveillance and Response (MPDSR) to ensure clinical accountability within the health system. For the first time in over the last two decades, Ghana has witnessed a decline in the newborn mortality rate from 29 per 1000 live births in 2007 to 25 per 1000 live births in 2017, as stated in the 2017 maternal health survey report three years into the implementation of the newborn strategy.

In 2016, the UN supported the development of the Adolescent Health Service Policy and Strategy to contribute to addressing, among other things, the high rate of teenage pregnancies, and high neonatal and maternal mortality among adolescent mothers. However, the policy and the strategies have not been implemented at scale.

UN support to institutional capacity building

The UN's greatest potential for value-addition to Ghana as a Lower Middle-Income Country lays in supporting institutional capacities to implement and enforce policies and programmes. During the UNDAF period, the UN supported Government to strengthen the capacity of skills training institutions to be able to better link skills supply and demand, and to manage the supply chain and ensure commodity security.

Notably, the UN supported national quantification and forecasting of reproductive health commodities including contraceptives; provided midwifery schools with full complement of skills laboratory equipment for competency-based basic skills training; and supported the procurement of text books for midwifery schools and the training of tutors.

The UN helped equip fistula repair centres, supported the training of fistula repair teams, and the Ministry of Health and Ghana Health Service to train Community Health Nurses and Community Health Officers.



*UN support to Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care
(Photo by WHO)*

Capacity development

The UN supported in-country multi-sectoral and multi-agency collaboration for Reproductive Health Commodity Security (RHCS) and family planning. Technical and financial support was given to the national quantification team to conduct bi-annual reproductive health commodity quantification and forecasting workshops. As a result, annual contraceptive supply plans were revised and finalised, enabling the procurement of contraceptives commodities in line with the national plan. Between 2012 and 2017, UNFPA shipped contraceptives worth about USD 9,270,000 (33% of total shipments) in

support of the Government's contraceptive procurement plan.

Technical and financial support was provided to midwifery training institutions to deliver pre-service education. Four midwifery schools have a full set of laboratory equipment for competency-based basic skills training in midwifery (ICM Standard equipment list). Asanta MHTS, Asankragua MHTS, Sekondi NMTC and Tarkwa MTS in the Western Region were equipped to deliver quality pre-service education.

The UN supported the procurement of text books in all 40 midwifery schools and the training of tutors in 23 out of the 40 training institutions across the country.

Two health facilities out of the five designated fistula repair centres were provided with fistula repair equipment to enhance their capacity to offer fistula repair services on a routine basis.

The UN supported specialised fistula training and treatment outreaches to regional and district hospitals in the most affected areas of the country (Upper East, Upper West, and Northern regions) and provided on-site coaching for resident repair teams (including midwives/nurses, obstetricians, fistula surgeons, and social workers), thus contributing to building a health workforce trained in obstetric fistula prevention and management.

Service delivery

The national Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) strategy is to deliver essential community-based health services involving planning and service delivery within communities. Ghana already has an organised official policy and guidelines in implementing contextualised and country-specific primary health care. To sustain the improvement in health service delivery under the CHPS system, the UN supported the Ministry of Health and Ghana Health Service to train Community Health Nurses (CHNs) and Community Health Officers (CHOs).

The UN supported the implementation of the national task shifting policy. Technical and financial support was provided for the implementation of the CHPS strategy, a close-to-client and equity-focused national strategy for addressing gaps in access to quality health services at community level. In this regard, the UN supported GHS in the training of service providers, including CHNs, and in the provision of long-acting methods of family planning, including the insertion and removal of implants in line with the national task shifting policy. A total of 571 family planning (FP) service providers were

trained in comprehensive FP focusing on counselling and long-acting reversible FP methods.

The UN supported the development and implementation of policies and strategies to strengthen child health and immunisation. The Child Health Policy was successfully revised to respond to emerging health challenges Ghanaian children are facing. The national policy and field guide for immunisation was revised, and health service providers were trained on routine immunisation. The UN provided 208 vaccine refrigerators and 3000 cold chain equipment including cold boxes and vaccine carriers to strengthen the immunisation system. 163 motor-cycles, two pick-ups and one cross-country vehicle were provided to support outreach service delivery by Community Health Nurses. The UN provided technical support through the Inter-Agency Coordinating Committee during this period, and supported the Government to introduce five vaccines into the Expanded Programme on Immunisation: Pneumococcal conjugate (PCV-13) and rotavirus vaccines in 2012; rubella-containing measles vaccine in 2013; Tetanus Toxoid was changed to Tetanus-diphtheria (Td) in 2013; and Meningococcal A (Men A) conjugate vaccine was introduced into the routine immunisation programme in 2016.

The UN provided financial and technical support to the Government to distribute and install 4.35 million long-lasting insecticide treated nets benefitting 7.3 million people, including 1.5 million children under five and 300,000 pregnant women. Over 15,000 community based agents were recruited and trained to educate families and child care-givers on malaria, diarrhoea and acute respiratory infections, and to treat uncomplicated cases and refer severe cases. About 320,000 episodes of malaria, diarrhoea and pneumonia in children under 5-years were treated by community-based agents.

Knowledge management

The UN supported GHS to conduct an annual facility-based survey to provide information on the availability of Reproductive Health (RH) commodities and salient aspects of reproductive health facilities that underpin the delivery of good quality RH programmes. In addition to assessing the availability and stock of RH commodities, the survey captured data on supply chain (including cold chain), staff training and supervision, availability of guidelines and protocols, Information Communication Technology, healthcare waste management, and payment of service fees. The study's periodic nature (annual) has allowed its use to study trends in facility FP variables and as a source document for monitoring and evaluation of projects and

programmes. The UN supported the biennial national health accounts which track resource flows into the health sector, and the annual UNFPA/Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI) survey which tracks resource flows into family planning programmes.

The UN also provided technical and financial support in the conduct of the Ghana Demographic Health Survey (GDHS 2014) the Ghana Maternal Health Survey (GMHS 2017), and the HIV Sentinel Survey Report (2016).

2017 Highlights

In 2017, the UN:

- supported the development and implementation of policies and strategies to strengthen child health and immunisation,
- supported the revision and finalisation of the 2018 contraceptive supply chain plan;
- procured contraceptives worth over USD 2.7 million in support of the Government's contraceptive procurement plan;
- supported the training of CHNs service providers;
- supported all ten regions of Ghana to develop regional FP Costed Implementation Plans (CIP), thus cascading the Ghana Family Planning Costed Implementation Plan (GFPCIP) to the regions;
- under the auspices of the MDG 5 acceleration framework (MAF) improved data through the national Maternal Health Survey; and
- increased the number of trained midwives and supported long-term human resource development strategies in nursing and midwifery.

Lessons Learnt 2012-2017

Outreach activities increased the awareness of fistula, which has mobilised response improving the quality of life for hundreds of women across the country.

Relation to the SDGs

Ensuring health and well-being for all hinges on improving access to quality care for mothers and children. Ghana made significant progress in improving coverage of maternal and child health interventions under the MDGs, but improving the quality of health services is critical to meeting the health-related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Further information:

- Ghana Maternal Health Survey 2017
- Ghana Demographic and Health Survey 2014



Outcome 7: Social Services

Intended results UNDAF 2012-2017

- Operationalisation of a strengthened National Social Protection Policy
- Expanded access to social services by disadvantaged and vulnerable groups.
- Improved capacity of key social welfare providers to deliver quality welfare and protection services

Key achievements 2012-2017

- A policy framework to support disadvantaged and vulnerable groups across Ghana to access services in both child protection and social protection was developed.
- The Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection (MoGCSP) was restructured and its Social Welfare Service workforce capacity strengthened.
- A Social Protection Policy and the Child and Family Welfare Policy was developed.
- Child marriage was high up on the national agenda: the institutional structure of the MOGCSP was strengthened, a coordination platform with other sectoral ministries created, and a National Strategic Framework to address child marriage was developed.
- A comprehensive National civil registration and vital statistics system (CRVS), including birth registration, was assessed and the reformed process initiated.
- The operational capacity of LEAP has been improved, it has expanded to all 216 districts in Ghana and it has become more inclusive, reaching more women, children and victims of natural disasters, as well as refugees, asylum seekers and other people of concern.

Significant national achievements 2012-2017

There has been much progress in developing the policy framework to help disadvantaged and vulnerable groups across Ghana access services. The main challenges are related to the implementation of such frameworks and ensuring that all households, including internally displaced persons and refugees, can access essential services. The re-structuring of the MoGCSP in 2014-15 helped strengthen the Social Welfare Service's workforce capacity. Given its broad mandate, efforts are continuing to strengthen its institutional capacity and funding base.

In recent years, the GoG has launched a number of social protection programmes, such as the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS), the school feeding programme, capitation grant, and LEAP (Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty programme) - all of which are part of a broader National Social Protection Strategy to tackle extreme poverty in Ghana. These social protection programmes continue to be expanded to cover all eligible persons. The Labour Intensive Public Works (LIPW) provided temporary employment for 40,000 poor persons in 60 districts by end of 2017. The NHIS provided health services to almost 500,000 people under the indigent exempt category. Capitation grant of

GHC 33.4 million was provided to over 38,000 basic public schools.

UN contributions towards national achievements 2012-2017

Policy dialogue and advocacy

UN support has led to the development of a Social Protection, Child and Family Welfare, and Justice for Children policies, and supporting implementation plans and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) which offer overall guidance for the development of the social and child protection issues in a comprehensive and coordinated manner. UN advocacy has contributed to the reallocation of Government subsidies on fuel towards more targeted social protection programmes, such as LEAP.

The UN supported the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection (MoGCSP) to address the needs of the most vulnerable through a more integrated and stronger social protection system. To facilitate a coordinated and planned response for the protection of child victims of trafficking, for example, the UN supported the development and endorsement of SOPs to Combat Human Trafficking in Ghana in 2017. The UN also provided technical support for the development

and validation of a Counter Migrants Smuggling National Plan of Action (NPA).

UN efforts ensured that refugees, asylum seekers and other people of concern became eligible for LEAP transfers as long as they met the vulnerability criteria. Up to 95% of refugees and asylum seekers were enrolled in the NHIS as a result of the advocacy effort of the UN in Ghana.

The School Feeding Policy, which is part of the wider Social Protection Policy, was approved by Cabinet in December 2015, which paved the way for legislation to commence. The development of the School Feeding Legislation underwent intense consultations in all ten regions in 2016, and resulted in a draft School Feeding Bill by the end of 2016 (which will be submitted to Cabinet during 2018).

Knowledge management

The UN supported the generation of high quality evidence on the impact of LEAP in key areas, such as education, health, nutrition, sanitation outcomes of children and mothers, as well as impacts on the productive activities of households. The impact evaluation results indicate that LEAP households have experienced significant improvements across a wide range of indicators. For instance, LEAP households have seen an increase in their monthly consumption per adult equivalent of GHC 75 (in real terms) between 2010 and 2016, which represents an increase of 67%. LEAP households have also improved the diversity of their diet, reducing the proportion of the food budget devoted to starches and increasing the food budget spent on proteins. The findings have further triggered the process to link LEAP households to complementary services to enhance the impacts across the various indicators.

Capacity development

The UN support has increased the efficiency, transparency, accountability, inclusiveness, and speed of delivery of services of the LEAP programme that has facilitated its rapid expansion across the country.

At policy level, the UN supported the MoGCSP to prepare and get a cabinet approval to coordinate the social protection sector, and to lead the process of developing an overarching national social protection policy. This policy document provides a framework for delivering social protection coherently, effectively and efficiently in a way that is holistic and properly targeted. It defines an understanding of social protection and a social protection floor within a Ghanaian context, and

provides an institutional framework for coordination as well as stakeholder collaboration in monitoring and ensuring accountability.

This policy framework has contributed to better quality and availability of social services to vulnerable groups. For example, in 2017, through capacity building initiatives on comprehensive direct assistance to victims of trafficking targeted at over 122 social workers at the district, regional, and national levels, the UN has contributed to increasing protection and to prevention of human trafficking.

Service delivery

Through LEAP, the UN supported the MGCSP to extend integrated Social Protection (SP) services, which has the potential to be the backbone for an integrated SP system. As of the end of 2017, 213,000 families are enrolled into the LEAP programme in all 216 districts, 197,000 are receiving payments, and 54% of all LEAP households are linked to the NHIS programme. Nearly 3,000 victims of natural disasters in the Upper East received support under the emergency LEAP. The programme reaches almost 950,000 people, of which 370,000 are children, 195,000 are working age women, and 205,000 elderly people. The programme covers one in eight poor households in the country.

Another major achievement during the UNDAF period has been the successful hand-over of schools supported by WFP, to the National School Feeding Programme in December 2016. As of January 2017, School Feeding is entirely Government owned, managed and financed, and includes also schools in refugee camps.

2017 Highlights

- The LEAP programme expanded to all 216 districts in Ghana.
- A national policy and legal framework to improve coordination and delivery of social protection programmes was developed. The national social protection policy and its implementation plan will provide guidance to the sector in the next 15 years. The policy is being translated into a Social Protection Bill to ensure that key aspects of the policy framework are anchored in law.
- The school feeding programme in Ghana transitioned out of donor dependence, and is now fully financed and implemented by the Government of Ghana, reaching over 1.7 million school children in all ten regions.

Lessons Learnt 2012-2017

Aligning UN support programmes to Government's own strategies and framework ensures sustainability of development programmes. WFP's support to the Ghana school feeding programme was originally in form of in-kind food aid (both imported and locally procured). In 2014, WFP transitioned from in-kind support to cash transfers to align it with the Government model. This transition enabled WFP to step up capacity building support to the School Feeding Secretariat in the areas of M&E, to the Government caterers in terms of food hygiene and safety and nutritional quality, and to support the development of the national school feeding policy and the related legislation on school feeding. To date, WFP has fully handed over the programme, which is currently fully funded by the Government of Ghana.

Relation to the SDGs

It has been widely acknowledged that social and child protection plays a key role in transforming the lives of vulnerable and poor segments of our population and helps in building human capital over time. Social protection also promotes economic development, political cohesion and social inclusiveness. The provision of social welfare services and interventions closely aligns to and is key in the achievement of SDG 1, to end poverty, SDG 2, to end hunger and achieve food security and improved nutrition, SDG 3, to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages, SDG 5, to ensure gender equality, SDG 10, to reduce inequalities, and SDG 16 with target 16.2 to end abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children.

Further information:

- Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection (2015), Ghana National Social Protection Policy
- University of North Carolina (2017), Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty Impact Evaluation Report



Aligning support programmes to Government's plans ensures sustainability of development programmes

The United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) has been supporting the Government of Ghana in the implementation of the Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP) since the 2006/2007 academic year.

The Home-Grown Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP) implemented by the Government of Ghana started as a pilot in 2005 with one school per region (10 schools in total) and 1,900 beneficiaries, and then gradually expanded. WFP started supporting the national school feeding programme in 2005/2006, and by 2012 was providing direct food assistance to 487 schools and 150,000 pupils in the most food insecure and deprived districts in the Northern, Upper East and Upper West regions, alongside the Government-managed school feeding programme. Initially, WFP support was in-kind food aid (both imported and locally procured), but the support transitioned to cash transfers to Government recruited caterers in 2014, to align to the Government model.

WFP gradually handed over schools each year to the Government programme, and completed the hand-over by December 2016. During the transition period, WFP stepped up capacity building support to the School Feeding Secretariat in the areas of M&E, to the government caterers in the area of food hygiene and safety and nutritional quality, and supported the development of the national school feeding policy and the related legislation on school feeding.

Since the beginning of 2017, the school feeding programme in Ghana is fully financed and implemented by the Government of Ghana, reaches over 1.7 million school children in all 10 regions, is entirely sourced from local markets, and counts on a School Feeding Policy approved by Cabinet in December 2015 and a draft School Feeding Bill which will be submitted to Cabinet during 2018.

Current and future support will focus on strengthening systems for improved efficiency and effectiveness of the programme, finalising school feeding legislation and supporting a comprehensive Cost Benefit Analysis of school feeding to quantify the returns of investment in school feeding, which can be used to advocate for more investment into school feeding, particularly a higher allocation to caterers to allow them to provide a more nutritious meal.



Photo: WFP Ghana

Outcome 8: HIV/AIDS

Intended results UNDAF 2012-2017

- Implementation of National Strategic Plans for HIV and AIDS and the 90-90-90 fast track targets.
- Effective strategies target most at risk populations
- Elimination of stigma and discrimination and other challenges affecting service uptake.
- Greater capacity of health care providers to expand outreach of effective HIV support services

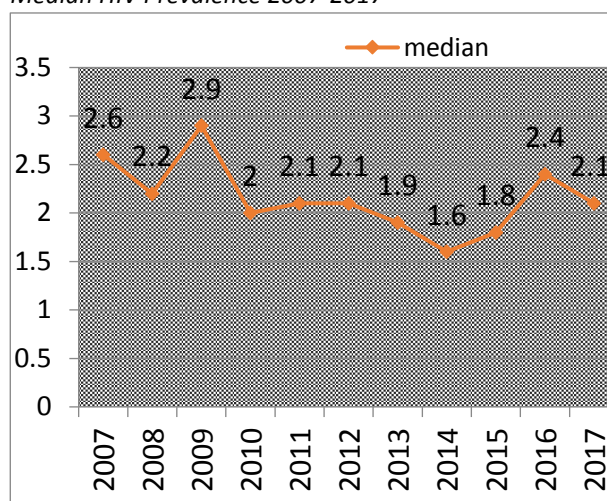
Key achievements 2012-2017

- Implementation of a costed operational plan for the National HIV and AIDS Strategic Plan (NSP 2011-2015) yielded considerable improvements in the lives of persons living with HIV (PLHIV). At the end of 2016, a total of 100,665 PLHIV were on treatment, an increase from 69,294 in 2012. The annual number of AIDS-related deaths declined by 40% from 25,000 in 2010 to 15,000 in 2016.
- The number of sites providing Prevention of Mother-To-Child Transmission (PMTCT) services increased from 2,325 in 2015 to 2,748 at the end of 2016. This resulted in the reduction of new infections in children by 46% from 5,600 in 2010 to 3,000 in 2016. ART coverage among children increased 2.5-fold from 6% in 2010 to 15% in 2016.
- Development and implementation of a National Key Population (previously referred to as Most At-Risk Population, MARPS) Strategy enabled the standardisation of MARP interventions.
- Capacity building of the Judiciary and law enforcement agencies improved the protection and promotion of the rights of those infected and affected by HIV.
- Development of Test and Treat, Task sharing policies laid the foundation for interventions that increased access and uptake of HIV treatment, and helped build the capacity of health and non-health staff.
- Passage of the Ghana AIDS Commission (GAC) ACT in 2016 strengthened governance and sustainable funding for the national HIV response.
- Conduct of the PLHIV stigma index study led to the development of the national anti-stigma strategy and implementation of key actions.
- Nutritional recovery of malnourished PLHIV on ART achieved through the provision of specialised nutritious foods.

Significant national achievements 2012-2017

Ghana is working hard to halt the rise in HIV prevalence and to increase access to treatment for persons living with HIV (PLHIV). The median HIV prevalence among antenatal clients reduced from 2.1% in 2012 to 1.6% in 2014, increased to 2.4% in 2016, and fell again to 2.1% in 2017. This decrease in HIV prevalence after two consecutive rises since 2014 is the fourth cycle observed since the beginning of the surveys in 1992. This reduction must be sustained and consolidated through a scale-up of current prevention and treatment interventions

Median HIV Prevalence 2007-2017



The Ashanti and Greater Accra regions remain the regions with the highest prevalence of 3.2% in 2017, while there is a notable down-trend of the statistics in the Eastern region, from 3.6% in 2012 to 2.1% in 2017. The Northern, Upper East, and Upper West regions had the lowest prevalence of 0.6%; 1.3% and 1.3% respectively. Prevalence among the young population (defined as 15-24 years) increased from 1.1% in 2016 to 1.5% in 2017.

With respect to age, the age bracket with the highest prevalence was 40-44 years (3.4%), and the lowest was 15-19 year (0.9%). The latter has consistently remained the age group with the lowest median prevalence since 2012. The sustained lowest prevalence among the young population (the proxy for new infections) is very positive and must encourage an intensification of HIV prevention interventions amongst them.

Efforts to broaden access to antiretroviral therapy (ART) have yielded considerable improvements in the lives of PLHIV. At the end of 2016, a total of 100,000 PLHIV were on treatment, an increase from 69,000 in 2012. This translates to about 34% of PLHIV receiving antiretroviral treatment. This is significant because the annual number of AIDS-related deaths declined by 40% from 25,000 in 2010 to 15,000 in 2016.

The number of sites providing Prevention of Mother-To-Child Transmission (PMTCT) services also increased from 2,325 in 2015 to 2,748 in 2016. Overall, the proportion of HIV-positive pregnant women who received ART for PMTCT increased from 64% in 2015 to 67% in 2017. This resulted in the reduction of new infections in children by 46% from 5,600 in 2010 to 3,000 in 2016. ART coverage among children increased 2.5-fold from 6% in 2010 to 15% in 2016.

But new HIV infections are rising among adults even after taking into consideration the decline in new infections in children. This suggests that new sexually transmitted HIV infections are a major problem. New infections in adults (15+ years) increased by 49% from 11,400 in 2010 to 17,000 in 2016. The latter is an indication of challenges with the prevention systems. There has also been a decline in comprehensive knowledge of HIV and a rise in unsafe sexual behaviour, according to data from the 2014 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), which showed a reversal in prevention indicators, e.g. comprehensive knowledge of HIV declined from 25% in 2008 to 18% in 2014 among women, and from 34% in 2008 to 30% in 2014 among men. During the period, the percentage of women and men with two or more partners increased; and condom use decreased.

INDICATORS	WOMEN (%)		MEN (%)	
	2008	2014	2008	2014
Have comprehensive knowledge of HIV	2.5	17.7	33.2	29.9
Have two or more sexual partners	1.0	1.3	11.3	14.5
Used condom in last sex	*	11.3	26.2	17.3
First sex before 15 years (among 15-24 years old)	7.8	10.7	4.3	8.7
First sex before 18 years (among 18-24-year olds)	43.9	47.4	27.7	32.2

HIV prevention indicators among adults aged 15-49 in 2008 and 2014 in Ghana

**Different indicator used in 2008*

Estimated female sex workers' HIV prevalence declined from 11% in 2011 to 7% in 2015 while prevalence among MSM is still high at 17.5 percent (IBBS, 2011).

UN contributions towards national achievements

Policy and legislative support

The UN supported the implementation of the National Strategic Plan 2011-2015, and the development and roll out of the National Strategic Plan 2016-2020 which incorporated the 90-90-90 fast track targets for ending AIDS. To this end, the UN supported the development and implementation of the Locate, Test, Treat and Retain (LTTR) and Task sharing policies. These plans and policies have laid the foundation for increased uptake and scale up HIV treatment and services in Ghana. As of the end of 2016, 100,000 PLHIV were on treatment, an increase from 69,000 at the end of 2012. PMTCT continues to be a critical pillar in the national response.

The UN supported the development of key strategic documents to guide the elimination of Mother-to-Child Transmission (eMTCT), namely the Paediatric HIV Acceleration Plan, a three-year eMTCT Operational Plan and the PMTCT scale-up plan. Implementation of these key policies have enabled the scaling up of PMTCT and Early Infant Diagnosis (EID) services throughout the country with 592 EID sites established by 2017.

The UN supported the development, advocacy and passage of the Ghana AIDS Commission (GAC) bill in 2016. The passage of the bill strengthened the governance of the national HIV response and provided the needed framework to sustainable financing for HIV.

The UN further supported the revision of the national sexually transmitted infections (STI) guidelines in 2013 to include anorectal syndromes and expanded information on neonatal STI care.

To address gender dimensions in HIV, the UN supported the development of a Gender Policy by the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection. This policy provided a framework for integrating HIV issues into the activities of the Ministry and reaching various women and men with HIV and development interventions.

As HIV prevention is key in curbing new infections, especially among young people, the UN provided support for the development and implementation of a Youth Action Matrix from 2012 to 2015 and the finalisation of the Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE) manual. These have led to the harmonisation and operationalisation of CSE programmes for both in-school and out-of-school youth, thereby providing the necessary tools to strengthen HIV prevention efforts amongst the youth.

HIV related stigma and discrimination continues to blight efforts to improve the uptake of HIV services. Thus, in 2014, the UN provided support to conduct the first-ever PLHIV-led stigma index study. The study showed that PLHIV across the country persistently face stigma and discrimination due to existing structural factors and social norms, and that experiences of stigma and discrimination were more prevalent among PLHIV in rural areas than in urban areas. The PLHIV stigma index study informed the development of the anti-stigma strategy which provides the needed guidance for the implementation of anti-stigma interventions in Ghana. In line with this, the UN supported the development of a Civil Society Advocacy Strategy which guided the implementation of advocacy actions by Civil Society groups to address stigma at community levels.

Capacity development

The UN supported the development of a technical support plan which guided the training of various cadres of health, non-health staff as well as civil society groups in ART, and management of HIV/TB responses, among others.

The capacity of the Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ) to effectively monitor and address HIV related human rights abuses was also strengthened through the training of key frontline staff, like registrars and district directors, on HIV, human rights and the online stigma and discrimination reporting tool. The UN provided further support to strengthen the health rights desk of CHRAJ to properly

deal with HIV related human rights abuses reported through the online tool. Additionally, to generate demand for this online reporting tool, the UN supported training of Civil Society groups, key populations and service providers to effectively utilise the tool.

Additionally, the capacity of key members of the judiciary, parliament, the police and other law enforcers was built on stigma reduction and human right issues pertaining to HIV. This enabled them to better understand, appreciate and support efforts aimed at eliminating stigma and human right abuses.

The Protect the Goal Campaign on HIV prevention reached over 50,000 young people with the message: "Abstinence, Know Your HIV Status, and Use Condoms".

Knowledge management

UN support was instrumental for the design and conduct of the mid-term and end-term evaluations of the National Strategic Plan (NSP 2011-2015). This yielded baseline data and critical insights for the formulation of the new NSP (2016-2020).

The UN supported the 2013 National HIV and Research Conference (NHARCON) under the theme: 'Utilising Strategic Information for Effective National HIV Response' which informed the national response on critical areas and interventions particularly regarding PMTCT. The UN further supported the development of National AIDS Spending Assessments (NASA) which provided relevant data on spending to inform the identification of key priorities for the national response. The NASA reports showed an increase in funding from USD 68,845,316 in 2014 to USD 69,018,196 in 2016 with over 50% of the funds for care and treatment.

Technical assistance was provided for the generation of annual HIV and AIDS estimates that helped to understand changing trends in the epidemic to enhance the development of key interventions. The UN also supported the conduct of a human rights assessment in 2016 which identified gaps in human rights issues, and is informing the development of a comprehensive five-year response to human rights barriers to the access of HIV and TB services in the country. Challenges such as the absence of harm reduction strategies for the socially excluded remain to be addressed.

Partnership and resource mobilisation

The UN supported Ghana to play a leadership role in the UNAIDS programme coordinating board (PCB), and in 2017 was made vice chair of the PCB. The UN supported the Ghana AIDS Commission through the country coordination mechanism (CCM) of the Global Fund and

the Ministry of Health to develop proposals for funding by the Global Fund for HIV & TB programmes from 2012 to 2017. This resulted in improved funding for the national response. In 2017, the Global Fund grant of almost USD 280 million for HIV and TB secured antiretroviral medication and extended HIV prevention services for key affected populations, including female sex workers, men who have sex with men, prison inmates and the general population. The UN was also instrumental in the development of the Resource Mobilisation Strategy for HIV and the framework for the HIV fund, which will ensure sustainable funding for the HIV response.

2017 Highlights

In 2017, the UN supported:

- the Ministry of Education/Ghana Education Service to address Comprehensive Sexuality Education, including HIV and AIDS Education to the visually impaired.
- the integration of diversity and gender modules in classroom activities in Basic Schools, and the costing of the Adolescent Health Service Policy and Strategy (2016-2020).
- the Ghana AIDS Commission to develop fact sheets on the Ghana AIDS Commission ACT, and disseminate key provisions of the ACT to target groups, including PLHIV.
- capacity-building of CHRAJ staff in the northern regions on HIV stigma reduction, and supported Civil Society groups to strengthen advocacy on reducing HIV related stigma and discrimination.
- the Ghana AIDS Commission for the development of operational plans for 90-90-90, the development of SOPs for the integration of PMTCT and Early Infant Diagnosis (EID) into the Maternal, Neonatal, Child Health (MNCH) and Expanded programme of Immunisation (EPI) services.
- the provision of nutritional assistance for women accessing ANC and PMTCT services, and helped strengthen the First Lady's advocacy agenda on EMTCT.
- the development of the Global Fund proposal for 2018 to 2022 which enabled the country to secure USD 280 million for Anti-retroviral medication. It also supported the development of the HIV fund, GARPA Report and the NASA.
- negotiations to secure USD 25 million from PEPFAR for COP 2017 and 2018, and helped the Ghana AIDS Commission enhance its coordinating role.

Lessons Learnt 2012-2017

- Effective coordination within JUTA enabled the team to work jointly to effectively support the national HIV response.
- There is a need to ensure sustainable financing for HIV and strengthen domestic resource mobilisation to consolidate gains made to reverse the epidemic.
- Effective monitoring of interventions is key to ensure they achieve the desired impact.
- Sustained commitment is required from all partners to address critical issues regarding HIV prevention.
- Nevertheless, there were challenges, such as the fire at central medical storage facility in January 2014 which resulted in the loss of ARVs, specialised nutritious foods for PLHIVs on ART, an incident which has not resulted in judicial action.

Relation to the SDGs

The SDGs stepped up opportunities to sustain the response against HIV/AIDS. Target 3.3 under SDG 3 on good health envisions to “end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases” by 2030. The SDGs provide opportunities for integration. That is why the response cannot be neglected, and we have to address the determinants of health and vulnerability and the holistic needs of people at risk and living with HIV, which is addressed under SDGs 3, 10, 16 and 17. It is also worth noting that the AIDS response has advanced issues such as commodity security, right to health, health information systems, legal barriers and gender equality, all of which are lessons that are key to progress across the SDGs.

Further information:

- Ghana Health Service/National AIDS Control Programme: 2017 HIV Sentinel Survey report; 2016 Annual Report; 2017 EMTCT Service Data
- Ghana AIDS Commission: 2016 National AIDS Spending Assessment
- Laar, A., & DeBruin, D. (2017). Key populations and human rights in the context of HIV services rendition in Ghana. *BMC international health and human rights*, 17(1), 20.
- Laar, A. (2014). Development of ethically appropriate HIV epidemic response strategy in a resource poor setting: the case of Ghana Stigma Index Report (2014). *Persons Living with HIV Stigma Index Study, Ghana*. NAP+, Ghana AIDS Commission, UNAIDS, MAY 2014, Accra. Ghana

Outcome 9: Education

Intended results UNDAF 2012-2017

- Improved access to education for vulnerable and marginalised children
- Reduced number of out-of-school children through complementary basic education and other interventions
- Improved quality of education with focus on early grade reading

Key achievements 2012-2017

- Young children's readiness for school was improved through increased access to quality pre-school education programmes.
- Complimentary Basic Education (CBE) opportunities were expanded to out-of-school children aged 18-14 years.
- The capacity of primary schools was enhanced to provide appropriate care and support for children with special needs including children with disabilities.
- Awareness of and demand for education was increased among disadvantaged groups, including girls.
- Gender parity has been achieved at the basic education level.
- Free SHS was introduced in the 2017/18 school year which increased access to SHS especially for children from low income families.

Significant national achievements 2012-2017

There has been notable expansion of access to basic education according to the Education Monitoring Information System (EMIS) enrolment figures (2011/12 to 2016/17).

The progress that has been made in terms of Kindergarten and primary school enrolment with Net Enrolment Rates (NER) increasing from 64.2% (64.7% boys, 63.6% girls) for KG and 81.2% (82.5% boys, 80.8% girls) for primary at baseline in 2011/2012 to 74% (73.7% boys, 75.4% girls) for KG and 91.1% (90.6% boys, 91.6% girls) for primary.

There was a small progress at Junior High Schools (JHS) level in the period under review from 46.1% (46.9% boys, 45.3% girls) in 2011/12 to 49.7% (49.4% boys, 50.5% girls) in 2016/17. Gender parity has been achieved at the basic education level.

The completion rate at primary level increased from 93% (95.1% boys, 91.9% girls) to nearly 100% in 2016/17, while at JHS it increased from 66.8% (70.4% boys, 63% girls) and to 77% (77% boys, 73.4% girls).

Enrolment in Senior High School (SHS) improved both in terms of the number of students and the percentage of children, however the Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) and NER are still low at only 50.9% and 26.5% (26.1% boys, 27% girls) respectively in 2016/17; and gender parity is yet to be achieved. Additional analyses of the internal

efficiency of the system related to cohort progression, repetition, and drop-out are not readily available.

The introduction of Free SHS in the 2017/18 school year was a positive development which increased access to SHS especially for learners from low income families.

With regards to learning outcomes, many children are not achieving the required literacy and numeracy skills. The 2016 National Education Assessment (NEA) highlighted that a large number of pupils are struggling to master the Primary grade 4 (P4) and Primary grade 6 (P6) curricular content. Less than 25% of the pupils met the proficiency cut-point in P4 and P6 mathematics, and less than 40% achieved proficiency in P4 and P6 English. There are small, but statistically significant differences between male and female pupils' performance in P4 English and P6 mathematics. Females outperformed males in P4 English, and males outperformed females in P6 mathematics.

There are regional disparities in the quantity and quality of education outcomes, with the northern regions and rural areas being the worst affected. Average performance among pupils in urban areas was significantly higher than for pupils in rural areas. The disparities were similar for pupils residing in deprived versus non-deprived districts. The performance of pupils in the three regions of northern Ghana (Northern, Upper East, and Upper West) – where the majority of

pupils sampled were living in a deprived district – was poorest.

The gender inequalities in secondary education are reflective of a range of factors, including lower aspirations due to family reasons and marriage, and financial constraints. Early marriage and teenage pregnancy act as critical barriers: the proportion of teenage mothers has soared in the Brong Ahafo, Central and Volta regions among those not having any education rising as high as 23%.

The Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP) initiative also highlights the role of cash transfers in easing household financial constraints to education in Ghana.

Further, in the absence of conveniently located schools and congenial infrastructure and learning environment, children, especially adolescent girls, are also vulnerable to erratic attendance, long absenteeism, and dropout.

About two of five children in Ghana (44%) attend schools without toilets, and three out of five (62%) attend schools without water sources. Although data is not collected on school facilities for handwashing and menstrual hygiene management, these are also likely to be low and especially impact on adolescent girls' attendance.

Thus, despite the noteworthy achievement in enrolment and completion rates, the quality of education remains a challenge at all levels, particularly in public basic schools. High absenteeism due to a lack of adequate school supervision has been observed as an issue for education quality in Ghana (2015 MDGs Report). These challenges would have to be systematically addressed in order to ensure high quality education outcomes for all children and adolescents.

UN contributions towards national achievements 2012-2017

Advocacy and policy dialogue & advice

The UN supported Government to create a conducive policy environment through the development of various Policy Frameworks and Implementation Plans, standards and guidelines, which were operationalised across the country:

Inclusive Education: The UN provided technical support for the development, finalisation, and launch of the MoE/GES policy on Inclusive Education (targeted at children with special needs, including those with disability) in 2016. The policy, accompanied by standards and guidelines and a costed implementation

plan, is being operationalised across the 10 regions. The implementation was further strengthened by the education sector analysis (ESA) for inclusive education conducted in 2017, with a focus on disability. The ESA identified data, systems capacity, and financing gaps which helped strengthen the broader equity analysis and informed the new Education Sector Plan 2018-30.

Pre-Primary Education (Kindergarten education): The UN facilitated the development, finalisation, and dissemination of essential Kindergarten (KG) resource materials and tools to support quality education in KG for both in-service and pre-service teacher training at the national level. This includes: a) minimum standards for the establishment of Kindergarten facilities and pedagogical processes; b) assessment tools to support learning at the appropriate level and assess student performance; c) Early Childhood manual for pre-service and in-service teacher training; d) KG in In-Service Teacher Training Framework; and e) National Framework for age-appropriate supplementary reading materials. These resources materials will strengthen KG delivery across the country.

Adolescent girls' education: Adolescent girls' education remained a priority, and the UN supported the development of critical frameworks and knowledge resources, addressing teenage pregnancy among school-going girls to remain in school; training manual on gender in education; and gender in pre-tertiary education policy for the country. These resources will contribute to tackling the barriers that affect girls' participation in education, such as early marriage and teenage pregnancy.

Safe Schools: As part of improved learning environments in schools, the Safe Schools Resource Pack to address bullying, corporal punishment, and sexual harassment has been completed and field tested, and is expected to be rolled out in 2018-19.

Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC): Through UN support, the social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) strategy (2016-2020), a Communication for Development (C4D) strategy for Education, has gained traction within the education sector, especially regarding right-age enrolment, inclusive education (children with special needs and those with disability), keeping adolescent girls in school, and increasing parental and community engagement. It is yet to be integrated and institutionalised in the education system.

Overview: UN support to Education

The UN supported the Ministry of Education to create an enabling policy environment for all children to access school, with a special focus on inclusion, gender, and out-of-school children; improve quality of Kindergarten (KG) and primary education service delivery. Furthermore, the UN provided targeted support to improve service delivery in selected demonstration districts.

Interventions included:

- Essential resource materials for KG service delivery and classroom instruction were developed and are available and used, including minimum standards for setting up KGs, pre-service and in-service teacher education framework and training modules, child-centred assessment tools, and guidelines for the development of age and grade appropriate supplementary reading materials.
- The Inclusive Education Policy, the Costed Implementation Plan, and Standards and Guidelines were launched in 2016. Select interventions were implemented at the national level, including the development of an in-service teacher training manual, School Health Medical Screening Policy, and community sensitisation. Implementation was initiated in 20 demonstration districts.
- Over 7,750 out-of-school children in seven districts benefited from CBE, and 5,800 were mainstreamed into the formal school system.
- Guidelines and frameworks to strengthen gender equality and adolescent participation in education were identified and developed with plans in place for rolling out in 2018, including prevention of pregnancies among school girls and re-entry of girls; and a Safe School resource pack to address bullying, corporal punishment, and sexual harassment.
- A Communication for Development (C4D) strategy to engage with families and communities to support enrolment, retention, completion, and learning in basic education was developed, and is being implemented as part of the annual back-to-school social mobilisation in 20 demonstration districts.
- Nearly 350,000 girls and boys attending KG and primary school in 20 districts in 2016 and 2017 were reached with pedagogical interventions to promote reading.

Capacity development

System strengthening/institutional capacity: Systems have been strengthened as part of a national and sub-national approach for improved capacity development across the country. Led by the National Teaching Council (NTC), Master, Regional and District Support Training Teams (M/R/DSTTs) have been established and equipped with the skills to train and support early grade teachers at the primary and pre-primary levels.

Through the R/District Training Teams, approximately 8,650 teachers/educators in 2,750 schools have received in-service teacher training on KG across 20 districts. Additionally, 4,200 teachers were trained on the use of school libraries and supplementary readers; and 20 reading festivals were organised, reaching 7,000 learners and community members.

To promote transparency and accountability at both the school and district levels and to enhance the culture of record keeping, data generation, analysis and reporting, the UN supported Government through the mobile school report card (mSRC), using technology for data collection and analysis in real time by head teachers. The innovative tool addresses data gaps on learner performance, and supports results-based planning and monitoring. The app is currently in use in 20 districts

Service delivery

Complementary Basic Education (CBE): As part of the larger CBE initiative of the MoE, the UN supported direct implementation of CBE programmes in selected districts between 2012-17 spanning four and a half CBE academic cycles with the objective to enrol out-of-school children (OOSC) between ages 8-14, support them to learn basic literacy and numeracy, and facilitate their successful integration into formal schools. During the implementation period, 8,500 out-of-school children (OOSC) were enrolled in CBE programme; out of the enrolled children 7,800 completed the programme and 5,800 were successfully integrated into formal schools.

Through the UN efforts, the MoE, via the Special Education Division of the Ghana Education Service, directly implemented Inclusive Education with a focus on screening and early detection, creating awareness on inclusion and inclusive education among service providers, and how to monitor if schools are practicing inclusion, helped to inform the development of the policy. Implementation was expanded to 20 districts between 2015 -2017 to demonstrate at scale as well as distil lessons. Additionally, all 10-regional assessment centres were equipped with assistive devices, including

hearing aids, crutches, glasses, wheel chairs, and basic screening materials (e.g. Snellen chart, tossing rings, drums, tennis balls) as part of the UN's broader initiative to strengthen regional assessment centres and special schools as resource centres for IE. The advocacy around the screening has resulted in closer collaboration between the Ghana Education Service and Ghana Health Service, culminating in the development of the School Health Medical Screening Policy in 2017.

Nearly 350,000 girls and boys attending Kindergarten and primary school in 20 districts were reached in 2016 and 2017 with pedagogical interventions, promoting reading and creating an inclusive environment. 1,325 school libraries were established to promote a culture of reading. Nearly 1,700 teachers and 1,500 education administrators were trained to support early grade reading, planning and monitoring, and inclusive education; and technology was used to develop mobile School Report Cards to strengthen school accountability, and was implemented in 1,800 schools.

Impacts made included increased enrolment and attendance through the provision of food assistance (either cash/in-kind), especially for girls in the three northern regions and in refugee camps. About 30,000 girls in primary 4 to JHS 3 received take-home rations in eight districts in the Northern regions and in two districts in the Volta region in 2015 with WFP support.

Financial support by UNHCR ensured access to basic education in Ampain Refugee Camp. This resulted in the rehabilitation of classroom blocks benefiting 1,000 learners.

Knowledge management

During the UNDAF cycle, the UN supported improving evidence to feed into the development of the Education Sector Plan (2018 to 2030). UNICEF supported a formative assessment on KG delivery in Ghana in 2016. The assessment revealed low availability of KG trained teachers at scale, and the uncoordinated, under-budgeted, and weak functioning of the KG subsystem. Based on the findings, the UN advocated to prioritise pre-primary education in the education sector plan (ESP), and to increase inter-ministerial and partner coordination for improved KG service delivery.

A formative assessment was conducted on the Enhanced School Health Education Programme (SHEP) in 2015. While acknowledging the importance of the issue, the findings and discussions highlighted the unsustainable nature of a standalone and donor supported initiative; which was further complicated due to weak coordination between the implementing

partners (SHEP, Ghana Health Service and participating civil society organisations). In terms of content and methodology, the integration of the most promising practices to integrate health promotion in traditional school subjects, however, the degree to which the different content areas were addressed was often at the discretion of teachers' comfort with issues. Unsurprisingly, information on disaster risk reduction and sexuality education were relatively ignored. The latter is emerging as a key area requiring additional reflection given its importance for adolescent girls and boys.

In 2016 and part of 2017, UNICEF conducted an evaluation of its education programme (2012-17) through a capacity development lens. The findings highlighted that trainings were successful in building skills of individuals in identified areas, such as teaching-learning, districts planning and monitoring, and girls' education; however, were challenged to transform the organisational culture at the district level due to inadequate budgets, weak coordination, limited school-community linkages, and at times high turnover of trained staff. The absence of a monitoring mechanism made it difficult to assess impact beyond trained individuals; and limitations of a cascade model were also evident. These findings informed the design of the new education component of the new Country Programme for UNICEF.

2017 Highlights

- The UN formally concluded its support to the Complementary Basic Education (CBE) programme which targeted out-of-school children in four districts (Krachi East, Nchumuru, Builsa North, and Builsa South). 1,850 children (1,000 boys, 850 girls) between the ages of 8 and 14 enrolled in the final 2016-17 cycle. Nearly 97.5% of the enrolled cohort completed nine months of community-based classes in June; and 93% of these entered formal primary school in the 2017-18 school year. The UN remained an active member of the CBE national steering committee and made contributions to the development of the National CBE Policy.
- Education Sector Analysis for Inclusive Education (IE) piloted; and findings on disability prevalence, data and capacity gaps have strengthened the equity analysis to inform the education sector plan.
- Adolescent girls' education prioritised, including development of guidelines on addressing teenage pregnancy among school-going girls; training manual on gender in education; and gender in pre-tertiary education policy.

- 20 districts implemented Communication for Development activities during school opening, reaching 9,000 stakeholders on right-age enrolment and increased community engagement.
- The draft Safe Schools Resource Pack to address bullying, corporal punishment, and sexual harassment was completed and field-tested in three districts, and is expected to be rolled out in seven regions in 2018-19 school year.

Lessons Learnt 2012-2017

- Need for more focused and integrated programming and clarity on how UN work contributes to the broader national results.
- Need to adopt a capacity-building strategy which goes beyond training, is based on needs assessment, and has an accompanying M&E framework to actually demonstrate the effectiveness of training interventions.
- The UN needs to ensure a more deliberate inter-sectoral approach and encourage multi-stakeholder partnerships, including with civil society organisations, academia, and teacher unions, to strengthen citizen engagement and social accountability.

Relation to the SDGs

Education is explicitly formulated as a stand-alone goal – SDG 4. Numerous education-related targets and indicators are also contained within other SDGs. Education is both a goal in itself and a means of attaining all the other SDGs. It is not only an integral part of sustainable development, but also a key enabler for it.

SDG 4 aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all. Achieving inclusive and quality education for all reaffirms the belief that education is one of the most powerful and proven vehicles for sustainable development. This goal ensures that all girls and boys complete free primary and secondary schooling by 2030. It also aims to provide equal access to affordable vocational training, and to eliminate gender and wealth disparities with the aim of achieving universal access to a quality higher education. Thus, the interrelation of SDG 4 and other goals is clear: SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), and SDG 10 (reduced inequalities).





Presidential candidates signed the “Accra Declaration” on 1 December 2016 (photo by UN Ghana/Juliane Reissig)

Thematic Area 4: Transparent and Accountable Governance

Thematic Area 4 includes the following key areas: institutional capacity building of relevant bodies to ensure the deepening of democracy and institutional reforms; strengthening local governance and decentralisation; enhancing women’s rights and participation in governance; fighting corruption and economic crimes; enhancing rule of law and justice; promoting evidence-based decision-making; managing migration for national development; and developing capacities of key planning institutions, with focus on the long-term development plan visioning and the localisation of the SDGs.

Ghana is known as a beacon of democracy in the sub-region. The country has gone through two successful general elections (2012 and 2016) during the UNDAF period. In 2012, the election results were disputed, and settled through the court, devoid of violence. The 2016 general elections saw a sitting Government handing over peacefully to an opposition party, thanks to strong governance institutions and a resilient peace infrastructure, including the work of national, regional and district peace councils and other peace actors to prevent and mediate violent conflicts.

Ghana continued to perform well in continental rankings but there were also signs of weakness. In the 2017 Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG), Ghana still ranked in the top ten with a score of 65 (out of 100), but over the past decade, it was also found to be the eighth most deteriorated country on the continent in Overall Governance.

Even though there are some systemic weaknesses inherent in the MDAs, the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) continues to produce quality and timely data, and ensures that disaggregated data is available to enhance informed decision-making. Also, the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC), Savannah Accelerated Development Authority (SADA, now Northern Development Authority), MDAs and local governments have improved their capacity, which enables them to prepare development plans, policies and programmes for the attainment of poverty reduction, bridging the inequality gap, and promoting inclusiveness.

Ghana played a key role in the adoption and implementation of the MDGs, as well as participated in the formulation and rolling out of the SDGs. To ensure that data is available for the monitoring of the SDGs, Ghana launched and started implementing the National Forum on Data Roadmaps for Sustainable Development.

Information provided by:

UNESCO, UNDP, UNICEF, UNHCR, ILO, FAO, IOM

Outcome 10: National Institutions on Democracy and Peace

Intended results UNDAF 2012-2017

- Greater institutional capacity of key national bodies to deepen democracy and implement justice sector reforms
- Advancements in local governance and decentralisation
- Greater awareness of women's rights and inclusion of women and youth in democratic processes and local governance
- Strengthened institutions in the national peace architecture and anti-corruption campaign

Key achievements 2012-2017

- Ghana's democracy has been strengthened over the years. The Electoral Commission (EC) has managed a credible biometric voter register and voting system, and an SMS text system to verify voter registration. This led to enhanced transparency at result collation centres at both national and constituency levels. Following an institutional assessment and the development of a 5-year strategic plan, the EC has embarked on critical institutional reform.
- The National peace architecture has become robust particularly in mediation and conflict analysis. This has led to the successful interventions of the National Peace Council (NPC) in four major conflicts, and the signing of Peace Accords contributing to the peaceful running of the elections in 2012 and 2016.
- Justice delivery, especially for the poor and vulnerable, was enhanced with an improvement in quality and access to legal aid services at district level. The number of Legal Aid personnel increased from 40 to 70. Justice sector reforms were implemented which streamlined the operating procedures for all institutions within the criminal justice and legal service sectors.
- Ghana continues to promote women participation in political party affairs and contesting in elections. There is however more to be done to achieve political participation parity.
- Ghana signed the Abidjan Declaration of ECOWAS Member States on Eradication of Statelessness; and worked towards the elimination of child labour through the implementation of the National Plan of Action 1&2.

Significant national achievements 2012-2017

Thanks to a strong peace infrastructure, Ghana continues to be stable in a turbulent sub-region. Two peaceful and successful presidential and parliamentary elections were conducted during the UNDAF period, with a transfer of power from the National Democratic Congress (NDC) to the National Patriotic Party (NPP) in 2016. Progress was made in terms of improving representation and participation of women in decision making at all levels. In 2016, Ghana registered the highest number of women contesting in the election, and a rise, though marginal, of the number of women parliamentarians from 28 in 2012 to 35 in 2016. Additionally, an Affirmative Action Bill is now with Parliament.

Overall, Ghana continued to perform well in continental rankings but there were also signs of weakness. In the 2017 Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG), Ghana still ranked in the top ten with a score of 65.0 (out of 100.0), but over the past decade, it was also found to be

the eighth most deteriorated country on the continent in Overall Governance.

A first for Ghana was the passage of the bill to establish an Office of Special Prosecutor in 2016, a specialised agency to investigate and politically expose cases of corruption involving public officers. Ghana has strengthened key mechanisms in the fight against corruption including the adoption of a 10-year National Anti-Corruption Action Plan (NACAP) that provides the impetus for thorough investigation and prosecution of corruption. Public awareness about corruption has also been enhanced, and a whistle-blower Act provides the avenue to report corrupt practices.

The Government has developed and has been implementing a comprehensive legal and justice sector reform since 2013 to address the constraints affecting the efficient and effective delivery of justice to the citizens. The number of poor and vulnerable that received legal aid services increased from 2,138 (46% women) in 2012 to 10,350 (60.78% women) by end of 2016. Inadequate resources of key institutions such as

the Legal Aid Scheme and the Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ), as well as corruption in the justice sector are some of the constraints hampering effective justice delivery.

UN contributions towards national achievements 2012-2017

Local Government and Decentralisation

The UN contributed to improved participation in governance at local level. Ghana now has a National Framework and a Practitioner's Manual on Popular Participation that ensures that District Assemblies across the country have the necessary tools and guidelines to enable citizens to engage in governance processes. Additionally, the logistical capacity and the service delivery of the Public Relations of Complaints Committee (PRCC) in 20 Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) across all 10 regions was strengthened through the provision of equipment. Over the UNDAF period, 13,747 citizens (42.3% women) participated in the nationwide Governance assessment. Local Accountability Networks (LANets) established in eight districts provided interface platforms which enhanced the rapport between MMDAs and citizens in addressing raised concerns.

The inclusion of Persons with Disability (PWDs) in decision-making processes was enhanced through the training of 130 PWDs from 33 districts within six regions (Central, Eastern, Western, Upper East, Brong Ahafo and Volta) on the district planning processes. The participation of PWDs in the governance process was improved through the creation of platforms for engagement between political parties and PWDs during the 2016 election campaigns. UNDP supported sensitisation of 80 PWDs on the provisions of the new local governance law led to increased awareness on possible entry points for effective engagement with the local assemblies.

Ghana Districts League Table

Produced annually since 2014 by UNICEF and the Ghana Centre for Democratic Development (CDD-Ghana), in collaboration with the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development and the Office of the Head of Local Government Service, the District League Table assesses the level of development across the entire country by ranking all 216 Districts in Ghana by their level of wellbeing. The DLT is the only tool in Ghana that allows stakeholders to track the progress of development across the country to determine which districts are making progress and which are struggling and need greater support. The Table aims to improve

transparency and accountability in national development by making progress public.

In the meantime, the District League Table has been embedded in the national consciousness. Around 90% of stakeholders are now aware of it, and promote its use in national planning (70% indicate they have used previous DLT reports). The UN worked with key stakeholders, including Parliamentarians, to reach agreement on the need to revise the District Assemblies' Common Fund (DACF) formula to improve allocation of local resources, and to consider the use of the DLT to do so.

The DLT has become a national tool for drawing attention to the wide inter-District and intra-Regional inequalities in well-being. It has confirmed that the DACF and other resource allocation frameworks are not meeting equity considerations, and that, overall, resource allocation to MMDAs is woefully inadequate. This has created competition between districts for a more favourable rank on the DLT, which has resulted in improved service delivery at local level.

Supporting the Electoral Process

The UN facilitated constructive discussions with a wide range of stakeholders to provide technical assistance and mobilise resources to support the electoral process and mitigate against identified electoral risks.

To increase coherence between priority needs, UNDP, together with the EU, supported the Electoral Commission (EC) to coordinate a Working Group of Development Partners, key Governance institutions and civil society.

The UN supported the EC in establishing a National Collation Centre and enhancing transparency of the process by providing screens for public viewing in all Constituency Collation Centres (CCCs).

The media was supported to develop a code of conduct for its members, and the capacity of District Electoral Officers was enhanced through election management training as part of the electoral assistance.

Additionally, five of the major Political Parties (NDC, NPP, PNC, CPP, PPP) improved their structural set-up in terms of internal democracy, gender equality and youth engagement. Technical assistance to the parties and the Electoral Commission strengthened the political party regulatory framework and the organisational capacity of the parties to function as institutions of governance while increasing the participation of women and youth in politics.

Addressing Corruption

Ghana strengthened several mechanisms in key sectors to fight corruption. The UN supported consultative processes with the Parliamentary select committee that resulted in the adoption of the National Anti-Corruption Action Plan (NACAP) in 2014. Support for the ongoing implementation of the plan included the set-up of a NACAP Implementation Unit (NISU); the roll-out of the Public Service Integrity Programme to the regions and districts; and the development of an M&E framework.

The ability of key public sector institutions to promote integrity at their work places and report any corrupt action was enhanced through the development and launch of Integrity Compliance Tools such as a Code of Conduct, Gift management policies, and interest disclosure reporting templates.

Additionally, implementation of recommendations of the UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) Ghana country review have resulted in the drafting of three anti-corruption bills (Witness Protection Bill, Conduct of Public Officers Bill, the Whistle-blower Amendment Bill) to further strengthen efforts to fight corruption.

Gender Mainstreaming

Progress was made to improve gender equality and empower women in Ghana.

Consensus was reached among Political Parties and the Media to advocate for the passage of the Affirmative Action Bill, which is meant to improve the participation of women in decision-making processes and in public life. The Bill is currently in Parliament following a UN-supported advocacy meeting.

The percentage of women elected as MPs has increased marginally from 10.9% (2012) to 12.7% (2016), which remains far below the AU Gender Parity quota of 50%. The number of women elected into the district Assembly, on the other hand, continues to decline from 10.1% in 2006, to 7% in 2010, and 4,7% in 2015.

Recognising the significant financial, technical and operational challenges faced by most females seeking office, the UN contributed to building the capacity of female political party and parliamentary candidates.

The UN also promoted the importance of electing more women into Parliament and removing barriers to women's political participation through advocacy campaigns, policy dialogues, institutional capacity strengthening and stakeholder engagement.

Supporting Eradication of Statelessness

Government was supported on key regional initiatives to eradicate statelessness resulting in the signing of the Abidjan Declaration of Ministers of ECOWAS Member States on Eradication of Statelessness, and the adoption of the Plan of Action on Eradication of Statelessness, 2017-2024.

To improve the identification of statelessness in Ghana, the UN concluded a Memorandum of Understanding with CHRAJ to commission a national study on the issue of statelessness in 2016.

UNHCR supported the effective inclusion of populations of concern (refugees and asylum-seekers) in national systems in line with Ghana's obligations under the 1951 Convention relating to the status of refugees.

Additionally, since 2012, UNHCR has promoted the adaptation of basic service delivery to refugees through mainstreaming within national, district and community-based systems and structures in education, health, and social protection.

Rule of Law and Access to Justice

Weak legal framework and institutional capacity hampered the delivery of justice. Support was provided to both right holders and duty bearers. Awareness was created amongst the public on the services provided by the Ghana Legal Aid Scheme (LAS). In 2012, a baseline survey revealed that 79% of respondents were not aware that the vulnerable could access legal aid; in 2015, it reduced to 70%. The capacity of LAS to deliver accessible and quality services to the poor and vulnerable has also been strengthened through the development and implementation of a 5-year strategic plan which included expansion of their services to 15 districts, out of 216. As a result, the number of clients accessing the services of LAS increased from 2,138 (46% women) in 2012 to 10,350 (61% women) by end of 2016.

Peace Building and Conflict Resolution

The UN contributed to consolidating the national peace architecture and peaceful elections by strengthening prevention and mediation mechanisms throughout the cycle, and by improving the technical and operational capacities of the National, Regional and District Peace Councils.

This led to successful interventions in conflicts, like the land dispute in Tafo; and electoral dispute on vote transfer in Asunafo North, South and Sankore; Alavanyo-Nkonya conflict including reviving the Bawku

Inter-Ethnic Peace Committee (BIEPC) and ongoing chieftaincy disputes in Bimbilla.

The support has led to an increased awareness (37%) and trust (64%) in the National, Regional and District Peace Council's ability to prevent and mediate in violent conflicts.

2017 Highlights

- **Peace Building and Conflict Resolution:** With support from UNDP and DANIDA, NPC/RPC intervened in the Bimbilla Conflict, a violent, over a decade long chieftaincy dispute. Although, there have been several interventions previously, in 2017, parties to the conflict, citizens living outside the conflict zone, civil society and Media were all brought together to chart a path to peace. Resulting from this intervention, the feuding parties formed a joint committee that met periodically to actively deliberate on maintaining peace. The media provided free airtime in Bimbilla for weekly peace education by the RPC. Additionally, civil society and NPC/RPC jointly adopted a structured and coordinated approach on how to support mediation in Bimbilla.
- **Local Government and Decentralisation:** The inclusion of Persons with Disability (PWDs) in decision-making and local governance processes was enhanced.
- **Rule of law and Access to Justice:** Over 200 staff of justice sector institutions including Legal Aid Scheme, police, prisons, prosecutors from the criminal and civil divisions of the Ministry of Justice, among others, are now able to work in a systemic way as a result of a training on the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) developed for their respective institutions.

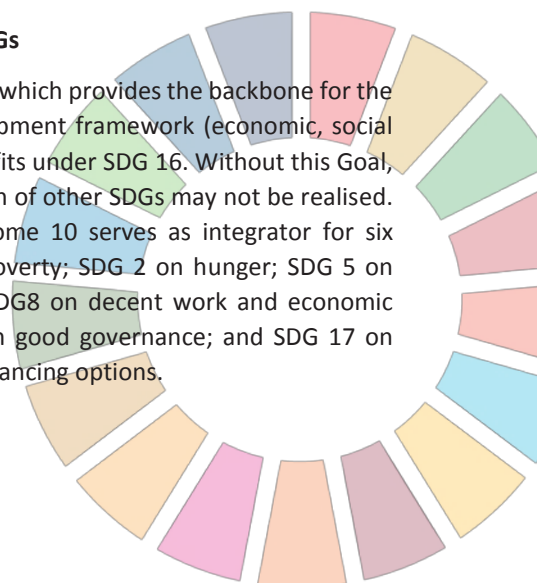
Lessons Learnt 2012-2017

- The UN was unable to mobilise sufficient funds domestically to scale up implementation and achieve planned results fully.
- Although most initiatives were characterised by strong ownership and leadership from Government, insufficient resources were allocated and disbursed to ensure implementation and

sustainability. Even where institutions generated funds internally, the retention policy for most institutions is not adequate to sustain their delivery. For example, implementation of NACAP has been slow due to funding challenges and the weak capacity of the under-resourced Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ) to effectively coordinate and monitor the implementation of NACAP. Policy and advocacy documents yielded limited impact, given inadequate implementation. For example, despite the National Peace Council Act 2011, inadequate funding has been allocated and disbursed to the institution to fully carry out its mandate. The same can be said of independent governance institutions like CHRAJ, NCE, the Electoral Commission etc. as well as other essential institutions like the Legal Aid Scheme whose mandates provide essential services for and protect the rights of the most marginalised and vulnerable.

Relation to the SDGs

Good Governance, which provides the backbone for the sustainable development framework (economic, social and environment) fits under SDG 16. Without this Goal, the implementation of other SDGs may not be realised. To this end, Outcome 10 serves as integrator for six SDGs: SDG 1 on poverty; SDG 2 on hunger; SDG 5 on gender equality; SDG8 on decent work and economic growth; SDG 16 on good governance; and SDG 17 on partnership and financing options.



Further information:

- District League Table Reports
- DLT Monkey survey results
- DLT on Facebook: www.facebook.com/DistrictLeagueTable
- 2017 IIAG Summary <http://iiag.online/>
- APRM 2015 District Governance Assessment Report

Peaceful elections in 2012 and 2016 – a collaborative effort

Peaceful elections, public confidence and participation in elections, and trust in political parties and election results, are key factors of democracies. During the 2012 and 2016 elections, the UN supported Ghana and its leaders to live up to its strong and rich democratic heritage. In both years, peace accords were signed ahead of the elections, demonstrating the commitment of the respective leaders to a peaceful and non-violent process.

In the lead-up to the 2012 parliamentary and presidential election, the UN in Ghana supported a series of confidence-building mechanisms to help avoid violence during the election process. One of these was the “Kumasi Declaration”, a term coined to describe the peace pact signed by all Presidential Candidates of the political parties to ensure violence-free elections. Held under the theme “Promoting Peaceful Elections and Justice: Taking a Stand against Electoral Violence, Impunity and Injustice”, it was jointly organised by the Manhyia Palace, home of the Asantehene, and the National Peace Council, and facilitated by the Institute for Democratic Governance (IDEG).

The signing ceremony was administered by the then-Chief Justice, Her Ladyship Georgina Theodora Wood, and witnessed by the Asantehene, the Chairman of the National Peace Council, and the President of the National House of Chiefs. Two former Presidents, Jerry John Rawlings and Agyekum Kuffour, were present too. Kuffour stated that, throughout his four-decade-long career in Ghanaian politics, he had “never witnessed an event of this nature,” thus underscoring the historical significance of this important milestone in Ghana’s democratic journey. It was seen as a practice worth emulating in other African countries, where elections still remain very divisive events on the political agenda. A photo essay to document the event was created.

Similarly, four years later, the Presidential Candidates of the 2016 elections signed the Accra Declaration, and thus confirmed their commitment to ensure a peaceful and open electoral process – before, during and after election day.

The High-Level Meeting was organised by the National Peace Council. H.E. Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, President of Liberia and current Chair of ECOWAS, Dr. Josephine Ojiambo, Deputy Secretary-General of the Commonwealth, and Dr. Mohamed Ibn Chambas, Special Representative of the UN Secretary General for West Africa and the Sahel (UNOWAS), on behalf of the international community, as well as Prof. Emmanuel Asante, Chairman of the National Peace Council (NPC), Togbe Afede XIV, President of the National House of Chiefs, and Hon. Lady Chief Justice Georgina Theodora Woode, witnessed the signing ceremony.

H.E. Ellen Johnson Sirleaf addressed specifically the women and youth: “(...) we say to you peace is in your hands. You will need to take charge of the process that ensures that the record of Ghana remains as it is. We look to you to uphold that tradition, we look to you to protect it.”

The signing of the Peace Accords were key interventions to ensure a peaceful election process. Several joint UN/ECOWAS/AU missions, led by Dr. Mohamed Ibn Chambas, the Secretary-General’s Special Representative for West Africa and the Sahel, throughout 2016, convened stakeholders to discuss and resolve electoral concerns. The UN also promoted the active participation of women and youth in the electoral process, the Women’s Situation Room during the election, as well as convened policy dialogues.

The Peace Accords contributed to peaceful, transparent, credible elections in Ghana, and enhanced Ghana’s role as a beacon of democracy in the Region.



Kumasi Declaration 2012 (Photo: UNESCO / Carl Ampah)

Outcome 11: Data for Evidence-based Planning and Decision-making

Intended results UNDAF 2012-2017

- Improved production of reliable and timely data by GSS and key MDAs
- Improved capacity of policy-makers to use data in evidence-based planning and monitoring wellbeing of all social groups
- Enhanced planning processes and implementation monitoring of medium-term frameworks
- Partnerships facilitated with Ghanaian Diaspora to support socio-economic development

Key achievements 2012-2017

- Ghana initiated mechanisms for monitoring development outcomes, including: the development of BaSIS as the district level tool for monitoring sanitation interventions and processing of household and community data; and the testing and customisation of a farm-based modular 10-year survey programme (AGRIS – Agricultural Integrated Survey) for monitoring development goals and policy improvement in the agricultural sector.
- Ghana has produced quality and timely survey data which has provided the basis for planning and evidence-based decision-making. These include the Ghana Demographic and Health Survey 2014 (GDHS 2014); Ghana Living Standards Survey (GLSS 6 for 2012/13); and Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2014 and 2017.
- Ghana continues to prepare medium-term frameworks, the development of planning and M&E guidelines for local government, and MDAs for the preparation of district and sector plans; and monitors the attainment of the development plan goals through Annual Progress Reports, and MDGs/SDGs Reports.
- Ghana played a key role in the processes leading to the formulation and adoption of the SDGs, and works to ensure that the SDGs are mainstreamed in development plans, advocated for, and data is produced for their monitoring and reporting.
- However, Ghana still has challenges in the production of administrative and disaggregated data as well as having the required capacity to develop, implement and monitor development plans.
- Ghana launched a comprehensive National Migration Policy and initiated mechanisms to improve migration data collection as well as design policy recommendations to regulate the remittance market.

Significant national achievements 2012-2017

Over the UNDAF period, Ghana made the following achievements regarding data, M&E and planning:

Major surveys made available disaggregated socio-economic as well as health data for planning and evidence-based decision-making. These included the 2012/2013 Ghana Living Standard Survey; the 2014 and 2017 Ghana Health and Demographic Survey and Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS); the Agriculture Census; and the Integrated Business Establishment Survey Phase II.

The implementation of the SDGs requires the availability of timely, quality and disaggregated data. To this end, the Government has launched a data roadmap to strengthen Ghana's capacity to produce and use administrative data. In addition, key government agencies have worked with the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) to develop templates for the collection and

production of administrative data for tracking the implementation of the SDGs.

On a biannual basis, Ghana prepared and launched MDGs reports, and has started to prepare a similar, first report for the SDGs. These key reports reflect on the status of MDGs/SDGs implementation in the country.

To ensure inclusive and coherent development for a prosperous country, Ghana ensured the preparation and implementation of a 4-year medium-term development framework on a timely basis. This framework also informed the sectoral and district plans and served as a basis for local level M&E. Another milestone is the preparation and presentation of the President's Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies (2017-2024) to Parliament.

UN contributions towards national achievements 2012-2017

Data

The National Forum on Data Roadmaps for Sustainable Development was launched in April 2017, and the implementing of the roadmap has started, building on the recently completed National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDS), and the mapping and alignment exercises that were carried out within the National Statistical System (NSS) to engage data producers and users to define a more coordinated way forward. To further ensure that adequate quality data is available for the monitoring and reporting on the SDGs, support was given to the review of administrative data collection templates for all data collecting institutions in the national statistical system. This is to ensure that an additional administrative data is collected for the monitoring of SDG implementation.

The UN supported the strengthening of the capabilities of the GSS to produce more relevant, disaggregated data of the highest quality for planning, policy formulation, monitoring and evaluation of development programmes for inclusive growth, as well as for the domestication of the MDGs and now the SDGs. This led to the undertaking of key surveys and the production of data, such as the Ghana Demographic and Health Survey 2014 (GDHS 2014), which provided valuable information on the demographic, economic and social characteristics of households as well as on governance, peace, and security dimensions; and the Ghana Living Standards Survey (GLSS 6 for 2012/13), which was critical for assessing progress on the MDGs and informing the construction of a new basket for the re-basing of the Consumer Price Index in September 2014. Also, the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys 2014 and 2017 provided key national data on children's health, and the Integrated Business Establishment Survey Phase II was carried out.

To boost data collection and access, the UN facilitated the signature of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on migration data harmonisation and sharing among key Ministries and government agencies engaged in the generation of migration data. To this end, the National Migration Data Management Strategy was developed to provide a common platform for migration data collection and sharing.

In addition, the UN supported the Ghana Immigration Service (GIS) HQ and the four major entry points (Kotoka International Airport, Aflao, Paga and Elubo) with

equipment to enhance the capacity of the GIS to effectively and efficiently capture and manage data.

Monitoring and Evaluation

To effectively track progress of development goals and improve policies in the agricultural sector, the UN supported the GSS and the Ministry of Food and Agriculture to test and customise a farm-based modular 10-year survey (AGRIS). The survey aimed to accelerate the production of disaggregated data on the technical, economic, environmental and social dimensions of agricultural holdings. The UN also supported the Northern Development Authority to develop an M&E framework and to facilitate the monitoring of development results in northern Ghana. The UN continued to provide M&E tools and mechanisms to Government in support of WASH for the development and operationalisation of BaSIS, a district-based tool for monitoring sanitation interventions with in-built provision for processing household and community data.

Based on quality data collected by the MDAs, NPDC prepared Annual Progress Reports (APRs) to assess the implementation of the medium-term development frameworks. The UN supported the monitoring and reporting of the MDGs on a bi-annual basis.

Evidence-based policy and planning

The UN provided technical support to the NDPC and the Ministry of Planning to contribute to the preparation of the President's Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies (2017-2024), which was presented to Parliament and includes a section on international development frameworks, where issues of coherence with SDGs are addressed.

Support was rendered to SADA to refocus its work after a difficult take off, and to bridge the development gap between the poorer north and the richer south. A one-stop-shop to facilitate easier access to data to inform planning and coordination was launched. This effort laid the grounds for the preparation of a masterplan, to which the UN provided technical input, highlighting the challenges and opportunities available at the Northern Ecological Zone of Ghana to serve as a ready-to-go-to source for investment information, and to accelerate inclusive growth and transformation for the poorer part of the country.

With the UN's consistent support, NDPC, MDAs and MMDAs have developed, implemented, monitored and evaluated National, Sector and Local Level Medium-Term Development Plans, Policies and Programmes for

poverty reduction, bridging inequalities, inclusive socio-economic growth as encapsulated in the country's Medium-Term Development Frameworks (GSGDA II). This resulted in the district planning and the composite budget guidelines now having templates/charts of accounts for planning, budgeting and reporting on basic sanitation at the District level. However, in the annual evaluations of the MTDP it was noted, amongst others, that the country's M&E capacities at all levels, its institutional and policy collaboration and coherence, and participatory decentralised planning and budgeting are still weak; and therefore need to be strengthened.

Key institutional capacities were built to utilise data produced for evidence-based planning. The staff of the GSS, for instance, has gone through multivariate analysis and poverty analysis training, which proved useful in the preparation of the first ever Ghana Poverty Report (2014) that was carried out with data from the GLSS 6 survey. On a broader scale, the UN established the first-ever national research network (Ghana Inclusive Development Research Network – GIDRN) in partnership with the University for Development Studies. Over 100 research teams have submitted requests to participate in the network.

Migration for Development

To manage the negative consequences and reap the benefits of migration, the UN supported the development of the Ghana National Migration Policy and of remittances policy recommendations aimed at developing a regulatory framework to manage remittances in Ghana through the IOM Development Fund (IDF). Furthermore, to enhance evidence-based policy-making in the migration spectrum, a comprehensive Migration Profile for Ghana was drafted, reflecting current migration issues in the country.

To enhance healthcare delivery, the UN facilitated that Ghanaian diaspora experts deploy cutting-edge ICT healthcare management tools, such as the Hospital Management Information System (HMIS), as well as CCTV, internet facilities and telephony to the Korle-Bu Teaching Hospital and other regional hospitals.

2017 Highlights

Key achievements in the final year of implementation of the UNDAF were remarkable as far as development planning and data were concerned:

- **Data:** The launch of the Data Road Map Forum geared towards the production of administrative data, and the development of templates to collect

such data-sets across agencies for the tracking and reporting on the SDGs.

- **M&E:** development and operationalisation of BaSiS tool for monitoring sanitation interventions with in-built provision for processing household and community data at the district level; the testing and customisation of a farm-based modular 10-year survey (AGRIS) to track progress toward development goals and build on improving policies in the agricultural sector; support to NDPC and Ministry of Planning to prepare and develop the President's Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies (2017-2024).
- **Evidence-based Policy and Planning:** support to NDPC and the Ministry of Planning to develop the President's Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies (2017-2024).

Lessons Learnt 2012-2017

- A mix of up-stream and down-stream programming facilitates the relevance of the UN at the Government and the citizenry level. Partnerships with CSOs positions the organisation well to involve and seek the participation of marginalised groups including the youth in key development decisions.
- Strengthening UN coordination of support on data through the UN Data Group has provided the impetus for quality disaggregated data production for the monitoring and reporting on the SDGs.
- Communication and sharing of information amongst agencies fosters synergies and inspires the creation of joint programmes.

Relation to the SDGs

Data and planning for development results is core to the implementation of the SDGs. It is directly related to SDG 16, on effective governance, which requires data, and SDG 17, on partnership, which requires that data be shared openly to aid accountability.

Further information:

- Ghana's Data for Sustainable Development Roadmap Forum: [concept note](#)
- [2014 Demographic and Health Survey](#)
- [Ghana Living Standards Survey Round 6 \(GLSS 6\), Main Report](#)
- [Civil Registration and Vital Statistics System in Ghana, Report on the Comprehensive Assessment](#)
- [Ghana launches Ghana Commodities Exchange \(GCX\) project to Boost Agriculture](#)



High-Quality Data to support Ghana to achieve SDGs launched

In April 2017, the [SDG Data Roadmap Forum](#) was launched to strengthen Ghana's capacity to produce and use administrative data for the successful implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS), in collaboration with the SDGs Implementation Coordination Committee led by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC), with support from the [Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data \(GPSDD\)](#) and UNDP, with guidance and inputs from the UN Data Group.

The data forum defined a coordinated process for bringing data users and producers together to address data challenges and take advantage of opportunities to increase the production of data, access to data and use of quality data for the SDGs.

The forum brought together over 130 stakeholders from government, civil society, the private sector, as well as a range of experts and participants from selected countries to share experiences and explore ways to better tackle data gaps, including the use of spatial data, and increase the production of disaggregated data.

Participants also explored ways to engage civil society not only as data users but also as data producers to make use of administrative data for monitoring, and foster an enabling environment that meets the concerns facing both users and producers of data.

In his keynote address, H.E. Dr. Mahamudu Bawumia, Vice President of the Republic of Ghana, affirmed that country-level commitments to the SDGs will not be feasible without fast-tracking the data revolution to provide the right information at the right time that is universally accessible to all.

"Ghana's attainment of its SDGs will be critically underpinned by a robust data regime that is collectively supported by all partners, including the private sector, academia, NGOs, bilateral and multilateral institutions in a harmonised manner," he said.

The UN System plays a vital role in providing support for the implementation of the SDGs as well as the data and indicators used to track progress at global, regional and national levels.

The SDG Data Roadmap Forum is built on previous and ongoing support by the various UN agencies for strengthening the national statistical system in Ghana as well for undertaking surveys, strengthening administrative data, and making it useful for decision-making.

The UN Data Group brings together the work of the UN System and provides fora for coordination of such support as well as for knowledge sharing, collaboration on data issues and promoting new and innovative ways of collecting and using data.

It is currently chaired by UNDP which is an active representative on the multi-stakeholder advisory committee that was established to steer the data roadmap forum and provide oversight of the implementation of the SDG data roadmap going forward. The initiative has enabled Ghana to play an active leadership role both at home and in global fora related to data and the SDGs. The Vice President now serves on the advisory board of the GPSDD.



Panel at SDG Data Roadmap Forum, from left to right: Susan Ngongi, UN Resident Coordinator a.i.; Claire Melamed, Executive Director, Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data; Dr Mahamudu Bawumia, Vice President of Ghana; Mr. Baah Wadieh, acting Government Statistician; and Mr. Nii Moi Thompson, Director General, NDPC. (Photo source: SDG Data Ghana, twitter: <https://twitter.com/sdgdataghana>)

Cross-Cutting Themes

Human Rights

The UN system at country level is mandated to support Member States in meeting their human rights commitments, facilitating their reporting on human rights mechanisms, and following up on the recommendations from those mechanisms.

In 2016, the UNCT carried out a human rights assessment to identify the groups at particular risk of not having their basic human rights recognised or protected. Based on extensive consultations with national human rights experts, the Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ), and civil society, the assessment identified groups at risk of facing violence or discrimination, in particular lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LGBTI) persons, underage sex workers, intravenous drug users, and the prison population.

In its report to the Human Rights Council Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) in August 2017 (Ghana's third in the four-year cycle through which UN Member States report to each other on their progress on human rights), the GoG committed to continue progress across a broad range of human rights issues, including protecting the rights of children, women and workers; promoting gender equality and combatting domestic and gender-based violence; ending child marriage, child labour and human trafficking; and protecting the rights of migrants, refugees, persons with disabilities, detainees and prisoners.

The UN facilitated dialogue between the Ghana Human Right NGOs Forum, an independent platform of human rights NGOs, and the Ministry of Justice, through which NGO representatives called for further action to promote gender equality; legislation on the right to information; protection from violence and discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation; enactment of provisions already legislated to protect the rights of children and persons with disabilities; meeting commitments to protect the rights of refugees and migrants; expansion of quality health care treatment for the mentally ill; countering stigmatisation and promoting access to treatment for HIV/AIDS; and scaling up efforts to ensure the rights of all to education, health care and access to administrative justice.

Throughout the UNDAF period the UN has supported the development of laws and plans to give effect to the main international Conventions promoting gender equality and women's empowerment. This has included calling for reducing persistent gaps in women's access

to credit and land, and participation in decision-making and electoral processes. Of particular note has been the UN's work with cultural leaders to eradicate harmful traditional practices such as early and forced marriage and domestic violence, and to work also with security and social services to end child labour, smuggling of migrants and human trafficking.

The UN Gender Team (UNGT) and the Joint UN Team on AIDS (JUTA) take a rights-based approach in their work, including advocating and providing technical support for gender equality, the empowerment of women and girls, access to quality maternal and child health care services and HIV treatment, and freedom from stigma and discrimination for persons with HIV/AIDS. Work on sustainable urban development provided opportunity for UN Habitat, UNDP and others to advocate for the right to adequate housing and the rights of slum-dwellers. UNHCR, in partnership with IOM, led work throughout this period to advocate for Ghana's ratification of UN Conventions on statelessness in line with the Global Action Plan to End Statelessness by 2024, bolstered by the ECOWAS-led Banjul Plan of Action adopted in May 2017. Progress on this legal framework would boost other efforts, such as mitigating effects of climate change and strengthening institutions for conflict resolution, to protect the rights of nomadic pastoralists and reduce conflict with local communities.

The UN's work to expand public understanding of human rights, and their centrality to the 2030 Agenda, included documenting human rights concerns, providing objective analyses, training security services on meeting the rights of children, migrants and refugees, and calling for sustainable financing of human rights institutions that have proven effective, such as CHRAJ, the National Peace Council, and Legal Aid.

Going forward, Ghana has committed to establish a permanent National Mechanism on Reporting and Follow-up, which will expand the all-of-government engagement in implementing human rights commitments and in preparing future reports to UN Human Rights bodies. The Dakar office of the OHCHR is supporting this effort, and is sharing good practices from other countries. The UN Country Team will continue to work with the Ghana Human Right NGOs Forum and the Government on agreeing and implementing an Action Plan for follow-up to the 2017 UPR Recommendations.

Gender

Gender equality and women's empowerment has been recognised as a catalyst for economic growth and development. The United Nations in Ghana supports national and international efforts to address gender equality issues and eliminate gender-based discrimination and violence. The UN's work on gender is coordinated by the inter-agency UN Gender Team (UNGT), which comprises gender focal points from a dozen UN agencies. The UNGT is led by a member from an agency and championed by a Head of Agency.

Ghana's Constitution guarantees equality before the law and prohibits discrimination against any person on any ground, including gender, race, colour, ethnic origin, religion, creed or social or economic status. Ghana has committed to ensuring gender equality by signing and ratifying key international and regional protocols and instruments. However, challenges that need to be addressed include inadequate access of women to productive resources such as finance, land, modern technology and know-how, low participation in decision-making, persistent harmful traditional practices such as witch camps, early marriage, Female Genital Mutilation, and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV).

Through the implementation of its UNDAF, the UNCT has worked with the GoG, the private sector and CSOs to close the gender gap and address some of these challenges. Overall, Ghana has achieved some modest gains. Notable among these is the adoption of the National Gender Policy in 2015. The subsequent development of a costed Action Plan/Strategic Implementation Plan to guide its implementation has facilitated resource allocation and the mainstreaming of gender in national development plans. Other examples include the launch of the First National Strategic Framework on Ending Child Marriage in Ghana (2017-2026); the development of a five-year Girls' Education Strategy; the Adolescent Pregnancy Strategy, and the SGBV Protocol and Codified Handbook.

The Country Gender Assessment of the Agriculture and Rural Sector and the development of a Gender-Based Violence Database and Training manual have improved the data and evidence base for policy implementation and evaluation of results.

To increase women's participation in decision-making and to encourage their political engagement, the UN supported five main political parties (CPP, NDC, NPP, PNC, PPP), through advocacy, capacity building and development of gender policies. This contributed towards increasing the number of women

representatives in Parliament from 28 (10.2%) in 2012 to 35 (12.7%) in 2016 out of 275 parliamentary seats.

The UN and its partners expanded the Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP) programme to include poor pregnant women and infants under one year of age, known as LEAP 1000. This has contributed to reductions in maternal mortality, malnutrition and stunting among children in extremely poor households. Another major initiative has been to improve the health of adolescent girls and help them stay in school through tackling the high prevalence of anaemia.

Fighting anaemia & keeping girls in school

Of the two million girls in Ghana between 15 and 19 years, one million are anaemic. Anaemia occurs when there is a low count of red-blood cells or haemoglobin in the blood, leading to constant fatigue, tiredness, headaches and dizzy spells. During menstruation, adolescent girls have a greater need for iron and folic acid in the blood. Adolescent girls who do not eat foods that replenish these often find it difficult to keep up with lessons, and makes them unable to partake in physical activities.

To address this issue, UNICEF and the Ghana Health Service put in place measures to help adolescent girls perform better in school by launching the GIFTS: Girls' Iron Folic Tablet Supplementation. The GIFTS initiative is the first of its kind on the continent, and provided free iron and folic acid supplementation to menstruating girls between 10 and 19 years.

With funding from the Korean International Cooperative Agency (KOICA), the first phase of the programme has begun in four of ten regions (Brong Ahafo, Northern, Upper East, Volta); the programme will reach 360,000 girls in junior and senior high schools and vocational and training institutions, and 600,000 girls beyond these institutions. Funding from KOICA also helped to train 4,500 teachers and 3,000 health workers to implement the programme, which includes education on nutrition and health for adolescent boys and girls, parents and community members, taking into consideration age and gender-specific needs.

A 15-year old student at Tsurpoke Tota Basic School reported progress in her ability to study after receiving the iron tablets: "Now I have more energy, I eat better and my menstrual cycle is regular and painless."

2017 Highlights

Results from UN support to **Girls' Education & Adolescent Reproductive Health initiatives** include:

- MoGCSP's roll-out of the Adolescent Pregnancy Strategy, a strategic plan including an implementation framework and recommendations to address adolescent pregnancy and reproductive health issues;
- the education sector's efforts to prevent teenage pregnancy and support re-entry for teenage mothers in schools through the development of a module for training Girls' Education Officers and a resource pack on "Safe Schools" including training materials for teachers;
- development and roll-out of a basic package on dignified Menstrual Hygiene Management titled "Be Amazing! Period," reaching over 32,500 students in 100 schools, of which over 15,200 were girls; and,
- training for staff from the Girls' Education Unit of the GES on promoting girls' education and coordinating girls' education interventions.

Results from UN support to **Data Management and Reporting** include:

- improved case handling and data management by personnel of the Domestic Violence and Victim Support Unit (DOVVSU) of the Ghana Police Service, through the development and roll out of the Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) Protocol and Codified Handbook; and,
- enhanced collection and analysis of SGBV data across the country through linking DOVVSU Districts and Divisional level offices to the national DOVVSU Online Data Management System, launched in 2016, and greater ability of 207 trained police officers to produce accurate, reliable institutional data to underpin SGBV interventions and advocacy.

Results from UN support to **Breaking Gender Stereotypes in Education** include:

- increased awareness and interest of girls to study science-related courses in secondary schools as a result of support to the Girls Education Unit to organise science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) clinics for 1,000 primary and junior high school girls in three districts of Ghana; and,

- increased ability of 102 key stakeholders in the educational sector to integrate issues related to diversity, anti-discrimination and gender equality in their planning and curriculum as a result of training on Diversity and Gender Classroom Activities in Basic Schools, with the aim to prevent gender-based violence in schools in the medium-term, and address discrimination and gender stereotypes in Ghanaian society in general in the long-term.

Results from UN support to **Increasing Women's Participation in Decision-Making** include:

- strengthened draft Affirmative Action Bill to improve women's participation in decision making, through a series of reviews by key stakeholders, including two select committees of Parliament.

Furthermore, the UNGT supported national and international campaigns and cooperated with MoGCSP and other partners to raise awareness of gender issues and to call for gender equality at the occasion of International Women's Day and 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence, amongst others. In 2015, 2016 and 2017, for example, the UNGT collaborated with various stakeholders on successful social media campaigns calling to end violence against women and girls.

Going forward, the UN in Ghana will continue to support the country to deliver on its commitment to promote gender equality and women's empowerment, and to achieve SDG 5. This will include acting on lessons learned, such as: the extent to which a strong coordinating capacity of the national gender machinery impacts on mainstreaming gender across sectors in the country; how interventions that specifically target men and traditional authorities are key to breaking down gender stereotypes; and the importance of comprehensive implementation of policies, plans, strategies and frameworks that have been put in place to address gender equality and women's empowerment in Ghana.

Humanitarian Assistance

Over the UNDAF period, the UN in Ghana provided technical and financial support to NADMO on disaster management. Several UN Agencies were on the frontline in supporting response to emergencies such as floods, cholera, Ebola Viral Disease, H1N1 flu, and fall army worm infestation of farm crops. The primary focus of UN support was to strengthen national coordination mechanisms and contingency planning. This included simulation exercises to improve disaster preparedness and response capabilities. The UN Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA, Dakar) has been a key partner in the UNCT's technical support to NADMO.



OCHA coaching of NADMO staff

During the outbreak of the Ebola Virus Disease in West Africa, the GoG requested UN assistance to support its National Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) Preparedness Plan. A joint project was launched at the end of 2014 with support from the Government of Canada, on two prongs: social mobilisation and risk communication, led by UNICEF, and health system preparedness in terms of surveillance, infection prevention, and case management, led by WHO. Following the UN intervention, Ghana's progress in preparedness as per the WHO EVD Preparedness Checklist improved from 27% in November 2014 to 64% in October 2015. As the risk of the epidemic subsided in the sub-region, the project activities shifted to assessment of national preparedness and response mechanisms for Public Health Emergencies more generally. A report on the assessment was vetted and validated by the National Technical Coordination Committee in November 2016 and subsequently published. Its findings and recommendations are also intended to inform government's policy formulation and strategic planning on public health emergencies.

In the aftermath of a devastating flood and fire event in June 2015, a south-south knowledge-sharing workshop was organised by NADMO with support from the UNCT

in October 2015. OCHA facilitated knowledge-sharing from other countries, in particular from the UNCT in Mozambique, on how to strengthen emergency preparedness and response coordination. This intervention resulted in the alignment of the national technical coordination mechanisms with the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Cluster Approach and the updating of the National Contingency Plan, incorporating lessons learned from the June disaster.

In 2016, the UNCT and NADMO conducted a simulation exercise to test the preparedness of Government, UN and humanitarian actors to respond to urban flooding. The exercise highlighted key gaps in the national contingency plan, and the need to develop Standard Operating Procedures to ensure that the many relevant agencies could implement their responsibilities under the plan at national and local levels. Similarly, at the regional and district levels, the UN supported NADMO in establishing early warning systems and conducting simulation exercises on water contamination, chemical spillage, flood and bushfires.

The UNCT strengthened its Inter-Agency Working Group for Emergencies (IAWGE) and partnership with NADMO on disaster prevention and response preparedness. The IAWGE is co-chaired by a UNCT member, co-chaired by an NGO member, and championed in the UNCT by a Head of Agency. The IAWGE Contingency Plan for floods is aligned with the National Plan and guides the IAWGE's response to potential flood emergencies and addresses appropriate humanitarian needs and protection requirements during a crisis. It has developed a composite tool box of checklists, standard operating procedures, and a common quick assessment tool to improve the efficiency of coordinated UN response to an emergency.

Humanitarian concerns have been integrated in the development of the UNDSP 2018-22. Work on disaster risk reduction is included under the Results Area on the Environment. Furthermore, the cross-cutting priority on resilience aims to improve the sustainability of development investments in WASH, urban development, agriculture, and renewable energy. A particular concern is to support NADMO in raising resources to improve its ability to implement contingency plans and to strengthen disaster prevention measures in the face of climate change and anticipation of greater frequency of extreme weather events.

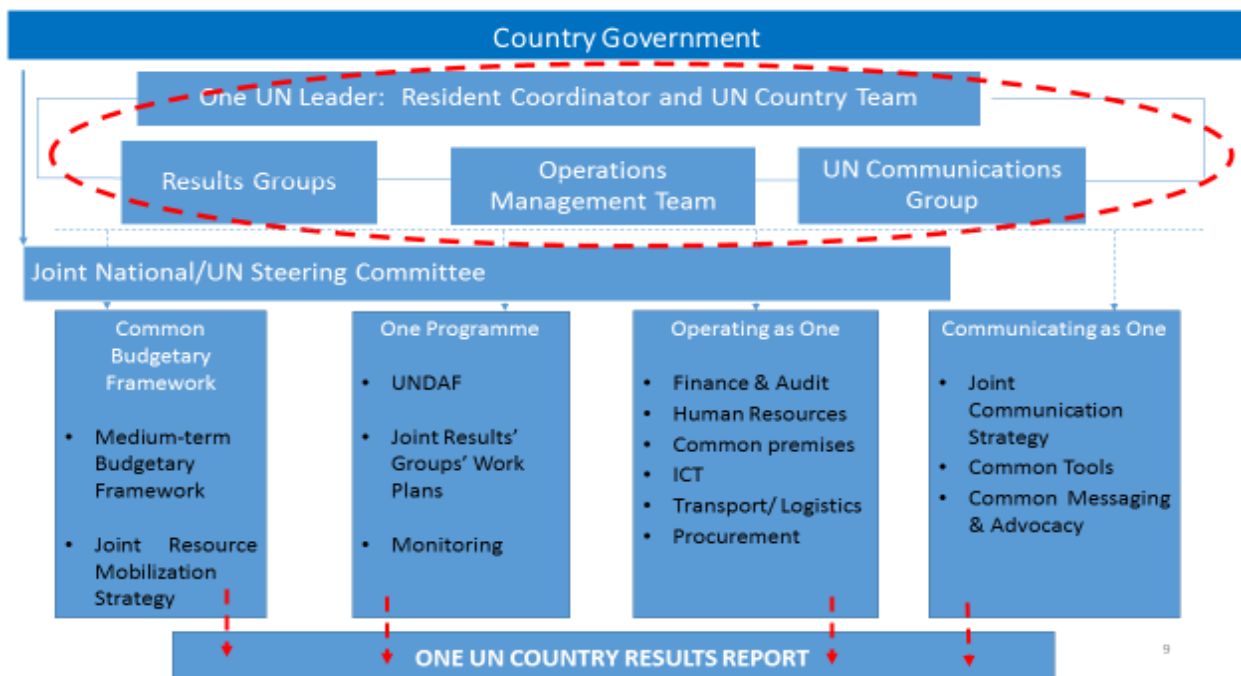
UN Delivering as One

In planning and delivering their work, the 20 UN Agencies that comprise the UN Country Team take a “*Delivering as One*” approach. The agreement to use this approach was made with the GoG in January 2012, prior to the launch of the UNDAF 2012-2017. *Delivering as One* aims to enhance the efficiency, effectiveness and relevance of the UN to assist Governments in achieving their development goals. It is also intended to reduce overall operating costs by harmonising practices and achieving economies of scale.

Delivering as One comprises five pillars: *One Programme* (the UNDAF), *One Leader* (through the UN Resident Coordinator and the Heads of Agencies in the UNCT), a *Common Budgetary Framework* for acting on the agreed One Programme, *Operating as One* for efficient businesses practices, and *Communicating as One* to deliver coherent messages about the work of the UN in Ghana.

The generic institutional makeup of *Delivering as One* for UNCTs at the country level is depicted below. In Ghana, this structure has been supplemented by cross-agency working groups on Gender, HIV/AIDS, and emergency prevention and response. In 2017, an additional cross-cutting working group was established, UN Data, to build coherence in the UN’s support on generating, disseminating and using data and statistics.

Information on the One Programme has been shared throughout this report, the list of UNCT members is shared in Annex 1, and the financial reporting on the Common Budgetary Framework is presented in Annex 4. The remainder of this section provides information on the two other pillars: Communications and Operations



9

Communicating as One

The UN in Ghana has long seen the value of Communicating as One to enable coherent messaging and advocacy on its work and ensure the strategic positioning of the UN in Ghana.

In 2015, the UN Communications Group (UNCG) prepared a Joint Communication Strategy to guide actions in the final years of UNDAF implementation. It responded to the findings of a broad stakeholders' survey on views of UN work in Ghana, which revealed a poor understanding of the role of the UN in the country. Nearly 80% of the sample surveyed believed that the UN worked mainly in health, while one third were under the impression that the UN builds infrastructure, such as schools and roads. The Communications Strategy set out to raise the profile of the UN and improve the public's awareness of the UN's role in Ghana.

During the UNDAF period, the MDGs came to an end and segued into the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Thus, a key mission of the UNCT was to increase the general public's awareness of the SDGs in terms of what they mean for the people of Ghana and how the public and CSOs can play a critical role in implementing them and in holding Government accountable to meet its SDG commitments. The UNCG established important partnerships with the CSO Platform on the SDGs in Ghana to expand outreach of information on the SDGs. The Platform is an umbrella organisation of 150 national CSOs that seeks to coordinate efforts in achieving the SDGs in Ghana. The booklet published jointly by the CSO Platform and the UNCT, *The Sustainable Development Goals in Ghana: Why they matter; How we can help*, is being used in local communities, including in several local languages, to raise awareness and suggest practical ways to achieve

the SDGs. The UNCG, through the UN Information Centre in Accra, brings this message directly to educational institutions.

The UNCG works closely with the media to expand awareness of UN partnerships in Ghana. The Group supported the Ghana Journalists Association's annual awards in 2013. Efforts to enhance media capacity and to orient journalists on UN activities and on the SDGs included SDG trainings in 2016 and 2017 with the Media Foundation for West Africa.

Commemoration of international UN Days provided opportunity to highlight the important work of the UN and to showcase Ghana's role as a UN Member State. UN Days celebrated jointly with the GoG focused attention on UN key messages, including at the occasion of International Women's Day (8 March), International Day of UN Peacekeepers (29 May), United Nations Day (24 October) and 16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence (November-December).

The UNCG developed a social media strategy for the UNCT, which guides communication through the UN's Facebook and Twitter presence in the country. The UN Ghana website was relaunched in line with UN standards and is now accessible at www.gh.one.un.org. It provides easier access to news and information on the work of the UN in Ghana, collectively or through coordinated efforts of the individual agencies.

Going forward, the UNCG will continue to work with the UNCT to broadcast the UN's contribution to Ghana's domestication and attainment of the 2030 Agenda, and with key partners in Civil Society and the Media to enhance understanding and visibility of UN partnerships in Ghana.



Operating as One

The Operations Management Team (OMT) brings together Operational Managers of all UN Agencies working in Ghana. The OMT's goals are to increase efficiency and ensure quality of services to all members of the UN Country Team. Organised in working groups on human resources, procurement, information technology (ICT), etc., over the UNDAF period, the OMT helped agencies lower operation costs and avoid duplication of effort. A secretariat dedicated to the coordination of the operational activities of the OMT was created in June 2011 under the leadership of the UNCT and the direction of the Resident Coordinator.

In order to reduce duplication of functions and administrative and transaction costs, the Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review (QCPR) of the UN System by the UN General Assembly 2013-2016 recommended all UN systems to accelerate harmonisation efforts of business operations. In response, in 2016, the UNCT in Ghana initiated the development of a Business Operations Strategy (BOS). The BOS is the UN system's good practice to reduce operation costs for all agencies at the country level through achieving economies of scale. It also provides an easy-to-use monitoring, evaluation and reporting system to manage joint operations. As such, the BOS is an essential tool to strengthen the linkages between business operations and programme delivery within the context of "Delivering as One."

The development of the BOS began with learning from UNCTs' practical experience elsewhere, and particularly benefitted from knowledge-sharing by OMT colleagues from Rwanda through several missions to Ghana. The Ghana BOS became a key agenda item and task for the OMT in 2017, and was completed and signed for implementation in 2018.

It has also been realised that in this era of budget cuts and the need for efficiency in operations, it is imperative that robust cost cutting initiatives not only focus on

bottom line impact but also on ensuring high quality of goods and services procured by the UN. The new BOS identified 22 services which are common to all UN agencies and thus areas where common agreements could increase UN bargaining power, to the benefit of lower costs for higher quality of services. Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) will be used by each lead agency in developing Long-Term Common Agreements in these 22 service areas, beginning in 2018, in alignment with the new One Programme, the UN Sustainable Development Partnership 2018-2022.

The Human Resource working group was created in 2014 to harmonise common recruitment, and meet common needs of agencies. The working group shares information on qualified candidates in recruitment processes and periodically reviews and updates UN local consultancy rates. The group organised the first ever pre-retirement seminar for UN staff members in 2017, covering retirement procedures and financial and psychosocial preparedness. The working group is creating a recruitment database and developing an improved UN orientation booklet.

In support of the UNCT's efforts to improve internal communication, the inter-agency ICT working group established a One UN Info Bank, a platform to be used as a repository for sharing documents with all UN staff in Ghana. The group provided costed options to the UNCT and then worked with agencies to ensure all staff has access. The platform is live, with directories dedicated to each DaO working group and UNDAF/UNSDP results team, as well as provides access to information on the UN Clinic, the Staff Association, security updates, and emergency contingencies.



Conclusion and the way forward

Conclusion and the way forward

In 2017, the UNCT developed the successor to the UNDAF 2012-17, the *UN Sustainable Development Partnership* (UNSDP), to guide UN partnership in Ghana from 2018 through 2022. The UNSDP was designed first, to reflect the emerging priorities of the Government, including the localisation and implementation of the SDGs; second, to act on the lessons from the UNDAF and the findings of the UN human rights assessment; and third, to strengthen *Delivering as One* in anticipation of reforms agreed by the UN General Assembly to make UNCTs better fit for the purpose of supporting Member States achieve the 2030 Agenda.

The *Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies* (CPESDP) 2017-2024 identified a “new direction” for national development in creating “the conditions for the Ghanaian private sector to propel growth and create ample employment opportunities, especially for the youth” (CPESDP, page xv). The direction of “Ghana beyond aid” for self-reliant growth, to break out of the “mind-set of dependency,” is to be founded on creating the conditions for private sector innovation, industrialisation, and job growth.

In 2016, the UNCT carried out a Common Country Assessment (CCA) to identify persistent underlying challenges to social and economic development in Ghana. The consultations for the CCA revealed four interrelated “root challenges”: (1) persisting inequalities in access to quality health, education and justice services across social groups and locations; (2) low productivity in agriculture and industry, with continued reliance on exporting raw agricultural and mineral resources; (3) the burgeoning cohort of young people entering the workforce, which could accelerate economic development if they find opportunities for quality education and decent work, and could threaten social stability and loss of human capital to migration if they do not; and (4) environmental degradation and poor sanitation which threatens public health and undermines sustainable growth in forestry, mining, fisheries and agriculture.

The CCA also pointed out that in these and other critical policy areas, the most difficult challenge has been in the actual implementation of policies and development plans. Great efforts to devise policies and programmes, typically through extensive consultation among stakeholders, languish in the implementation stage due to financial constraints, lack of coordination mechanisms, and weakness of accountability. Going forward, the UN’s value added to Ghana as a LMIC will increasingly be in terms of supporting institutional capacities to implement, enforce and assess the impact of policies, programmes and regulatory frameworks and in promoting domestic resource mobilisation and investment in development.

The planning process for the UNSDP was based on consultations with key Government bodies, in particular with the Ministry of Planning, the Ministry of Finance and the National Development Planning Commission. The title for the new UN programme for Ghana, “sustainable development partnership”, reflects the conviction that the goal of UN work should be to support SDG attainment, and that the nature of UN work in Ghana is essentially one of partnership. Consultations about the CPESDP informed the drafting of the UNSDP Results Areas and Outcomes. Revisions were made based on inter-ministerial consultations, resulting in the signing of the UNSDP by the Minister of Finance, the Minister of Planning and UNCT members on 13 June 2018. The consultation period provided opportunity for information-sharing on the human rights foundation of the UN One Programme and on the human rights commitments made by the GoG in the Human Rights Council in 2017.

The UNSDP takes as its central tenet supporting the Government’s commitment that economic growth be inclusive and sustainable. The CPESDP recognises a vibrant private sector as a necessary but not sufficient condition for sustainable inclusive growth. The UN welcomed the inclusion of national goals to improve public services, protect the environment, strengthen participatory democracy and improve public sector efficiency and transparency in the CPESDP.

To be inclusive and equitable, private sector-led growth must address the four underlying challenges to sustainable development identified in the CCA. This requires reversing the trend of growing disparities – in governance, economic opportunities, and public services; moving from informality and low productivity to competitiveness along value chains; transitioning from environmental degradation to sustainable development of natural resources and a resilient built-up environment; and profiting from a demographic dividend by providing better education, training, employment and entrepreneurship opportunities for young people.

In terms of content, the UNSDP comprises four Results Areas to support implementation of the Policy Areas in the CPESDP, which in turn align closely to the 2030 Agenda (table below). Indicators, for benchmarks and targets, within

these Results Areas have been chosen to the maximum extent possible from the SDG indicators and targets prioritised by Ghana in order to align efforts under the 2030 Agenda priority. Across the four Results Areas, UN work will also contribute to meeting six cross-cutting priorities that reflect UN values and national priorities: human rights, gender equality, HIV/AIDS, data for development, resilience, and youth development.

Correspondence across 2030 Agenda, CPESDP and UNSDP		
2030 Agenda	CPESDP Policy Areas	UNSDP Results Areas
Prosperity	1) economic development	1) Shared prosperous economy
People	2) social development	2) Social investment in people
Planet	3) environment, infrastructure and human settlements development	3) Protected and safe environment
Peace	4) governance, corruption and public accountability	4) Inclusive, accountable governance
Partnership	5) Ghana’s role in international affairs	

In terms of implementation, the UNSDP sets out specific ways to strengthen *Delivering as One*. This responds to findings of the UNDAF evaluation (2016) that, while the work of the UN had been well aligned with national development priorities, utilisation of the UNDAF itself was low, especially among government institutions, and that there was a need to improve the harmonisation of UN delivery of work in Ghana.

In response, the UNSDP sets out three levels of harmonisation with the Government and stakeholders.

First, UNSDP implementation oversight responsibility will be carried out through the High-Level Ministerial Committee for the SDGs (HLMC), established by the President in September 2017, comprising 15 Ministers and chaired by the Minister for Planning. This will anchor UN work firmly in national strategies to achieve the SDGs through Ghana’s national development plans.

Second, UNSDP implementation will be promoted through the architecture set up by the GoG to guide overall development partnerships, whose centrepiece is the set of *Sector Working Groups*. These groups are chaired by Ministers, and are designed to bring together development partners and UN Agencies to discuss sector development strategies, harmonise support, and avoid duplication and gaps.

Third, strategic priorities agreed at the highest level (in the UNSDP and the HLMC) will be operationalised through annual joint work plans agreed between Ministries and the set of UN Agencies working with them.

Delivering as One will thus be strengthened in terms of broadening understanding of UN partnerships and accountability at inter-ministerial and Ministerial levels. These mechanisms provide important opportunities for the UN to demonstrate the value of coordinated approaches - across Ministries and across UN partners.

Going forward, these innovations will position the UNCT in Ghana to meet expectations for UNCTs to be better able to help countries implement their SDG strategies, as called for in the 2016 Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review on UN operational activities. In response, the UN Secretary-General drafted a set of reforms and consulted on them widely in 2017, which were subsequently adopted (*UN General Assembly Resolution on the Repositioning of the UN Development System*, 31 May 2018). The reforms aim to improve governance, accountability, and Government ownership of UN work at the country level, to adapt UN modalities to country circumstances (from emerging-crisis to higher middle-income), to strengthen the *One Programme* as “the most important instrument for UN planning and implementation in each country in support of 2030 Agenda,” and to reduce operational costs through more harmonised practices and common premises.

These reforms underscore the mandate of UNCTs to continue to take a human-rights up front approach in their support to achieve the SDGs. The bedrock principles of the Agenda 2030 to leave no one behind, reach first those that are furthest behind, realise gender equality, and ensure access to justice for all are embodied in the UNSDP 2018-2022 to achieve Ghana’s national development priorities.

Annexes

Annex 1: UN Country Team in Ghana

Over 20 UN agencies, organisations and funds work in Ghana, together delivering the priority programmes of support agreed with the Government of Ghana under the UNDAF. The team works together, supported by the leadership and coordination of the UN Resident Coordinator, to support economic and social development, democratic institutions, peace, human rights and resilience to crises. Efforts in many of these areas are supported through cooperation with key international and regional organisations working in Ghana.

UN Offices in Ghana (UN Resident Agencies):

Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) works to raise levels of nutrition and standards of living, to improve agricultural productivity and food security, and to better the conditions of rural populations.

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) mobilises financial resources to improve productivity along agricultural value chains, leading to better food production and nutrition.

International Organisation for Migration (IOM) works to help ensure the orderly and humane management of migration and to promote international cooperation on migration issues.

Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) is an innovative partnership of 10 UN Agencies and the World Bank that leads and inspires the world to achieve a shared vision of ending the AIDS epidemic by 2030.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) works with Governments and people at all levels of society to transform development, eradicate poverty and reduce inequality, strengthen governance and peacebuilding, and support climate and disaster resilience.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) promotes education for all, cultural development, protection of the world's natural and cultural heritage, press freedom, and communication.

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) promotes the right of every woman, man and child to enjoy a life of health and equal opportunity, and aims to ensure that "every pregnancy is wanted, every birth is safe, every young person's potential is fulfilled, and every girl and woman is treated with dignity and respect."

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has a mandate to safeguard the rights and well-being of refugees worldwide, and to lead and coordinate international action to protect refugees and resolve refugee problems.

United Nations Information Centre (UNIC) is the local office of the UN Department of Public Information, one of a network of 63 offices around the world that share the United Nations story with local populations, bringing the UN closer to the people it serves.

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) is mandated to advocate for the protection of children's rights, to help meet their basic needs and to expand their opportunities to reach their full potential.

United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) promotes the industrial advancement of developing countries through technical assistance, advisory services, and training.

United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) helps expand the ability of its partners to manage projects, infrastructure and procurement in a sustainable and efficient manner.

United Nations University Institute for Natural Resources in Africa (UNU-INRA) supports African Governments and institutions to promote the sustainable management of the continent's natural resources through research, capacity development and policy advice.

World Food Programme (WFP) is the food aid arm of the United Nations system. WFP works to help prevent hunger, improve nutrition, meet emergency food needs and promote world food security.

World Health Organisation (WHO) coordinates programmes aimed at solving health problems and the attainment by all people of the highest possible level of health; it works in areas such as immunisation, health education, and the provision of essential drugs.

UN Agencies with project offices/collaboration in Ghana (UN Non-Resident Agencies)

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is widely known as the world's "Atoms for Peace" organisation within the UN family. The agency works with its Member States and multiple partners to promote the safe, secure and peaceful use of nuclear technologies.

International Labour Organisation (ILO) promotes rights at work, encourages decent employment opportunities, enhances social protection and strengthens dialogue on work-related issues.

International Maritime Organisation (IMO) works to improve international shipping procedures, encourages the highest standards in marine safety, and seeks to prevent marine pollution from ships.

United Nations Office for Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) is the part of the United Nations Secretariat responsible for bringing together humanitarian actors to ensure a coherent response to emergencies, and to promote crisis prevention and preparedness.

United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)'s mandate from the UN General Assembly is to "assist developing countries in the development of their economies by supplementing existing sources of capital," promoting Inclusive Finance and Local Development Finance in particular through microfinance and savings programmes.

United Nations Environment is the leading global environmental authority that sets the global environmental agenda, promotes the coherent implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development within the United Nations system and serves as an authoritative advocate for the global environment.

United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT) is mandated by the UN General Assembly to promote socially and environmentally sustainable towns and cities with the goal of providing adequate shelter for all.

United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) is the principal human rights official of the United Nations. OHCHR supports the work of the UN human rights mechanisms, including the treaty bodies established to monitor State Parties' compliance with core international human rights treaties.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) was established to assist the UN in providing a coordinated, comprehensive response to the interrelated issues of illicit trafficking in and abuse of drugs, crime prevention and criminal justice, international terrorism, and political corruption.

UN Women is the UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women. A global champion for women and girls, UN Women was established to accelerate progress on meeting their needs worldwide.

Other International Organisations

African Development Bank (AfDB) spurs sustainable economic development and social progress in its regional member countries, thus contributing to poverty reduction, through mobilising and allocating resources for investment and providing policy advice and technical assistance to support development efforts.

International Finance Corporation (IFC) is an international financial institution which offers investment, advisory, and asset management services to encourage private sector development in developing countries. The IFC is a member of the World Bank Group.

International Monetary Fund (IMF) facilitates international monetary cooperation and financial stability, and provides a permanent forum for consultation, advice, and assistance on financial issues.

The World Bank Group provides loans and technical assistance to developing countries to reduce poverty and advance sustainable economic growth.

Annex 2: National Policies, Strategies, Plans, Legislation 2012-2017

Policy	Key Ministry / GoG Agency	Status 2014-2017				UN support
		Being developed	Pending approval	Adopted	Being implemented	
Adolescent Health Service Policy and Strategy (2016-2020)	GHS/MoH			2016	✓	WHO, UNICEF
Affirmative Action Bill	MoGCSP		✓			UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP
Animal Health Legislation	MoFA			2016		FAO
Children's (Amendment) Act, 2016 (Act 937)	MoGCSP			2016	✓	UNICEF
Country Mining Vision	Minerals Commission	✓				UNDP
Diet, Nutrition and Physical Activity Strategic Plan	MOH			2015	✓	WHO
E-Waste Bill	MESTI/EPA			2016	✓	UNOPS, UNDP, UNEP
Early Warning System Master Plan	NADMO			2015	✓	UNDP
Ebola Case management guide	MOH			2014	✓	WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA
Family Planning Costed Implementation Plan (GFPCIP) 2016-20	MOH/GHS/NPC			2015	✓	UNFPA
Five Year Strategic Plan for Department of Social Welfare and Department of Community Development	MoLGRD, MOGCSP, OHLGS	✓		2017		UNICEF
Five Year Strategic Plan for the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection	MoGCSP			2016	✓	UNDP, UNFPA, UN inter-agency Gender Team
Five Year Strategic Plan on Adolescent Pregnancy	MoGCSP	✓				UNFPA
Gender and Agriculture Development Strategy II (updates 2004 Policy)	MoFA			2015	✓	FAO
Ghana Agricultural Investment Plan 2018-2022	MoFA	✓				FAO
Ghana AIDS Commission Act	OoP, GAC, MoH, MoGCSP, MoLG			2016		UNAIDS, UNDP, JUTA
Ghana Health Financing Strategy and Implementation Plan	MOH			2014	✓	WHO
Ghana Health Sector Common Management Arrangement for implementing HSMTPD II	MOH			2014	✓	WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA
Ghana Health Sector Monitoring and Evaluation Framework	MOH			2014	✓	WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNAIDS
Ghana Livestock Development Policy and Strategy	MoFA			2016	✓	FAO
Ghana Obstetric Fistula Prevention and Management Strategic plan (2017-2021)	GHS/MOH			2017	✓	UNFPA
Health Commodity Supply Chain Master Plan (2015-2020)	GHS/MOH			2015	✓	UNFPA
High Quality Cassava Flour (HQCF) inclusion policy	MoFA		✓			FAO
Inclusive Education Policy	MoE/GES			2015	✓	UNICEF, WFP

Justice for Children Policy	MoGSP, MoI, MoJAG			2015	✓	UNICEF
Legal Aid Commission Bill	LAC/MOJAGD			2018		UNDP
Locate, Test, Treat and Retain Policy	MOH			2016	✓	WHO
Maternal and Neonatal Tetanus Sustainability Plan	MOH			2015	✓	WHO
Measles and Rubella Elimination Strategic Plan	MOH			2015	✓	WHO
Ministry of Education HIV and AIDS Policy	MOE			2014		UNESCO
NADMO Restructuring Bill	MoI			2016	✓	UNDP
National Adolescent Reproductive Health Policy	NPC/GHS			2016	✓	UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, UNAIDS
National Alcohol Policy	MOH			2015		WHO
National Child and Family Welfare Policy	MoGCSP			2016	✓	UNICEF
National Climate Change Master Plan	MESTI			2015	✓	UNDP
National Climate-Smart Agriculture and Food Security Action Plan of Ghana (2016-2020)	MoFA			2016	✓	FAO
National Drinking Water Quality Management Strategy	MSWR			2015	✓	UNICEF
National Employment Policy	MoELR			2015		ILO
National Evaluation Policy	Ministry of M&E, NDPC	✓		2017		UNICEF
National Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) Policy (revised version)	MOH			2016		UNICEF, WHO
National Food Safety Action Plan	FDA/GSA		✓			WHO, FAO
National Food Safety Policy	FDA/MOH		✓			FAO/WHO
National Framework for Child Online Protection Initiative	MoC			2017	✓	UNICEF
National Gender Policy	MoGCSP			2016	✓	UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP, UNAIDS
National Health Promotion Policy	Ministry of Health		✓	2017		UNICEF/WHO
National HIV and AIDS Anti-Stigma Strategy	MOH			2017	✓	UNAIDS, UNDP, Joint UN Team on AIDS (JUTA)
National Housing Policy	MWRWH			2015		UN-HABITAT
National Integrated Strategic Plan for Public Health Events of International Concern (2015-2019)	MOH/Veterinary Services, NADMO		✓			WHO
National Labour-intensive Public Works Policy	MoLGRD			2015	✓	ILO, World Bank
National Mechanisation Policy [agriculture]	MoFA		✓			FAO
National Medicines Policy	MOH		✓			WHO, UNDP
National Migration Data Management Strategy	MoI			2016	✓	IOM

National Newborn Health Strategy and Action Plan (2014-2018)	MOH			2014	UNICEF
National Nutrition Policy	NSDC, MOH, MoFA, MoGCSP		✓		WFP, FAO, UNICEF, WHO
National Plan of Action for the Elimination of Human Trafficking in Ghana 2017-2021	MoGCSP, Mol			2017	UNICEF
National Policy on Migration	Mol			2016	IOM
National Population Policy	NPC		✓		UNFPA
National Quality of Care Strategy	MoH			2016	UNICEF, WHO
National Slum Upgrading and Prevention Strategy	MLGRD			2017	UN-HABITAT
National Social Protection Policy	MoGCSP			2016	UNICEF, ILO, WFP, UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNHCR
National standards and guidelines for Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in Health Care Facilities	MOH			2016	UNICEF
National Strategic Framework on Ending Child Marriage	MoGCSP			2016	UNICEF
National Strategic Plan on HIV and AIDS 2016-2020	GAC, MoH			2016	UNAIDS, JUTA
National Strategy for Household Water Treatment and Safe Storage in Ghana	MSWR			2014	UNICEF
National Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan EPRP	MSWR/ NADMO			2014	UNICEF, WHO
Network of Teachers and Educational Workers in HIV and AIDS, GHANA (NETEWAG) Strategic Plan	MOE			2014	UNESCO, ILO, UNAIDS
Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Plan for Africa (PMPA): Ghana Business Plan	NDPC, MoTI, MoH, MoFARI, MoST			2014	UNAIDS, UNIDO, WHO
Policy and Implementation Guidelines for the National School Health Screening Programme	MoE/GES and MoH/GHS		✓		UNICEF
Policy and Strategy for Quality Assurance and Patient Safety in the Health Sector	MOH		✓		WHO
Policy on Antimicrobial Use and Resistance	MOH/MoFA			2017	WHO, FAO
Protect the Goal Strategy	GAC			2015	UNAIDS
Renewable Energy Master Plan	MoE/En.Com		✓		UNDP
School Feeding Policy	MoGCSP			2015	WFP
Tobacco Control Regulations Act	OoP, GAC, MoH, MoGCSP, MoLG			2016	WHO
Universal Salt Iodisation Strategy III	MoTI, MoH			2016	UNICEF
Water Sector Strategic Development Plan	MWRWH			2014	UNICEF

Annex 3: Ghana MDG Achievement Status

(Source: Government of Ghana and UNDP, *Ghana Millennium Development Goals, 2015 Report*, September 2015, pg. 86-87)

		STATUS		
GOALS	INDICATORS	Achieved	Not Achieved, but Significant Progress	Not Achieved
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger				
- Halve the proportion of people below the national poverty line by 2015	1. Proportion below extreme poverty (national basic food needs) line (%)	✓		
	2. Proportion in overall poverty (national basic food and non-food needs) line (%)	✓		
	3. Poverty gap ratio			✓
	4. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption			✓
- Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people	1. Growth of GDP per person employed		✓	
	2. Employment-to-population ratio		✓	
	3. Proportion of employed people living in extreme poverty		✓	
	4. Proportion of own account and contributing family workers in total employment			✓
- Halve the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	1. Food security and prevalence of underweight, stunting and wasted children	✓		
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education				
- Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	1. Net and gross enrolment ratios in primary education		✓	
	2. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary	✓		
	3. Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, women and men		✓	
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women				
- Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015	1. Ratio of girls-to-boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education	✓		
	2. Share of women in wage employment in non-agricultural sector			✓
	3. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament			✓
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality				
- Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate	1. Under-5 mortality rate		✓	
	2. Infant mortality rate	✓		
	3. Proportion of one-year-old children immunised against measles		✓	

Goal 5: Improve maternal mortality				
- Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	1. Maternal mortality ratio			✓
	2. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel		✓	
- Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health	1. Contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR)		✓	
	2. Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit)		✓	
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases				
- Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	1. HIV prevalence among the population aged 15-24 years		✓	
- Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it	1. Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs		✓	
- Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	1. Proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bed nets		✓	
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability				
- Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss	1. Proportion of land area covered by forest			✓
- Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water	1. Proportion of population using an improved drinking water sources	✓		
- Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to basic sanitation	1. Proportion of the population using an improved sanitation facility			✓
- By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	1. Proportion of population with access to secure housing			✓
	2. Proportion of urban population living in slums			✓
Goal 8: Global partnership for development				
- Address the special needs of the Least Developed Countries (LDCs)	1. Official development assistance (ODA) Receipts by Government of Ghana as a percentage of GDP		✓	
	2. Programme aid as a percentage of total ODA		✓	
- Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term	1. Public debt as a percentage of GDP		✓	
	2. Debt servicing as a percentage of exports of goods and services		✓	
- Make available the benefits of new technologies in cooperation with the private sector	1. Telephone lines per 100 population		✓	
	2. Cellular users per 100 population	✓		
	3. Internet users per 100 population		✓	

Annex 4: Financial Reporting 2012-2017

This annex provides an overview of UN expenditures for UNDAF programme implementation over the entire programme cycle (2012 to 2017). UN agencies' financial resources come from the following three main sources:

- **Core resources** are provided to UN Agencies by member States and are subsequently allocated by headquarters to country offices to cover core programmatic functions.
- **Non-core resources** are raised by UN Agencies for specific programmes or projects, agreed between Agencies and a member State. These may be the results of resource mobilisation efforts at country, region or headquarters levels.
- **Joint programme resources** are provided through a pooled funding mechanism. They are the result of one more financial partners funding a specific programme or project, which is then implemented by two or more UN Agencies at the country level.

Collectively, over the 2013-2017 implementation period, the UN spent just over US\$ 331 million in delivering the One Programme, or UNDAF. Of this, just over US\$ 78 million was expended in 2017.

Table 1 below shows the breakdown of expenditures by UNDAF thematic areas and outcomes. These expenditure figures include core and non-core resources. They do not, however, include overhead costs.

Additionally, the figures do not include loans made by the UN International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) to the Government for investment in agricultural productivity and value chain development, amounting to some US\$ 68 million during this reporting period, of varying duration up to 2020. Also, UNOPS began operations in Ghana in 2015, and as it was not part of the original UNDAF commitments its expenditures have not been including in this accounting. UNOPS expenditures for constructing maternal health facilities amounted to some US\$ 3.317 million in 2016-17.

Table 1: Expenditure by Thematic Area and by Outcome

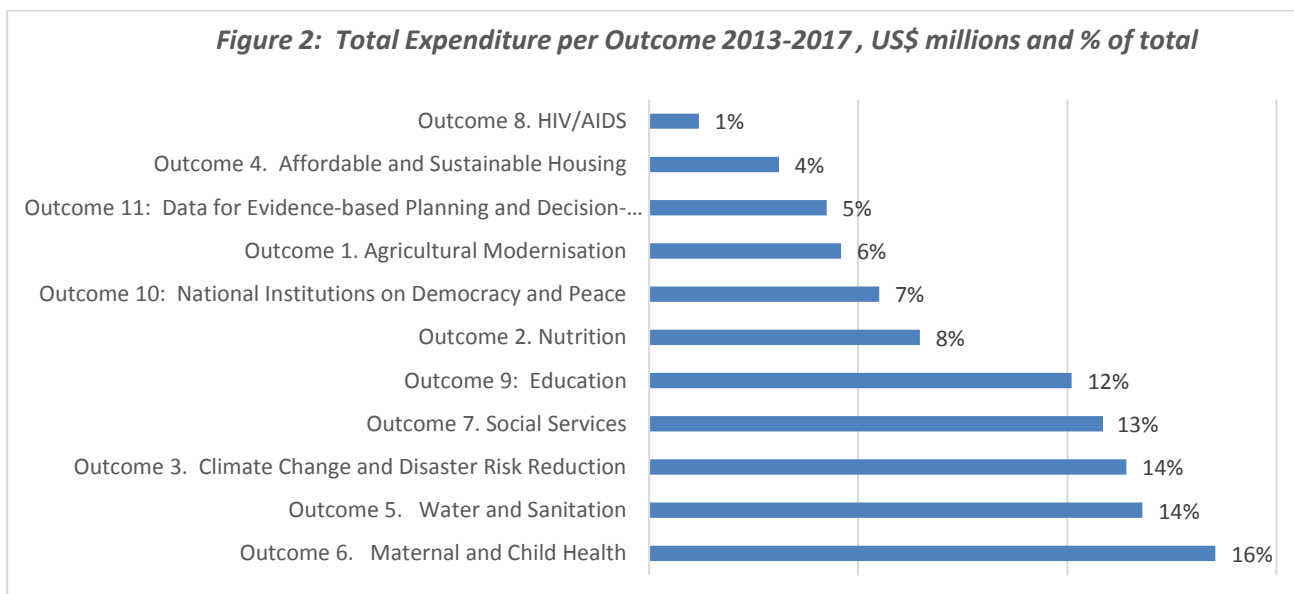
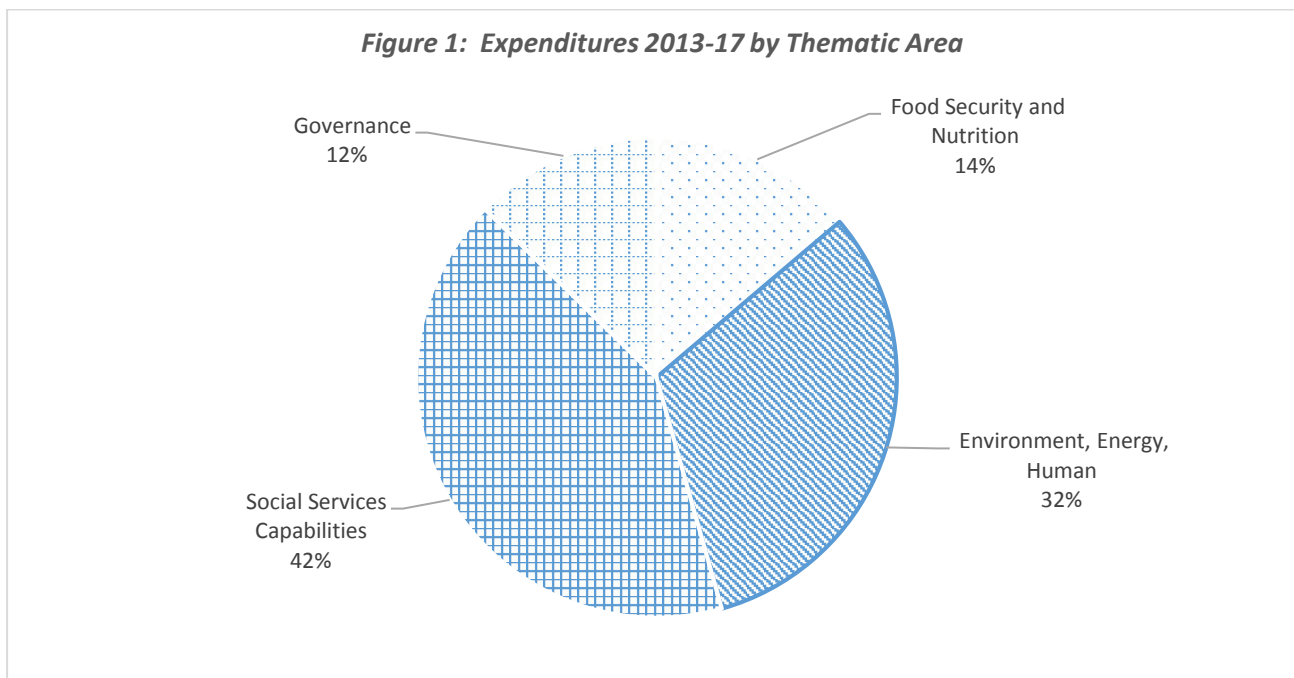
Thematic Area	Outcome	Expenditure US\$											
		2013 *		2014 -15 #		2016		2017		Total 2013-2017			
		Outcome	Thematic Area	Outcome	Thematic Area	Outcome	Thematic Area	Outcome	Thematic Area	Outcome	Thematic Area		
1. Food Security and Nutrition	1. Agricultural Modernisation	1,973,143		5,307,036		4,154,713		6,929,513		18,364,405			
	2. Nutrition	2,847,836	4,820,979	9,765,546	15,072,582	4,242,452	8,397,165	9,027,636	15,957,146	25,883,470	44,247,878		
2. Sustainable Environment, Energy and Human Settlements	3. Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction	6,846,264		19,421,378		6,513,957		12,861,378		45,642,977			
	4. Affordable and Sustainable Housing	2,317,562		6,651,148		1,199,388		2,240,903		12,409,001			
	5. Water and Sanitation	5,086,116	14,249,942	11,706,210	37,778,736	16,379,660	24,093,005	14,021,263	29,123,544	47,193,249	105,245,227		
	6. Maternal and Child Health	8,816,507		27,970,649		10,706,574		6,681,475		54,175,205			
3. Human Development and Productive Capacity for Improved Social Services	7. Social Services	7,373,894		13,830,083		12,308,693		9,907,757		43,420,427			
	8. HIV/AIDS	-		3,265,380		758,653		749,572		4,773,605			
	9. Education	7,286,887	23,477,288	18,237,319	63,303,431	7,030,121	30,804,041	7,893,059	25,231,863	40,447,386	142,816,623		
4. Transparent and Accountable Governance	10. National Institutions on Democracy and Peace	2,317,562		8,033,761		7,659,759		3,989,477		22,000,559			
	11. Data for Evidence-based Planning and Decision-Making	520,887	2,838,449	7,468,348	15,502,109	5,215,682	12,875,441	3,776,292	7,765,769	16,981,209	38,981,768		
Total			45,386,658		131,656,858		76,169,652		78,078,325		331,291,493		

*Data reported in UNDAF Annual Report for 2013. Expenditures were not reported for 2012.

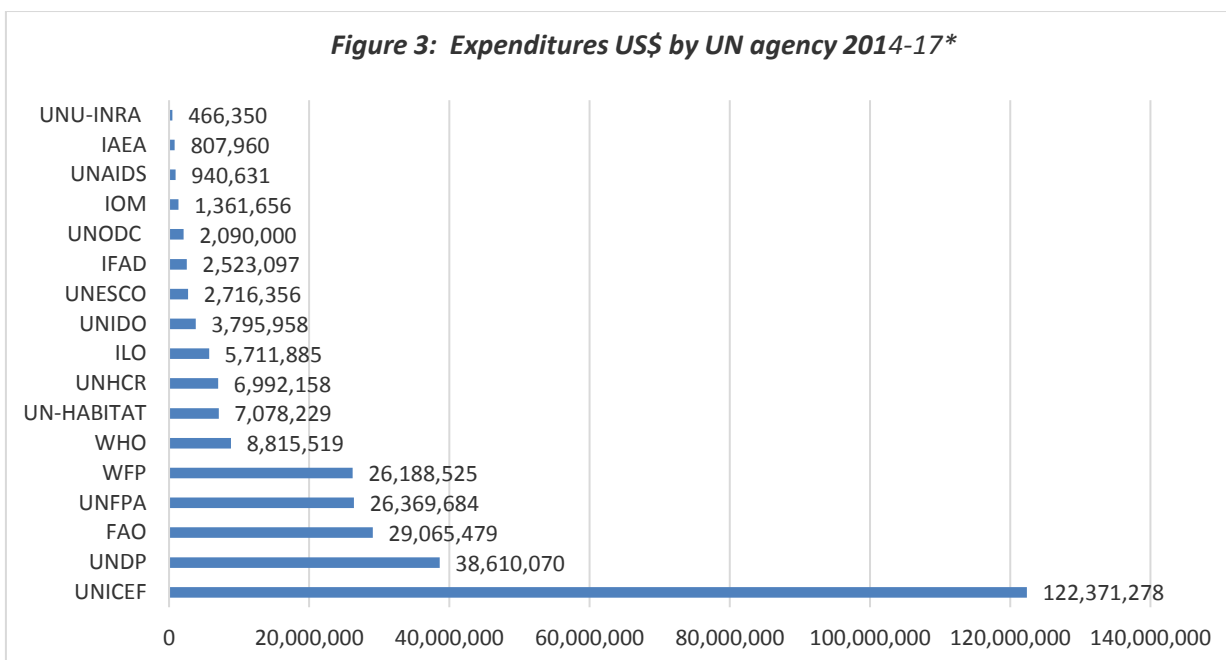
**2013 data not available for Outcome 8.

Data updated from UNDAF Annual Report for 2014-15

The following figures summarise cumulative expenditures by Thematic Areas (Figure 1), Outcomes (Figure 2), and UN Agencies (Figure 3).



*Note: Figure for Outcome 8 HIV/AIDs, expenditure is for 2014-2017.



*Data by Agency incomplete for 2013 and so summary here is from 2014.

Table 2 below compares actual expenditures to the estimate in 2012 of the total resources that would be required to fully fund the activities anticipated under all the outcomes. A total of US\$ 520 million was estimated as this requirement. Against this, UN agencies expected to be able to commit some US\$ 284 million, leaving a gap of some US\$ 237 million. This gap represented the priority for resource mobilisation, jointly and by individual UN agencies.

UNDAF implementation was extended for an additional one year, ending December 2017. Actual expenditures recorded in this period for UNDAF implementation totaled US\$ 331 million. This represents 117 per cent of what UN agencies estimated they would be able to devote to work in Ghana over the original 4-year UNDAF period, 2012-16. However, this means that total expenditure on UNDAF implementation amounted to only 64 per cent of the total amount original requirement estimated, US\$ 520 million.

Table 2 also indicates that distribution of funding shifted to reflect changing circumstances and priorities in Ghana, including addressing MDG achievement gaps and SDGs in 2017. They also reflect areas of congruence, or not, with the priorities of Development Partners with respect to Ghana and to multilateral development investments.

Planning for the next *One Programme*, the **UN Development Sustainable Partnership** (UNSDP 2018-2022) has taken into account new UN guidelines for the common budgeting, following the principles for *Delivering as One*, as well as the implications for ODA for Ghana as a LMIC. Resource mobilization strategies will feature individual and joint-Agency programmes financed with development partners as well as innovative financing mechanisms through partnerships with the private sector and through South-South cooperation.

Table 2: Actual expenditures US\$ 2013-2017 compared to UNDAF Action Plan estimated budget needs, Agencies' expected resources and gaps

Thematic Area	Outcome	1 (2+3)		2	3		4	5		6	7	10= (4+5+6+7)/1		11= (4+5+6+7)/2
		Estimated financial requirement 2012-2016 USD million*	Estimated available from core & non-core resources*		Estimated resources from UN Agencies			Actual Expenditures USD				2013-2017 Expenditure as % of financial requirements	2013-2017 Expenditure as % of estimate available resources	
					Gap - for resource Mobilization*	(2013)		(2014-15)	2016					
					Outcome	Outcome	Outcome	Outcome	Outcome					
1. Food Security and Nutrition	1. Agricultural Modernisation	12,292,670	7,361,780	4,930,890	1,973,143	5,307,036	4,154,713	6,929,513	149.39	249.46				
	2. Nutrition	36,398,000	19,021,749	17,376,251	2,847,836	9,765,546	4,242,452	9,027,636	71.11	136.07				
	Total Thematic Area 1	48,690,670	26,383,529	22,307,141	4,820,979	15,072,582	8,397,165	15,957,149	90.88	167.71				
2. Sustainable Environment, Energy and Human Settlements	3. Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction	56,843,911	35,721,040	21,122,871	6,846,264	19,421,378	6,513,957	12,861,378	80.30	127.78				
	4. Affordable and Sustainable Housing	15,622,310	5,182,310	10,440,000	2,317,562	6,651,148	1,199,388	2,240,903	79.43	239.45				
	5.: Water and Sanitation	37,700,000	21,460,000	16,240,000	5,086,116	11,706,210	16,379,660	14,021,263	125.18	219.91				
Development and Productive Capacity for Improved Social Services	Total Thematic Area 2	110,166,221	62,363,350	47,802,871	14,249,942	37,778,736	24,093,005	29,123,544	95.53	168.76				
	6. Maternal and Child Health	88,237,450	27,671,667	60,565,783	8,816,507	27,970,649	10,706,574	6,681,475	61.40	195.78				
	7. Social Services	104,872,696	90,587,496	14,285,200	7,373,894	13,830,083	12,308,693	9,907,757	41.40	47.93				
4. Transparent and Accountable Governance	8. HIV/AIDS	17,714,000	8,020,991	9,693,009	-	3,265,380	758,653	749,572	26.95	59.51				
	9. Education	42,000,000	13,215,000	28,785,000	7,286,887	18,237,319	7,030,121	7,893,059	96.30	306.07				
	Total Thematic Area 3	252,824,146	139,495,154	113,328,992	23,477,288	63,303,431	30,804,041	25,231,863	56.49	102.38				
11. Data for Evidence-based Planning and Decision-making	10. National Institutions on Democracy and Peace	65,704,117	31,220,000	34,484,117	2,317,562	8,033,761	7,659,759	3,989,477	33.48	70.47				
	11. Data for Evidence-based Planning and Decision-making	42,989,960	24,229,960	18,760,000	520,887	7,468,348	5,215,682	3,776,292	39.50	70.08				
	Total Thematic Area 4	108,694,077	55,449,960	53,244,117	2,838,449	15,502,109	12,875,441	7,765,769	35.86	70.30				
		520,375,114	283,691,993	236,683,121	45,386,658	131,656,858	76,169,652	78,078,325	63.66	116.78				

Finally, core and non-core funding was provided to support *Delivering as One* in Ghana. Core funding is allocated annually to the Office of the Resident Coordinator (RCO) by the UN Development Operations Coordination Department (DOCO) from resources provided by Member States. Additional support for was provided to Ghana directly by the Governments of Denmark, Germany, Norway and South Korea during 2014-17, including United Nations Volunteer (UNV) Interns in communication and in coordination (South Korea, 2014), UNV Communications Specialists (Germany, 2015-16), Junior Professional Officers in Gender and Human rights (Denmark, 2014-15, and again beginning 2018), and programme support to strengthen UN Delivering as One coordination, dubbed the Nkonsonkonson project, from Norway.

Table 3: Resources to the Office of the Resident Coordinator

Resources Source	Expenditure US\$			
	2014	2015	2016	2017
DOCO	173,910	172,003	183,872	181,842
UN Agency Contribution	41,555	70,685	56,356	11,310
DOCO Innovation Fund for UNDAF preparation #	0	0	54,025	0
EVD Joint Programme	0	16,901	69,102	0
Nkonsonkonson project	212,915	85,443	-	0
Total	428,380	345,032.00	363,355	193,152

Table 4: Expenditure by the RC Office

RCO Expenditures	Expenditures US\$			
	2014	2015	2016	2017
Common Country Programming (including UNDAF Evaluation; Common Country Analysis)			130,869	26,605
Advocacy and communication*	14,171	79,267	21,566	21,324
Humanitarian crisis preparedness	11,162	23,225	3,622	-
Gender		32,520	2,673	18,114
Human Rights		7,154	54,025	4,377
UN Country Team coordination and Resident Coordinator's Office capacity	298,296	131,429	81,498	122,732
Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Plan for Africa and Climate Change/Disaster Risk Reduction joint programs	29,914		-	-
Nutrition Advocacy Strategy	15,500		-	-
EVD programme coordination		16,901	69,102	-
Other	58,938	54,536	-	-
TOTAL	427,981	345,032	363,355	193,152

*Including UN at 70 celebration and large-scale survey undertaken in the development of the UN Communication Strategy in 2015.

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development



UN Family in Ghana

