



REPUBLIC OF GHANA



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Action Plan for the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) (2012-2016)

Republic of Ghana
December 2011





UNDAF Action Plan

Republic of Ghana
2012 – 2016

Revised version
September 2013

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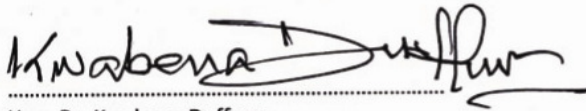
Abbreviations and Acronyms

AFD	Agence Française de Développement
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
APRM	African Peer Review Mechanism
ART	Anti-Retroviral Therapy
ARV	Anti-Retroviral
ASRH	Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health
BCC	Behaviour Change Communication
BCPR	Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery
BMI	Body Mass Index
CADRI	Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative
CAP	Community Action Plan
CDD	Centre for Democratic Development
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CEDEP	Centre for Development of People
CEPHERG	Centre for Popular Education and Human Rights in Ghana
CFS	Child Friendly School
CFSVA	Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment
CG	Consultative Group
CHAG	Christian Health Association of Ghana
CHRAJ	Commission for Human Rights and Administrative Justice
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
COTVET	Council for Technical and Vocational Education and Training
CPAP	Common Programme Action Plan
CRIS	Country Response Information System (HIV/AIDS)
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CTM	Cash Transfer Mechanism
CWSA	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
DAs	District Assemblies
DACF	District Assembly Common Fund
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DaO	Delivering as One
DDF	District Development Fund
DfID	Department for International Development (UK)
DHDR	District Human Development Report
DHIMS	District Health Information Management System
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DOVVSU	Domestic Violence and Victim Support Unit
DP	Development Partner
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DSW	Department of Social Welfare
ECCD	Early Childhood Care and Development
EHSD	Environmental Health and Sanitation Directorate
EMIS	Education Management Information System
EOCO	Economic and Organized Crime Office
EmONC	Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ESP	Education Strategy Plan
EU	European Union
EW	Early Warning
EWS	Early Warning System
ExCom	Executive Committee
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FBO	Farmer Based Organisation
FDB	Food and Drugs Board
FSNM	Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring
FSNMS	Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System
GACC	Ghana Anti Corruption Campaign
GAP	Good Agricultural Practices
GAP-SP	Ghana Aid Policy – Strategy Paper
GCLMS	Ghana Child Labour Monitoring System
GDHS	Ghana Demographic Health Survey

GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GES	Ghana Education Service
GHS	Ghana Health Service
GII	Ghana Initiative Integrity
GIMPA	Ghana Institute of Management and Public Administration
GIS	Ghana Immigration Service
GLAAS	Global Annual Assessment of Sanitation
GLSS	Ghana Living Standards Survey
GMET	Ghana Meteorological Agency
GoG	Government of Ghana
GSFP	Ghana School Feeding Program
GSGDA	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
GTZ	German Technical Cooperation
HDI	Human Development Index
HIV	Human Immune Deficiency
HRBA	Human Rights Based Approach
HWWS	Hand Washing With Soap
IBBS	Integrated Biological and Behaviour Survey
ICC	Inter-agency Coordinating Committee
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDEG	Institute for Democratic Governance
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IGO	International Governmental Organisations
ILGS	Institute of Local Government Studies
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMEP	Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Plan
IMO	International Maritime Organization
IMIS	Integrated Management Information System
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
IPC	Interpersonal Communication
UN IPG	Inter-agency Programme Group
ISSER	Institute for Statistical, Social and Economic Research
ICYF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
JFFLS	Junior Farmer Field and Life Schools
JHS	Junior High School
JMP	Joint Monitoring Programme
JP	Joint Programme
JUTA	Joint UN Team on HIV/AIDS
KNUST	Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty
LED	Local Economic Development
LGS	Local Government Service
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAF	MDG Acceleration Framework
MARPs	Most-At-Risk-Persons
MDA	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MEST	Ministry of Energy, Science and Technology
MESW	Ministry of Employment and Social Welfare
MIC	Middle Income Country
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MIS	Management Information System
MLGRD	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MMDA	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MMRWH	Ministry of Water Resources, Works and Housing
MNCH	Maternal Neonatal and Child Health
MoCC	Ministry of Chieftaincy and Culture
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MoFEP	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning

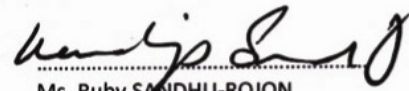
MoH	Ministry of Health
Mol	Ministry of Information
MOLG&RD	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MoT	Ministry of Tourism
MoTI	Ministry of Trade and Industry
MOWAC	Ministry of Women and Children's Affairs
MTCT	Mother-To-Child-Transmission
MVP	Millennium Village Project
NACP	National AIDS Control Programme
NADMO	National Disaster Management Organisation
NAMAs	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions
NAP	National Association of Persons Living with HIV
NCCC	National Climate Change Committee
NDHS	National Demographic and Health Survey
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NEA	National Educational Assessment
NFED	Non-Formal Education Division
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
NPA	National Plan of Action
NPC	National Peace Council
NPC	National Population Council
NSC-CL	National Steering Committee on Child Labour
ODA	Official Development Assistance
ODF	Open Defecation Free
OG	Outcome Group
OOSC	Out of School Children
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
P4P	Purchase for Progress
PACE	Performance and Competency Enhancement
PBB	Programme Based Budgeting
PCAs	Project Cooperation Agreements
PER	Performance Evaluation Report
PLHIV	People Living with HIV
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
PPAG	Planned Parenthood Association of Ghana
PPP	Public Private Partnerships
PSG	Peer Support Group
PURC	Public Utilities Regulatory Commission
RAMSAR	Convention on Wetlands of International Importance
RBM	Results Based Management
RC	Resident Coordinator
RCA	Result and Competency Assessment
RCO	Resident Coordinator's Office
RIPS	Regional Institute of Population Studies
RM	Results Matrix
SARI	Savannah Agricultural Research Institute
SEA	Strategic Environment Assessments
SHEP	Self Help Electrification Programmes
SITREPS	Situation Reports
SMTDPs	Sector Medium Term Development Plans
SPR	Strategic Prioritization Retreat
SPR	Special Project Report
SSDP	Sector Strategic Development Plan
SWA	Sanitation and water for All
SWAp	Sector Wide Approach
UAP	UNDAF Action Plan
UNIC	United Nations Information Centre

For the Government of the Republic of Ghana

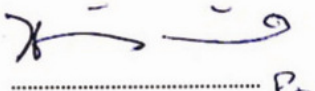


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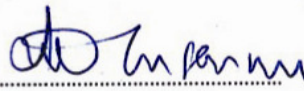
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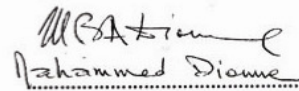
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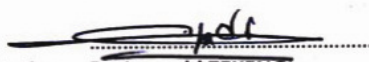
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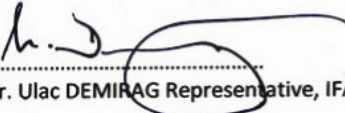
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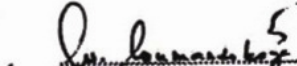
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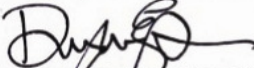
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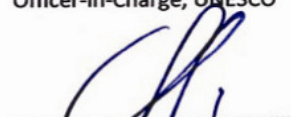
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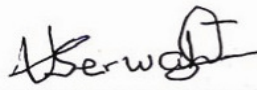
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December 29th 2011

Introduction

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2012 – 2016, signed between Government of Ghana and the United Nations system in April 2011, presents the coherent vision and collective programme results the UN system seeks to achieve in support of key priorities of the Government's development agenda. Based on the Ghana UN Country Team's localized approach to Delivering as One termed NKONSONKONSON¹, the UNDAF concentrates on four strategic areas – Food Security and Nutrition; Sustainable Environment, Energy and Human Settlements; Human Development and Productive Capacity for Improved Social Services; Transparent and Accountable Governance - which are directly derived from four of the seven thematic priorities of the national development agenda, the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA) 2010-2013.

Building on the identified thematic priorities, the UAP and the joint UN programmatic activities that are based on it will be instrumental in further strengthening the UN Country Team's engagement in the poorest regions of the country, in particular the activities of the joint UN Office in Tamale which focuses on the three northern regions.

A review of the current UNDAF 2007-2011 showed scope for more clarity on the HOW of implementing such a comprehensive multi-annual programming framework. This includes in particular definition of roles and responsibilities of UN agencies and staff in the UNDAF process, and alignment of UNDAF governance with national coordination structures. To address these issues, the UNCT together with Government and other key partners decided to develop an UNDAF Action Plan (UAP) to complement the UNDAF. The UAP represents a common operational plan which replaces the individual Country Programme Action Plans (CPAPs) of UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA and WFP, and includes key programme results and implementation strategies of all UN agencies, funds and programmes which are part of the UNDAF.

Apart from combining different agencies' CPAPs in a single UN document and, thus, reducing transaction costs for Government and other external partners, the UAP adds value by strengthening transparency and accountability for regular reviews and adjustments during the five year timeframe 2012-2016. In short, the UAP helps to make the UNDAF – which states essentially the strategic objectives and programme results of the UN in Ghana - a "living document" that has sufficient operational details and agreements amongst UN agencies and with Government to make it work.

Specific benefits and features of the UAP are: 1) Increased coherence between individual agencies country programmes and with the higher level results of the UNDAF, 2) increased transparency and accountability of UN programming by identifying agency-specific key activities which contribute to the achievement of UNDAF outputs, 3) a comprehensive and detailed overview of the UN's programming budget, including identification of needs and opportunities for joint UN resource mobilization, 4) a detailed description on how the UNCT builds on the national development coordination architecture, in particular the national Sector Working Groups to minimize the need for a parallel UNDAF governance structure and a stand-alone system for UNDAF M&E, and 5) identification of specific areas for Joint UN Programmes and complementary and synergetic UN programming. Finally, the UAP confirms the commitments from the Government and the UN system for implementing the UNDAF.

¹In April 2011, the Ghana UN Country Team adopted NKONSONKONSON or "In Unity lies Strength" as the localized approach for Delivering as One UN in Ghana. NKONSONKONSON responds to an official request from the Government of Ghana to the UN Resident Coordinator in January 2011 to use the Delivering as One approach as the overarching vision and principle for UN system programmes and other activities in Ghana.

1. Partnerships, Values and Principles

The purpose of this cooperation agreement between the Government of Ghana and the UN system in Ghana is to support Ghana in achieving the Millennium Development Goals, advancing equitable economic growth and reducing poverty, through capacity development, strengthening of accountability systems and the delivery of quality social services, with a focus on the most deprived and vulnerable populations.

The UAP captures our joint belief that by planning and working together, UN agencies can achieve more and better results across all areas of work, including development programming, humanitarian operations and joint advocacy and communication activities.

The MDGs, and their achievement by 2015, are at the core of the UN's development programmes in Ghana. In recognizing the interdependence of the MDGs, and the need to boost progress on specific MDGs and MDG targets in Ghana which are still lagging behind, this UNDAF Action Plan aims to capture the overriding vision and principles to ensure maximum efficiency and development impact of UN programmes in Ghana.

The UAP will, in respect of each of the United Nations system agencies signing, be read, interpreted and implemented in a manner that is consistent with the basic agreement between such United Nations system agency and the Host Government. The basic agreements are the following: the Standard Basic Agreement with UNDP; Basic Cooperation Agreement with UNICEF; Exchange of Letters with UNFPA; Basic Agreement with WHO; Basic Agreement with WFP and other similar legal instruments.

The UAP, therefore, will be implemented by partners in Government, including line ministries, Parliament, the Judiciary and Independent Commissions, and civil society organizations, including the private sector. Also, in adherence to the Paris Declaration and Accra Agenda for Action, the UN system will work with and coordinate with international development partners such as the Bretton Woods Institutions and donor countries and to ensure that the UN system's support are properly aligned, harmonized, and managed for greater effectiveness.

2. Programme Actions and Implementation Strategies

Programming Principles

The key programming principle underlying the work of the UN in Ghana is that the UN system aims to utilise the lessons learned from its projects and programmes on the ground (nationally, but also regionally and globally) to strengthen upstream policy development, both by providing policy advice to Government on strategic planning issues, and by supporting development and alignment of national policies with the MDGs and international human rights standards. In addition, by working closely with Government and other national counterparts, the UN system plays an important role in ensuring skills transfer and capacity development at central as well as at district level.

UN Programming Process and Approach

According to its joint mission statement, the UN Country Team works coherently and effectively to support Ghana in achieving the Millennium Development Goals, advancing equitable economic growth and reducing poverty, through capacity development, strengthening of accountability systems and the delivery of quality social services, with a focus on the most deprived and vulnerable populations.

On this basis, the UNDAF thematic priorities and strategic results are fully aligned and derived from the objectives of the GSGDA 2010-2013. At the same time, the UNDAF targets those areas in which the UN Country Team has a clear mandate, comparative advantage and the required capacities to make relevant and effective contributions to the national development agenda. Within the broad scope of the GSGDA, the UN sustains a special focus on key MDG issues which run the risk of not being met by 2015. These issues include food security and nutrition, maternal and child health, and sanitation.

The main aim of the UAP is to ensure a strong joint UN focus on the greatest MDG challenges in Ghana, and to provide a solid basis for a number of joint UN programmes and collaborative programming activities to address those challenges as a coherent and effective UN system. The programmatic focus on the lagging MDGs is further refined by targeting the poorest and most marginalised regions and districts in the country. A particular focus will be on the three Northern regions using an equity-based approach which concentrates on the most vulnerable geographic areas and populations. The effectiveness of the joint UN programmes and collaborative programme activities will be supported by using clear Government demand and regional and district development plans as a pre-requisite and foundation for any programme interventions.

While the UNDAF remains at the level of a programmatic framework, the UAP explains HOW UN agencies work together towards common results in areas where the UN can make the greatest difference and have maximum impact. In so doing, the UAP follows 2010 UNDG technical guidance, using a single planning matrix including envisaged results and the corresponding information to conduct effective M&E, identify key external partners, risks and assumptions and estimated funding requirements. This way, both UN staff and partners have “at a glance” information to make the UNDAF a “living document” allowing for regular review against benchmarks and targets, and for joint resource mobilization to cover any funding gaps as required.

As with the UNDAF, Outcomes and Outputs provide the core of the UAP matrix. Both Outcomes and Outputs were developed by twelve Outcome Groups which included UN agencies and key partners

from Government and civil society. The same groups contributed baselines, indicators, targets and means of verification to the results matrix, as well as risks and assumptions and relevant partners. UN agencies then added indicative resources (regular and other resources) required to implement the UNDAF. The UAP adds two elements to the UNDAF matrix: 1) Individual agencies' key activities contributing to the achievement of UNDAF Outputs, and 2), a break-down of the UNDAF budget into core resources, resources that are firmly pledged and the funding gap which requires additional resource mobilization by individual agencies and through joint resource mobilization. The inclusion of agencies' key activities ensures the full alignment of individual agencies' programme planning and the UNDAF.

The UAP follows the harmonized cycles of the UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and WFP Country Programmes, which apply the 2012-2016 UNDAF timeframe. Other UN agencies and funds are guided by annual or bi-annual country programmes, and will therefore go through several programming cycles during the period of UNDAF implementation. The provisions of the UAP will be implemented through the programmes and projects of individual UN agencies and agreed to by partner organisations. UN agencies Annual Work Plans (AWPs) and individual project documents will be derived from the outputs and key activities identified in the UAP to ensure full alignment of programme implementation with the planned UNDAF results and national development priorities.

Throughout implementation of the UNDAF, the UN system will manage for sustainable impact. To achieve this, the UNCT concentrates on thematic and geographical areas with strong Government demand for assistance and selects joint UN programmes that can be based on existing national strategies and plans. These national strategies and plans should be owned and led by clearly identifiable national counterparts and individuals within those leading MDAs. Based on Government plans and working as part of national coordination mechanisms, the UN is able to link its assistance to broad-based and more long-term development efforts, with opportunities for up-scaling and expanding partnerships to ensure sustainability and development impact. Implementation arrangements will especially support capacity development and use of national systems for planning and implementation, management and monitoring of policies and programmes, in line with the NKONSONKONSON approach to Delivering as One and international good practices.

Programme Components

The four programme components of the UAP are 1) Food Security and Nutrition, 2) Sustainable Environment, Energy and Human Settlements, 3) Human Development and Productive Capacity for Improved Social Services and 4) Transparent and Accountable Governance. These four thematic areas are closely aligned with the seven thematic areas of the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (2010-2013). A total of 11 outcomes were identified under the 4 thematic areas, which are listed in table 1 on the next page.

Table 1: Overview of 11 UNDAF outcomes

Thematic Areas	UNDAF/UAP outcomes
Food Security and Nutrition	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. At least an additional 15% of medium and smallholder farmers (including at least 50 %women farmers²); in at least 5 regions have access to MoFA-approved agricultural extension services and access to markets in a timely manner-by 2016. 2. At least, an additional 10% of households consume adequate levels of safe, nutritious foods and adopt positive dietary behaviour.
Sustainable Environment, Energy and Human Settlements	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. National systems and existing institutional arrangements for Climate Change mitigation and adaptation and for disaster risk reduction, as defined in the Hyogo Framework for Action at the district, regional and national level are functional. 4. At least 15% of the Slum and Disaster Prone Communities including women have improved livelihoods through better access to affordable and sustainable housing and skills training in 5 major regions. 5. An additional 2.5% of the population have sustainable use of improved drinking water and sanitation services and practice the three key hygiene behaviours by 2016.
Human Development and Productive Capacity for Improved Social Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Women and children have improved and equitable access to and utilization of quality, high impact maternal, neonatal and child health and nutrition interventions. 7. The most disadvantaged and vulnerable groups across Ghana benefit from at least four social services in an integrated social protection system. 8. Strengthened and scaled up national multi-sectoral, decentralized AIDS response to achieve Universal Access targets by 2016. 9. Socioeconomically excluded and disadvantaged groups have increased access to education services and demonstrate increased attainment in literacy, numeracy and life skills.
Transparent and Accountable Governance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. Key national institutions of democracy are effective, accountable, gender responsive and promote peace, inclusive governance, human security with focus on vulnerable groups, by 2016. 11. Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), Local Government and CSOs have effectively developed, funded, coordinated, implemented, monitored and evaluated national and sectoral policies, plans and programmes aimed at reducing poverty and inequalities and promoting inclusive social-economic growth by 2016.

Joint Programmes and Collaborative Programming

Within the four UNDAF themes – which are firmly anchored in national priorities and focused on the MDGs - the UNCT has identified a number of results areas for joint delivery by two or more UN agencies. The current UNDAF cycle in Ghana and experiences in other countries and regions have

² Farmers is defined as all forms of primary production (livestock, crops, fisheries, forestry)

confirmed the usefulness of Joint UN Programmes (JPs) as one of the modalities for increasing the relevance and impact of UN development assistance, while, at the same time, reducing the transaction costs for external partners in working with the UN. In addition, the UNCT has noted that - while JPs can add substantially to the effectiveness of the UNDAF 2012-2016 - other forms of collaborative programming between two or more UN agencies should be part of a spectrum of tools to respond flexibly to different needs and opportunities for joint UN collaboration. The use of the MDG Acceleration Framework (MAF) tool which rallies UN agencies and other development partners behind select initiatives to boost MDG achievement, and the REACH initiative which brings together relevant agencies to jointly tackle malnutrition in children under 5, are two examples of collaborative programming in the new UNDAF.

The following table provides an overview of the results areas that have been selected for joint programmes and collaborative programming under the new UNDAF, as well as the corresponding programming modalities and participating UN agencies. Additional joint programmes and collaborative programming can be agreed during the UNDAF cycle.

Table2: overview of areas for joint programmes, MAFs and collaborative programming

Results areas	Modality	UN lead agency	UN support
Food security and nutrition (OC1)	Collaborative programming under REACH initiative	WFP	FAO, UNICEF, WHO
Climate change and disaster risk reduction (OC3)	JP	UNDP	WFP, FAO, UNU-INRA
Sanitation and water (OC5)	Collaborative programming under MAF	UNICEF	UN-Habitat, UNV, UNDP
Maternal, neonatal and child health (OC6)	Collaborative programming under MAF	WHO	UNICEF, UNFPA, WFP, UNDP
HIV/AIDS (OC8)	JP and collaborative programming	UNAIDS	JUTA members
UN joint activities in the Upper West Region	JP or collaborative programming	WFP, with UNICEF as co-lead	WHO, UNFPA, UNDP, UNESCO, UNU-INRA
Human Security	JP	UNDP	UNICEF, WFP, FAO, UNIDO, UNU-INRA
Strengthening Gender	Collaborative programming under MAF	UNFPA	all UN agencies
Humanitarian response	Joint coordination and response	RC's office	All UN agencies
Monitoring and evaluation	Collaborative programming with potential for joint programme	UNFPA	All UN agencies

Increased joint engagement of UN agencies in the above results areas and in select regions of the country reflects a shift towards better targeting UN interventions now that Ghana has attained the status of a low middle-income and oil-producing country. The more targeted approach of the UNDAF 2012-2016 is also confirmed with a stronger focus on 1) the lagging MDGs, and 2) the rising disparities amongst the general population and between regions, which require the UN to strengthen equity-based development in order to reach and support the most vulnerable populations.

To ensure the quality and effectiveness of JPs under the new UNDAF, and to distinguish them from other forms of collaborative programming, the UNCT has established a number of criteria. First, JPs require a document that includes a common work plan and related budget, and a clear definition of roles and responsibilities of partners in coordinating and managing the joint activities. The JP document is signed by all participating UN agencies and national partners. In addition, the use of the JP modality requires the fulfilment of the following criteria: 1) Two or more UN agencies share common results, common national or sub-national partners, or work in the same geographical area, 2) Strong Government demand and ownership, 3) existence of a clear national strategy and plan on which the JP can be based, 4) direct linkage of JP results to the UNDAF results chain and 5) adequate capacities of Government and participating UN organizations to coordinate, manage and provide inputs (cash, in-kind or technical expertise) to support implementation and monitoring.

The UN Country Team, UN Interagency Programming Group (UN IPG) and the UNDAF Outcome Groups are key mechanisms to propose and develop new JPs. The UN convening agency for each UNDAF Outcome Group coordinates participation of other UN agencies in achieving the Outcome, and in participating coherently as One UN in the corresponding national Sector Working Groups (SWGs). Coherent participation in the national SWGs will ensure that new JPs are fully aligned with SWG agreements and plans and can be revised according to developments in the sector.

3. Programme Management and Accountability Arrangements

UNDAF and UAP Governance

UN-supported programmes under the UNDAF will be executed under the overall coordination of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MoFEP) as the government coordinating agency.

As member of the UN IPG, MoFEP participates in annual progress reviews of the UNDAF and UAP to provide policy direction and guidance on future implementation and any required revisions of UNDAF results. The annual UN IPG progress reviews will be based on progress reports provided by the UNDAF Outcome Group Co-chairs (UN lead agency and main Government counterpart).

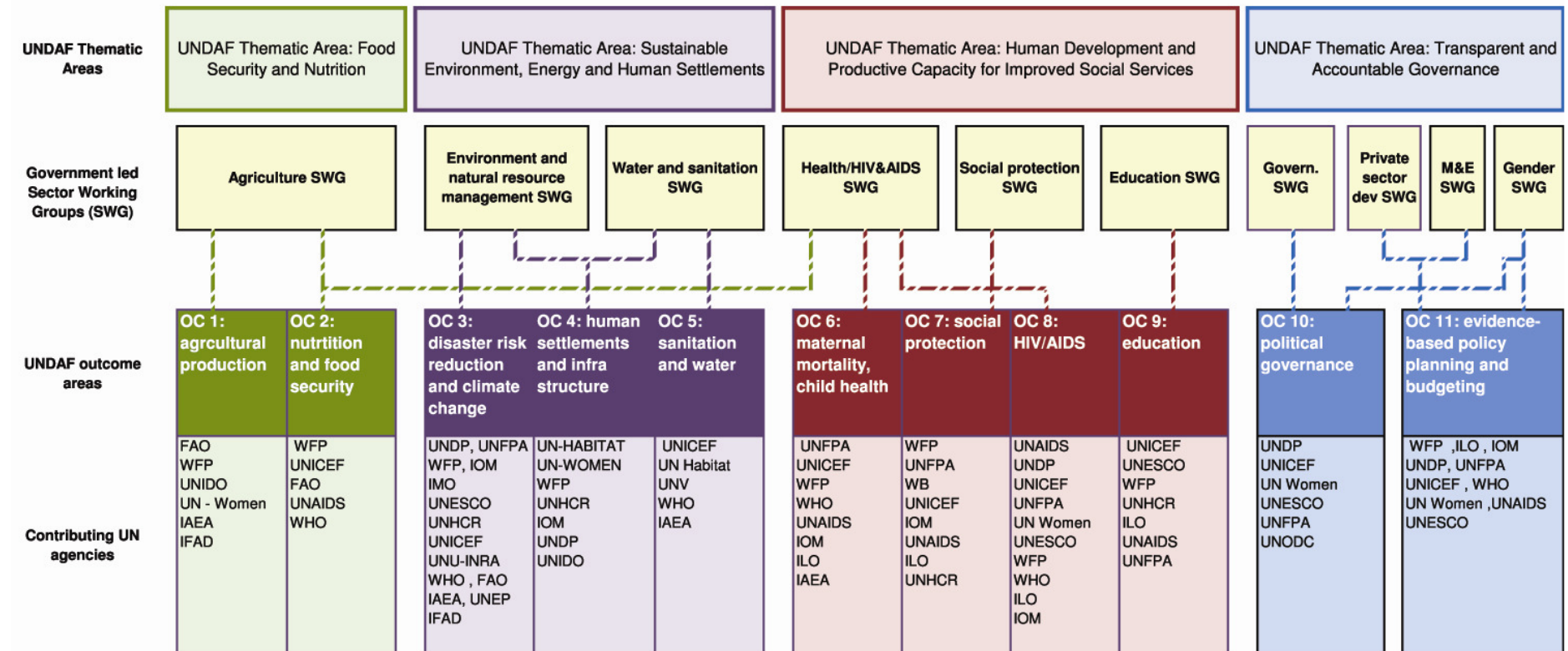
The UN agency and lead implementing partner (IP) for each supporting activity have been identified in the UAP Results Matrix. The lead IP may be a Government body, independent branch or entity of the state, or a civil society partner. Together with the UN agency, the IP will be responsible for coordinating actions amongst the other partners in support of the key activity.

UNDAF implementation and M&E is integrated with the agendas and work plans of national aid coordination structures, in particular the Sector Working Groups. In chairing or co-chairing national Sector Working Groups and similar national coordination mechanisms, Government has regular opportunities to guide and actively contribute to the UNDAF process, together with other development partners and civil society organizations.

While the UNDAF identifies the different UN agencies contributing to the same Outcomes and Outputs, the UAP matrix holds individual UN agencies responsible for the achievement of key activities. This ensures a clear accountability system and minimizes overlap and duplication in the achievement of results.

In line with NKONSONKONSON, the UN Convening Agencies for each UNDAF Outcome will help ensure that UN engagement in the national Sector Working Groups (SWGs) and similar national coordination mechanisms is as efficient, effective and coherent as possible. This includes ensuring regular attendance of meetings, joint UN agencies' positioning and coherent communication in the relevant sector or theme, joint advance preparation as required, and reporting back to the UN IPG on relevant discussions and developments in those groups. With reference to the UNDAF and UAP, the UN convening agency endeavours that UNDAF issues are addressed in these groups to minimize the need for parallel meetings on UNDAF. Using national development coordination includes use of SWG work plans and M&E systems. The chart on the next page outlines the 'proposed coordination mechanisms of UNDAF outcome areas through the national Sector Working Groups':

Chart 1: Proposed coordination mechanism of UNDAF outcome areas through the Sectoral Working Groups



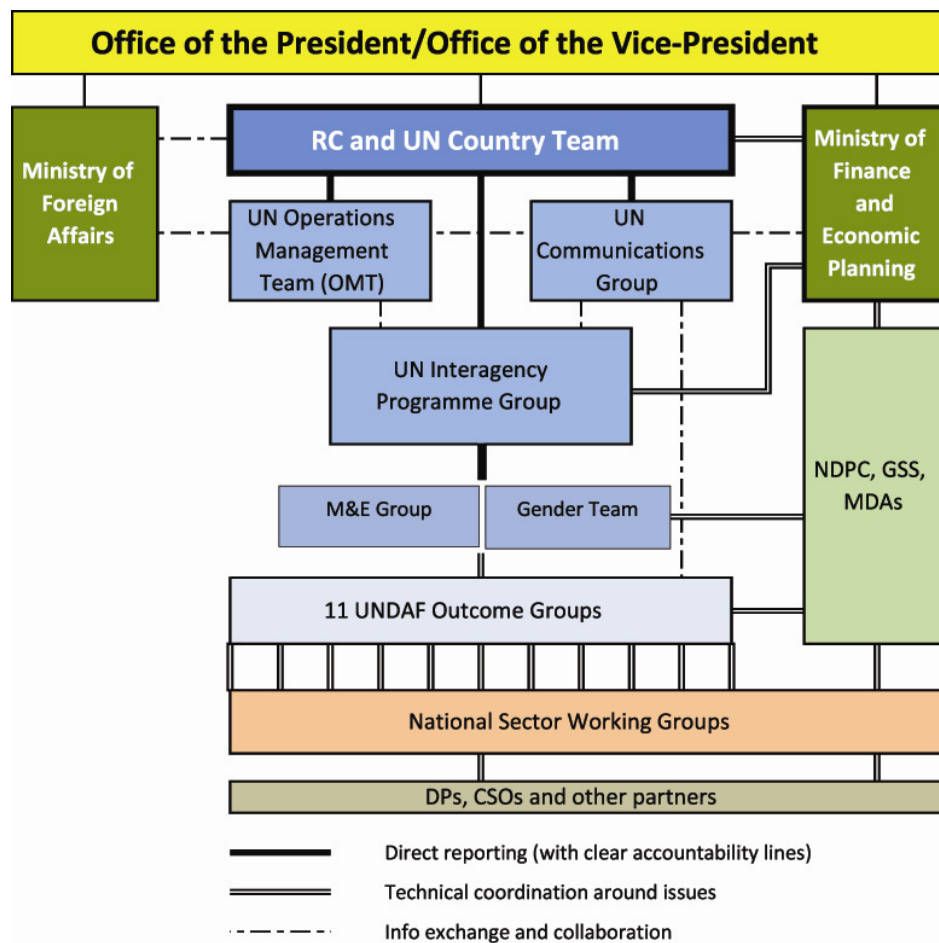
The UN IPG, composed of UN agencies programme heads and MoFEP representatives, is the key mechanism for assessing progress on the UNDAF and UAP, and for agreeing on any necessary revisions of the results matrices before the changes are approved by the UNCT. The UN IPG Chair reports to the UNCT at its monthly meetings. The UN IPG oversees the work of the UNDAF Outcome Groups who report to the UN IPG Chair.

The UNDAF Outcome Groups coordinate and monitor the implementation of the different activities listed in the UAP under the respective Outcome area, both amongst the different UN agencies (internally) and with other sectoral partners (through the SWGs). The UN Convening Agency for each Outcome Group provides regular updates to the UN IPG and to the respective SWG on progress made and on bottlenecks encountered during the implementation of the UNDAF outcome area. Details on the regularity of Outcome Group meetings, interactions with the UN IPG, etc. are spelled out in the TORs for UNDAF Outcome Groups.

The Office of the Resident Coordinator supports the Resident Coordinator and the UN Country Team in managing the implementation of the UAP. It participates in the UN IPG and ensures the linkage with Non-resident Agencies and with MoFEP as the government coordinating agency.

The following chart gives an overview of the governance structure for the UNDAF and the working mechanisms that are supporting it (M&E, UN operations and UN communications):

Chart 2: UNDAF Governance and Supporting Working Groups



Annual Work Plans and Project Documents

The UAP will be made operational through agencies annual work plans (AWPs) and programme documents. To the extent possible, the UN system agencies and partners will use only the signed UAP and the signed AWP or biennial work plans to implement programmatic initiatives. However, as necessary and appropriate, project documents can be prepared using, inter- alia, the relevant text from the UAP and AWP or biennial work plans.

Development and Management of Joint Programmes

Joint Programmes (JPs) will be developed and signed jointly by the relevant partners and the UN agencies. All JP documents follow closely the Revised Standard Joint Programme Document format approved by the UNDG in April 2008. The use of the approved UNDG format serves to ensure that JP results, M&E and reporting are consistent with the broader UNDAF and UAP results and M&E frameworks.

The arrangements for monitoring, review, and coordination of any JP will be spelled out in the JP document. The JP coordination mechanism, typically a JP Steering Committee, includes all signatories to the joint programme document. Linkages to the UNDAF coordination mechanisms, such as UNDAF Outcome Groups will be specified.

Cash Transfers

All cash transfers to an Implementing Partner are based on the Annual Work Plans agreed between the Implementing Partner and the UN system agencies.

Cash transfers for activities detailed in AWP can be made by the UN system agencies using the following modalities:

1. Cash transferred directly to the Implementing Partner:
 - Prior to the start of activities (direct cash transfer), or
 - After activities have been completed (reimbursement);
2. Direct payment to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the Implementing Partners on the basis of requests signed by the designated official of the Implementing Partner;
3. Direct payments to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by UN system agencies in support of activities agreed with Implementing Partners.

Direct cash transfers shall be requested and released for programme implementation periods not exceeding three months. Reimbursements of previously authorized expenditures shall be requested and released quarterly or after the completion of activities. The UN system agencies shall not be obligated to reimburse expenditure made by the Implementing Partner over and above the authorized amounts.

Following the completion of any activity, any balance of funds shall be refunded or programmed by mutual agreement between the Implementing Partner and the UN system agencies.

Cash transfer modalities, the size of disbursements, and the scope and frequency of assurance activities may depend on the findings of a review of the public financial management capacity in the case of a Government Implementing Partner, and of an assessment of the financial management

capacity of the non-UN Implementing Partner. A qualified consultant, such as a public accounting firm, selected by the UN system agencies may conduct such an assessment, in which the Implementing Partner shall participate. The Implementing Partner may participate in the selection of the consultant.

Cash transfer modalities, the size of disbursements, and the scope and frequency of assurance activities may be revised in the course of programme implementation based on the findings of programme monitoring, expenditure monitoring and reporting, and audits.

4. Resources and Resource Mobilization Strategy

UN Budgetary Framework

As part of NKONSONKONSON, the UNCT has agreed to present the UAP with a single financial framework, showing each agency's planned results together with the funding source. Unfunded results – also called “funding gap” - are identified as well. The results in the financial framework are funded through traditional sources, including agencies' regular (or core) resources and other (or non-core) resources agencies are able to mobilize for themselves, as well as a specific country coherence fund established as an additional funding option to help covering the funding gap. This coherence or “NKONSONKONSON Fund” is a tool for joint resource mobilization supported by the UN Resident Coordinator on behalf of the UN system to attract resources for “unfunded” results of the UAP.

The UN Budgetary Framework allows the Government and other partners to have a full and transparent overview of the available financing and funding gaps for achieving UNDAF results. Specific details on the exact purpose, governance and administration of the NKONSONKONSON Fund, as well as the allocation criteria for any contributions to it, will be agreed based on consensus from all UNCT members.

Resources

Full implementation of the UAP will require an estimated total of USD 531,783,601. This estimated total combines USD 184,434,270 coming from regular (or core) resources from the UN agencies, USD 116,494,581 from other (or non-core) resources, and USD 230,854,750 which will need to be mobilized separately by UN agencies and jointly through the NKONSONKONSON Fund over the course of the UNDAF cycle. Table 3 below summarizes the resource requirement by UNDAF thematic area and Table 4 on the next page summarizes the resources contributions and requirements by UN Agency. Annex 1 provides detailed information on contributions and requirements for each of the 11 UNDAF Outcomes.

Table 3: Summary Budgetary Framework UAP Ghana 2012-2016 by UNDAF Thematic Area

Thematic Area	Indic. Res. Contr. UNDAF	Resource Contributions to UNDAF Action Plan by UN agencies in Ghana		
		Regular Resources	Other Resources	Gap
Area 1: Food security and nutrition	\$48,690,670	\$7,961,780	\$18,421,749	\$22,307,141
Area 2: Sustainable environment, energy and human settlement	\$108,320,911	\$20,815,705	\$41,547,645	\$45,957,561
Area 3: Human development and productive capacity for improved social services	\$266,695,220	\$109,500,270	\$44,165,958	\$113,028,992
Area 4: Transparent and accountable governance	\$108,894,960	\$39,074,960	\$17,425,883	\$52,394,117
TOTAL	\$532,601,761	\$177,352,715	\$121,561,235	\$233,687,811

Table 4: Summary Budgetary Framework UAP Ghana 2012-2016 by UN Agency

	Indic. Res. Contr. UNDAF	Resource Contributions UAP		
		Regular Resources	Other Resources	Gap
FAO	\$14,500,000	\$5,067,000	\$1,736,354	\$7,696,646
IAEA	\$15,663,410	\$1,050,845	\$13,500,000	\$1,112,565
IFAD	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
ILO	\$12,700,000	\$342,000	\$1,850,000	\$10,508,000
IMO	\$330,000	\$330,000	\$0	\$0
IOM	\$5,232,960	\$199,960	\$673,000	\$4,360,000
UN Habitat	\$5,850,000	\$0	\$1,290,000	\$4,560,000
UNAIDS	\$5,550,000	\$1,560,000	\$885,000	\$3,105,000
UNEP	\$70,000	\$70,000	\$0	\$0
UNDP	\$81,150,000	\$30,695,000	\$27,105,000	\$23,350,000
UNESCO	\$2,239,291	\$760,000	\$1,479,291	\$0
UNFPA	\$48,691,100	\$16,990,600	\$9,400,300	\$22,300,200
UNHCR	\$3,100,000	\$1,300,000	\$0	\$1,800,000
UNICEF	\$161,335,000	\$32,725,000	\$44,124,757	\$84,485,243
UNIDO	\$2,800,000	\$1,842,310	\$0	\$957,690
UNODC	\$20,085,000	\$150,000	\$150,883	\$19,784,117
UNU-INRA	\$200,000	\$150,000	\$50,000	\$0
UNV	\$100,000	\$50,000	\$0	\$50,000
UN WOMEN	\$5,230,000	\$1,270,000	\$1,070,000	\$2,890,000
WB	\$82,600,000	\$82,600,000	\$0	\$0
WFP	\$55,850,000	\$0	\$15,515,000	\$40,335,000
WHO	\$9,325,000	\$200,000	\$2,731,650	\$6,393,350
TOTAL	\$532,601,761	\$177,352,715	\$121,561,235	\$233,687,811

These are estimated amounts and actual amounts will depend on availability of UN system agencies' resources and contributions from funding partners. Regular (or core) and other (non-core) resources indicated are exclusive of funding received in response to emergency appeals.

Types of Support

The UN system agencies will provide support to the development and implementation of activities within the UAP, which may include technical support, cash assistance, supplies, commodities and equipment, procurement services, transport, funds for advocacy, research and studies, consultancies, programme development, monitoring and evaluation, training activities and staff support. Part of the UN system agencies' support may be provided to Non-Governmental and Civil Society system agencies as agreed within the framework of the individual annual work plans (AWPs) and project documents.

UN agencies will consult with ministries and Government agencies concerned on timely requisition of cash assistance, supplies and equipment or services. UN agencies will keep concerned officials informed of the movement of commodities, in order to facilitate efficient and timely clearing, warehousing and distribution. In consultation with the Government Coordinating Agency, the UN agency maintains the right to request a joint review of the use of the commodities supplies but not used for the purposes specified in the UAP or annual or biennium work plans, for the purpose of reprogramming those commodities within the framework of the UAP.

Additional support may include access to UN organization-managed global information systems, the network of the UN system agencies' country offices and specialized information systems, including rosters of consultants and providers of development services, and access to the support provided by the network of UN Specialized Agencies, Funds and Programmes.

The UN system agencies shall appoint staff and consultants for programme development, programme support, technical assistance, as well as monitoring and evaluation.

Subject to annual review and progress in the implementation of the programme, the UN system agencies' funds are distributed by calendar year and in accordance with the UAP. These budgets will be reviewed and further detailed in the annual work plans (AWPs) and project documents. By mutual consent between the Government and the UN system agencies, funds not earmarked by donors to the UN system agencies for specific activities may be re-allocated to other programmatically equally worthwhile activities aligned with the UNDAF.

Use of the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT)

In case of direct cash transfer or reimbursement, the UN system agencies shall notify the Implementing Partner of the amount approved by the UN system agencies and shall disburse funds to the Implementing Partner within ten (10) days after all documentation required for the request has been accepted by the UN Agency.

In case of direct payment to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the Implementing Partners on the basis of requests signed by the designated official of the Implementing Partner; or to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the UN system agencies in support of activities agreed with Implementing Partners, the UN system agencies shall proceed with the payment within fifteen (15) days.

The UN system agencies shall not have any direct liability under the contractual arrangements concluded between the Implementing Partner and a third party vendor.

UN Agencies will continue to be audited internally and separately for the management of the resources and implementation of the activities under their responsibility in line with their established rules and regulations. Where the UN system agencies and other UN system agency provide cash to the same Implementing Partner, programme monitoring, financial monitoring and auditing will be undertaken jointly or coordinated with those UN system agencies.

5. Communication

The UNDAF and the UAP are the UN's key tools to ensure coherence and collective impact of UN agencies programmes in Ghana. Strategic internal and external communications on the basis of the UNDAF will ensure that staff, partners and the general public are aware of the UN's positioning in Ghana, as well as its programmes and development results. In addition, internal communications will rally UN staff behind NKONSONKONSON, which the UN Country Team adopted to respond to the Government's request to "Deliver as One" in Ghana. The strong programmatic focus on the MDGs provides the angle for UNDAF-based communications in the next years leading up to 2015.

The communications experts and focal points of the different UN agencies, funds and programmes in Ghana, come together regularly as the UN Communications Group (UNCG). The Chair of the Group reports directly to the UN Resident Coordinator and the UNCT on the group's activities. The modus operandi of the UNCG is to be an active part of the UNDAF process at all stages. This direct involvement of UNCG members in programming work and other substantive meetings and events, allows the UNCG to fully understand the UNDAF process and, thus, be able to provide strategic and well informed communications support to the UNCT and programme staff.

UN Agencies, through their respective communications focal points, will provide hard copies and electronic UN public goods to the UN Information Centre (UNIC) from where information about the UN in Ghana can be sourced by the public. In cases where further information is required UNIC will direct enquirers to the appropriate UN agency for the needed response. As part of the UNCG and Delivering as One in Ghana, UNIC's work plan is closely aligned with the advocacy and communication priorities of the UN in Ghana which are directly linked to the national development agenda and the programmatic areas of focus of the UNDAF Action Plan.

The UNDAF Outcome Groups and the UN IPG alert the UNCG on programmatic "milestones" and support the group with material for communicating on UN programmes, in particular joint achievement of development impact. One important UNCG priority will be to ensure the close linkage between UNDAF-based communications and joint communications activities around UN days throughout the year. Particular efforts will be made to concentrate joint UN communications on those UN Days and related themes that correspond directly to key UNDAF results and Joint UN Programmes in support of the MDGs.

A more effective UN system which seeks to follow the NKONSONKONSON or "In Unity Lies Strength" approach also requires strong internal communications. Therefore, the UNCG, with support from the RC Office, will reach out to all levels of staff in the different UN agencies, funds and programmes to ensure better understanding and buy-in for UN reform, UNDAF and NKONSONKONSON.

The above objectives and mechanisms will be captured in more detail in a joint UN communications strategy. The strategy will improve the coherence of the UN's overall messaging, support policy advocacy and catalyse change.

6. Monitoring and Evaluation

Introduction

A functional Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system for the UAP is essential to ensure that the UNDAF and UAP are not only informative documents about planned UN programme results and resources, but also the basis for an ongoing operational process. An efficient and effective operational process supports timely achievement and/or modification of results, including through regular review and discussion of progress and challenges in the implementation. UAP M&E relies and builds on the M&E of UN agencies programmes and concentrates on assessing progress in the joint achievement of UNDAF Outputs and Outcomes. While support to the completeness and coherence of UAP M&E will be given by the UN M&E Working Group, the main entities for regular monitoring and annual reporting of progress towards each UNDAF Outcome are the UNDAF Outcome Groups.

Routine Monitoring of UNDAF Implementation

The M&E function provides for the routine monitoring and evaluation of the UNDAF. M&E ensures that joint monitoring activities are undertaken yearly with Government; annual reviews are carried out; a mid-term review is undertaken in order to re-align programme implementation with realities prevailing at the time; and an end programme evaluation assesses the achievements, challenges, and lessons learned in order to inform the preparation of the next UNDAF cycle.

The following will be monitored: Overall progress towards the MDGs, emphasized within the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda; completion of reports on UN Conventions ratified by Ghana; progress towards achievement of the outcomes of the UNDAF; and progress towards achievement of individual key UN agency results.

Together with national counterparts, the existing UNDAF Outcome Groups will meet periodically to assess progress in the implementation of the UAP at the level of outcomes, outputs and key UN agency contributions towards outputs. Outcome groups will prepare annual progress reports, highlighting key issues and proposing necessary adjustments. Each agency will remain responsible for monitoring the indicators and targets for their respective key agency results.

Annual Reviews

Each year, the UN M&E Group will provide necessary technical guidance to review the status of UNDAF implementation by outcome. The status report will be based primarily on information generated by agencies during the course of their regular monitoring and annual review exercises. To facilitate reporting, the UN M&E will use a common reporting template. The findings and key recommendations of the annual review will be presented to the UN-Interagency Programme Group (UN-IPG), where key staff from various ministries/institutions which include key staff from the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MoFEP) and the National Development Planning Commission will validate the findings. The results and conclusions of the annual review meeting will be presented to the UNCT for approval. The UNCT may also commission thematic analyses on one or more of the UNDAF's cross-cutting issues in any given year.

The Annual Review Document, in addition to providing an update of progress on output-level results, will examine: (a) changes needed in planning assumptions, risk status, and emerging opportunities; (b) the continued relevance of UNDAF results to national priorities; (c) any revisions that might be required to UNDAF strategies, planned activities, partnerships and resource allocations and (d) opportunities for improving UN agency coordination and for joint programming.

Midterm Review: UNDAF Progress Report

In 2014, a joint mid-term review by the Government, United Nations and other partners in Ghana will be conducted, synchronized as much as possible with national plan reviews. The main objective would be to obtain substantive feedback on progress towards achievement of UNDAF outcomes. It will focus on (i) whether the UNDAF has made the best use of the United Nations' comparative advantages in the country; (ii) the coherence of the Agencies' contribution toward achieving national priorities; (iii) whether the UNDAF has helped achieve the selected priorities in the national development framework; and (iv) outcome of capacity development initiatives. The MTR will provide a forum for discussion between the UN, Government and partners for any mid-course adjustments to ensure that United Nations efforts during the period 2012-2016 remain focused on national priorities. In addition, achievements, lessons learned and best practices will also be deliberated. The UNDAF Progress Report will follow the approved UNDG "Standard Operational Format and Guidelines for Reporting Progress on UNDAF" format.

Final Evaluation of UNDAF

An UNDAF evaluation in the penultimate year of the programme cycle (mid 2015) will be conducted to support the formulation of the next UNDAF. The evaluation will assess the relevance of the UNDAF outcomes, the effectiveness and efficiency by which UNDAF outcomes and Country Programme outcomes are being achieved, their sustainability and contribution to national priorities and goals; including an assessment of the performance of its JPs and for the future, the capacity of national partners to sustain progress, and the benefits and synergies accrued from a harmonized UN plan.

In order to strengthen monitoring and evaluation of the UAP and of the other aspects within Government provided below, a joint programme has been developed for the implementation of data, M&E and statistics. This step has been informed by the evaluation of the current UNDAF in which considerable strengthening of M&E performance featured as a key recommendation of the evaluation report.

The role of the UN M&E Group

The UN M&E Working Group will be responsible to plan, advise and coordinate the monitoring processes (such as during UNDAF Annual Reviews, UNDAF Progress Report, and Final Evaluation) among the UNDAF outcome groups. Advice and support includes consistency, completeness and user-friendliness/efficiency of the UNDAF indicator framework. Regular follow up on implementing the Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Plan, IMEP is another key function of the group. Monitoring provided. In addition, given the on-going interventions to advocate for, and strengthen statistics and M&E, the UN M&E Working Group will ensure better coordination and support to Government through the existing M&E Sector Working Group.

Assurance activities for Cash Transfers

Implementing Partners agree to cooperate with the UN system agencies for monitoring all activities supported by cash transfers and will facilitate access to relevant financial records and personnel responsible for the administration of cash provided by the UN system agencies. To that effect, Implementing Partners agree to the following:

1. Periodic on-site reviews and spot checks of their financial records by the UN system agencies or their representatives,
2. Programmatic monitoring of activities following the UN system agencies' standards and guidance for site visits and field monitoring,

3. Special or scheduled audits. Each UN organization, in collaboration with other UN system agencies (where so desired: and in consultation with the respective coordinating Ministry) will establish an annual audit plan, giving priority to audits of Implementing Partners with large amounts of cash assistance provided by the UN system agencies, and those whose financial management capacity needs strengthening.

The Supreme Audit Institution (SAI) may undertake the audits of Government Implementing partners. If the SAI chooses not to undertake the audits of specific Implementing Partners to the frequency and scope required by the UN system agencies, the UN system agencies will commission the audits to be undertaken by private sector audit services.

7. Commitments of the Government

The Government and the UN system participate and contribute jointly to the planning, implementation and regular review of the UNDAF. Government leadership and ownership of the UNDAF at all stages are essential to ensure the quality of the process and the full achievement of planned results.

Based on the above, the Government commits to be part of the UN IPG and the UNDAF Outcome Groups to review progress and discuss the implementation of UN joint programmes and collaborative programming activities. Government participation in the annual UNDAF reviews will be of particular relevance to ensure that the UNDAF continues to support national development priorities.

The Government will provide all supply clearance (including food and non-food items), at the port of entry, warehousing and transportation of the goods to the end user, personnel, premises, supplies, technical assistance and funds, recurring and non-recurring support that are necessary for managing and implementing UN programmes under the UNDAF, except when the above mentioned resources and support is provided by the UN system or other development partners.

The Government further commits to maintaining and strengthening the national development coordination structures, including the national Sector Working Groups. This will allow the UN to include the UNDAF into national development planning and M&E systems, rather than managing it as a parallel stand-alone process.

The Government will support the UN system agencies' efforts to raise funds required to meet the needs of this UNDAF Action Plan and will cooperate with the UN system agencies including: encouraging potential donor Governments to make available to the UN system agencies the funds needed to implement unfunded components of the programme; endorsing the UN system agencies' efforts to raise funds for the programme from the private sector both internationally and in Ghana; and by permitting contributions from individuals, corporations and foundations in Ghana to support this programme which will be tax exempt for the donor, to the maximum extent permissible under applicable law.

The Government will provide monetary and/or in-kind contribution to the activities of the UNDAF. Cash assistance for travel, stipends, honoraria and other costs shall be set at rates commensurate with those applied in the country, but not higher than those applicable to the United Nations system (as stated in the ICSC circulars). As per the provision of the basic agreement between the Government and the UN agency, the Government will be responsible for the clearance, receipt, warehousing, distribution and accounting of supplies and equipment made available by the UN agency. No taxes, fees, tolls or duties shall be levied on supplies, equipment, or services furnished by the UN agency under this UNDAF Action Plan. The UN agency shall also be exempt from Value Added Tax (VAT) in respect of local procurement of supplies or services procured in support of UN-assisted programmes.

With regards to cash transfers, the following clauses will apply: A standard Fund Authorization and Certificate of Expenditures (FACE) report, reflecting the activity lines of the Annual Work Plan (AWP), will be used by Implementing Partners to request the release of funds, or to secure the agreement that the UN organization will reimburse or directly pay for planned expenditure. The Implementing Partners will use the FACE to report on the utilization of cash received. The Implementing Partner

shall identify the designated official(s) authorized to provide the account details, request and certify the use of cash. The FACE will be certified by the designated official(s) of the Implementing Partner.

Cash transferred to Implementing Partners should be spent for the purpose of activities and within the timeframe as agreed in the AWP only.

Cash received by the Government and national NGO Implementing Partners shall be used in accordance with established national regulations, policies and procedures consistent with international standards, in particular ensuring that cash is expended for activities as agreed in the AWP, and ensuring that reports on the utilization of all received cash are submitted to [UN organization] within six months after receipt of the funds. Where any of the national regulations, policies and procedures is not consistent with international standards, the UN system agency financial and other related rules and system agency regulations, policies and procedures will apply.

In the case of international NGO/CSO and IGO Implementing Partners cash received shall be used in accordance with international standards in particular ensuring that cash is expended for activities as agreed in the AWP, and ensuring that reports on the full utilization of all received cash are submitted to the UN organization within six months after receipt of the funds.

To facilitate scheduled and special audits each Implementing Partner receiving cash from a UN organization will provide UN system agency or its representative with timely access to:

- all financial records which establish the transactional record of the cash transfers provided by a UN system agency, together with relevant documentation
- all relevant documentation and personnel associated with the functioning of the Implementing Partners' internal control structure through which the cash transfers have passed

The findings of each audit will be reported to the Implementing Partner and [UN organization]. Each Implementing Partner will furthermore:

- Receive and review the audit report issued by the auditors
- Provide a timely statement of the acceptance or rejection of any audit recommendation to the UN organization that provided cash, and to the SAI, before submitting it to the UN organization.
- Undertake timely actions to address the accepted audit recommendations

Report on the actions taken to implement accepted recommendations, to the UN system agencies and to the SAI, on a quarterly basis or as locally agreed.

8. Other Provisions

This UNDAF Action Plan (UAP) supersedes any previously signed agency Country Programme Action Plans (CPAPs).

In the event of any significant change in the situation requiring a change in objectives or a need to extend the duration and scope of the planned programme component, the Government will make a formal request to the UN system agencies through the Representatives of each of the UN system agencies and an appropriate amendment to this UAP will be negotiated.

In the event of a failure by one party to fulfill any of its obligations under this UAP:

(a) where the defaulting party is one of the UN system agencies, the Government may either (i) suspend the discharge of its own obligations vis-à-vis the defaulting party by giving written notice to that effect to the defaulting party or (ii) terminate the UAP vis-à-vis the defaulting party by giving written notice of sixty (60) days to the defaulting party; and

(b) where the defaulting party is the Government, the UN system agency as to which the Government has defaulted, either alone or together with all other UN system agencies, may either (i) suspend the discharge of its own obligations by giving written notice to that effect to the defaulting party or (ii) terminate the UAP by giving written notice of sixty (60) days to the defaulting party.

Any dispute between the Government and a UN agency shall be resolved in accordance with the provisions of that Organization's basic agreement with the Government as referred in Part 2 of this UAP. Any dispute among the UN system agencies shall be resolved exclusively among the UN system agencies through approaches identified in the UNDG-endorsed dispute resolution mechanism.

The Government will honor its commitments in accordance with the provisions of the cooperation and assistance agreements with the UN organizations. The Government shall apply the provisions of the Conventions on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations agencies to the Agencies' property, funds, and assets and to its officials and consultants. In addition the Government will accord to the Agencies and their officials and to other persons performing services on behalf of the Agencies, the privileges, immunities and facilities as set out in the cooperation and assistance agreements between the Agencies and the Government. The Government will be responsible for dealing with any claims, which may be brought by third parties against any of Agencies and its officials, advisors and agents. None of the Agencies nor any of their respective officials, advisors or persons performing services on their behalf will be held responsible for any claims and liabilities resulting from operations under the cooperation and assistance agreements, except where it is mutually agreed by Government and a particular Agency that such claims and liabilities arise from gross negligence or misconduct of that Agency, or its officials, advisors or persons performing services.

Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, the Government shall insure or indemnify the Agencies from civil liability under the law of the country in respect of vehicles provided by the Agencies but under the control of or use by the Government.

Nothing in this Agreement shall imply a waiver by the UN or any of its Agencies or Organization of any privileges or immunities enjoyed by them or their acceptance of the jurisdiction of the courts of any country over disputes arising of this Agreement”.

Nothing in or relating to this document will be deemed a waiver, expressed or implied, of the privileges and immunities of the United Nations and its subsidiary organs, including WFP, whether under the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations of 13th February 1946, the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies of 21st November 1947, as applicable, and no provisions of this Note Verbale or any Institutional Contract or any Undertaking will be interpreted or applied in a manner, or to an extent, inconsistent with such privileges and immunities.

IN WITNESS THEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized, have signed this UNDAF Action Plan in December 2011, in Accra, Republic of Ghana

9. UNDAF Action Plan Results Matrices

Thematic area 1: Food Security and Nutrition

National Development Priority: ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNISATION

- Nutrition and food security
 - Improved agricultural productivity
 - Increased agricultural competitiveness and enhanced integration into domestic and international markets
- Support to MDGs: MDG 1, with close linkages to MDGs 2, 4, 5 and 6

Outcomes	Agency results	Indicators , Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Role of Partners
<p>Outcome 1: At least an additional 15% of medium and smallholder farmers³ (including at least 50 %women farmers⁴); in at least 5 regions; have access to MoFA-approved⁵; agricultural extension services and access to markets, in a timely manner by 2016</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FAO - WFP - UNIDO - UN Women - IAEA - IFAD 	<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1.1 % change of medium and smallholder farmers (including the % of women) with access to MoFA approved agricultural extension services</p> <p>1.2 The % change of farmers (including women) with access to markets</p> <p>1.3 The number of regions reached with farmers having access to agricultural extension services and markets</p> <p>1.4 % of food purchased from smallholder farmers</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>1.1(a) Number of registered small and medium</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoFA Annual Reports • Farmer Registration Database (MoFA) (to be completed 2012) • FAO and WFP project reports, field mission reports and assessment reports. • Planned WFP survey of numbers of small and medium holder farmers with access to market. 	<p><u>MoFA:</u> Coordination and Facilitation; Development of Farmer Registration database by 2012; Provide extension services resources (human, physical, financial)</p> <p><u>Ministry of Finance:</u> Timely release of agriculture related funding for MoFA.</p> <p><u>Farmer's Groups:</u> Active participation and Implementation.</p> <p><u>NGOs:</u> Relevant and aligned advocacy; Assistance with implementation.</p> <p><u>Donors and development partners:</u> Funding and technical assistance.</p>

³ Medium and small holder farmers (2-5 Ha and less than 2 Ha respectively)

⁴ Farmers is defined as all forms of primary production (livestock, crops, fisheries, forestry)

⁵ MoFA approved refers to services in line with the government's strategy / policy documents

Outcomes	Agency results	Indicators , Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Role of Partners
		<p>holder farmers in Ghana as at January 2012 (Farmers Database Project Register, Agriculture Extension Division of MOFA):</p> <p>National - 127, 606 Northern Region - 20, 751 Upper East - 4,402</p> <p>1.1(b) 17% of medium and small holders (2% women) have access to extension services (IFPRI/FAO/IICA Worldwide Extension Study, 2011)</p> <p>1.2 1,344 smallholder farmers (47% women) with access to market in targeted areas</p> <p>1.3 Farmers are reached in the 3 northern regions</p> <p>1.4 1,162mt of food (maize) purchased from smallholder farmers in targeted areas</p> <p>Targets:</p> <p>1.1 Additional 15% of medium and smallholder farmers (50% of whom are women) with access to extension services and markets in targeted areas</p> <p>1.2 20% increase in the number of smallholder farmers(50% women) with access to markets</p> <p>1.3 Farmers reached in at least 5 regions</p> <p>1.4 By 2015 10,188mt of food (such as maize and rice) purchased from smallholder farmers</p>		<p><u>GAEC:</u> Undertaking research to generate scientific information</p> <p><u>IFAD support to MOFA</u> to facilitate strengthening of FBOs, inter-professional bodies and out grower schemes; development of commercial linkages between value chain actors; and building capacity of agri-processing enterprises; Partnership with AfDB to develop infrastructure (feeder roads, warehousing capacity, market infrastructure); Support to MOTI to develop capacities for Business Advisory Services at District Level, with Rural Technology Transfer co-financed by AfDB)</p>

Outcomes	Agency results	Indicators , Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Role of Partners
<p>Output 1.1: By 2016, agricultural inputs⁶ are made available to at least an additional 15% Medium / smallholder farmers in at least 5 regions.</p>	<p>FAO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilitate the organization of farmers into groups to improve accessibility to agricultural inputs - Capacity building and institutional support for farmer organizations to enable them access agricultural inputs and advisory services with special consideration of gender and the specific needs of vulnerable segments of the population such as People Living with HIV and AIDS (PLHA), women, Orphans, Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) - Supply of basic farm inputs to farmers as well as measures (through training) to enhance processing and reduce post-harvest losses - Support Government in the adoption of the SWAp approach in agriculture <p>UNIDO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Blacksmiths have capacity to produce agricultural implements - Improved food processing through equipment and training - Business skills training for agro-processing women groups (Yendi and Wa) <p>UN Women:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - System in place to regularly make identified inputs required by women medium/smallholder farmers available to them <p>WFP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Smallholder farmer 's access to agricultural inputs enhanced 	<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1.1.1 Number of smallholder/low income farmers received agricultural inputs</p> <p>1.1.2 The number of regions that achieve the 15% (22,914) increase in access to markets and agricultural services.</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>1.1.1 36% (54,993) smallholder/medium farmers have access to inputs (SEND Ghana report 2009)</p> <p>1.1.2 Three Northern regions currently covered</p> <p>Targets:</p> <p>1.1.1 Additional 15% (22,914) farmers with access/received to inputs</p> <p>1.1.2 Interventions in at least 5 regions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoFA Annual Reports • Farmer Registration Database (MoFA) (to be completed 2012) • FAO and WFP project reports, field mission reports and assessment reports. • WFP Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment (CFSVA) 	<p><u>MoFA:</u> Coordination and Facilitation; Provision of resources relating to extension services (human, physical, financial)</p> <p><u>Farmer's Groups:</u> Active participation. Implementation.</p> <p><u>NGOs:</u> Relevant and aligned advocacy. Assistance with implementation.</p> <p><u>Donors and development partners:</u> Funding and technical assistance.</p> <p><u>Research institute for seed research:</u> On-going implementation of their research.</p> <p><u>IFAD support to MOFA</u> on linkages between value chain operators, and professionalization of FBOs and other local business associations; Support to MOTI to develop capacities for Business Advisory Services at District Level, with Rural Technology Transfer co-financed by AfDB)</p>

⁶Considered items such as fertilizer, improved seed, agrochemicals, etc.

Outcomes	Agency results	Indicators , Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Role of Partners
<p>Output 1.2: Agricultural extension agents and researchers have increased capacity to reach out to medium and smallholder farmers by 2016</p>	<p>FAO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Popularize and promote the FFS and JFFLS approaches to deliver services to farming communities and institutions for agricultural development - Support systems for management of agricultural and marketing information, data and knowledge including public-private partnerships, including the media for dissemination and use of critical agriculture and environment information - Support and coordinate agriculture, livestock and fishery emergency interventions and improve the early warning capacity on impact of droughts and floods (FAOSTAT / Country STAT) - Strengthen research and extension linkages - Provide technical assistance in mainstreaming HIV / AIDS, climate change and gender in agricultural programmes - Capacity for research, analysis and interpretation of long term changes due to climate and emerging issues that increase vulnerabilities and risks of communities to respond to disasters increased. <p>UN Women:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased knowledge about women small holder farmers - Knowledge products available on the agricultural inputs required by women medium/smallholder farmers - Training modules and materials on gender responsive agriculture available for training extension agents and researchers <p>WFP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1344 smallholder farmers provided with 	<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1.2.1 Number of extension agents within MoFA, and researchers that receive capacity building training</p> <p>1.2.2 Percentage of women smallholder farmers reached by Agricultural extension services in target regions</p> <p>1.2.3 Number of Agric. Extension Agents provided with training resources disaggregated by gender</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>1.2.1 350 extension agents and researchers trained in 2008-2009 (AED-MOFA, 2010)</p> <p>1.2.2 2% women small/medium holder farmers have access to extension services(IFPRI/FAO/IICA Worldwide Extension Study, 2011)</p> <p>1.2.3 260 agricultural extension agents(AED- MOFA, 2010)</p> <p>Targets:</p> <p>1.2.1 1350 extension agents are trained</p> <p>1.2.2 Additional 7.5% of medium and smallholder women farmers in target regions</p> <p>1.2.3 1350 extension agents</p>	<p>Means of Verification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO and WFP project reports, field mission reports and assessment reports. • Quarterly progress reports (MoFA; FAO) • District reports (MoFA) • WFP Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment (CFSVA) • WFP P4P quarterly Report 	<p>MoFA: Coordination and Facilitation; Provide extension services resources (human, physical, financial)); value chain linkages, study on e-extension and pilot activities to pilot partnership with private actors in providing technical assistance to farmers with financial support from IFAD</p> <p>Farmer's Groups: Active participation. Implementation.</p> <p>NGOs: Relevant and aligned advocacy. Assistance with implementation. NGOs and other donors and development partners. Funding and technical assistance. <u>Research institute for seed research:</u> on-going implementation of their research.</p>

Outcomes	Agency results	Indicators , Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Role of Partners
	<p>training through MOFA extension agents.</p> <p>Skilled smallholder farmers improved quality of their production.</p>			
<p>Output 1.3: Additional 10% of small holder and medium farmers have adopted Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) by 2016.</p>	<p>FAO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Post – emergency rehabilitation of livelihoods and production capacities - Promotion of conservation agriculture practices. - Support capacity development of communities to be prepared and responsive to climate change shocks and the degradation of the environment - Strengthen plant pest and disease control including Papaya mealybug and any other emerging pests and diseases - Support the agricultural census 2012 through provision of technical assistance to MOFA and GSS to conduct preparatory activities, formulation of an advocacy strategy, drafting of census questionnaires and costed implementation plan - Provide technical assistance in harmonization of policies regarding quality assurance and safety for crops, animals, fisheries and forestry products - Strengthen the capacity of national institutions responsible for enforcing and regulating food safety, phytosanitary and zoosanitary standards - Capacity for aquaculture and artisanal fisheries development increased - Support Infrastructure development for water harvesting, small scale irrigation systems and water resource management for crop and livestock production and productivity enhancement and to mitigate the effects of climate change - Tools for surveillance, monitoring, 	<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1.3.1 % / No. increase of farmers that have adopted GAP</p> <p>1.3.2 Number of Agric. Extension Agents provided with training resources</p> <p>1.3.3 Increase in smallholder farmer’s yield</p> <p>1.3.4 Mutant classes in M2 populations Identified and classified using nuclear techniques</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>1.3.1 20% (30,552) of small and medium holder are currently using GAP</p> <p>1.3.2 260 agricultural extension agents</p> <p>1.3.3 1.4 MT/Ha</p> <p>1.3.4 20% of farmers have increased production by the adoption of the mutant (M1) population of oil palm.</p> <p>Targets:</p> <p>1.3.1 Additional 10% (15, 275) adopted GAP</p> <p>1.3.2 1350 extension agents</p> <p>1.3.3 3.0 MT/Ha</p> <p>1.3.4 Additional 10% of improved oil palm variant by 2016; F1 hybrid production increase yields 6-10 times; Production of commercial seed mutant oil palm for local use</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As per output 1.2 - Biannual Project - Progress Reports - Project Achievement and completion reports 	<p>Role of Partners: (as per output 1.2)</p> <p>GAEC:</p> <p>-Undertaking research to generate scientific information to promote adoption of the mutant (M1) population of oil palm increase farmer production.</p>

Outcomes	Agency results	Indicators , Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Role of Partners
	<p>forecasting and control of pests and diseases of major crops, livestock, poultry, agroforestry, forestry and fisheries in place</p> <p>UN WOMEN:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Advocacy and awareness raising materials on GAP targeting women farmers available. - Monitoring system in place for levels of adoption and feedback from women farmers on GAP - Women farmers utilise improved agricultural/ postharvest technologies in at least 2 regions by 2013 <p>WFP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Production and productivity level increased. - Farmers producing commodities (maize, rice, beans etc) practicing food safety increased significantly <p>IAEA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Production of M2 generation and screening of vegetative mutants (dwarfs, semi dwarfs etc. - Screening and generation of the M2 resistance to drought. - Screening and generation of M2 resistance to Fusarium wilt disease - Inducing of embryogenic calli and somatic embryos from irradiated explants (embryos and fresh leaves to produce soma-clonal variants 	<p>and regional increased 6-10 times.</p>		
<p>Output 1.4: Maize, Cassava, soya bean, rice, and</p>	<p>FAO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote and support the value chain approach to agricultural commodity/agro- 	<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1.4.1 Number of actors (such as Farmer</p>	<p>Means of verification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As per output 1.3 	<p>Role of partners:</p> <p><u>Farmer Based Organisations (FBOs):</u></p>

Outcomes	Agency results	Indicators , Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Role of Partners
cowpea value chains for medium and smallholder farmers are strengthened in the major production areas by 2016.	<p>enterprise development for (but not limited to) cowpea and soya bean</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support to the National Rice Development Strategy - Knowledge and skills of value chain actors in (but not limited to) policy formulation and reviews increased <p>WFP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training workshops conducted for smallholder farmers with the support of supply-side partners. - Food purchased from small holder farmers to cater food based intervention programmes, including school meals increased - Smallholder farmers organizations capacity enhanced for increased yields and become competitive players in agricultural markets 	<p>organisations etc.) along the specified value chains strengthened</p> <p>1.4.2 Quantity of maize and rice commodities locally purchased from small and medium holder farmers (% of women with access to markets) under P4P and traditional local procurement.</p> <p>1.4.3 Number of training workshops conducted for actors along the value chain</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>1.4.1 1,879 actors (AED, MOFA)</p> <p>1.4.2 35,000 metric tonnes over 2006 – 2010 (total purchases including rice and maize) and purchased from 47% of women</p> <p>1.4.3 100 Workshops</p> <p>Targets:</p> <p>1.4.1 3000 actors</p> <p>1.4.2 At least 42,000 metric tonnes of rice and maize purchased (over 5 years) including 1,500 MT for Home Grown School feeding Programme and purchased from 50% women</p> <p>1.4.3 Number of training workshops: 200</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P4P reports by WFP • FAO and WFP project reports, field mission reports and assessment reports. • WFP reports on quantities of purchases under traditional procurement activities • WFP Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment (CFSVA) 	<p>Encourage and coordinate participation by farmers</p> <p><u>Ministry of Agriculture:</u> implementing the block farming program and Value Chain Programmes such as Northern Rural Growth Programme co-financed by IFAD/AfDB (covering all districts in the SADA zone) and the Roots and Tubers Improvement and Marketing Programme supported by IFAD (covering 106 districts).</p> <p><u>Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development:</u> Implementation of school feeding program.</p> <p>MOFEP: Rural and Agricultural Finance Programme (supported by IFAD/Danida/Italy).</p> <p>MOTI: Rural Enterprises Programme supporting BDS, Rural technology transfer and policy/institutional development for rural MSEs, particularly agribusiness in all rural districts in Ghana (co financed by IFAD/AfDB).</p>

Outcomes	Agency results	Indicators , Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Role of Partners
<p>Outcome 2: At least, an additional 10% of households consume adequate levels of safe, nutritious foods and adopt positive dietary behavior.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WFP - UNICEF - FAO - UNAIDS - WHO 	<p>Indicators:</p> <p>2.1 Proportion of children aged 6 – 23 months who are fed according to the three minimum Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices.</p> <p>2.2 Proportion of households consuming adequate and nutritious food in the targeted areas.</p> <p>2.3 Dietary diversity scores with relation to complementary feeding.</p> <p>2.4 Proportion of anemic women of child-bearing age (15-49 years)</p> <p>2.5 Proportion of anemic children (5-69 months)</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>2.1 36.2% of children are adequately fed (Source: DHS 2008).</p> <p>2.2 68% of households consuming safe and nutritious food</p> <p>2.3 Baseline dietary diversity = 68%</p> <p>2.4 Baseline for anemic</p>	<p>Means of verification</p> <p>Ghana Demographic Health Survey (GDHS)</p> <p>Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) (UNICEF)</p> <p>Country Stat Ghana (FAO)</p> <p>WFP Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA)</p> <p>Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) annual nutrition survey</p>	<p>Role of Partners</p> <p><u>Ghana Health Service (GHS)</u>: Data collection and verification; Coordination and implementation through Behaviour Change Communication (BCC)</p> <p><u>MoFA</u>: Coordination and facilitation</p> <p><u>NGOs and Development partners (as above)</u>.</p>

Outcomes	Agency results	Indicators , Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Role of Partners
		<p>women =58% (Source: MICS 2008)</p> <p>2.5 Baseline for anemic children = 56% (Source: MICS 2011)</p> <p>Targets:</p> <p>2.1 70% of children adequately fed.</p> <p>2.2 Household target: 78%</p> <p>2.3 Dietary diversification score target: 78%</p> <p>2.4 30% reduction from baseline in target areas</p> <p>2.5 30% reduction from baseline in target areas</p>		
<p>Output 2.1: National nutrition policy is developed by 2013.</p>	<p>FAO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide inputs to the policy development process - Support the development / updating of National Dietary guidelines as part of Implementation of the policy - Capacity building to improve complementary feeding as part of Implementation of the policy <p>UNICEF:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Evidence-based and equity-focused national nutrition policy and operational framework is in place and being implemented fully in at least four most deprived regions <p>FAO/UNICEF/WFP/WHO :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - REACH approach operationalized & facilitated by REACH partners and contributed to harmonized action by all development partners in the nutrition sector in alignment with national plans - Nutrition Policy of government supported, 	<p>Indicators:</p> <p>2.1.1 Availability of Nutrition Policy</p> <p>2.1.2 Availability of Nutrition Policy action plan</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>2.1.1 Nutrition policy formulation initiated at 2010</p> <p>2.1.2 No action plan for Nutrition Policy</p> <p>Targets:</p> <p>2.1.1 Nutrition policy approved and disseminated by 2012</p> <p>2.1.2 Action plan approved</p>	<p>Means of verification:</p> <p>Minister's signature on policy document</p>	<p>Role of partners:</p> <p><u>Ministry of Health:</u> Selection of consultants; Development of terms of reference, and provide guidance for the process.</p> <p><u>Ministry of Food and Agriculture:</u> Technical input and guidance</p> <p><u>Other donor partners:</u> Financial and technical support; Inputs for draft policy development</p> <p><u>Media:</u> To raise public awareness</p>

Outcomes	Agency results	Indicators , Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Role of Partners
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Importance of food and nutrition security and safety of vulnerable population (pregnant, lactating mothers, children under 5, PLHIVs etc.) in the targeted regions ensured <p>WHO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity built to address nutrition concerns through adaptation and dissemination of relevant policies and guidelines <p>WFP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide input to the development of nutrition policy linking food security and nutrition aspects. 	<p>and disseminated by 2013</p>		
<p>Output 2.2: The current Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System (FSNMS) are expanded to cover at least 5 regions in the country by 2016.</p>	<p>WFP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As an early warning system for all stakeholders, Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System (FSNMS) extended to two new regions - FSNMS indicated level of household food security and nutrition status in the targeted regions <p>UNICEF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Harmonized systems for collection and utilization of data on child under-nutrition developed and implemented in at least four most deprived regions and information fed into the FSNMS <p>WHO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved information on nutrition through monitoring, strengthened surveillance system and operational research 	<p>Indicators:</p> <p>2.2.1 Number of regions for which monthly Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System (FSNMS) documents are produced for stakeholders for targeted regions</p> <p>2.2.2 Number of regions for which nutrition surveillance reports are produced</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>2.2.1 3 regions with FSNMS documents</p> <p>2.2.2 0 regions with nutrition surveillance reports</p> <p>Targets:</p> <p>2.2.1 5 regions with FSNMS documents</p> <p>2.2.2 3 regions with</p>	<p>Means of Verification:</p> <p>Availability of the monthly bulletins.</p> <p>Availability of nutrition surveillance reports.</p>	<p>Role of partners</p> <p><u>MoFA; Ghana Statistical Service (GSS); Ministry of Health (MoH):</u></p> <p>Provide data from sentinel sites and communities. Data validation for bulletin. Clearance of bulletins.</p> <p><u>Savannah Agricultural Research Institute (SARI):</u> GSS support; and data validation.</p>

Outcomes	Agency results	Indicators , Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Role of Partners
		nutrition surveillance reports		
<p>Output 2.3: By 2016, the UN supported micronutrient deficiency control activities will achieve at least:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 70% coverage of routine Vitamin A supplementation; - 60 communities produce fortified food⁵ (100% increase from 2010); - A 90% coverage of households with adequately iodized salt. 	<p>WFP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Skilled Women’s group for milling and food fortification developed and marketing ensured. - Increased access to fortified food and iodized salt at the household and community level. - Improved access of Potassium iodates, & salt iodization machines to salt producers at coastal regions as a support to Government Universal Salt Iodization (USI) initiative <p>UNICEF:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National strategies and action plans are available and being implemented for addressing demand and supply side bottlenecks for achieving USI in Ghana and effective government led national mechanism for coordination of USI activities is in place - Women and children in the four most deprived regions of Ghana have access to high impact nutrition interventions for reduction of vitamin and mineral deficiencies, <p>WHO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Micronutrient deficiency prevention and control strategies adapted from the global evidenced-based guidelines updated and disseminated. 	<p>Indicators:</p> <p>2.3.1 Number of communities producing fortified foods⁷ for vulnerable groups.</p> <p>2.3.2 % coverage of children in target areas aged 6 – 59 months who are supplemented with two doses of Vitamin A per year</p> <p>2.3.3 % of households in target areas consuming adequate iodized salt.</p> <p>2.3.4 Number of relevant MDAs implementing USI as part of their Annual Program of work</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>2.3.1 30 communities producing fortified foods</p> <p>2.3.2 56% of children receiving routine Vitamin A supplementation</p> <p>2.3.3 32% of households</p>	<p>Means of verification:</p> <p>WFP data on communities participating in fortified food production</p> <p>Ghana Demographic Health Survey</p> <p>Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)</p> <p>GHS programme reports</p>	<p>Role of Partners:</p> <p><u>Women’s groups:</u> To participate in the food fortification programs</p> <p><u>Ghana Health Service:</u> Implementation of surveys and nutrition programs.</p> <p><u>National Salt Iodization Committee:</u> Oversight, advice and guidance</p>

⁷Fortified foods entails the addition of a multivitamin pre-mix to locally milled cereals at the community level (Iron, Vitamin A, Iodine, Zinc)

Outcomes	Agency results	Indicators , Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Role of Partners
		consuming adequate iodized salt 2.3.4 3 MDAs addressing USI Targets: 2.3.1 60 communities producing fortified foods 2.3.2 At least 70% of children receiving routine Vitamin A supplementation 2.3.3 50% of households consuming adequate iodized salt 2.3.4 9 MDAs addressing USI		
Output 2.4: Promotion of nutrition education, for the consumption of locally available, nutritious foods (including therapeutic and supplementary feeding for vulnerable groups), 24,000 (10,000 WFP; 10,000 UNICEF, 4,000 FAO) additional people.	FAO: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support the development of nutrition education materials - Support the development / updating of National Dietary guidelines - Support the localizing and mapping of food biodiversity based on ecosystems and food consumption studies - Strengthen biodiversity preservation through in-situ and ex-situ conservation of nutritionally-rich food from sources of biodiversity - Promote policies and strategies for mainstreaming local biodiversity into multisectoral programmes focused on target populations with nutritional deficiencies - Support the redesigning of the Ghana School 	Indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.4.1 Number of beneficiaries (including food insecure PLHIV/AIDS and affected families) receiving supplementary feeding in target areas. 2.4.2 Number of interventions with a component on nutrition education/IEC materials 2.4.3 Proportion of SAM 	Means of verification: GHS, MOFA, FAO, WFP, UNICEF program and training reports	Role of Partners: <u>MoFA: MoH:</u> <u>Ministry of Education:</u> <u>Ministry of Local Government:</u> <u>Ministry of Empowerment of Social Welfare:</u> Coordination Facilitation In-kind contributions <u>Other development partners and donors / NGOs:</u>

Outcomes	Agency results	Indicators , Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Role of Partners
	<p>Feeding Program with emphasis on policy and linkage of smallholder farmers to the program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support to public awareness programmes for consumer participation and education on food safety, nutrition and other food quality issues <p>UNICEF:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National strategy on appropriate complementary feeding developed and operationalized in the four most deprived regions - Community Management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) scaled up in all districts in the three northern regions including targeted treatment of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) <p>WFP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vulnerable groups (malnourished pregnant and lactating women, children and PLHIV) reached with nutritious food, health and nutrition education in the WFP assisted projects. <p>UNAIDS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased number of clinically malnourished /food insecure PLHIV consuming locally available nutritious food and/or receiving therapeutic and supplementary food <p>WHO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhanced capacity and skills for the scaling-up of nutrition actions to support maternal, infant and young child nutrition 	<p>children under five in focus regions years receiving therapeutic feeding</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>2.4.1 76,000 beneficiaries (including PLHIV/AIDS) receiving supplementary feeding (WFP).</p> <p>2.4.2 31% of interventions with a component on nutrition education/IEC</p> <p>2.4.3 30% of SAM children under five in focus regions receiving therapeutic feeding</p> <p>Targets:</p> <p>2.4.1 570,000 beneficiaries (including PLHIV/AIDS) receiving supplementary feeding.</p> <p>2.4.2 50% of interventions with a component on nutrition education/IEC</p> <p>2.4.3 75% of SAM children under five in focus regions receiving</p>		<p>Funding and technical support</p> <p>Implementation support where required.</p>

Outcomes	Agency results	Indicators , Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Role of Partners
		therapeutic feeding		
<p>Output 2.5: By 2016, the UN support service providers are equipped with the requisite trainings, tools and resources to deliver quality nutrition interventions.</p>	<p>FAO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support the Ghana Health Service with revision and validation of the GSOP to ensure compliance with the Codex Code of Hygienic Practices for pre – cooked and cooked foods in Mass Catering (CAC/RCP 39-1993) and relevant Codex Codes of Hygienic Practice - Support the Ghana Health Service in implementation of the Guidelines and Standard Operating Procedures with regard to food safety management through training of selected catering officers, dieticians, diet cooks and other staff working in the catering departments at all levels of the service - Support the finalization of the food safety policy - Strengthen the capacity of service providers on the safe use of waste water in vegetable production to mitigate the health risks associated with waste water - Strengthen the capacity of service providers with regard to nutrition education and food safety <p>UNICEF:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GHS at national level and in five focus regions has the capacity to plan, implement and monitor operationalization of relevant aspects of the National Nutrition Policy. <p>WFP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Counterparts trained on nutrition interventions - WFP community based cereal milling and fortification sites scaled up in 3 northern regions. - Community based cereal milling & food 	<p>Indicators:</p> <p>2.5.1 Number of recipients of technical training sessions</p> <p>2.5.2 Number of tools produced for service provision (institutional level)</p> <p>2.5.3 Number of service providers receiving tools (institutional level)</p> <p>Baselines:</p> <p>2.5.1 3018 training recipients (1800 for WFP and FAO, 1218 for UNICEF and WHO)</p> <p>2.5.2 39 tools for service providers (10 for FAO, 4 for WFP and 25 for UNICEF)</p> <p>2.5.3 9 service providers (GHS, MOFA, GES, SHEP coordinators, Food and Drugs Board, Standards board, GHS and NADMO) receiving tools from</p>	<p>Means of verification:</p> <p>Training reports (technical assistance)</p> <p>Program reports (tools delivered)</p>	<p>Role of Partners:</p> <p><u>MoFA, MoH, GHS , MOLG&RD ,MOTI, Ministry of Education;</u></p> <p>Coordination and facilitation</p> <p><u>Private sector / food industry</u></p> <p>Support in the implementation, including awareness.</p> <p><u>International NGOs, Donors:</u> Technical support</p>

Outcomes	Agency results	Indicators , Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Role of Partners
	<p>fortification, salt re-bagging and resale groups trained to manage small business</p> <p>WHO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity strengthened to address nutrition concerns through dissemination of guidelines, training materials and tools 	<p>UNICEF,FAO, WHO and WFP</p> <p>Targets:</p> <p>2.5.1 5,500 training recipients (3,000 for WFP and FAO and 2500 for UNICEF)</p> <p>2.5.2 65 tools for service providers (20 for FAO, 5 for WFP, 40 for UNICEF)</p> <p>2.5.3 12 service providers receiving tools (GHA, MOFA, GES, SHEP coordinators, Food and Drugs Board, NADMO, Standards Board, Hunger Project, National Catholic Secretariat, Ghana Red Cross Society, MOTI, MOLG)</p>		

Thematic area 2: Sustainable Environment, Energy and Human Settlements

National Development Priority: SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT & ENERGY AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

- Climate variability and change
- Biodiversity
- Water Resources and Sanitation
- Natural Disasters, Risks and Vulnerability
- Urban Development and Management
- Housing/Shelter
- Slum Upgrading and Prevention
- Support to MDGs: MDG 7

Outcomes	Agency Results	Indicators , Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Role of Partners
<p>Outcome 3: National systems and existing institutional arrangements for climate change mitigation and adaptation and for disaster risk reduction, as defined in the Hyogo Framework for Action at the district, regional and national level are functional</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNDP - UNFPA - WFP - IOM - IMO - UNESCO - UNHCR - UNICEF - UNU-INRA - WHO - FAO - IAEA - UNEP 	<p>Indicators</p> <p>3.1 Share of renewable energy (excluding large hydro) in the electricity generation mix</p> <p>3.2 Presence of functional early warning systems (EWS) in flood prone areas in Northern Ghana by 2015</p> <p>3.3 A process in place for the systematic inclusion of DRR/CCA into government policies and plans</p> <p>3.4 Net forest cover</p> <p>3.5 Number of capacity building programmes related to sustainable natural resource management, energy, and human settlements</p> <p>Baselines:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NADMO National Reports - UN Agencies annual reports 	<p>NADMO: Coordination and facilitation</p> <p>DISTRICT / MUNICIPAL / METROPOLITAN ASSEMBLIES: District level support for implementation, monitoring and evaluation.</p> <p>NATIONAL FIRE SERVICE: Operational and technical level support for fire-related disasters</p> <p>GHANA ARMED FORCES and GHANA POLICE SERVICE: Providing logistical support for reconstruction and coordination of relief assistance</p> <p>NGOs: implement projects in close collaboration with local/national governments, communities and UN agencies.</p> <p>MOFEP: Policy development, sector planning, review and coordination,</p>

Outcomes	Agency Results	Indicators , Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Role of Partners
	- IFAD (No budget provision)	<p>3.1 Less than 0.1% of energy consumption is made up of modern renewable energy technologies</p> <p>3.2 No flood EWS in place; ad hoc early warning is issued, no systematic collection of flood data/information to guide warnings</p> <p>3.3 No process in place</p> <p>3.4 4,939,958 hectares (2010)</p> <p>3.5 Numerous on-going Capacity related to sustainable natural resource management, energy, and human settlements and climate change</p> <p>Targets:</p> <p>3.1 The share of renewable energy (excluding large hydro) in the electricity generation mix is increased to 5% by 2016</p> <p>3.2 Early Warning System (EWS) in flood prone areas in Northern Ghana in place, providing advance and timely information on weather and climate-related hazards</p> <p>3.3 A process in place for the inclusion of DRR into government policies and plans</p> <p>3.4 10,000 hectares per year</p> <p>3.5 3 specific programmes related to sustainable natural resource management, energy, and human settlements</p>		<p>resource allocation</p> <p>MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT: Policy development, sector planning, review and coordination.</p> <p>EPA: Sector planning, review and coordination, resource allocation, institutional and system development, capacity development</p> <p>NATIONAL YOUTH COUNCIL: awareness raising and public education on climate change disaster management, targeting the youth population</p> <p>MOFA: Coordination and facilitation; Integration of measures to accelerate farmers' and agri-processors' adaptation to CC in the Ghana Rural Growth Programme using grant resources from IFAD's ASAP facility; piloting of bioenergy use in cassava processing with grant support from GEF and OFID, mobilized by IFAD.</p> <p>MINISTRY OF HEALTH: Coordination and facilitation</p> <p>MINISTRY OF LANDS AND NATURAL RESOURCES: Provide oversight and policy direction for natural resource management and restoration</p>
Output 3.1: Capacity of the National Climate	UNDP: - Capacity building programmes on policy development, negotiations, and policy	Indicators: 3.1.1 Number of climate change sector	- Climate change policy documents - Briefs on attending	MEST: Policy development, sector planning, review and coordination EPA: Sector planning, review and

Outcomes	Agency Results	Indicators , Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Role of Partners
<p>Change Committee (NCCC) for policy development, participation in international negotiations, coordination and harmonization of sectoral strategies on climate change strengthened by 2016</p>	<p>coordination targeting NCCC organized</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of climate change related policies supported <p>UNESCO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of technical support to NCCC for the development of CC policies <p>UNU-INRA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scientific research on climate change mitigation and adaptation - Support for policy development in the area of climate change mitigation and adaptation - Knowledge delivery and capacity development for climate change multilateral negotiations <p>IMO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity building on Energy Efficient Operation of ship <p>WHO (Agency results to be confirmed)</p>	<p>strategies developed</p> <p>3.1.2 Number of capacity building activities (e.g. international negotiation meetings on climate change attended by national counterpart, trainings)</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>3.1.1 Process to develop climate change sector strategies put in place</p> <p>3.1.2 5 capacity building activities carried out as of end of 2011</p> <p>Targets:</p> <p>3.1.1 5 sector strategies developed and submitted for approval</p> <p>3.1.2 7 capacity building activities supported</p> <p>Policies develop for use by stakeholders</p>	<p>international negotiations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Papers and presentations made at international meetings 	<p>coordination, resource allocation, institutional and system development, capacity development</p> <p>NDPC: Coordination and capacity development</p> <p>MOH: Coordination the integration of climate change and Health into sectoral programmes/plans</p> <p>MINISTRY OF ENERGY: Coordination of energy-intensive services into climate change programmes/ plans</p> <p>NATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE COMMITTEE: Reviews of national climate change policies including coordination of sectoral climate change programmes</p> <p>Donors and Development Partners Funding and technical assistance</p> <p>Ghana Maritime Authority and Ghana Ports and Harbors Authority to lead</p>
<p>Output 3.2 Adaptation and mitigation strategies and practices integrated into climate resilient development policies, plans</p>	<p>UNDP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Energy efficiency of the refrigerating appliances market in Ghana promoted - Climate change integrated into the management of priority health risks. (with WHO) - Climate resilient plans (especially in the North) and Nationally Appropriate Mitigation 	<p>Indicators:</p> <p>3.2.1 Number of adaptation plans developed and implemented at the sector/district level/community</p> <p>3.2.2 Number of strategies and policies for renewable energy and energy efficiency developed, notably a roadmap for new and renewable energy industry and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Climate resilient plans - Strategies and policies on renewable energies - NAMAs implementation reports - Third National Communication to UNFCCC document 	<p>MEST: Policy development, sector planning, review and coordination</p> <p>EPA: Sector planning, review and coordination, resource allocation, institutional and system development, capacity development</p> <p>NDPC: Coordination and capacity</p>

Outcomes	Agency Results	Indicators , Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Role of Partners
and programmes	<p>Actions (NAMAs) developed and implemented</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Institutional capacity to implement locally-appropriate livelihood adaptation strategies strengthened - Development of strategies and policies for renewable energies and energy efficiency promoted <p>UNEP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment of a national policy on Green Economy - Conducting technical workshops with national partners <p>UNESCO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of technical support to the development and implementation of climate resilient plans at the sector level <p>UNU-INRA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Socio-economic assessment including assessment of resilience enhancement options at farming-household level and analysis of economic incentives take the options - Training on climate and weather forecasting - Technical set-up and training on early warning system and climate change monitoring - Support for formulation of guidelines for setting up and utilizing satellite data systems - Establishment of modeling tools and online data sharing systems <p>WFP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lives and livelihoods protected through 	<p>technologies</p> <p>3.2.3 Number of Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) implemented</p> <p>3.2.4 Number of policies, policy reforms and plans approved and operationalized to promote green economy</p> <p>3.2.5 Number of adaptation and mitigation assets maintained by communities</p> <p>3.2.6 Number of communities supported with alternative livelihood programmes</p> <p>3.2.7 Number of capacity building programmes and activities for maritime sector</p> <p>3.2.8 Data generated by studies informing the long term national energy plan for sustainable energy development.</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>3.2.1 No plans but tools for mainstreaming of climate change into national, sector and district plan developed and tested in 10 pilot districts)</p> <p>3.2.2 Policy objectives to increase modern forms of renewable energy articulated</p> <p>3.2.3 Two proposals for NAMAs that underwent feasibility assessment currently developed</p> <p>3.2.4 Green Economy scoping study completed</p> <p>3.2.5 938 adaptation and mitigation assets</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project design document for climate-smart projects - Project identification note on climate-smart projects - Areas for investment for green economy identified. - Level of involvement of other sectors in green economy initiatives - Biannual Project Progress Reports. - Project Achievement and completion reports - Report on activities 	<p>development</p> <p>MOH: Coordination the integration of climate change and Health into sectoral programmes/plans</p> <p>Energy Commission to develop end user Energy Efficiency programme and Ministry of Energy to promote innovation, deployment and diffusion of energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies</p> <p>FORESTRY COMMISSION: Sector planning, review and coordination, resource allocation, institutional and system development, capacity development</p> <p>MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE; Sector planning, review and coordination, resource allocation, institutional and system development, capacity development; Integration of policy development action to accelerate farmers' and agri-processors' adaptation to CC in the Ghana Rural Growth Programme using grant resources from IFAD's ASAP facility;</p> <p>DISTRICT/MUNICIPAL/METROPOLITAN ASSEMBLIES: Operational planning, technical supervision and support, monitoring and evaluation,</p>

Outcomes	Agency Results	Indicators , Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Role of Partners
	<p>climate change adaptation measures .Land, forest and dam rehabilitation activities, sustainable community based natural resource management ensured.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Climate change adaptation activities enhanced food access to the affected people, - Improved food consumption of affected people <p>WHO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical support in updating plans and improving programmes <p>FAO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen dialogue and networks and develop partnerships for climate change adaptation and mitigation related to the food and agricultural sector - Facilitate the mainstreaming of DRR and CCA into Food and agricultural policies, investment plans and local level community development interventions - Promote diversification strategies and alternative livelihoods to enhance the resilience of agricultural populations - Harness available knowledge and "know-how" and promote the scaling up and out of proven adaptive technologies and practices that enhance rural livelihoods 	<p>maintained by communities 638 WFP + 300 FAO)</p> <p>3.2.6 343 communities supported with alternative livelihood programmes: 188 WFP + 150 FAO + UNDP 5)</p> <p>3.2.7 No capacity building programmes and activities for maritime sector</p> <p>3.2.8 Level of Knowledge and skills in the application of IAEA models and tools for determining future energy and electricity demand and the future optimal energy supply mix within an expansion plan for the electric power sector</p> <p>Targets:</p> <p>3.2.1 36 (20 climate-resilient plans developed for relevant sectors and district assemblies under AAP + 16 from JP)</p> <p>3.2.2 At least 3 strategies and policies for renewable energy and energy efficiency developed.</p> <p>3.2.3 2 NAMAs developed</p> <p>3.2.4 Green economy principles articulated in government development plan</p> <p>3.2.5 160 additional assets maintained by communities (100 WFP + 60 FAO)</p> <p>3.2.6 Additional 185 communities supported with alternative livelihood programmes: (100 WFP + 80 FAO + UNDP 5)</p> <p>3.2.7 Four capacity building programmes and activities implemented</p>		<p>coordination and facilitation, capacity development</p> <p>GAEC: Generating data and information for the development of long term energy plan by determining future energy and electricity demand and the future optimal energy supply mix within an expansion plan for the electric power sector</p> <p>Ghana Maritime Authority and Ministries of Transport to lead</p>

Outcomes	Agency Results	Indicators , Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Role of Partners
	<p>IMO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development, update and implementation of national oil spill contingency plan - Effective and safe handling of international maritime dangerous goods (IMDG Code) and international bulk cargoes (IBC Code) - IMO's regional training seminar for the Port State Control Inspectors of Ships on pollution control and prevention <p>IAEA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Study to determine future national energy and electricity demand completed. - Study to determine future optimal national energy supply mix completed. 	<p>3.2.8 Training and seminar to be organized</p>		
<p>Output 3.3 The capacity of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MOFEP), relevant MDAs, and private sector (like banks</p>	<p>UNDP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity development programmes for public and private sector to mobilize international funds on climate change implemented <p>FAO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity building to increase the effectiveness of forest related financing 	<p>Indicators:</p> <p>3.3.1 Number of capacity development programmes(including international events attended)</p> <p>3.3.2 Number of proposals developed as a result of UN support</p> <p>Baseline:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity development reports - Number of staff attended international climate financing events and their reports - Budget request for MoFEP 	<p>MOFEP: Policy development, sector planning, review and coordination, resource allocation</p> <p>MEST: Policy development, sector planning, review and coordination</p> <p>EPA: Policy development, sector planning, review and coordination</p>

Outcomes	Agency Results	Indicators , Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Role of Partners
and industries) to mobilize and access international funds on climate change mitigation and adaptation developed by 2013.	and maximizing use of emerging financing opportunities for initiatives such as REDD and ACP-FLEGT UNESCO - (Agency results to be confirmed)	3.3.1 30 capacity building programmes by end of 2011 (30 FAO + 0 UNDP) 3.3.2 Number of proposals developed (8 FAO + 0 UNDP) Targets: 3.3.1 15 capacity building programmes (5 FAO + 10 UNDP) 3.3.2 18 proposals developed (3 UNDP + 15 FAO)		PRIVATE SECTOR: Project development, implementation and provision of financial incentives
Output 3.4: National policies and strategies on disaster risk reduction (DRR), with emphasis on budget allocation to disaster prone districts, are in place and operationalized by 2014.	UNDP: - Districts able to incorporate DRR into the total district budget WHO: - Strengthened national capacity in the control of communicable disease in natural disaster and conflict situations	Indicators: 3.4.1 Number of districts able to incorporate DRR into the total district budget 3.4.2 Proportion of regions trained in operationalizing the revised and adopted Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDSR) Baseline: 3.4.1 0% of district assemblies allocate budget for DRR (2011) 3.4.2 0% of regions trained in operationalizing the revised and adopted IDSR Targets: 3.4.1 50 districts in disaster prone areas are able to allocate at least 5% of district annual budget towards DRR 3.4.2 100% of regions trained in operationalizing the revised and adopted IDSR	- Budgetary allocation data from MOFEP - District level financial accounts and reports	NADMO: Lead national institution for Coordination/ facilitation; monitoring and evaluation; , institutional and system development, expansion and mainstreaming of DRR , advocacy, capacity development MOFEP: Policy development, sector planning, review and coordination, resource allocation MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT: Policy development, sector planning, review and coordination. Operational planning, technical supervision and support, monitoring and evaluation, coordination and facilitation, capacity development

Outcomes	Agency Results	Indicators , Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Role of Partners
<p>Output 3.5: A national strategy to raise public awareness on disaster risk reduction in primary and secondary schools and for improving building safety and protection of critical facilities is in place</p>	<p>UNDP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National strategy for public awareness on DRR developed - DRR integrated into school curricula - New school buildings constructed in accordance with building construction guidelines <p>UNESCO ;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (Agency results to be confirmed) 	<p>Indicators:</p> <p>3.5.1 Existence of a national strategy on public awareness on DRR</p> <p>3.5.2 Number of schools integrating DRR into school curricula</p> <p>3.5.3 No. of critical facilities constructed according to building codes with appropriate hazard-resistant features</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>3.5.1 National Disaster Management Strategy in place</p> <p>3.5.2 Assessment of DRR integration into school curricula conducted</p> <p>3.5.3 Could not be determined</p> <p>Targets:</p> <p>3.5.1 National Strategy on public awareness on DRR in place</p> <p>3.5.2 50 schools in the have integrated DRR into school curricula</p> <p>3.5.3 100% of critical facilities in the 4 Metropolitan Assemblies constructed according to building codes with appropriate hazard-resistant features</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Strategy document produced by NADMO - School curricula of the 4 Metropolitan Assemblies - Building permits and minutes of planning committees of Metropolitan Assemblies - Surveys to verify the respect of building rules on DRR 	<p>NADMO: Lead national institution for Coordination/ facilitation; monitoring and evaluation, institutional and system development, expansion and mainstreaming of DRR , advocacy, capacity development</p> <p>DISTRICT /MUNICIPAL/METROPOLITAN ASSEMBLIES: Operational planning, technical supervision and support, monitoring and evaluation, coordination and facilitation, capacity development</p> <p>MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT: Policy development, sector planning, review and coordination,</p> <p>MINISTRY OF EDUCATION: Policy development, sector planning, review and coordination, resource allocation, institutional and system development, effective service provision models, advocacy, capacity development</p>
<p>Output 3.6: The institutional capacities (assessment, coordination and information management) of</p>	<p>UNDP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NADMO's capacity for disaster risk reduction, preparedness, and response strengthened - A national disaster risk database is developed 	<p>Indicators</p> <p>3.6.1 Number of capacity building programmes supported</p> <p>3.6.2 Number of people supported to fulfil their roles during emergency preparedness and response</p> <p>3.6.3 % of population affected by disaster</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Documentation (reports, audio-visuals, attendance sheets) of the joint simulation exercises - NADMO Situational Reports - UN SITREPS 	<p>NADMO: Lead national institution for Coordination/ facilitation; monitoring and evaluation,</p> <p>MINISTRY OF INTERIOR: Policy development, sector planning, review and coordination</p> <p>MEST and MIN. of TRANSPORT:</p>

Outcomes	Agency Results	Indicators , Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Role of Partners
<p>NADMO and other MDAs are reinforced for preparedness and response to man-made and natural disasters</p>	<p>IOM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity of NADMO to prepare for and respond to emergencies and massive migration crisis enhanced <p>UNFPA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased capacity to implement the Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) for RH in humanitarian settings. - Enhanced capacity of relevant agencies for data management in humanitarian situations - <p>UNHCR:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Advocacy for early warning undertaken - Emergency preparedness training undertaken - Advocacy for government provision of appropriate material, psycho-social legal and protection assistance for persons of concern - Support to government in provision of appropriate material, psycho-social legal and protection assistance for persons of concern provided - <p>UNICEF:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity of stakeholders are enhanced to reduce the risks of disaster and to assess and respond to the child protection, health, WASH, education and nutrition needs during emergencies in line with UNICEF's Core Commitments in Humanitarian Action. <p>UNU-INRA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review and facilitation of institutional 	<p>reached by NADMO, MDAs and UN agencies within the timeframes specified in the National Contingency Plan</p> <p>3.6.4 Number of co-operative partnerships with the State established in relevant sectors</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>3.6.1 18 capacity building programmes supported: (FAO 15 + UNFPA 3 + WFP 0)</p> <p>3.6.2 514 people supported to fulfil their roles during emergency preparedness and response: (WFP 114 + FAO 400)</p> <p>3.6.3 2,500 population affected by disaster reached by NADMO, MDAs and UN agencies within the timeframes specified in the National Contingency Plan: (FAO 2500)</p> <p>3.6.4 Cooperation with State institutions in 3 relevant sectors</p> <p>Targets</p> <p>3.6.1 66 capacity building programmes supported: (FAO 35 + 25 UNDP +UNFPA 3 + WFP 3)</p> <p>3.6.2 1223 people supported to fulfil their roles during emergency preparedness and response: (WFP 73 + FAO 600 +UNFPA 550)</p> <p>3.6.3 70% of the population affected by disaster reached by NADMO, MDAs and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual UN agency reports - Physical inspection on site 	<p>Policy development, sector planning, review and coordination</p> <p>MOH – Ghana Health Service: Implementation , coordination ,policy and strategic support for health- related disaster</p> <p>EPA: Sector planning, review and coordination, resource allocation, institutional and system development, capacity development</p> <p>GHANA ARMED FORCES AND GHANA POLICE SERVICE: For Protection and Provision of logistical support for reconstruction and coordination of relief assistance.</p> <p>·</p> <p>NATIONAL FIRE SERVICE: Operational and Technical level support for fire-related disasters</p> <p>NGOs: Implementation of projects in close collaboration with local/national governments, communities and UN agencies</p> <p>Ghana Maritime Authority to provide the building to house the centre</p>

Outcomes	Agency Results	Indicators , Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Role of Partners
	<p>coordination for preparedness and response to man-made and natural disasters</p> <p>IMO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of Search and Rescue (SAR) and Global Maritime Distress and Safety System (GMDSS) equipment for the Maritime Search and Rescue Coordination Centre (MSRC) <p>WFP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CC adaptation strengthened in enhancing National Emergency Preparedness and Response Capacity. <p>WHO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthened institutional capacity for improved national response to crises <p>FAO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - -Support national authorities and CBO's to address risks associated with agriculture and natural resources - -Promotion of sustainable and environmentally friendly agricultural practices to improve environmental outcomes. <p>(UNESCO)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (Agency results to be confirmed) 	<p>UN Agencies within the timeframes specified in the National Contingency Plan</p> <p>3.6.4 6 co-operative partnerships in relevant sectors established</p> <p>3.6.5 Complete set of the SAR equipment to be supplied by the IMO</p>		

Outcomes	Agency Results	Indicators , Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Role of Partners
<p>Output 3.7: Biodiversity and land management issues, with a special focus on water bodies and afforestation, assessed and integrated at the national and local level</p>	<p>UNDP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policy and regulatory frameworks for mainstreaming biodiversity into national strategies strengthened <p>UNESCO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustainable Management of Lake Bosomtwe in the Ashanti Region <p>UNU:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scientific research and generation of new knowledge on links between biodiversity, ecosystems and socioeconomic activities - Review and continuous assessment of outcomes in biodiversity - Support for policy development <p>WFP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased agricultural productivity, land reclamation, afforestation, and community level natural resource management <p>FAO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Support government to generate and use soil, land cover, land suitability and land use and water data through the establishment of appropriate spatial data infrastructure -Strengthening national capacity to manage forests for climate change adaption and mitigation by adapting, testing and using best forest management practices -Support national efforts to resolve issues of governance in forestry resources. 	<p>Indicators:</p> <p>3.7.1 Number of hectares afforested/reforested</p> <p>3.7.2 Number of dams rehabilitated</p> <p>3.7.3 Number of activities implemented from the National Biodiversity Strategic Plan</p> <p>3.7.4 Number of knowledge products developed</p> <p>3.7.5 Hydrogeological models and maps of aquifers in main national water basins developed using isotopes techniques.</p> <p>3.7.6 Compiled and synthesized isotope data and information on existing ground water resources feeding into national strategies for better water resources management.</p> <p>Baselines:</p> <p>3.7.1 166,449 ha of land afforested/reforested 2002-2011</p> <p>3.7.2 250 dams rehabilitated</p> <p>3.7.3 5 activities implemented from the National Biodiversity Strategic Plan</p> <p>3.7.4 15 knowledge products developed</p> <p>3.7.5 Tools for assessment of and generation of scientific data on ground water resources in main national water basins</p> <p>Targets:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - District level plans - Remote sensing/forest surveys - remote sensing/ground surveys - Assessment reports using RAMSAR Ecological Character Criteria - National Budget Figures - Kite photography - 3.7.5 Biannual Project Progress Reports - 3.7.6 Project Achievement and completion reports 	<p>EPA: Policy development, sector planning, review and coordination</p> <p>DISTRICT/MUNICIPAL/METROPOLITAN ASSEMBLIES: Operational planning, technical supervision and support, monitoring and evaluation, coordination and facilitation, capacity development</p> <p>MMDAs: Policy development, sector planning, implementation, review and coordination</p> <p>ACADEMIA: Research, review of reports, and training</p> <p>TRADITIONAL AUTHORITIES: To lead community on management of water bodies</p> <p>GAEC: Providing scientific and technical information on major aquifers on key national water basins provided for national sector planning, review, institutional, systems and capacity development</p>

Outcomes	Agency Results	Indicators , Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Role of Partners
	<p>-Promote and support the breeding and conservation of crops, forestry, livestock and fish genetic resources adapted to climate change conditions</p> <p>Assist the Energy Commission of the Ministry of Energy update the national wood fuel potential for wood fuel supply in Ghana as part of a wider review of Ghana's Strategic National Energy Plan (SNEP)</p> <p>IAEA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Application of isotope techniques to assess and generate data and information on water resources prompted and successfully transferred. - Technical support for the generation of scientific and technical information on major aquifers on key national water basins provided. - Technical support for Compiling and synthesizing isotope data and information on existing ground water resources 	<p>3.7.1 10,000 hectares afforested/reforested per year: (WFP + UNDP + FAO 80,727.30 ha)</p> <p>3.7.2 80 dams rehabilitated</p> <p>3.7.3 11 activities implemented from the National Biodiversity Strategic Plan (FAO 6 + UNDP 5 + WFP)</p> <p>3.7.4 15 knowledge products developed</p>		

Outcomes	Agency results	Indicators , Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Role of Partners
<p>Outcome 4: At least 15% of the Slum/Low Income and Disaster Prone Communities including women have improved livelihoods through better access to affordable and sustainable housing and skills training in the 10 regions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UN-HABITAT - UN-WOMEN - WFP - UNHCR - IOM - UNDP - UNIDO 	<p>Indicators:</p> <p>4.1 % change in growth of new slums and extent of upgrading of existing slums</p> <p>4.2 number /% increase of replaced buildings in disaster prone communities</p> <p>4.3 Number /% of women and youth with increased access to Livelihood opportunities</p> <p>4.4 Defined National /Local government Institutional focus on urban development.</p> <p>Baselines:</p> <p>4.1 30% newly formed slums in Accra, Kumasi, Tema and Sekondi-Takoradi between 2006-2010.</p> <p>4.2 At least 10 % of housing destruction by heavy rains due to poor building technology</p> <p>4.3 5% of youth and women in low income/disadvantaged communities have income generating activities or employable</p>	<p>4.1 Housing/Slum improvement reports</p> <p>4.2 Programme/project reports</p> <p>4.3 Programme/Project reports</p> <p>4.4 Urban development reports</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GoG (National and local levels) to monitor project implementation to ensure its success and also provide financial and material support to communities as necessary - The Government of Ghana through the sector MDAs leads and coordinates the development of an enabling environment for housing and sustainable urban development - National and Local government work in close collaboration with NGOs/CSOs, traditional authorities, communities and UN agencies.

Outcomes	Agency results	Indicators , Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Role of Partners
		<p>and ICT skills in 2010</p> <p>4.4 Absence of directorate within any ministry tasked with direct responsibility of urban development</p> <p>Targets:</p> <p>4.1 15% of slums in major cities upgraded</p> <p>4.2 15% increase in the use of sustainable low cost/local raw materials and technology by disaster prone and low Income/Slum communities</p> <p>4.3 40% of youth and women in low income/disadvantaged communities have income generating activities, employable and ICT skills</p> <p>4.4 Fully functioning directorate for urban development</p>		
<p>Output 4.1: Urban Development, National Housing policies with National Housing Strategic Plan printed and disseminated and Local Integration polices developed, printed and</p>	<p>UN-HABITAT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ghana Urban Forum established - Resource mobilization strategy for Housing and Urban Development interventions in the country developed <p>UNHCR:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Legal framework and strategy for local integration proposed and agreed upon - National development policies facilitate social integration of refugees 	<p>Indicators:</p> <p>4.1.1 National Urban policy and Action plan developed</p> <p>4.1.2 National Housing policy and Strategic plan, developed, reviewed and submitted to cabinet.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National housing Policy - Housing strategic plan 4.1.1 National Urban Policy and Action Plan 4.1.2 National Housing Policy and Strategic plan 4.1.3 Local Integration Policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Housing Directorate of the Ministry of Water Resources Works and Housing leads the housing policy review and dissemination processes. - Slum dwellers, the Coalition of NGOs and individual CSOs in human settlements participate in the housing policy review, housing strategic plan and urban policy formulation processes

Outcomes	Agency results	Indicators , Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Role of Partners
disseminated by 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policy monitoring mechanism developed as part of local integration policy. <p>UN-WOMEN:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gender mainstreamed in housing and urban development strategies and disseminated to women groups and gender advocate by 2014 	<p>4.1.3 Local Integration Policy formulated and submitted to cabinet.</p> <p>4.1.4 Policy and programme monitoring tools developed and used.</p> <p>Baselines:</p> <p>4.1.1 Non-existence of a comprehensive urban policy and action plan</p> <p>4.1.2 Non-existent of housing policy and strategic plan</p> <p>4.1.3 Non-existence of Local integration policy</p> <p>4.1.4 Non-existence of policy and programme monitoring tools.</p> <p>Targets:</p> <p>4.1.1 National Urban Policy and Action Plan in place by 2013</p> <p>4.1.2 National Housing Policy and strategic plan in place by 2015</p> <p>4.1.3 Local Integration Policy in place by 2015</p> <p>4.1.4 Programme monitoring tools</p>	<p>4.1.4 Policy and Programme monitoring tools</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National, Regional and district level sector MDAs are involved in organising and participating in stakeholder consultations. - Sector DPs and NGOs provide financial and technical support - Urban Development unit leads the urban policy formulation and dissemination processes. - Government (Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development to budget annually for the Urban Development Unit. - Sector DPs to provide financial and technical assistance to Urban Development Unit.

Outcomes	Agency results	Indicators , Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Role of Partners
		developed by 2014		
<p>Output 4.2 Knowledge and skills for effective housing delivery, the use of sustainable low cost/local building materials and technology, as well as low cost housing finance opportunities created</p>	<p>UN-HABITAT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existing local and researched building materials and technologies used for low cost housing. - Comprehensive capacity building strategy for housing delivery developed <p>UN-WOMEN:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity of local/women organizations on cooperatives and savings towards housing enhanced. <p>IOM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Most vulnerable internally displaced persons affected by natural disaster provided with affordable and disaster resistant housing. <p>UNHCR:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Communities earmarked for local integration assisted to use sustainable building materials. - Raw materials used for construction obtained from within the refugee hosting community. - Housing for refugees who opt for integration modeled after low income housing systems developed nationally <p>UNIDO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 5 most feasible and viable and productive activities in camps and surrounding communities operationalized (including identification of target beneficiaries and training institutions) <p>UNDP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Innovative and appropriate technologies and methodologies provided for sustainable and 	<p>Indicators:</p> <p>4.2.1 Number of local women organizations benefiting from capacity enhancement programmes to engage in low income housing</p> <p>4.2.2 No of communities using low cost sustainable building materials</p> <p>4.2.3 Number low income housing finance products developed</p> <p>Baseline: -</p> <p>4.2.1 Non-existence of data on local/women organisations engaged in low cost housing</p> <p>4.2.2 No low income/slum and disaster prone communities using sustainable low cost/local building materials and technology as at 2010</p> <p>4.2.3 Non-existence of low income housing products/systems</p>	<p>4.2.1 Program and project monitoring reports</p> <p>4.2.2 policy and program projects monitoring reports</p> <p>4.2.3 program and housing reports</p> <p>4.2.4 program and housing reports</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sector DPs and NGOs provide financial and technical support -Government (Ministry of Water Resources Works and Housing)budgets annually for the housing directorate -Government (MMDAs) to budget annually to support households with some building equipment and materials and monitoring of projects -Households and communities to provide labour for community projects -NGOs, through relevant Project Cooperation Agreements implement activities partnership with Government and UN agencies -Sector DPs to provide financial and technical assistance to promote initiatives. -National, Regional and District MDAs plan and implement field monitoring activities and hold review meetings -Government (Ministry of Water Resources, Works and Housing) to promote and support the establishment of a sustainable low-income housing fund/products -Private sector (housing financial institutions) to collaborate with government, DPs and UN agencies. -Government to budget for low income housing

Outcomes	Agency results	Indicators , Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Role of Partners
	resilient low cost buildings.	Targets: 4.2.1 5 local/women organizations benefit from capacity enhancement on low cost housing by 2016 4.2.2 10 more low income/slum and disaster prone communities using sustainable low cost/local building materials 4.2.3 2 low income housing products/systems developed by 2015		
Output 4.3 Livelihood opportunities created resource centres established in communities across the 10 regions of the country for women and youth, and used for employable skills development	UNDP: - 20 Resource Centres established in selected communities across all regions UN-WOMEN: - Capacity of women’s businesses built through the use of established centres for sustainable economic development UN-HABITAT: - 5 One- Stop youth centres established in selected cities WFP: - Vulnerable groups affected by natural disasters empowered with income generation and economic activities	Indicators: 4.3.1 Number of centers established for employable skills training 4.3.2 Number of communities benefitting from livelihood and local economic Baseline: 4.3.1 20% of existing (ICT) resource centres serve as hubs for employable skill training. 4.3.2 189 communities with livelihood and local	4.3.1 Local/District Assembly reports 4.3.2 Programme and project monitoring reports 4.3.2 Local /District Assembly reports	Ministry of Youth and Sports, and Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development to lead implementation processes. -MMDAs to manage the utilization and sustainability of infrastructure.

Outcomes	Agency results	Indicators , Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Role of Partners
		<p>economic development initiatives</p> <p>Targets:</p> <p>4.3.1 At least 70% of Resource centres provide employable skills and livelihood programmes</p> <p>4.3.2 200 more communities with livelihood and local economic development initiatives</p>		

Outcomes/Outputs	Agency results	Indicators , Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Role of Partners
<p>Outcome 5: An additional 2.5% of the population have sustainable use of improved drinking water and sanitation services and practice the three key hygiene behaviours by 2016</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNICEF - UN Habitat - UNV - WHO - IAEA 	<p>Indicators:</p> <p>5.1 % of people using improved drinking water sources</p> <p>5.2 % of people using improved sanitation facilities</p> <p>5.3 % of Population practicing HWWS</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>5.1 79.3% of people using improved drinking water sources</p> <p>5.2 15% of people using improved sanitation facilities</p> <p>5.3 11.9% of people practising HWWS</p> <p>Targets:</p> <p>5.1 81.8% people using improved drinking water source</p> <p>5.2 17.5% of people using improved sanitation facilities</p> <p>5.3 14.4% of people practising HWWS</p>	<p>For each of 5.1 to 5.3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GSS country survey reports (NDHS, MICS, GLSS) - WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme on Water and Sanitation (JMP) Report - Annual Reports of Sector MDAs (MWRWH, MLGRD, CWSA, GWCL) - Country Status Overviews (CSO) Reports - Global Assessment and Analysis Sanitation and Drinking Water (GLAAS) Reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Government of Ghana will lead the initiative on water and sanitation service delivery and hygiene behaviour change through the Environmental Health and Sanitation Directorate and the Community Water and Sanitation Agency. - Development partners such as USAID, DANIDA and the World Bank will provide financial and technical assistance to promote the initiative. Local NGOs and CBOs/ FBOs will promote sanitation and hygiene behaviour and social change initiatives at the community level. - Partner Sector NGOs, through relevant Project Cooperation Agreements (PCAs) implement activities partnership with Government and UN agencies - WHO/UNICEF support for Ghana Shared Sanitation Study - WHO support for implementing international agreements on health and environment
<p>Output 5.1: (Enabling Environment) Sector institutions at national, regional and district levels are better able to plan, implement, coordinate, monitor, evaluate and report on sustainable Sanitation and Water</p>	<p>UNICEF:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A system for effective WASH sector co-ordination, knowledge management and evidence-based decision-making is operational and resilient at national level and in 5 most deprived regions by the end of 2016 - Additional 30 District WASH 	<p>Indicators:</p> <p>5.1.1 Sector Strategic Plans for sanitation and water operational at all levels</p> <p>5.1.2 Sector coordination arrangement at all levels</p>	<p>5.1.1 Disseminated Sector Strategic Development Plan; CSO and GLAAS Reports;</p> <p>5.1.2 Annual Reports of Sector MDAs (MWRWH, MLGRD, CWSA, GWCL); CSO and GLAAS Reports</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Government of Ghana through the sector MDAs leads and coordinates the development of an enabling environment for decentralised and sustainable pro-poor services within the context of evolving SWAP process - Development Partners (DPs) provide technical and financial support and

Outcomes/Outputs	Agency results	Indicators , Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Role of Partners
services by 2016	<p>Departments and 500 gender responsive community WATSAN Committees/WSDBs are better able to facilitate delivery of sustainable WASH services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A system for drinking water quality management is institutionalised at national level and in 5 most deprived regions - WASH Core Commitments for Children in Emergencies are being met effectively and efficiently in Ghana <p>UN Habitat:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacities for WASH policy/strategy development and implementation in the country (focus on human/institutional capacity of institutions and stakeholders) strengthened. - Regional and district level WASH inter-sectoral working groups and anchor within Regional and District Structures established - Mechanisms to mainstream gender issues in the, planning and implementation of WASH project components put in place. <p>UNV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Voluntary action for water and sanitation enhanced - Community volunteers for water and sanitation mobilized <p>WHO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved monitoring and reporting of priority environmental risk and international environmental agreements 	<p>5.1.3 Sector MIS delivering periodic data and annual reports</p> <p>5.1.4 Poor urban areas mapped in other regional capitals as done in Accra by PURC</p> <p>5.1.5 National Joint Plan of Action (NJPA) between Health and Environment in place</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>5.1.1 Approved NESSAP and Draft SSDP in place</p> <p>5.1.2 National level coordination system (WSSWG and NTWGS) in place</p> <p>5.1.3 District Monitoring and Evaluation (DiMES) System in place</p> <p>5.1.4 Poor urban areas in Accra mapped by PURC</p> <p>5.1.5 No NJPA</p> <p>Targets:</p> <p>5.1.1 NESSAP and Sector Strategic Development Plan Operational</p> <p>5.1.2 National, Regional and District level coordination in place</p> <p>5.1.3 Fully effective Sector MIS with database, analysis and reporting</p> <p>5.1.4 Poor urban areas mapped in Kumasi, Sekondi-Takoradi and Tamale by 2015</p>	<p>5.1.3 PURC report of mapping urban poor areas</p> <p>5.1.4 Annual Report of Health Sector</p>	<p>continue align with government systems and to harmonise their approaches</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Non-governmental organisations be involved in the implementation of activities through project cooperation agreements

Outcomes/Outputs	Agency results	Indicators , Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Role of Partners
	- Improved partnerships for the implementation of international agreements on health and environment	5.1.5 NJPA operational		
Output 5.2: An additional 2.5% of population adopt improved hygiene practices of hand washing with soap, safe excreta disposal and household water treatment and safe storage by 2016	<p>UNICEF:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An additional 500,000 people in 5 most deprived regions practice hand-washing with soap/ash - An Additional 500,000 people in 5 most deprived regions use household water treatment and safe storage systems <p>UN Habitat:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 150,000 slum dwellers in 3 major cities practice hand washing with soap and safe excreta disposal - 150,000 slum dwellers in 3 major cities and people living in disaster prone areas use household water treatment and safe storage systems 	<p>Indicators:</p> <p>5.2.1 % of Population practicing HWWS</p> <p>5.2.2 % of Population living in Open Defecation Free (ODF) communities</p> <p>5.2.3 % of Population practicing household water treatment and safe storage</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>5.2.1 11.9 % of Population practicing HWWS</p> <p>5.2.2 22.9 % of Population living in Open Defecation Free (ODF) communities</p> <p>5.2.3 3.2 % of Population practicing household water treatment and safe storage</p> <p>Targets:</p> <p>5.2.1 14.4 % of population practising HWWS</p> <p>5.2.2 25.4 % of population live in Open Defecation Free (ODF) communities</p> <p>5.2.3 5.7 % of population practises household water treatment and safe storage</p>	<p>For each of 5.2.1 to 5.2.3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GSS country survey reports (NDHS, MICS, GLSS) - WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme on Water and Sanitation (JMP) Report - Annual Reports of Sector MDAs (MWRWH, MLGRD, CWSA, GWCL) - Reports of CSOs and GLAAS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Government of Ghana will lead the initiative on hygiene behaviour change through the Environmental Health and Sanitation Directorate and the Community Water and Sanitation Agency. - Development partners such as USAID, DANIDA and the World Bank will provide financial and technical assistance to promote the initiative. Local NGOs and CBOS/ FBOs will promote hygiene behaviour and social change initiatives at the community level. - Financial and technical assistance will be provided to increase sanitation and hygiene awareness at schools. - Partner Sector NGOs, through relevant Project Cooperation Agreements (PCAs) implement activities partnership with Government and UN agencies
Output 5.3: An additional 2.5% of the population sustainably use improved	<p>UNICEF:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An additional 500,000 people in 	<p>Indicators:</p> <p>5.3.1 % of people using improved</p>	<p>For each of 5.3.1 to 5.3.3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GSS country survey reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - EHSD leads the implementation of improved sanitation Initiatives with

Outcomes/Outputs	Agency results	Indicators , Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Role of Partners
drinking water and sanitation facilities by 2016	<p>5 most deprived regions live in Open Defecation Free (ODF) communities and use improved latrines</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An additional 350,000 children in basic schools in 5 most deprived regions use WASH services in line with the Child Friendly Schools Model - An additional 250,000 people in underserved and recently freed guinea worm endemic communities have sustainable use of improved drinking water supply services <p>UN Habitat</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 200 city level CLTS/HWWS facilitators are better able to facilitate CLTS and promote HWWS - 150,000 slum dwellers in 3 major cities and people living in disaster prone areas are better informed about water, sanitation and hygiene - Comprehensive capacity building strategy on PPP for sanitation developed. 	<p>drinking water sources</p> <p>5.3.2 % of people using improved sanitation facilities</p> <p>5.3.3 % of schools with improved water and sanitation facilities</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>5.3.4 79.3 % of people using improved drinking water sources</p> <p>5.3.5 15 % of people using improved sanitation facilities</p> <p>5.3.6 50 % of schools with improved water and sanitation facilities</p> <p>Targets:</p> <p>5.3.7 81.8 % of people using improved drinking water sources</p> <p>5.3.8 17.5 % of people using improved sanitation facilities</p> <p>5.3.9 52.5 % of schools with improved water and sanitation facilities</p>	<p>(NDHS, MICS, GLSS)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme on Water and Sanitation (JMP) Report - Annual Reports of Sector MDAs (MWRWH, MLGRD, CWSA, GWCL) - Reports of CSOs and GLAAS 	<p>CWSA support.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CWSA leads the implementation of the improved drinking water supply component with support of the EHSD. - Water Resources Commission leads the implementation of the Climate Change component - Development partners offer financial and technical assistance - MMDAs own the initiative and implement, monitor and evaluate the initiative using the Assembly structures - Private sector engages in sanitation marketing

Thematic Area 3: Human, Development, Productivity and Employment

National Development Priority: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT

- Bridging equity gaps in access to health care and nutrition services
- Human Resources Development for the Health Sector
- Improving governance and strengthen efficiency in health service delivery
- Improving access to quality Maternal and Child Health Services
- Intensifying prevention and control of non-communicable and communicable diseases
- HIV AND AIDS/STI/TB
- Increasing Equitable Access to and Participation in Quality Education
- Bridging the Gender Gap in Access to Education
- Improving the Management of Education Service Delivery
- Integrating essential knowledge and life skills into school curriculum
- Social Protection and the review of the national social protection framework
- **Linkage to MDGs: All MDGs**
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Outcome and Outputs	Agency results	Indicators, Baseline, Targets	Means of verification	Role of Partners
Outcome 6: Women and children have improved and equitable access to and utilization of quality, high impact maternal, neonatal and child health and nutrition interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNFPA - UNICEF - WFP - WHO - UNAIDS - IOM - ILO 	Indicators: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proportion of districts reporting penta-3 coverage > 80% 2. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel 3. Prevalence of children under 5 years of age who are stunted 4. Percentage of women receiving postnatal visit within 48 hours of delivery Baseline: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 84% districts reporting penta 3 coverage > 80% 2. 59% of births attended by skilled health personnel 3. 28% children under 5 years of age are 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) 2008, 2013 - Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2011, 2016 - Ghana Health Service (GHS) Annual reports - Christian Health Association of Ghana (CHAG) Annual report 	Partners include <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MoH, MLGRD, MESW, MOWAC, MoI, MoE, MoCC - Ghana AIDS Commission - CSOs/FBOs - Bilaterals - Multilaterals - The Government of Ghana will provide the service across various levels Development partners such as UN will provide financing, technical support for policy and implementation, and will support coordination and partnership

		<p>stunted</p> <p>4. 68% of women receiving postnatal visit within 48 hours of delivery</p> <p>Targets (source identical to baseline):</p> <p>1. 90% districts reporting penta 3 coverage >80%</p> <p>2. 85% of births attended by skilled health personnel</p> <p>3. 23% stunted children under 5 years of age</p> <p>4. 85% of women receiving postnatal visit within 48 hours of delivery</p>		development
<p>Output 6.1 Strengthened capacity of healthcare providers in four most deprived regions (Upper East, Upper West, Northern and Central regions) to deliver comprehensive MNCH, PMTCT and ASRH interventions by 2016.</p>	<p>UNICEF:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GHS has capacity to sustain high coverage with current vaccines and successfully integrate new vaccines in the EPI programme <p>UNFPA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthened national capacity to implement comprehensive midwifery programmes - Enhanced national capacity for prevention, treatment and social reintegration for obstetric fistula <p>WFP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity of health care providers strengthened for improved MNCH <p>UNAIDS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduced mother to child transmission of HIV in deprived regions/districts including MVP cluster in Bonsaaso - PMTCT service delivery is decentralised and integrated into routine antenatal, delivery and post 	<p>Indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. % of targeted health workers trained in at least one competency for MNCH 2. Proportion of health facilities providing integrated PMTCT services 3. No. or Percentage of midwives in UNFPA operational districts trained in revised LSS (including use of mannequins) 4. Proportion of pregnant women attending health and nutrition education clinic. <p>Baseline:</p> <p><i>(note: all baseline and target values for indicators are national – this will be modified when 4 regions are specified)</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 80% of targeted health workers trained in at least one competency for MNCH 2. 33% of health facilities providing integrated PMTCT services 3. 119 4. 50% attendance at health and nutrition education clinics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GHS Annual reports - Programme specific annual reviews - CHAG Annual report - Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care Needs Assessment - MVP Annual Report <p>• 2010 EmONC NA pg 91</p>	<p>Development partners provide allocation of resources including technical assistance for workplans.</p> <p>Ghana Health Service is the main implementing partner for WFP’s health and nutrition interventions and will implement this intervention.</p> <p>GHS and CHAG will facilitate delivery of MNCH interventions.</p> <p>GAC will coordinate PMTCT intervention programs in collaboration with GHS</p>

	<p>natal care and other sexual and reproductive health service</p> <p>IOM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity of health care providers working in health facilities serving migrants settlements strengthened to deliver quality services <p>WHO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhanced capacity of health staff in the integrated management of pregnancy and childbirth including the continuum of care for the reduction of maternal and newborn morbidity and mortality especially for the poor and disadvantaged population. - Improved capacity for development and implementation of policies and strategies on adolescent's health and scaling up of package of effective prevention, treatment and care interventions in accordance with established standards. - Strengthened ability of health staff for improving neonatal survival and health through adaptation and development of evidence based guidelines, standards and tools. 	<p>Targets:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 100% targeted health workers trained in at least one competency for MNCH 90 % of health facilities providing integrated PMTCT services 2. 4 out of 6 facilities providing integrated PMTCT service 3. TBD 4. 80% attendance at health and nutrition education clinics by 2016 		
<p>Output 6.2 Improved coverage of high impact MNCH and nutrition interventions at facility and community levels</p>	<p>UNICEF:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community case management of malaria, pneumonia and diarrhoea scaled up in all districts of the four deprived regions of Ghana. - Mothers in the four most deprived Regions of Ghana have access to appropriate maternal and new born care services for themselves and their children at facility and 	<p>Indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proportion of children in targeted districts in 3 northern regions receiving appropriate treatment for malaria, diarrhea and pneumonia 2. Number of children from 6-59 months receiving therapeutic feeding at facility level and supplementary feeding at community level 3. Proportion of pregnant women that 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GHS Annual reports - Programme specific annual reviews - CHAG Annual report - MICS and DHS reports - GRMA annual report - SPMDP annual report 	<p>Ghana Health Service is the main implementing partner for WFP's health and nutrition interventions and will implement this intervention.</p> <p>GHS and CHAG will facilitate delivery of MNCH interventions.</p>

	<p>community level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By 2016, families in the 4 regions of Ghana (Upper East, Upper West, Northern and Central) adopt and consistently practice key behaviours that enable children to survive and develop. <p>WFP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mothers in targeted areas educated on key health and nutrition issues - Targeted malnourished mothers and children reached with supplementary feeding <p>IOM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Infrastructure of health facilities serving migrant settlements improved to deliver quality services <p>WHO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthened capacity to develop, adapt and implement national child survival strategies for the achievement of universal coverage of cost effective child survival interventions towards achievement of MDG-4. - Integrated community based case management of malaria, ARI and diarrhea services strengthened - Enhanced capacity of health staff in the integrated management of pregnancy and childbirth including the continuum of care for the reduction of maternal and newborn morbidity and mortality especially for the poor and disadvantaged population. - Strengthened ability of health staff for improving neonatal survival and 	<p>received at least 1 and 4 or more ANC visits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4. % of children under 5 years sleeping under bed nets 5. Proportion of children and women with access to diagnostic, treatment and palliative care services for cancer and other non-communicable diseases increased. <p>Baseline:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Percentage of children receiving appropriate treatment for malaria, diarrhea and pneumonia respectively: 12%, 45%, 25% 2. 77% children receiving therapeutic feeding and 59% of children receiving supplementary feeding 3. 95% of pregnant women that received at 1 and 78% that received 4 ante-natal visits 4. 28 % of children under 5 years sleeping under bed nets 5. Percentage of children and women with access to diagnostic, treatment and palliative care services for cancer and other non-communicable diseases: TBD <p>Targets:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Percentage children receiving appropriate treatment for malaria, diarrhea and pneumonia respectively: 95%, 85%, 85% 2. 100% children receiving therapeutic feeding and 80% children receiving supplementary feeding 3. 98% of pregnant women that received at 1 and 80% that received 4 ante-natal visits 		
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	<p>health through adaptation and development of evidence based guidelines, standards and tools.</p> <p>ILO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved maternity protection through a conditional cash transfer for poor pregnant women and their new born until the age of five in Dangme West <p>IAEA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expanded and strengthened capacity of National Cancer Control Centre in Accra and Kumasi increase access for children and women to diagnostic, treatment and palliative care services for cancer and other non-communicable diseases. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. 85% of children under 5 years sleeping under bed nets by 2016 5. 50% increase in children and women with access to diagnostic, treatment and palliative care services for cancer and other non-communicable diseases respectively. 		
<p>Output 6.3: Strengthened national institutional and technical capacity to increase availability and use of family planning services.</p>	<p>UNFPA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthened national systems for reproductive health commodity security. - Strengthened national capacity for community based interventions for family planning. <p>UNAIDS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduced unmet needs of family planning among women living with HIV <p>WHO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved capacity to deliver sexual and reproductive health services based on global reproductive health 	<p>Indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Percentage of married women using any modern contraceptive method 2. Percentage of women with unmet need for family planning 3. Number of FP service providers in 25 districts trained in comprehensive FP updates (as per MAF) <p>Baseline:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 17% of currently married women using any modern method of contraception 2. 35% women have unmet need for family planning 3. 0 <p>Targets:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DHS 2008, 2013 - GRMA annual report - SPMDP annual report 	<p>GHS and CHAG will facilitate implementation of FP service interventions.</p>

	strategy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 28% of currently married women using any modern method of contraception 25% women have unmet need for family planning 60 service providers 		
<p>Output 6.4: Strengthened and harmonized national systems for data collection, management, and use of MNCH interventions.</p>	<p>UNICEF:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National and sub-national health authorities in the four most deprived regions have capacity to collect and analyse data on bottlenecks and inequities in coverage of key MNCH interventions <p>UNFPA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthened national capacity for emergency obstetric and neonatal care (EmONC) <p>UNAIDS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reliable and timely information on MTCT of HIV and monitoring systems established <p>WHO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved availability of research findings to inform maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health policies and programmes, to promote active aging and improve sexual and reproductive health 	<p>Indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of maternal deaths audited nationwide No. of regions and districts submitting timely and complete information on MNCH indicators to DHIMS Ministry disseminates an Annual Progress Report on MNCH by June of the following year Percentage of maternal deaths audited nationwide. <p>Baseline:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <50% maternal deaths audited nationwide 0% No annual progress reports disseminated TBD <p>Targets:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 90% maternal deaths audited nationwide 80% districts submitting timely reports; 85% districts reporting (completeness) - information on MNCH indicators to DHIMS 100% annual progress reports disseminated by June of the following year 100% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GHS Annual reports CHAG Annual report GRMA annual report SPMDP annual report 	GHS and CHAG will facilitate delivery of MNCH interventions and generation and collection of data.
<p>Output 6.5: Strengthened capacity to plan and coordinate implementation of</p>	<p>UNICEF:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Health Sector Policies, Strategies and Plans prioritize 	<p>Indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> No. meetings of inter-agency steering committee (or similar) on implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MNCH Annual reports Sector Annual Plans and Reports 	GHS and CHAG will facilitate delivery of MNCH interventions.

<p>MNCH strategies at national and sub-national level</p>	<p>attainment of health-related MDGs particularly amongst the most vulnerable women and children</p> <p>UNFPA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthened capacity for development of national health policies and plans with integrated SRH services (incl. family planning) - Strengthened national capacity to incorporate population dynamics and its interlinkages with the needs of young people, SRH, gender equality and poverty reduction NDPs, PRSs and other relevant national plans and programmes <p>UNAIDS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordination and implementation of MNCH strategies (including prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV) at national and sub-national level improved. <p>WHO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhanced capacity of health staff in the integrated management of pregnancy and childbirth including the continuum of care for the reduction of maternal and newborn morbidity and mortality especially for the poor and disadvantaged population - Strengthened capacity to develop, adapt and implement national child survival strategies for the achievement of universal coverage of cost effective child survival interventions towards achievement 	<p>of maternal health held annually</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. No of PMTCT technical working group meetings convened by FHD/GHS and NACP/GHS annually 3. Availability of timely annual, budgeted action plans for reproductive health 4. MoH annual POWs prioritize implementation of MAF <p>Baseline:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2 meetings annually 2. (0) 3. untimely production of annual action plans for reproductive health 4. MAF operational plan not available <p>Targets:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 4 meetings annually. 2. 4 meetings annually 3. Annual, budgeted action plan for reproductive health available within the first quarter of each year 4. MAF-OP prioritised and implemented at national and regional levels. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GAC Annual Reports - GHS/NACP Annual Reports - UN Task Team on PMTCT report 	
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	<p>of MDG-4.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Integrated community based case management of malaria, ARI and diarrhea services strengthened - Enhanced capacity of health staff in the integrated management of pregnancy and childbirth including the continuum of care for the reduction of maternal and newborn morbidity and mortality especially for the poor and disadvantaged population. - Strengthened ability of health staff for improving neonatal survival and health through adaptation and development of evidence based guidelines, standards and tools. 			
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Outcomes	Agency results	Indicators, Baseline, Targets	Means of verification	Role of Partners
<p>Outcome 7: The most disadvantaged and vulnerable groups across Ghana benefit from at least four social services in an integrated social protection system.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WFP - UNFPA - WB - UNICEF - IOM - UNAIDS - ILO - UNHCR 	<p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # of social services and safety nets programmes integrated into the social protection system. - % of districts covered by the integrated social protection system. - Number of sector plans that are gender responsive <p>Baseline:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 0 2. 0 3. 0 <p>Targets:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 5 2. 50% 3. 15 MDAs and 50 MMDAs 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MESW, Min of food and Agriculture, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, Ministry of Health, Ghana AIDS Commission, Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
<p>Output 7.1: By the end of 2013, the National Social Protection Policy is operational and outlines a minimum package of integrated social protection services including emergency support, child protection and gender-based violence systems and services.</p>	<p>UNICEF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The National Social Protection Strategy is operationalized to deliver a minimum package of social protection services for women and children based on a common targeting mechanism (CTM). - By 2016, Child Welfare and Protection Laws and Policies are increasingly aligned with international standards and 	<p>Indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Steering Committee⁹ adopts a budgeted National Plan of Action (NPA) to operationalize the new National Social Protection Strategy Baseline: NPA is yet to be developed as Strategy has not yet been finalized; Target: NPA in place by end of 2013 2. The Steering Committee regularly monitors performance and implementation of the NPA against established M & E framework, and an impact evaluation is conducted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NSPS reports - NADMO reports - Reports from the Vulnerability and Exclusion Sector group - Reports from the National Multi Sectoral Committee on Child Protection - Reports from the National Steering Committee on Child Labour (NSC-CL) and its three sub-committees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MESW, Min of Food and Agriculture, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, Ministry of Education, , Ministry of Health, NADMO; MOWAC and DoC/DoV; MESW and DSW; Ministry of Justice, DOVVSU/Ghana Police Service - Regional Departments of Key Ministries - Dept of Community Development and DSW at

Outcomes	Agency results	Indicators, Baseline, Targets	Means of verification	Role of Partners
	<p>made appropriate for Ghana and resources⁸ are increasingly available for its application.</p> <p>WB:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rationalization of Government Fiscal Expenditure on Social Protection - Implementation of National Social Protection Strategy in selected pilot districts - Codification and dissemination of framework and regulations regarding labour intensive methods of employment <p>WFP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Emergency food assistance reaches affected populations <p>ILO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Ghana Child Labour Monitoring System piloted and assessed in 14 districts - National Steering Committee adopts child labour policy integrated with Social Protection Strategy <p>UNHCR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - International protection is 	<p>Baseline: NPA not yet in place; M & E framework not yet in place; Target: Progress reports by Steering Committee at least every 6 months and impact evaluation undertaken by the end of 2016.</p> <p>3. A new Child Protection and Child Labour Policy¹⁰ and a new Gender Policy in place outlining the vision, philosophy and modalities of the child protection system and framework for addressing Gender-based violence (as part of the broader social protection system) as well as roles, responsibilities of and coordination between stakeholders. Baseline: Not yet in place; Target: Child Protection and Child Labour Policy finalized by end 2013; Gender Policy to be finalized by end 2013</p> <p>4. Number of Programmes using the Common Targeting Mechanism (CTM) to select beneficiaries for services Baseline: One Programme Target: At least three Programmes</p> <p>5. All social protection programmes, including protection of children from violence, abuse and exploitation, gender-based violence, are integrated into the Government of Ghana's Emergency Preparedness and Response plan. Baseline: tbd before end 2012 Target: Adequate reference to social</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - District Assembly Reports 	<p>district levels</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NGOs/CSO - Ghana Refugee Board at the national level - NADMO at the national, regional and district levels

⁸ Human resources and budget allocation

⁹ Expected to be established as per the draft National Social Protection Strategy

¹⁰ Integrating the broad range of issues that otherwise are addressed through issue specific action plans, including Worst Forms of Child Labour, Human Trafficking, and children living away from their families ('orphans' and vulnerable children).

Outcomes	Agency results	Indicators, Baseline, Targets	Means of verification	Role of Partners
	<p>available for persons of concern to UNHCR</p> <p>IOM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assisted MOWAC to update the National Plan of Action on Child Trafficking 	<p>protection issues made in Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan</p>		
<p>Output 7.2: By the end of 2016, Social Welfare Service providers (MDAs, CSOs, NGOs) across Ghana deliver quality social welfare and protection services including in emergencies and for the protection from violence and abuse of the poorest and most vulnerable groups.</p>	<p>UNICEF:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - LEAP's M&E Framework and Research Agenda is developed and implemented to improve the decision making process and impact of LEAP. - By 2016, child protection service providers¹¹ demonstrate strengthened and coordinated capacity to prevent, promote and respond to child protection abuses in line with national policy and standard operational procedures. <p>WFP/UNICEF/WB:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved capacity of social welfare service providers to deliver efficient services <p>IOM:</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proportion of social protection service providers¹² delivering services in line with established Standard Operating Procedures (SOP). Baseline: none as SOPs not yet in place Target: At least 50% of service providers 2. Proportion of sector budgets of Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDA) involved in social protection resourced/funded. Baseline: TBD before end of 2012 based on analysis of sector budgets¹³. Targets: At least 70% of requested budgets financed. 3. Existence of an integrated system of monitoring and recording number and profile of those benefiting from social protection schemes as well as a system tracking cases of domestic violence and child abuse and exploitation). Baseline: such system is not yet in place 	-	<p>-MESW, Min of food and Agriculture, MoE, MOWAC/DVS, MoH, Ghana AIDS Commission, Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development DOVVSU/Ghana Police Service, NGOs/CSOs</p>

¹¹ Social workers, health and education officials, NGOs etc

¹² Social welfare officers working on LEAP and other social protection schemes; stakeholders within the Child Protection system and those with responsibility to address Gender-based violence.

¹³ Analysis of sectoral budgets shall include Ministry of Employment and Social Welfare and its Departments and Programme; Police, in particular DOVVSU; MOWAC and its various Departments and Programmes

Outcomes	Agency results	Indicators, Baseline, Targets	Means of verification	Role of Partners
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Built the capacities of selected MDAs, CSOs, NGOs on delivering efficient and quality social welfare services to: - Victims of Trafficking - Internally Displaced Persons - Refugees - Stranded Migrants - Vulnerable Returnees <p>UNFPA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased capacity of the Government, civil society and communities to implement the domestic violence policy and plan of action <p>ILO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation of The National Plan of Action (NPA) for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour 	<p>Target: such system in existence by 2016</p> <p>4. Proportion of planned activities in NPAs on child protection (Child Trafficking; Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, “Orphans and Vulnerable Children”) that are on track.</p> <p>Baseline: tbd before end 2012</p> <p>Target: By 2016, at least 70% and activities aligned with forthcoming new Child Protection and Child Labour Policy.</p>		
<p>Output 7.3: Vulnerable and marginalized groups across Ghana assisted and empowered to reduce risks of exclusion, vulnerability, violence and abuse.</p>	<p>UNICEF:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Ministry of Employment of Social Welfare is supported to empower the most vulnerable and marginalized women and children to access and utilize social protection services - By 2016, parents, care-givers and community members in at least 5 regions understand and are able to practice positive behaviour that protects children 	<p>1. # of households of various categories (households with ‘orphans’; extremely poor, elderly, people with disability, people living with HIV) benefitting from LEAP and other associated social protection scheme.</p> <p>Baseline: 55,000 households Target: 160,000 households</p> <p>2. Proportion of women, girls and boys who report having experienced forms of violence, abuse and exploitation;</p> <p>Baseline: TBD early 2013 through planned</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - District reports from Das - Ghana AIDS Commission half yearly and annual reports - Coordination among PLHIV organizations - NAP+ Annual Reports - NACP annual half yearly and reports - Annual report, assessment, survey, WFP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MESW, MoH, MOE, Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, Ghana AIDS Commission, MOWAC, DOVVSU and other units of Police - PLHIV organizations (NAP+) for implementation

Outcomes	Agency results	Indicators, Baseline, Targets	Means of verification	Role of Partners
	<p>from violence, abuse and exploitation.</p> <p>WB/ILO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved access to year-round income-earning opportunities for rural poor households through provision of labor-intensive public works - Establishment of Labor Intensive Public Works -based social protection instrument to provide quick-response mechanisms against external shocks <p>WFP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved enrolment, attendance and completion rates for girls in deprived districts - Reduced malnutrition among at-risk mothers and children under 5 - Improved nutritional status of PLHIVs on ART and food security for affected households <p>IOM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Migrants and migration affected population supported to access health. - Strategic information on HIV and Mobility generated - Ghanaian Returnees supported 	<p>UNICEF supported baseline on child protection and UNFPA supported study on GBV</p> <p>Target: Decrease with at least 10% from baseline.</p> <p>3. % of people affected by emergencies each year covered by the minimum package for emergencies and number of beneficiaries and households covered under emergency food assistance</p> <p>Baseline: 0 % of people covered by minimum package; 10,000 people under emergency food assistance</p> <p>Target: 100%; and 25,000 people</p> <p>4. # of refugees benefiting from social welfare services</p> <p>Baseline: 22 persons</p> <p>Target: 200 persons</p> <p>5. # of girls receiving take-home rations (THR) and scholarships;</p> <p>Baseline for THR: 10,000</p> <p>Target for THR: 30,000 girls</p> <p>Baseline for Scholarships: 16</p> <p>Target: 250</p> <p>6. # of persons and households of vulnerable groups (lactating mothers, 'food insecure PLHIV') receiving free food and nutrition support.</p> <p>Baseline: 185,000 mothers and children under 5</p> <p>Target: 247,000 mothers and children under 5</p>	<p>Special Project Report (SPR), monitoring report.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Police DOVVSU and DSW reports and database - Research report on HIV vulnerability among marginalized/most at risk population. 	

Outcomes	Agency results	Indicators, Baseline, Targets	Means of verification	Role of Partners
	<p>to access LEAP and NHIS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assisted MDAs, CSOs, NGOs to implement the NPA on Child trafficking <p>UNAIDS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased access to HIV sensitive social transfer (cash, food, in kind) by vulnerable people and households affected by HIV and AIDS) <p>ILO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - District and Community Child Protection Committees set-up and supported to prevent, protect and remove children from child labour - Providing Support to agencies implementing the NPA on the Elimination of WFCL. <p>UNHCR:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Build Capacity of government agencies to deliver quality social welfare services to persons in emergency situations 	<p>Baseline for PLHIVs: 15,000 Target for PLHIV & HH: 30,000</p> <p>7. # of employment opportunities created through labour intensive public work and through skills training centres; Baseline: tbd Target: tbd</p> <p>8. Proportion of children under the age of 5 registered Baseline: 65% Target: 75%</p> <p>9. Proportion of 5-14 year olds in i) school and ii) in work. Baseline: i) tbd before end 2012 ii) 11% Target: i) 100%, ii) 5%</p> <p>10. Improved Access to health services for marginalized and most at risk migrants. Baseline: 0 Target: 4,000</p>		

Outcomes/Outputs	Agency Results	Indicators , Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Role of Partners
<p>Outcome 8: Strengthened and scaled up national multi-sectoral, decentralized AIDS response to achieve Universal Access targets by 2016.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNAIDS - UNDP - UNICEF - UNFPA - UN Women - UNESCO - WFP - WHO - ILO - IOM 	<p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - % of women, men and children with HIV who are eligible for ARV and are receiving ARV - % of HIV+ pregnant women who receive ARV for PMTCT - Percentage of OVC whose households received free basics external support in caring for the child (by sex) - Percentage of women and men with comprehensive knowledge on HIV & AIDS - Amount and % of national/government budget allocated and disbursed (USD) to the total costed NSP for 2011-2015 - No. of Sectors and MMDAs plans and budgets reflecting gender outcomes - No of Sectors and MMDAs HIV & AIDS (Workplace) policies reflecting International HIV Standards (R200) - No. of PLHIVs (men and women) reached with nutrition support - No. of Resource Mobilization Strategies available for the National HIV Response <p>Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 30.5% of women, men and children with HIV eligible for treatment were receiving ARV in 2009 - 28 % of HIV+ pregnant women received ARV for PMTCT in 2009 - 10 % of OVC whose households received free basics external support in caring for the child (by sex) in 2010 - 25% for women and 34% for men with comprehensive knowledge on HIV & AIDS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ghana AIDS Commission/NACP/GHS/half yearly and Annual reports - GDHS - MICS - UNGASS national reports - UNAIDS Global Epidemic reports - Universal Access progress report - WHO/UNICEF/UNAIDS Health sector report - Sector and MMDAs Annual Progress Reports and budgets, APR and CEDAW Annual Report GHS/NACP Annual reports - UNAIDS quarterly and annual reports - NASA - Nationwide study on food security and vulnerability of HIV affected households in Ghana. 	<p><u>Ghana AIDS Commission:</u> Coordination and monitoring of multi-sectoral HIV and AIDS response</p> <p><u>Ministry of Health:</u> Development of health sector response plans, policies and strategies</p> <p>Ministry of Employment and Social Welfare Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, Ministry of Justice Parliament, Commission of Human Rights and Administrative Justice, Ghana Police Ministry of Chieftaincy and Cultural Affairs: Develop, implement and monitor sectoral plan</p> <p><u>Civil Society:</u> Active participation in implementation</p> <p><u>UN agencies</u> Funding and technical assistance</p>

		<p>in 2008</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In 2009, public spending on the national AIDS response was US\$ 6,051,970 (11.16% of total expenditure). (2012: Payment of 17.5 million GHC as the 1st allocation of the Government's total commitment of 150 million GHC to support the national AIDS response for 2011-2015) - No MDAs and MMDAs have plans and budgets reflecting gender outcomes in 2010 - 6.6% (2003) of large enterprises/companies employing 30 or more people that have HIV and AIDS workplace policies and programmes - 16% of HIV affected households food insecure - No Resource Mobilization plan with clear strategies available in 2011 <p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 85% of adults and children with HIV eligible for treatment receiving ARV in 2015 - 90% of HIV+ pregnant women received ARV for PMTCT in 2015 - 80% for women and 80% for men with comprehensive knowledge on HIV & AIDS by 2015 - 50 % of OVC whose households received free basics external support in caring for the child (by sex) in 2015 - By end of 2015, Government to have transferred 100% of its 150 million GHC commitment to the national AIDS response. - All MDAs and 50% MMDAs plans and budgets reflecting gender outcomes by 2015 - All MDAs and 40% of private sector companies with 30 or more staff have HIV 		
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		<p>Policies that reflect International HIV Standard R200</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 50% reduction of food insecure HIV affected households - Resource Mobilization plan available and being implemented by 2015 		
<p>Output 8.1: A costed operational plan to guide the implementation of the National Strategic Plan for HIV and AIDS developed by 2011 and implemented by 2013</p>	<p>UNAIDS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Comprehensive HIV services scaled up and sustainability of the national AIDS response improved - Line Ministries and Agencies supported to mainstream HIV and AIDS issues in developing strategies and programmes <p>UN WOMEN:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Comprehensive gender responsive HIV services scaled up - Line Ministries and Agencies supported to mainstream HIV and AIDS and gender issues in strategies, programmes and budgets <p>UNESCO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of technical and financial support towards implementation of costed NSP for HIV and AIDS <p>WFP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nutrition and food security ensured for HIV AIDS affected households. - Food ensured for PLHIVs on ART. <p>WHO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical support for the revision and update of guidelines and policies provided guiding operational plan <p>ILO:</p>	<p>Indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Operational plan for 2011-2013 with key activities and implementing partners 2. No of ministries and MDAs that have gender sensitive HIV and AIDS plans developed and implemented using the NSP operational plan 3. Status of the updated HIV/STI policy to support operational plans 4. Percentage of MDAs implementing the sector strategic plans <p>Baseline:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No operational plan available in 2010 2. No HIV and AIDS plan available using the operational plan in ministries and MDAs in 2010 3. First edition HIV/STI Policy available 4. 50% MDAs implementing the sector strategic plans(2005) <p>Targets:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Costed operational plan available 2. All key ministries and MDAs at national, sub national level have HIV and AIDS plans implemented on the basis of the operational plan 3. Revised HIV/STI Policy available by 2013 4. 70% of MDAs implementing the sector strategic plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - HIV and AIDS operational plan - Gender sensitive HIV and AIDS Operational plans of Sector Ministries - Reports on HIV and AIDS activities of ministries and MDAs 	<p><u>Ghana AIDS Commission:</u> Develop costed national operational plan and coordinate the implementation; Provides adequate guidance and timely funding support for implementing partners</p> <p><u>Ministries:</u> Develop costed sectoral HIV and AIDS operational plan; Implement and monitor the implementation progress</p> <p><u>Civil Society:</u> Implement and monitor the programmes</p> <p><u>UN agencies:</u> Funding and technical assistance</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Comprehensive responsive reflecting R200 scaled up and sustainability of the national AIDS response improved <p>UNDP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support to NDPC and other MDAs to mainstream HIV and AIDS issues in developing strategies and programmes. 			
<p>Output 8.2: By 2013, Civil Society Organizations, Opinion leaders, Media personnel and health care providers are better able to plan, implement, monitor and evaluate prevention interventions for most at risk populations (including young MARPs) and other vulnerable groups based on evidence in three most affected regions.</p>	<p>UNAIDS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased number of MARPs and other vulnerable groups reached with integrated HIV services in three most affected regions. <p>UNFPA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduced risky sexual practices among the youth, female sex workers and men who have sex with men. <p>IOM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Baseline data on HIV and Mobility generated through research - HIV prevention interventions for MARPs, migrants and mobile populations along the main transport corridors strengthened <p>UN WOMEN:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CSOs, opinion leaders, media and health care providers in three most affected regions improve upon gender statistics literacy for evidenced based decision making <p>UNESCO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthened capacity of media personnel to monitor and report on prevention interventions for MARPS and other vulnerable 	<p>Indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. % of women and men aged 15-49 years reporting use of condoms during last high risk sex 2. % MARPs and vulnerable groups reporting consistent condom use during sex 3. Number of MARPS and vulnerable groups who received HIV test in the last 12 months and know their results. 4. % of MARPs with access to HIV and AIDS treatment, care and support services 5. Cumulative number of media institutions disseminating HIV stigma reduction messages 6. Number of young people (15-24 yrs; in- and out-of-school) reporting consistent condom use 7. Number of targeted police officers sensitized on rights of most at risk populations <p>Baseline:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 25% condom use for female and 45% condom use for men 2. TBD for MARPS using condoms (92.0% of the survey FSWs used a condom in their most recent sex act with a paying client, IBBSS 2011) 3. 38% of MARPs have undergone HIV testing and counseling 4. 5 media institutions disseminating HIV 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Survey report - Ghana AIDS Commission Annual report - Reports on HIV and AIDS activities of implementing agencies - GDHS reports - GHS/NACP reports - MIX, IBBSS 	<p>Ghana AIDS Commission, Ministry of local government , Regional and district councils , Ministry of Health and Ghana Health Services, Ministry of Women and Children Affairs: Provide necessary inputs and ensure coordination as well as identification of key partners: Organize and facilitate capacity development sessions for WAPCAS, CEPHERG, MARITIME and other CSOs</p> <p><u>UN agencies</u> : Funding and technical assistance</p>

	<p>groups (including teachers and educational workers)</p> <p>ILO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scaled up access to HIV and AIDS services for marginalized informal sector workers <p>UNDP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduced risky sexual practices among men who have sex with men and female sex workers and advocate for their rights 	<p>stigma reduction messages (between 2006-2009)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. TBD for MARPS currently receiving treatment, care and support for HIV related conditions 6. 20-24 years: 31% female and 49% male years reported using a condom in the last high risk sex; 15-19 years: 24% female and 40% male reported using a condom in last high risk sex (DHS 2008) 7. 300 police officers sensitized on rights of most at risk populations by 2011 <p>Targets:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 37% for female and 67% for male on condom use 2. 80% of MARPS using condoms by 2015 3. 90% of MARPS tested and know their results 4. 25 media institutions disseminating HIV stigma reduction messages 5. 90% of MARPS receiving treatment, care and support for HIV and AIDs related conditions 6. Young people: 37% of women and 67% of men reporting using a condom in last high risk sex 7. At least 50.0% increase in police officers sensitized on rights of most at risk populations 		
<p>Output 8.3: A national plan to coordinate the capacity development of judiciary, law enforcement agencies, parliamentarians and human rights institutions/organizations to protect and promote the rights of infected and affected by HIV established by</p>	<p>UNAIDS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased knowledge and skills on human rights to reduce stigma, discrimination and violence related to HIV - Increased access to legal services for PLHIV and Most At Risk population <p>WFP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved advocacy and knowledge of parliament select 	<p>Indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Status of the National costed capacity development plan 2. No of trainings/ Sensitization workshops organized for judiciary, police and parliamentarians and civil society on human rights related to HIV. 3. No. of PLHIVs and MARPS receiving legal services 4. Percentage of workplaces with workplace policies reflecting R200 	<p>National costed capacity development plan</p> <p>Reports on training conducted for the target group.</p> <p>Report on legal services obtained</p>	<p>Ghana AIDS Commission, Ministry of Justice, Ghana Police, Ministry of Interior, Parliament, CHRAJ; provide necessary inputs for the capacity development plan; Officials from CDD, IDEG, Police and HPAC will be trained</p> <p><u>UN agencies:</u> Funding and technical assistance</p>

<p>end of 2012 and implemented by 2013.</p>	<p>committee on food assistance for HIV/AIDS</p> <p>UN WOMEN:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A gender sensitive national costed capacity development plan developed and being implemented <p>ILO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Workplace policies reflecting International Labour Standard R200 on HIV and AIDS are developed through participation of ILO constituents <p>UNDP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support policy and advocacy for rights of MARPs. 	<p>Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No costed capacity development plan available (2010) - 0 trainings/sensitization workshops - 5 MARPS currently received legal aid /services for Human Right abuses. - 0% of workplaces with workplace policies reflecting R200 <p>Targets:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Costed National capacity development plan available and implemented accordingly 2. 10 trainings/sensitization workshops 3. 200 MARPS received legal aid/services. 4. 30% of workplaces with workplace policies revised to reflect R200 		
<p>Output 8.4: By 2014, skills of health care providers in three most affected regions to increase access and uptake of ART, care and support and HIV/TB services enhanced.</p>	<p>UNAIDS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved collaboration and integration between HIV and TB programmes and services in three most affected regions <p>WFP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased uptake of nutrition care and support services as a result of improved capacity of health care providers <p>UN WOMEN:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity of healthcare providers to utilize sex aggregated data improved <p>UNICEF:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GHS has capacity and resources to plan, coordinate, implement and monitor scale-up of PMTCT and EID services for women and children in at least two regions with the highest HIV prevalence. 	<p>Indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No. of health care providers trained on ART, HIV/TB, care and support in the three most affected regions 2. No. of health facilities providing ART, care and support services. 3. Number of HIV-positive patients to be screened for TB in HIV care or treatment settings 4. Number of Informal Sector Workforce reached with HIV Services 5. Number of targeted health workers trained for providing integrated PMTCT services in two focus regions (Eastern and Central Regions) <p>Baseline:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 246 health care providers trained on ART in 2010 2. 246 health care providers trained on HIV/TB in 2010 3. 246 health care providers trained in HIV 	<p>Training reports from GHS (from the relevant regions)</p> <p>Health facility reports/ statistics on ART, HIV/TB, care and support services provided.</p>	<p><u>Ministry of Health:</u> Operational planning for ART HIV/TB service delivery points, technical supervision and support, monitoring and evaluation, and capacity development</p> <p><u>Ghana AIDS Commission:</u> Development of care and support policy and guidelines, coordination, monitoring and evaluation</p> <p><u>Civil Society:</u> implementation of care and support programmes</p> <p><u>UN agencies:</u> Funding and technical assistance</p>

	<p>WHO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased capacity of healthcare pharmacy staff in logistics management of ARVs and a strengthened referral system between PMTCT program and ART clinic <p>ILO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The capacity of workplace service providers (e.g. peer counseling, educators, focal persons, etc.) in the informal sector strengthened to manage workplace programmes on HIV and TB 	<p>care and support in 2010</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. 138 (267)health facilities provide ART treatment in 2010 5. 34308 HIV-positive patients to be screened for TB in HIV care or treatment settings in 2010 6. 59055 Informal Sector Workforce reached with HIV Services 7. 70 targeted health workers trained for providing integrated PMTCT services in Eastern Regions <p>Targets:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 490 health care providers trained on ART in 2014 2. 490 health care providers trained on HIV/TB in 2014 3. 490 health care providers trained in HIV care and support in 2014 4. 267 health facilities provide ART treatment in 2014 5. 91745 HIV-positive patients to be screened for TB in HIV care or treatment settings in 2014 6. 99,055 Informal Sector workforce reached with HIV services 7. Additional 490 health workers trained for providing integrated PMTCT services by 2014 		
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Outcome and Outputs	Agency Results	Indicators , Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Role of Partners
<p>Outcome 9: Socioeconomically excluded and disadvantaged groups have increased access to education services and demonstrate increased attainment in literacy, numeracy and life skills</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNICEF - UNESCO - WFP - UNHCR - ILO - UNAIDS - UNFPA 	<p>Indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) % of children aged 6-14 attending school disaggregated by sex, location, and economic quintile 2) % of G6 students attaining proficiency level in National Educational Assessment (NEA) 3) Literacy rate for those aged 15-24 4) # and % of children and young people enrolling in technical and vocational skills development (TVSD) programmes 5) % of young men and women aged 15-24 with comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS <p>Baseline:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) 2008 (GDHS) Male-79%; Female-79% Q1-64%; Q2-78%; Q3-82%; Q4-86%; Q5-90% Rural-75%; Urban-85% 2) 2009 (NEA) English: Male 36%, Female 36%, Total 36% Math: Male 16%, Female 11%, Total 14% 3) 2008 (GDHS): Male: 78%; Female: 68% 4) TBD 5) 2008 (GDHS); Males: 34% and Females: 28% <p>Targets:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) 2016 - At least 80% for Q1 group and at least 90% for all other groups 2) 2016 – NEA proficiency rate: English: 70%; Math: 70% 3) 2016 – 85% 4) 2016 – TVET enrolment rate of 15%; TVET enrolment of 26 901; TVET % female: 50% 5) 80% 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) GDHS, MICS, EMIS 2) NEA report 3) GDHS, MICS 4) COTVET report, EMIS 5) GDHS, MICS <p>MoE Annual Education Sector Performance Report for all indicators</p>	<p>National MOE/GES: Policy development, sector planning, review and coordination, resource allocation, institutional and system development, expansion and mainstreaming of effective service provision models, advocacy, capacity development</p> <p>Regional and District Authorities: Operational planning, technical supervision and support, monitoring and evaluation, coordination and facilitation, capacity development</p> <p>Schools: Provision of quality education services, community mobilisation, awareness raising</p> <p>DPs/NGOs: Complementary and harmonised financial and technical support for infrastructure development, capacity development, advocacy and community mobilisation</p>

Outcome and Outputs	Agency Results	Indicators , Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Role of Partners
<p>Output 9.1 The proportion of out-of-school children aged 6-14, especially girls, those with special needs and OVCs, reduced by at least 70% through formal, complementary and inclusive education programmes in at least 10 deprived districts</p>	<p>UNICEF:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Young children’s school readiness improved through increased access to quality pre-school education programmes in at least 10 deprived districts - Complementary basic education opportunities expanded to out-of-school children aged 8-14 years in at least 10 deprived districts - Capacity of primary schools enhanced to provide appropriate care and support for children with special needs including children with disabilities in at least 10 deprived districts - Awareness on and demand for education increased among disadvantaged groups, especially girls in at least 10 deprived districts <p>UNESCO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The capacity of the Special Education and Guidance and Counselling units (MoE) re-enforced to implement inclusive education programs 	<p>Indicators :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Availability of national inclusive education policy with costed plan 2) The proportion of out-of-school children (OOSC) aged 6-14 in 10 deprived districts <p>Baseline:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) No inclusive education policy available 2) K.E.E.A (CR): 5% ; Afram Plains (ER): 33% ; Upper Manya Korobo (ER):21%; Savelugu Nanton (NR): 24%; Kpandai (NR): 30%; Karaga (NR): 32%; Garu/Tempane (UER): 12% ; Builsa (UER): 6%; Lambussie-Karni (UWR): 11% ; Wa East (UWR): 29%; 10 districts total: 19% <p>Target:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Inclusive education policy developed 2) Reduce the proportion of out-of-school children aged 6-14 by at least 70% in all 10 districts 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) MoE reports 2) EMIS <p>MoE Annual Education Sector Performance Report for all indicators</p>	<p>National MOE/GES/DOC/MOWAC: Finalisation of complementary education and inclusive education policy and action plan, overall monitoring and assessment of out-of-school children, evaluation of complementary, inclusive and early childhood education programmes, resource allocation, expansion and mainstreaming of effective service provision models, advocacy, capacity development, and IEC materials development</p> <p>Regional and District Authorities: Technical support and coordination for implementation of complementary, inclusive and early childhood education programmes, monitoring and evaluation of the programmes, local media and awareness activities, capacity development</p> <p>Schools: Provision of quality complementary, inclusive and early childhood education services, community mobilisation, enrolment campaigns</p> <p>DPs/NGOs/CBOs/FBOs: Complementary and harmonised financial and technical support for the implementation of complementary, inclusive and early childhood education programmes, community mobilisation, Interpersonal Communication (IPC) activities, IEC materials development, advocacy and community mobilisation</p>
<p>Output 9.2 Formal,</p>	<p>ILO:</p>	<p>Indicators:</p>	<p>The Ghana Child Labor</p>	<p>Ministry of Education: Coordination</p>

Outcome and Outputs	Agency Results	Indicators , Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Role of Partners
alternative, accelerated basic education or vocational and skills training services expanded to include former child laborers in 14 districts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Formal, alternative, accelerated basic education or vocational and skills training services expanded to include former child labourers in 14 districts 	<p>The number of working children aged 5-17 withdrawn and prevented from child labor and integrating education or vocational training services in the 14 districts</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Targets: 5,000 children aged 5-17</p>	Monitoring System (see Output 12.3 under Social Protection Outcome Group)	<p>role and responsible for mainstreaming child labour into the education and vocational training system.</p> <p>Selected NGOs: Implementation of the programmes in the 14 districts</p>
<p>Output 9.3 Appropriate, timely and relevant education services provided for children in emergency situations in affected locations.</p>	<p>UNHCR:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Refugee children receive appropriate, timely and relevant education services <p>UNICEF:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In humanitarian situations girls and boys access safe and secure education and critical information for their own well-being <p>WFP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Children with school meals (under WFP Supported School Feeding Programme and take home rations) 	<p>Indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) % of children in emergency situations (refugees, IDPs, natural disasters etc.) receiving basic education 2) % of children in emergency situations receiving school meals by gender 3) % of children from refugee families receiving school meals <p>Baseline:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) 80% 2) 0% 3) 0% <p>Targets:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) 100% 2) 90% 3) 20% 		<p>National MOE/GES, NADMO: Preparation of emergency preparedness and response plan, overall monitoring and assessment of education in emergency, resource allocation, advocacy, capacity development</p> <p>Regional and District Authorities: Technical support and coordination for the provision of education services in emergency situations, monitoring and evaluation of the programmes, capacity development</p> <p>Schools: Provision of quality education services, community mobilisation, enrolment campaigns</p> <p>DPs/NGOs: Complementary and harmonised financial and technical support for the provision of education services in emergency situations, community mobilisation and enrolment campaigns</p>
<p>Output 9.4: National capacity enhanced to plan and implement well co-ordinated and targeted pro-poor interventions such as</p>	<p>WFP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - School Meals improved enrolment, attendance and retention of children in schools - Take home ration encouraged girl child to come to schools and contributed to 	<p>Indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Use of single registry as a common targeting mechanism 2) Increase in absolute enrolment (boys and girls). 3) Percentage of girls in JHS benefiting from 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MOE/GES reports - WFP Annual Standard Project Report 	<p>Key Ministries and Government Agencies at national, regional and district levels (i.e. MLGRD, GSFP secretariat, MOE/GES, MoFA, MOH/GHS, MOESW, and MOWAC): Policy development, development</p>

Outcome and Outputs	Agency Results	Indicators , Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Role of Partners
<p>school feeding, take-home rations and girls' scholarship to facilitate access for school-aged children from deprived regions</p>	<p>the attainment of gender parity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Girl's scholarship programme ensured brilliant but needy girls to gain entry and complete senior high school (SHS) without dropping out because of financial constraints - Poor Children received one nutritious meal per school day <p>UNICEF:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The National Social Protection Strategy is operationalized to deliver a minimum package of three social protection services for women and children based on a common targeting mechanism (CTM) (UNICEF) (this result is part of Agency Result 7.1) 	<p>take-home rations (THR) in the targeted schools making 85% termly school attendance.</p> <p>4) Gender Parity index at JHS level in the target districts</p> <p>Baseline (2010):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Single registry not available 2) 20% 3) 92% 4) 0.82 <p>Targets (2016):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Single registry applied to all pro-poor incentive programmes 2) 5% per year (increase in absolute enrolment) 3) 98% 4) 0.94 		<p>of a common targeting mechanism based on the single registry, planning and implementation, advocacy, coordination and monitoring.</p> <p>DPs/NGOs (i.e. Dutch Embassy, World Bank, USAID, Send Foundation, MVP, etc): Support with funding, planning, capacity development, implementation and monitoring</p> <p>Private Sector: Implementation, partnership, and capacity development</p> <p>Communities: Support for awareness generation, participation and implementation</p> <p>Media: Advocacy, partnerships, information dissemination, awareness creation and monitoring</p>

Outcome and Outputs	Agency Results	Indicators , Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Role of Partners
<p>Output 9.5 National and sub-national capacity enhanced to provide quality education services through a child-friendly school system, life skills education including HIV/AIDS education, TVET, and non-formal education programmes</p>	<p>UNAIDS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Financial and technical support provided to implement the Strategy and Action Matrix on Youth and HIV <p>UNICEF:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Issues of exclusion in and quality of education explicitly addressed in national and sub-national sector strategies and plans and timely and sufficient funds allocated to services/programmes for deprived districts and disadvantaged groups - Quality of teaching and learning improved through the increased availability of trained teachers and teaching/learning materials and the practice of child-centred, activity-based teaching in primary schools in at least 10 deprived districts - Healthy, safe and gender-sensitive learning environments established in primary schools in at least 10 deprived districts - HIV and AIDS/life skills education fully operationalized in schools through the Alert School Model <p>UNESCO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Life skills and sexuality education programs rolled out in selected districts - TVET and Non-Formal education programs implemented in selected deprived districts (UNESCO) <p>UNFPA:- Improved programming for essential sexual and reproductive health services to marginalized adolescents and young people.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthened national capacity for the design and implementation of comprehensive age-appropriate sexuality education in policies and curricula. - 	<p>Indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) % of primary schools (including KGs) meeting minimum CFS standards in 10 deprived districts 2) % of JHS with HIV Alert Status in 5 regions 3) % of out of school youth aged 15-24 demonstrating comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS 4) Availability of costed TVET Action Plan Programmes 5) Number of facilities with youth friendly services <p>Baseline:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) TBD 2) 15% 3) TBD 4) Costed Action Plan not available 5) TBD <p>Targets:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) 2016 - 70% 2) 2016 - 80% 3) 2016 – 50% 4) Costed Action Plan developed 5) 2016 – 80% 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) National, Regional, District CFS reports 2) MOE/GES reports 3) Special survey 4) TVET Action Plan 5)GHS reports 	<p>National MOE/GES/COTVET: Development/consolidation of CFS, school health education and life skills programmes including the HIV Alert programme, TVET, and functional literacy programmes, resource allocation, institutional and system development, impact assessment of programmes, capacity development, and IEC/IPC materials/activities development</p> <p>National Youth Authority and Adolescent health Division (GHS): Policy implementation, coordination and monitoring of out-of-school life skills education activities.</p> <p>Regional and District Authorities: Technical support and coordination for programme implementation, technical supervision and support for schools, monitoring and evaluation of programmes, capacity development</p> <p>Schools: Implementation of CFS, life skills education, TVET, literacy programmes and other quality intervention</p> <p>DPs/NGOs: Complementary and harmonised financial and technical support for the implementation of quality improvement interventions</p> <p>NGOs, especially PPAG, CEDEP, Theatre for a Change, Ananse Reach Concept, Curious Minds and informal sector: Advocacy, social mobilisation and BCC</p> <p>Academic institutions especially University of Cape Coast, UDS and KNUST: research, evaluation, interest group analysis</p> <p>Media: Advocacy, partnerships and features</p>

Thematic area 4: Transparent and Accountable Governance

National Priority: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE&ENABLING ENVIRONMENT FOR EFFECTIVE PLAN PREPARATION AND IMPLEMENTATION

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

- DEEPENING THE PRACTICE OF DEMOCRACY AND INSTITUTIONAL REFORM
- STRENGTHENING LOCAL GOVERNANCE AND DECENTRALIZATION
- WOMEN AND GOVERNANCE
- FIGHTING CORRUPTION AND ECONOMIC CRIMES
- ENHANCING RULE OF LAW & JUSTICE
- ENSURING PUBLIC SAFETY & SECURITY
- IMPROVING ACCESS TO RIGHTS & ENTITLEMENT
- PROMOTION OF NATIONAL CULTURE FOR DEVELOPMENT
- STRENGTHENING DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS (PARTNERSHIP) FOR DEVELOPMENT
- PROMOTING EVIDENCE-BASED DECISION MAKING
- MANAGING MIGRATION FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
- DEVELOPING CAPACITIES OF KEY PLANNING AGENCIES
- M&E INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS UNDER THE GSDSA

MDG Goal: Supports all MDGs

Outcomes/Outputs	Agency Results	Indicators, Baseline, Targets	Means of Verification	Role of Partners
Outcome 10: Key national institutions of democracy are effective, accountable, gender responsive and promote	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNDP - UNICEF - UN Women - UNESCO - UNFPA - UNODC 	<p>Indicators:</p> <p>10.1 The percentage of MPs and elected District Assembly people who are women.</p> <p>10.2 Level of public confidence in the national peace architecture</p> <p>Baselines</p>	<p>10.1 Electoral Commission Report</p> <p>10.2 Pulse Poll</p>	<p>Technical Expertise: Academia, training institutions, local and regional CSOs, Ghana Bar Association</p>

Outcomes/Outputs	Agency Results	Indicators, Baseline, Targets	Means of Verification	Role of Partners
peace, inclusive governance, human security with focus on vulnerable groups, by2016.		<p>10.1 8% (19 out of 230) of parliamentarians and 10.10% (478 out of 4734) of district assembly members elected are women</p> <p>10.2 The peace architecture was not in place as of the beginning of the UNDAF</p> <p>Targets</p> <p>10.1 30% representation of women in parliament and district assemblies by end-2016</p> <p>10.2 40% of citizens have confidence in the peace architecture by end-2016</p>		
<p>Output 10.1: Governance institutions operate within a decentralised enabling environment and promote inclusive, accountable and transparent governance</p>	<p>UNDP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Institutional and organizational (administrative, legal and regulatory) reforms within key governance institutions for improved democratic governance realized - Representation and participation in democratic processes for women, youth the disabled and other marginalized groups are improved - Capacity for efficiency, transparency and accountability in public affairs and public financial resources management at local governance level is improved - Stakeholder capacity to monitor and advocate on the delivery of public goods is enhanced <p>UN Women/ UNDP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical and institutional capacity of government and civil society organizations is enhanced to formulate, implement, monitor and evaluate gender responsive policies, plans and budgets <p>UNICEF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Equity-focused data, evidence-based 	<p>Indicators:</p> <p>10.1.1 Percentage of citizens who receive progress reports on District Assembly activities.</p> <p>10.1.2 Level of public confidence in the Electoral Commission</p> <p>10.1.3 Percentage of citizens sampled who attended a District Assembly public meeting in the past year</p> <p>10.1.4 Level of payment of bribes to select service providers</p> <p>10.1.5 An annual analysis of the impact of decentralisation on delivery of children’s services is available and utilised to improve services for the most deprived children.</p> <p>10.1.6 Number of MDAs that have gender-responsive budgets</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>10.1.1 19.8% of male and 17.5% of female respondents reported that they received progress reports on activities of the District Assembly in 2011</p> <p>10.1.2 59% of the public trust the Electoral Commission “somewhat” or “a lot”</p> <p>10.1.3 54% of males and 46% of females sampled</p>	<p>10.1.1 APRM District Reports</p> <p>10.1.2 AfroBarometer Reports</p> <p>10.1.3 APRM District Reports</p> <p>10.1.4 Ghana Integrity Initiative “Voice of the People” Survey</p> <p>10.1.5 Reports on Gender Responsive Budgeting</p> <p>10.1.6 Analysis of District Assembly actions and expenditures on children’s services, APRM governance reports.</p> <p>10.1.7 Annual Reports submitted to Parliament by CHRAJ on status of compliance with UNCAC</p>	<p>Technical Expertise: Academia, local and regional CSOs, EOCO , GACC, GII</p>

Outcomes/Outputs	Agency Results	Indicators, Baseline, Targets	Means of Verification	Role of Partners
	<p>evaluations, and analytical studies generated and used for planning, monitoring, and evaluating programmes that protect children's rights at decentralized levels</p> <p>UNODC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Revision of the legal framework against corruption/ UNCAC Review Process - Development of modern legislation on witness protection 	<p>attended at least one public meeting in 2011</p> <p>10.1.4 78.8% of sample paid a bribe in 2011</p> <p>10.1.5 No such analysis currently exists</p> <p>10.1.6 3 MDAs have Gender responsive budgeting allocations</p> <p>Targets:</p> <p>10.1.1 25% of males and females receive progress reports on the activities of District Assemblies by end-2016</p> <p>10.1.2 Public trust in the Electoral Commission increased to 70% by end-2016</p> <p>10.1.3 60% of males and 55% of females sampled attended at least one public meeting in 2016</p> <p>10.1.4 Bribe payments to service providers reduced by 5% to 73.8% by 2016</p> <p>10.1.5 Annual analysis is available</p> <p>10.1.6 6 MDAs with GRB allocations by end-2016</p>		
<p>Output 10.2</p> <p>Functional national mechanisms established to inform women and vulnerable groups about their rights</p>	<p>UNICEF:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existing networks strengthened and new ones established to ensure increased information to ethically report and advocate for children's issues amongst Media, children's, faith based, traditional and civil society organisations.. <p>UNESCO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Partnerships with civil society on implementation of policies related to gender equality and governance established in local municipalities 	<p>Indicators:</p> <p>10.2.1 Percentage of MPs elected who are women.</p> <p>10.2.2 Percentage of District Assembly members elected who are women</p> <p>10.2.3 Legal backing for the Affirmative Action Policy</p> <p>10.2.4 At least 10 partnerships established with media houses/children's organisations for child rights advocacy.</p> <p>10.2.5 Percentage of women willing to accept leadership positions</p>	<p>10.2.1 EC statistics report</p> <p>10.2.2 EC statistics report</p> <p>10.2.3 National Gazette</p> <p>10.2.4 Press clipping, footage of collaboration with media partners</p> <p>10.2.5 Pulse Poll</p>	<p>Advocacy: MOWAC, media, CSOs, UNCT</p>

Outcomes/Outputs	Agency Results	Indicators, Baseline, Targets	Means of Verification	Role of Partners
	<p>UNDP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Political parties, civil society and other stakeholders develop platforms to promote the increased participation of women and vulnerable groups in governance <p>UN Women</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity of Government, CSO staff and media enhanced in prevention of gender-based violence - Technical capacity of key Government officials, CSOs, traditional authorities and community leaders on protection and promotion of gender equality and human rights is strengthened to promote development processes <p>UNFPA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhanced promotion of gender equality & reproductive rights through engagement of community-led organization 	<p>Baseline:</p> <p>10.2.1 8% (19 out of 230) of parliamentarians are women in 2011</p> <p>10.2.2 10.1% (478 out of 4734) of district assembly members elected are women</p> <p>10.2.3 The Affirmative Action Policy has no legal backing</p> <p>10.2.4 One media house partnered with</p> <p>10.2.5 To be established at first pulse poll</p> <p>Targets:</p> <p>10.2.1 30% representation of women in parliament after 2016 election</p> <p>10.2.2 30% representation of women in district assemblies</p> <p>10.2.3 Obtain legal backing for the Affirmative Action Policy</p> <p>10.2.4 At least 5 partnerships established by 2016</p> <p>10.2.5 To be established after baseline is identified</p>		
<p>Output 10.3: Planned Justice Sector Reforms completed and key institutions functional and responsive</p>	<p>UNICEF:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By 2016, Juvenile Justice Laws and policies are increasingly aligned with international standards and made appropriate for Ghana, and resources are increasingly available for its application - By 2016, justice system actors in at least 5 regions apply principles of child justice and programmes are increasingly available in support of young offenders, child victims and witnesses. - By 2016, there is increased effort to prevent children from coming in conflict with the law and effective 	<p>Indicators:</p> <p>10.3.1 Number of beneficiaries of the Legal Aid Scheme per annum</p> <p>10.3.2 Level of public confidence in the courts system</p> <p>10.3.3 Degree of alignment of juvenile justice laws and policies with international standards</p> <p>10.3.4 Proportion of young offenders being offered legal aid.</p> <p>10.3.5 Proportion of justice system actors delivering justice in line with established Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)/guidelines/court directives/legal instruments</p> <p>10.3.6 Number of stakeholders (police and</p>	<p>10.3.1 Data from Legal Aid Scheme</p> <p>10.3.2 Afro barometer report</p> <p>10.3.3 Baseline studies</p> <p>10.3.4 Baseline studies</p> <p>10.3.5 Baseline studies</p> <p>10.3.6 Baseline studies</p>	<p>Technical Expertise: Academic and training institutions, CSOs, Ghana Bar Association Dept. of Social welfare</p>

Outcomes/Outputs	Agency Results	Indicators, Baseline, Targets	Means of Verification	Role of Partners
	<p>and appropriate mechanisms exists for dealing with cases of juvenile offending through informal, community-based processes.</p> <p>UNDP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Credibility, professionalism, independence, and efficiency in the administration of justice strengthened. - Citizen's levels of awareness and capacity to access the legal system are increased <p>UNODC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - International cooperation in criminal matters is enhanced through capacity building programmes for prosecution - Ghana's Prisons are operated professionally and efficiently - National institutions are strengthened to better respond to the threat of transnational organised crime, in particular drug trafficking - The independence of prosecution services is enhanced through the establishment of Ghana's Prosecutions Service (GPS) 	<p>others) engaged in crime prevention at community, district, regional and national level targeting children and young people</p> <p>10.3.7 Number of prisoners on remand</p> <p>10.3.8 Level of public confidence in State prosecutorial function</p> <p>10.3.9 The number of arrests and prosecutions related to transnational organized crime, disaggregated by type</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>10.3.1 In 2011, 8047 persons were beneficiaries of the Legal Aid Scheme</p> <p>10.3.2 Public confidence in the courts was at 30% in 2008</p> <p>10.3.3 TBD early 2013 based on previous work done on legislative review;</p> <p>10.3.4 TBD early 2013 through baseline review</p> <p>10.3.5 SOP/guidelines/court directives/legal instruments not yet in place so no service providers are yet applying them.</p> <p>10.3.6 TBD early 2013 through baseline</p> <p>10.3.7 To be inserted</p> <p>10.3.8 To be established by Pulse Poll</p> <p>10.3.9 To be inserted</p> <p>Targets:</p> <p>10.3.1 By 2016, Legal Aid Scheme beneficiaries increase by 40%</p> <p>10.3.2 Public Confidence in the Courts increased to 40% by 2016</p> <p>10.3.3 TBD early 2013 based on findings from baseline</p> <p>10.3.4 At least 10% increase from baseline</p> <p>10.3.5 At least 20% increase from baseline</p> <p>10.3.6 At least 10% increase from baseline</p>	<p>10.3.7 Prisons Service Annual Report</p> <p>10.3.8 Pulse Poll</p> <p>10.3.9 Judicial Service Annual Report</p>	

Outcomes/Outputs	Agency Results	Indicators, Baseline, Targets	Means of Verification	Role of Partners
		10.3.7 Public confidence in international cooperation to fight crime increased by 20% by 2014 10.3.8 To be established 10.3.9 To be established 10.3.10 To be established		
Output 10.4: National peace architecture and conflict prevention mechanisms institutionalized and functional.	UNESCO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Partnerships with universities established to mainstreaming conflict prevention, peace studies and human rights, etc into the educational system UNDP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conflict management and early warning systems, including assessment and coordination mechanisms, are operational and institutionalized at national and district levels - Conflict prevention and early warning interventions address critical issues such as electoral violence, violence against women, the role of youth, and the use of small arms and light weapons - Civic levels of support for and participation in conflict prevention processes are increased, particularly among CSO's, women and youth - Alternative, independent and secured sources of funds to support institutional capacities of national and local actors in conflict management and peace building are identified UNFPA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthened national capacity for implementation of international 	Indicators: 10.4.1 Number of UN partnerships established with universities to mainstream peace studies 10.4.2 % of targets in the National Peace Council's mid-term strategy that are achieved 10.4.3 % of GHANAP action points completed Baseline: 10.2.1 Two UN partnerships with universities have been established as of end-2012 10.2.2 The National Peace Council will have a five year strategic plan in place by end-2012 (%=0) 10.2.3 GHANAP implementation had not commenced as of this UNDAF (%=0) Targets 10.4.1 Four partnerships with universities established by end-2016 10.4.2 75% of targets in NPC strategic plan are achieved by end-2016 10.4.3 40% of GHANAP action points completed by end-2016	10.2.1 UNESCO/UNDP reports 10.2.2 NPC Annual Reports 10.2.3 MOWAC M&E Reports on GHANAP	Technical Expertise: Academia, local and regional CSOs, UNDP, BCPR Advocacy: Parliament, CSOs, Media, Peace promoters/ambassadors Research and development: academic institutions, research department of Parliament, governance think tanks. Dissemination of information: media, parliamentary press corps

Outcomes/Outputs	Agency Results	Indicators, Baseline, Targets	Means of Verification	Role of Partners
	agreements, national legislation and policies in support of gender equality & reproductive rights to consolidate peace and development			

Outcome and Outputs	Key Agency Results	Indicators, Baseline, Targets	Means of Verification	Key Partners and Roles
<p>Outcome 11: Ministries, Department Agencies, (MDAs) Local Governments and CSOs have effectively developed, funded, coordinated, implemented, monitored and evaluated national and sectoral policies, plans and programmes aimed at reducing poverty and inequalities, and promoting inclusive socio-economic growth by 2016.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WFP - ILO - IOM - UNDP - UNFPA - UNICEF - WHO - UN Women - UNAIDS - UNESCO 	<p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of Development Policies and Plans that are informed by disaggregated socio-economic data - Number of MDAs implementing Public Sector Reform Agenda - MDAs implementing programme-based budgeting - Number of analytical studies - Proportion of population below the poverty line - HDI value - No. of state and non-state actors participating in socio-economic development processes at the local level <p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All Development Policies and Plans informed by disaggregated data - All MDAs Public Sector Reform Agenda - All MDAs implementing PBB by end of 2012 - Conduct at least 2 analytical work in every year - At least 25.8% below poverty level - HDI at 0.5 - Minimum of 42 Districts participated in socio-economic development processes <p>Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - None - None - Two MDAs piloting PBB - None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ghana Living Standard Survey - MDG Report - Human Development Reports - Annual Progress Reports - Sector Reports - GhanaInfo - Public hearing records on district assembly plans - District Medium Term Plans - District revenue reports. - Annual MMDA Reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NDPC-, MOFEP, GSS, MESW, MOWAC, MOTI, MOFA, NPC, MOT, MOCC, MOE, GAC, UDS. - MDAs use outcomes of studies and analysis reports to prepare policies, plans and budgets - MDAs adopt PBB format and processes to formulate budgets after 2011 - MLGRD, MoFEP, Selected MMDAs, Selected Communities, Private Sector, CSOs, Local Government Services

Outcome and Outputs	Key Agency Results	Indicators, Baseline, Targets	Means of Verification	Key Partners and Roles
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 28.5% below poverty (MDGR 2010) 0.467 HDI value 		
<p>Output 11.1: By 2016, Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) and key MDAs have enhanced capacity to produce high quality data (disaggregated by sex, age, geography and other variables) for evidence-based planning, monitoring and evaluation</p>	<p>ILO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhanced capacity of GSS and other related MDAs to produce labor statistics <p>UNDP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhanced capacity of GSS and other related MDAs to produce key relevant aggregated data <p>UNFPA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhanced national capacity for the production, utilization and dissemination of quality statistical data for population dynamics, youth, gender equality and SRH, including humanitarian settings. <p>UNICEF:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The National Statistics Strategy is supported to generate equity-focused statistics on the situation of children and women on a timely basis. <p>WHO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participation in the Joint M&E and Reviews as stipulated in Health Sector Common Management Arrangement III - MOH and agencies supported in implementing District Health Information Systems (DHIMS) and developing Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for Health 	<p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No. key national surveys (GLSS/LFS, MICS, DHS, HSS, Agricultural Survey and 2010 PHC) conducted as per the long-term survey schedule, and results released on a timely basis (max. one year after data collection except GLSS6). - No. of key surveys incorporate indicators for monitoring MDGs, including the targets for maternal and child survival, growth and development, education outcomes and reduction of poverty level. - No. of key MDAs have data on sector indicators from their administrative systems, for M&E and reporting <p>Baselines:</p> <p>The most current survey data before 2012:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>GLSS5 (2005), initial discussions about Labor Force Survey has started</i> - <i>MICS (2006), fieldwork for MICS 2011 finalized</i> - <i>PHC (2000), fieldwork for PHC 2010 finalized</i> - <i>DHS (2008);</i> - <i>Agricultural Survey (19--).</i> - MICS 2011 (U5MR, - -DHS (2008) (MMR, CPR, HIV Prevalence, Teenage Pregnancy) - -Agricultural Survey - -2010 Census (Poverty, Gender Equality, Education) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The report printed and the data made available online. - The latest survey data is used in the UNDP MDG Country reporting - Fully working MIS that produce data/information reports that are published by the respective Ministry or GSS 	<p>The Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) and MDAs continues to roll-out the National Statistical Development Plans, in order to strengthen the national statistics system and ensures data availability for planning and M&E</p> <p>GSS will continue to engage with NDPC, MDAs and other data users to determine the relevant statistics to collect, and build statistical literacy - Development Partners (DPs) will provide complementary and harmonized technical and financial support and continue to align with government systems and harmonise their approaches</p> <p>Non-governmental organizations will utilize information generated for their advocacy and community mobilization work</p> <p>-</p>

Outcome and Outputs	Key Agency Results	Indicators, Baseline, Targets	Means of Verification	Key Partners and Roles
	<p>WFP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Data available to support the re-targeting of Government school feeding programme mainly in deprived areas. - Data available to support the efficient management of school feeding and other safety net programmes. - Provision of M&E expert to improve the M&E system for the home grows school feeding. <p>UN Women</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MOWAC's capacity enhanced to collate sex-disaggregated data <p>UNESCO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhanced capacity of key MDAs to produce high quality and relevant disaggregated data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - -DHIMS 1 is in place and is being renewed - -EMIS is working <p>Targets:</p> <p>Quality data collected and report printed and the results are disseminated to all relevant stakeholders, regions, district, public in general, donors as per agreed timelines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GLSS6/LFS (2012) fieldwork finalized by 8th October, 2013. Survey results and report launched 14th March, 2014 - MICS (2011) report launched October, 2012 - PHC (2010) national report launched beginning of 2013 and regional/ thematic reports hereafter - DHS (2013) finalized in time to be used for MDG reporting - Agricultural Survey (Year ..) - -DHS 2013 (MMR, CPR, HIV Prevalence) - -MICS 2016 (Final MDGs) - -Agricultural Survey - -DHIMS 2 has been fully implemented and produce quality data - -EMIS continues to produce valid data - -MDAs, regions and districts continue to work together in creating reliable MIS with technical inputs whenever needed 		
<p>Output 11.2: Capacity of National institutions built to utilize disaggregated data, for</p>	<p>UNFPA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthened national capacity for data analysis to inform decision-making and policy formulation around population dynamics, youth, gender equality and SRH <p>UNDP :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhanced capacity of key national 	<p>Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No. of key MDAs that are able to respond to NDPC's Planning and M&E Guidelines - No. of key MDAs/MMDAs that prepare their Annual Progress Reports. - No. of MDAs/MMDAs plans certified as population responsive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MDAs Medium Term Development Plans and M&E plans - MDAs/MMDAs APRs - NDPC 's commissioned analytical work for determining responsiveness - Sector / MDA Budget 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government through MoFEP NDPC, GSS and other MDAs/MMDAs undertake policy formulation, resource mobilization, allocation, implementation and

Outcome and Outputs	Key Agency Results	Indicators, Baseline, Targets	Means of Verification	Key Partners and Roles
<p>evidenced-based development policy formulation, planning, and financial resource management.</p>	<p>planning, policy and data management institutions to formulate MDG sized and HD oriented policy, planning and economic management.</p> <p>UNICEF:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Key MDAs utilize Programme Based Budgeting (PBB) to improve efficient and effective investment of resources for children and women - NDPC supported to ensure that key MDAs and MMDAs have sector/district plans, M&E plans and APRs. - Data on all GSGDA and MDG indicators, (by sex, age & geography where possible) is available in the Ghana Info database <p>WHO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MOH and agencies supported in the development and strengthening of inter-sectoral relationships and actions - The development of Comprehensive Health Care Financing Policies and Strategies Supported - Capacity strengthened to develop Medium Term District Health System Plan - National Health Accounts (NHA) institutionalised and NHA updated <p>WFP:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No. of key MDAs implementing Programme Based Budgeting (PBB) - Availability of Medium-term development strategy (GSGDA) 2014 -2016 - No. of relevant analytical works and policy advocacy document produced and disseminated to inform policy and planning - Status of Ghana Info/IMIS databases with data on key indicators <p>Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 21 out of 33 MDAs followed planning guidelines and 13 out of 33 followed properly the M&E guidelines - No. of MDAs/MMDAs that have prepared their APRs (determine no. of key MMDAs/MDAs that work closely with UN agencies by end of 2011) - No. MDA/MMDAs plans are population responsive - Programme Based Budgeting has been piloted in 5 MDAs - Current GSGDA ends in 2013 - No. Studies/evaluations included in the UN Integrated M&E plan. - GhanaInfo/IMIS databases not available on-line <p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All 33 MDAs followed the planning and M&E guidelines by 2015 - All key MDAs/MMDAs that work closely with UN agencies prepare APRs - All national institutions and at least 50% of existing districts (170) and MDAs (34) have population responsive development plans - All MDAs prepared PBB by 2015 - New medium term development strategy 	<p>proposals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GSGDA successor prepared and disseminated - Policy documents and publications on topical issues of relevance - Analytical works/ studies and evaluations reports. - Human Development Reports - Ghana-Info on-line version available - Updated IMIS database 	<p>monitoring of the medium-term development plan, capacity building and skills development at all levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NDPC supported to finalize and prepare an action plan for the implementing of the Joint Agenda for Strengthening M&E and Statistics (JASMES) - Parliament ensures all policies plans and programmes for approval are evidence based - NDPC cultivates the culture of evaluations and analytical work to inform planning and development. - MDAs use findings of studies and analysis reports to prepare policies, plans and budgets - MDAs adopt PBB format and processes to formulate budgets after 2011 - GSS ensures availability of relevant data for planning at all levels through the long-term survey program as well as through routine data systems - GSS builds capacity of MDAs and MMDAs in the use in IMIS and Ghana Info to inform policies and plans

Outcome and Outputs	Key Agency Results	Indicators, Baseline, Targets	Means of Verification	Key Partners and Roles
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support to the development of school feeding policy. - Assist the government in achieving quality, sustainable nationally owned school feeding programmes, reaching all needy children while encouraging local purchase and agricultural production. - Contributed to the national dialogue on policy issues on Health, Nutrition, Education, HIV/AIDS, and Emergency, addressing root causes of poverty and hunger solutions. <p>UN Women:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity enhanced to utilize gender and sex-disaggregated data. 	<p>(2014 – 2016) developed and available by 2013</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National institutions supported to produce at least 2 analytical works and 1 policy advocacy document every 2 years to inform policy and planning - Ghana Info/IMIS Data Hub updated regularly, and available on-line 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NPC updates population integration modules and coordinates the national population program - NDPC ensures the inclusion of the population integration modules in the guidelines for sector and district development planning - NDPC ensures the update and use of planning and M&E manuals and guidelines by MDAs/MMDAs - Development Partners (DPs) will provide complementary and harmonized technical and financial support and continue to align with government systems and harmonise their approaches - Research and Teaching Institutions (undertake relevant research and evaluations)
<p>Output 11.3: Technical and financial capacities of Metropolitan, Municipal District Assemblies</p>	<p>UNDP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National LED Framework and Implementation Action Plan operational <p>UNICEF:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Government's Decentralization 	<p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of MMDAs with Local Economic Development (LED), Community Action Plans (CAP) and MDG-focused Medium Term Development Plan - Number of District Planning Coordinating 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - LED implementation reports - MMDAs Medium Term Development Plans. - LED implementation reports - National LED Policy Framework 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Min of Local Government and Rural Development MLGRD - Ministry of Economic Planning (MOFEP) - DACF Institute of Local Government Services

Outcome and Outputs	Key Agency Results	Indicators, Baseline, Targets	Means of Verification	Key Partners and Roles
<p>(MMDAs) across the country strengthened to plan, deliver and manage socio-economic services and promote pro-poor economic development by 2016.</p>	<p>Action Plan is monitored to determine how it improves delivery of services for children.</p> <p>UN Women</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MMDAs allocate budgets for gender responsive programming on improved social services delivery, agricultural modernization, WAW and UN SCR 1325 	<p>Units (DPCUs) capacity built to monitor and evaluate LED implementation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National LED Policy Available <p>Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 15 pilot districts supported by ILO and UNDP - There are on-going efforts by some development partners, particularly, ILO, UNDP and GTZ to strengthen the capacity of MMDAs to implement LED strategies - No Existing LED policy <p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At least 42 MMDAs have CAPS, LED and MDGs-based District Medium Term Plans by 2016. - At least 42 MMDAs capacity built to implement LED by 2016 - LED Policy Developed by 2014 		<p>(ILGS)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local Government Service Secretariat (LGSS) - Ministry of Trade and Industry (MOTI) - National Development Planning Commission - Office of President, - Office of DACF Administrator
<p>Output 11.4 Partnerships developed between the selected districts, private sector and the Ghanaian Diaspora to support their socio-economic development.</p>	<p>IOM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhanced engagement of the country's diaspora in sustainable national socio-economic development through targeted support <p>UNDP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support to PPP through ICT 	<p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Status of development of PPP Policy - No. of MMDAs with private sector and Diaspora investment - Size of private and diaspora investment (value) per district <p>Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government of Ghana has developed draft Policy on Public-Private Partnership(PPP) - All MMDAs not covered - Not currently known <p>Target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National PPP Policy finalized and Regulatory framework promoting PPP in place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National PPP policy document - MMDAs annual reports - Regulatory framework document - MMDAs annual reports indicating participating sectors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ghana Immigration Service, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Trade and Industries working together to ensure partnerships are developed with Ghanaian diaspora.

Outcome and Outputs	Key Agency Results	Indicators, Baseline, Targets	Means of Verification	Key Partners and Roles
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At least one private sector and Diaspora investment in each of 42 selected MMDAs - At least 10% of total investments in the selected districts from private sector and diaspora. 		
<p>Output 11.5: By 2015, a decentralized National M&E system for HIV and AIDS, with harmonized resource tracking in place.</p>	<p>UNAIDS: Technical support provided to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recruit and train M&E focal points at the sub-national level; - Develop data collection tools for the M&E focal points at the sub-national level; - Use the CRIS for the preparation of quarterly reports at the sub-national level; - Develop and incorporate the resource tracking tool as part of CRIS <p>UNFPA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthened national capacity for data analysis to inform decision-making and policy formulation around population dynamics, youth, gender equality and SRH 	<p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No. of districts with functional M&E systems. - No. of districts submitting quarterly HIV reports using Country Response Information system (CRIS). - Expenditure tracking tool developed and incorporated with CRIS. <p>Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 22 districts with functional M&E systems in 2010 - 32 districts and regions submitting quarterly HIV reports using Country Response Information System (CRIS) in 2010 - Expenditure tracking tool not available <p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 170 districts with functional M&E systems by 2016 - 10 regions and 170 districts submitting quarterly HIV reports using CRIS by 2013 - Expenditure tracking tool developed and incorporated into CRIS for financial tracking by 2013. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - M&E operational plan; - District reports on M&E activities conducted 	<p>Ghana AIDS Commission:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordination, capacity development, development of tools and guidelines <p>Ministry of Health /Ghana Health Service:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitor the Health sector response, capacity building, HIV estimation and projection, HIV surveillance and drug resistance monitoring

Annex 1 UNDAF Resources Table

Budgetary Framework Ghana UNDAF 2012-2016

	Agencies	Indic. Res. Contr. UNDAF	Resource Contributions UAP		
			Regular Resources	Other Resources	Gap
Outcome 1: At least an additional 15% of medium and smallholder farmers (including at least 50 %women farmers; in at least 5 regions; have access to MoFA-approved; agricultural extension services and access to markets, in a timely manner by 2016,	FAO	\$4,000,000	\$2,800,000	\$400,000	\$800,000
	IAEA	\$392,670	\$261,780	\$0	\$130,890
	IFAD	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	UN Women	\$1,500,000	\$300,000	\$0	\$1,200,000
	UNIDO	\$2,800,000	\$0	\$0	\$2,800,000
	WFP	\$3,600,000	\$0	\$3,600,000	\$0
	TOTAL OC 1	\$12,292,670	\$3,361,780	\$4,000,000	\$4,930,890

Outputs	Agencies	Indic. Res. Contr. UNDAF	Resource Contributions UAP		
			Regular Resources	Other Resources	Gap
Output 1.1: By 2016, agricultural inputs are made available to at least an additional 15% Medium / smallholder farmers in at least 5 regions.	FAO	\$1,000,000	\$700,000	\$100,000	\$200,000
	UN WOMEN	\$700,000	\$250,000	\$0	\$450,000
	UNIDO	\$2,800,000	\$0	\$0	\$2,800,000
	WFP	\$700,000	\$0	\$700,000	\$0
Output 1.2: 1,350 agricultural extension agents and researchers have increased capacity to reach out to medium and smallholder farmers by 2015	FAO	\$1,000,000	\$700,000	\$100,000	\$200,000
	UN WOMEN	\$500,000	\$50,000	\$0	\$450,000
	WFP	\$700,000	\$0	\$700,000	\$0
Output 1.3: Additional 10% of small and medium farmers have adopted Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) by 2016.	FAO	\$1,000,000	\$700,000	\$100,000	\$200,000
	IAEA	\$392,670	\$261,780	\$0	\$130,890
	IFAD	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	UN WOMEN	\$300,000	\$0	\$0	\$300,000
	WFP	\$200,000	\$0	\$200,000	\$0
Output 1.4: Maize, soya bean, rice, and cowpea value chains for medium and smallholder farmers are strengthened in the major production areas by 2016.	FAO	\$1,000,000	\$700,000	\$100,000	\$200,000
	WFP	\$2,000,000	\$0	\$2,000,000	\$0
TOTAL GAP OC1					\$4,930,890

	Agencies	Indic. Res. Contr. UNDAF	Resource Contributions UNDAF		
			Regular Resources	Other Resources	Gap
Outcome 2: At least, an additional 10% of households consume adequate levels of safe, nutritious foods and adopt positive dietary behavior.	FAO	\$3,000,000	\$2,100,000	\$300,000	\$600,000
	UNAIDS	\$200,000	\$0	\$0	\$200,000
	UNICEF	\$25,000,000	\$2,500,000	\$13,538,499	\$8,961,501
	WFP	\$8,000,000	\$0	\$550,000	\$7,450,000
	WHO	\$198,000	\$0	\$33,250	\$164,750
	TOTAL OC 2	\$36,398,000	\$4,600,000	\$14,421,749	\$17,376,251

Outputs	Agencies	Indic. Res. Contr. UNDAF	Resource Contributions UAP		
			Regular Resources	Other Resources	Gap
Output 2.1: National nutrition policy is developed by 2013.	UNICEF	\$3,250,000	\$625,000	\$1,760,005	\$864,995
	FAO	\$1,000,000	\$700,000	\$100,000	\$200,000
	WHO (TBD)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	WFP	\$50,000	\$0	\$50,000	\$0
Output 2.2: The current Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System (FSNMS), is expanded to cover at least 5 regions in the country by 2016.	UNICEF	\$3,750,000	\$625,000	\$2,030,775	\$1,094,225
	WFP	\$50,000	\$0	\$50,000	\$0
	WHO	\$48,000	\$0	\$11,200	\$36,800
Output 2.3: By 2016, the UN supported micronutrient control activities will achieve at least: - 0% coverage of routine Vitamin A supplementation; 60 communities produce fortified food5 (100% increase from 2010); A 90% coverage of households with adequately iodized salt.	UNICEF	\$6,250,000	\$625,000	\$3,384,625	\$2,240,375
	WFP	\$500,000	\$0	\$0	\$500,000
	WHO	\$35,000	\$0	\$4,900	\$30,100
Output 2.4: Promotion of nutrition education, for the consumption of locally available, nutritious foods (including therapeutic and supplementary feeding for vulnerable groups), 24,000 (10,000 WFP; 10,000 UNICEF, 4,000 FAO) additional people.	FAO	\$1,000,000	\$700,000	\$100,000	\$200,000
	UNAIDS	\$200,000	\$0	\$0	\$200,000
	UNICEF	\$8,750,000	\$625,000	\$4,738,474	\$3,386,526
	WFP	\$7,200,000	\$0	\$450,000	\$6,750,000
	WHO	\$50,000	\$0	\$7,700	\$42,300
Output 2.5: By 2016, the UN support service providers deliver quality nutrition interventions through the provision of technical training, tools, and resources.	FAO	\$1,000,000	\$700,000	\$100,000	\$200,000
	UNICEF	\$3,000,000	\$0	\$1,624,620	\$1,375,380
	WFP	\$200,000	\$0	\$0	\$200,000
	WHO	\$65,000	\$0	\$9,450	\$55,550
TOTAL GAP OC2					\$17,376,251

	Agencies	Indic. Res. Contr. UNDAF	Resource Contributions UNDAF		
			Regular Resources	Other Resources	Gap
Outcome 3: National systems and existing institutional arrangements for Climate Change mitigation and adaptation and for disaster risk reduction, as defined in the Hyogo Framework for Action at the district, regional and national level are functional	IOM	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	IAEA	\$723,620	\$396,395	\$0	\$327,225
	IMO	\$330,000	\$330,000	\$0	\$0
	UNDP	\$28,900,000	\$7,750,000	\$13,200,000	\$7,950,000
	UNESCO	\$1,589,291	\$110,000	\$1,479,291	\$0
	UNEP	\$70,000	\$70,000	\$0	\$0
	UNFPA	\$2,150,000	\$1,150,000	\$500,000	\$500,000
	UNHCR	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$0	\$0
	UNICEF	\$2,275,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,275,000	\$0
	UNU/INRA	\$200,000	\$150,000	\$50,000	\$0
	FAO	\$7,500,000	\$167,000	\$1,036,354	\$6,296,646
	WFP	\$12,000,000	\$0	\$6,000,000	\$6,000,000
	WHO	\$103,000	\$0	\$57,000	\$49,000
	TOTAL OC 3	\$56,840,911	\$12,123,395	\$23,597,645	\$21,122,871

Outputs	Agencies	Indic. Res. Contr. UNDAF	Resource Contributions UAP		
			Regular Resources	Other Resources	Gap
Output 3.1: Capacity of the National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) for policy development, participation in international negotiations, coordination and harmonization of sectoral strategies on climate change strengthened by 2016	IMO	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$0	\$0
	UNDP	\$2,400,000	\$750,000	\$1,000,000	\$650,000
	UNESCO	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$0	\$0
	UNU	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$0	\$0
	WHO	\$33,000	\$0	\$36,000	\$0
Output 3.2: Adaptation and mitigation strategies and practices integrated into climate resilient development policies, plans and programmes	UNDP	\$8,500,000	\$2,000,000	\$4,100,000	\$2,400,000
	UNEP	\$70,000	\$70,000	\$0	\$0
	UNESCO	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$0	\$0
	IAEA	\$381,997	\$185,662	\$0	\$196,335
	IMO	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$0	\$0
	FAO	\$3,000,000	\$80,000	\$0	\$2,920,000
	UNU	\$50,000	\$0	\$50,000	\$0
	WFP	5,000,000	\$0	\$2,500,000	\$2,500,000
WHO	\$25,000	\$0	\$7,500	\$17,500	
Output 3.3 The capacity of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MOFEP) and private sector to mobilize and access international funds on climate change mitigation and adaptation developed by 2013.	UNDP	\$2,400,000	\$800,000	\$1,000,000	\$600,000
	FAO	\$1,000,000	\$0	\$870,354	\$129,646
	UNESCO	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$0	\$0
Output 3.4: National policies and strategies on Disaster Risk Reduction, with emphasis on budget allocation to disaster	UNDP	\$5,600,000	\$1,400,000	\$2,500,000	\$1,700,000

	WHO	\$45,000	\$0	\$13,500	\$31,500
Output 3.5: A national strategy to raise public awareness on disaster risk reduction in primary and secondary schools and for improving building safety and protection of critical facilities is in place by 2013.	UNDP	\$2,600,000	\$900,000	\$1,000,000	\$700,000
	UNESCO	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$0	\$0
Output 3.6: The institutional capacities (assessment, coordination and information management) of NADMO and other MDAs are reinforced for preparedness and response to man-made and natural disasters	IOM	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	IMO	\$70,000	\$70,000	\$0	\$0
	UNDP	\$4,200,000	\$1,300,000	\$1,900,000	\$1,000,000
	UNESCO	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$0	\$0
	FAO	\$1,500,000	\$30,000	\$0	\$1,470,000
	UNFPA	\$2,150,000	\$1,150,000	\$500,000	\$500,000
	UNHCR	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$0	\$0
	UNICEF	\$2,275,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,275,000	\$0
	UNU	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$0	\$0
	WHO	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	WFP	\$2,000,000	\$0	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Output 3.7: Biodiversity and land management issues, with a special focus on water bodies and afforestation, assessed and integrated at the national and local level	UNDP	\$3,200,000	\$600,000	\$1,700,000	\$900,000
	IAEA	\$341,623	\$210,733	\$0	\$130,890
	UNESCO	\$1,479,291	\$0	\$1,479,291	\$0
	FAO	\$2,000,000	\$57,000	\$166,000	\$1,777,000
	UNU	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$0	\$0
	WFP	5,000,000	\$0	\$2,500,000	\$2,500,000
				TOTAL GAP OC3	\$21,122,871

	Agencies	Indic. Res. Contr. UNDAF	Resource Contributions UNDAF		
			Regular Resources	Other Resources	Gap
Outcome 4: At least 15% of the Slum and Disaster Prone Communities including women have improved livelihoods through better access to affordable and sustainable housing and skills training in 5 major regions.	IOM	\$1,500,000	\$0	\$0	\$1,500,000
	UN HABITAT	\$4,350,000	\$0	\$1,290,000	\$3,060,000
	UN WOMEN	\$630,000	\$50,000	\$150,000	\$430,000
	UNDP	\$3,500,000	\$750,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,750,000
	UNHCR	\$1,800,000	\$0	\$0	\$1,800,000
	UNIDO	\$0	\$1,842,310	\$0	\$0
	WFP	\$2,000,000	\$0	\$100,000	\$1,900,000
	TOTAL OC 4				

Outputs	Agencies	Indic. Res. Contr. UNDAF	Resource Contributions UAP		
			Regular Resources	Other Resources	Gap
Output 4.1: Urban Development, National Housing policies with National Housing Strategic Plan printed and disseminated and Local Integration polices developed, printed and disseminated by 2014	UN HABITAT	\$50,000	\$0	\$10,000	\$40,000
	UN WOMEN	\$30,000	\$0	\$0	\$30,000
	UNHCR	\$400,000	\$0	\$0	\$400,000
Output 4.2 Knowledge and skills for effective housing delivery, the use of sustainable low cost/local building materials and technology, as well as low cost housing financing and economic opportunities generated.	IOM	\$1,500,000	\$0	\$0	\$1,500,000
	UNIDO	\$0	\$1,842,310	\$0	\$0
	UN HABITAT	\$4,000,000	\$0	\$1,280,000	\$2,720,000
	UN WOMEN	\$500,000	\$50,000	\$100,000	\$350,000
	UNDP	\$1,500,000	\$500,000	\$250,000	\$750,000
	UNHCR	\$1,400,000	\$0	\$0	\$1,400,000
Output 4.3 ICT centres established in 230 communities across the 10 regions of the country for women businesses the youth and local assemblies, and used for employable skills development and enhancement of assemblies'	UN WOMEN	\$100,000	\$0	\$50,000	\$50,000
	UN HABITAT	\$300,000	\$0	\$0	\$300,000
	WFP	\$2,000,000	\$0	\$100,000	\$1,900,000
	UNDP	\$2,000,000	\$250,000	\$750,000	\$1,000,000
			TOTAL GAP OC4		\$10,440,000

	Agencies	Indic. Res. Contr. UNDAF	Resource Contributions UNDAF		
			Regular Resources	Other Resources	Gap
Outcome 5: An additional 2.5% of the population have sustainable use of improved drinking water and sanitation services and practice the three key hygiene behaviors by 2016	UN HABITAT	\$1,500,000	\$0	\$0	\$1,500,000
	IAEA (TBD)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	UNICEF	\$36,000,000	\$6,000,000	\$15,380,000	\$14,620,000
	UNV	\$100,000	\$50,000	\$0	\$50,000
	WHO	\$100,000	\$0	\$30,000	\$70,000
	TOTAL OC 5	\$37,700,000	\$6,050,000	\$15,410,000	\$16,240,000

Outputs	Agencies	Indic. Res. Contr. UNDAF	Resource Contributions UAP		
			Regular Resources	Other Resources	Gap
Output 5.1: (Enabling Environment) Sector institutions at national, regional and district levels are better able to plan, implement, coordinate, monitor, evaluate and report on sustainable Sanitation and Water services by 2016	UN HABITAT	\$500,000	\$0	\$0	\$500,000
	UNICEF	\$7,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$4,392,000	\$608,000
	UNV	\$100,000	\$50,000	\$0	\$50,000
	WHO	\$100,000	\$0	\$30,000	\$70,000
Output 5.2: An additional 2.5% of population adopt improved hygiene practices of hand washing with soap, safe excreta disposal and household water treatment and safe storage by 2016	UN HABITAT	\$500,000	\$0	\$0	\$500,000
	UNICEF	\$5,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$1,000,000
Output 5.3: Water and Sanitation Services An additional 2.5% of the population sustainably use improved drinking water and sanitation facilities by 2016	UN HABITAT	\$500,000	\$0	\$0	\$500,000
	UNICEF	\$24,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$8,988,000	\$13,012,000
TOTAL GAP OC5					\$16,240,000

	Agencies	Indic. Res. Contr. UNDAF	Resource Contributions UNDAF		
			Regular Resources	Other Resources	Gap
Outcome 6: Women and children have improved and equitable access to and utilization of quality, high impact maternal, neonatal and child health and nutrition interventions	ILO	\$200,000	\$0	\$200,000	\$0
	IAEA	\$14,547,120	\$392,670	\$13,500,000	\$654,450
	IOM	\$550,000	\$0	\$0	\$550,000
	UNAIDS	\$1,200,000	\$460,000	\$210,000	\$530,000
	UNFPA	\$27,900,000	\$6,700,000	\$6,000,000	\$15,200,000
	UNICEF	\$45,500,000	\$6,250,000	\$5,415,667	\$33,834,333
	WFP	\$4,500,000	\$0	\$250,000	\$4,250,000
	WHO	\$7,933,000	\$0	\$2,386,000	\$5,547,000
	TOTAL OC 6	\$87,583,000	\$13,410,000	\$14,261,667	\$60,565,783

Outputs	Agencies	Indic. Res. Contr. UNDAF	Resource Contributions UAP		
			Regular Resources	Other Resources	Gap
Output 6.1 Strengthened capacity of healthcare providers in four most deprived regions (regions to be specified) to deliver comprehensive MNCH, PMTCT and ASRH interventions by 2016.	IOM	\$50,000	\$0	\$0	\$50,000
	UNAIDS	\$600,000	\$300,000	\$100,000	\$200,000
	UNFPA	\$13,450,000	\$2,950,000	\$3,000,000	\$7,500,000
	UNICEF	\$9,100,000	\$1,250,000	\$92,046	\$7,757,954
	WFP	\$500,000		\$50,000	\$450,000
	WHO	\$2,700,000	\$0	\$810,000	\$1,890,000
Output 6.2 Improved coverage of high impact MNCH and nutrition interventions at facility and community levels	ILO	\$200,000	\$0	\$200,000	\$0
	IAEA	\$14,547,120	\$392,670	\$13,500,000	\$654,450
	IOM	\$500,000	\$0	\$0	\$500,000
	UNAIDS	\$200,000		\$70,000	\$130,000
	UNICEF	\$22,750,000	\$3,125,000	\$4,240,487	\$15,384,513
	WFP	\$4,000,000		\$200,000	\$3,800,000
	WHO	\$3,600,000	\$0	\$1,080,000	\$2,520,000
Output 6.3 Strengthened national institutional and technical capacity to increase availability and use of family planning services.	UNFPA	\$3,720,000	\$1,370,000	\$617,400	\$1,732,600
	<i>UNAIDS (TBD)</i>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	WHO	\$100,000	\$0	\$30,000	\$70,000
Output 6.4 Strengthened and harmonized national systems for data collection, management, and use of MNCH interventions.	UNAIDS	\$200,000	\$80,000	\$20,000	\$100,000
	UNFPA	\$6,680,000	\$1,480,000	\$1,482,000	\$3,718,000
	UNICEF	\$9,100,000	\$1,250,000	\$541,567	\$7,308,433
	WHO	\$778,000	\$0	\$233,000	\$545,000
Output 6.5 Strengthened capacity to plan and coordinate implementation of MNCH strategies at national and sub-national level	UNAIDS	\$200,000	\$80,000	\$20,000	\$100,000
	UNFPA	\$4,050,000	\$900,000	\$900,600	\$2,249,400
	UNICEF	\$4,550,000	\$625,000	\$541,567	\$3,383,433
	WHO	\$755,000	\$0	\$233,000	\$522,000
TOTAL GAP OC6					\$60,565,783

	Agencies	Indic. Res. Contr. UNDAF	Resource Contributions UNDAF		
			Regular Resources	Other Resources	Gap
Outcome 7: The most disadvantaged and vulnerable groups across Ghana benefit from at least four social services in an integrated social protection system.	ILO	\$1,650,000	\$0	\$1,650,000	\$0
	IOM	\$1,558,000	\$0	\$598,000	\$960,000
	UNAIDS	\$500,000	\$100,000	\$75,000	\$325,000
	UNHCR	\$63,596	\$63,596	\$0	\$0
	UNFPA	\$1,100	\$600	\$300	\$200
	UNICEF	\$14,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$9,000,000
	WB	\$82,600,000	\$82,600,000	\$0	\$0
	WFP	\$4,500,000	\$0	\$500,000	\$4,000,000
	TOTAL OC 7	\$104,872,696	\$85,764,196	\$4,823,300	\$14,285,200

Outputs	Agencies	Indic. Res. Contr. UNDAF	Resource Contributions UAP		
			Regular Resources	Other Resources	Gap
Output 7.1: By the end of 2013, the National Social Protection Policy is operational and outlines a minimum package of integrated social protection services (including emergency support, child protection and gender-based violence systems and services)	UNICEF	\$7,500,000	\$1,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$4,500,000
	WFP	\$500,000	\$0	\$50,000	\$450,000
	ILO	\$250,000	\$0	\$250,000	\$0
	IOM	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	UNHCR	\$14,046	\$14,046	\$0	\$0
	WB	\$2,700,000	\$2,700,000	\$0	\$0
Output 7.2: By the end of 2016, Social Welfare Service providers (MDAs, CSOs, NGOs) across Ghana deliver quality social welfare and protection services (including in emergencies and for the protection from violence and abuse of the poorest and most vulnerable groups).	WFP	\$500,000	\$0	\$0	\$500,000
	IOM	\$1,058,000	\$0	\$98,000	\$960,000
	UNFPA	\$1,100	\$600	\$300	\$200
	ILO	\$1,000,000	\$0	\$1,000,000	\$0
	UNICEF	\$2,500,000	\$500,000	\$0	\$2,000,000
	WB	\$3,900,000	\$3,900,000	\$0	\$0
Output 7.3: Vulnerable and marginalized groups across Ghana assisted and empowered to reduce risks of exclusion, vulnerability, violence and abuse.	WFP	\$3,500,000	\$0	\$450,000	\$3,050,000
	IOM	\$500,000	\$0	\$500,000	\$0
	ILO	\$400,000	\$0	\$400,000	\$0
	UNAIDS	\$500,000	\$100,000	\$75,000	\$325,000
	UNHCR	\$49,550	\$49,550	\$0	\$0
	UNICEF	\$4,000,000	\$1,500,000	\$0	\$2,500,000
	WB	\$76,000,000	\$76,000,000	\$0	\$0
TOTAL GAP OC7					\$14,285,200

	Agencies	Indic. Res. Contr. UNDAF	Resource Contributions UNDAF		
			Regular Resources	Other Resources	Gap
Outcome 8: Strengthened and scaled up national multi-sectoral, decentralized AIDS response to achieve Universal Access targets by 2016.	ILO	\$1,350,000	\$342,000	\$0	\$1,008,000
	IOM	\$575,000	\$0	\$75,000	\$500,000
	UNAIDS	\$3,050,000	\$1,000,000	\$600,000	\$1,450,000
	UNESCO	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$0	\$0
	UNFPA	\$4,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$2,000,000
	UNICEF	\$2,500,000	\$750,000	\$290,591	\$1,459,409
	UNWOMEN	\$600,000	\$170,000	\$170,000	\$260,000
	WFP	\$4,550,000	\$0	\$2,200,000	\$2,350,000
	UNDP	\$750,000	\$295,000	\$205,000	\$250,000
	WHO	\$641,000	\$0	\$225,400	\$415,600
	TOTAL OC 8	\$16,706,000	\$3,255,000	\$4,765,991	\$9,693,009

Outputs	Agencies	Indic. Res. Contr. UNDAF	Resource Contributions UAP		
			Regular Resources	Other Resources	Gap
Output 8.1: A costed operational plan to guide the implementation of the National Strategic Plan for HIV and AIDS developed by 2011 and implemented by 2013	ILO	\$100,000	\$20,000	\$0	\$80,000
	UNAIDS	\$1,500,000	\$250,000	\$150,000	\$1,100,000
	UNESCO	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$0	\$0
	UNWOMEN	\$50,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$0
	UNDP	\$350,000	\$120,000	\$100,000	\$130,000
	WFP	\$3,500,000	\$0	\$2,000,000	\$1,500,000
	WHO	\$127,000	\$0	\$25,400	\$101,600
Output 8.2: By 2013, Civil Society Organizations, Opinion leaders, Media personnel and health care providers are better able to plan, implement, monitor and evaluate prevention interventions for most at risk populations (including young MARPs) and other vulnerable groups based on evidence in three most affected regions.	ILO	\$450,000	\$100,000	\$0	\$350,000
	IOM	\$575,000	\$0	\$75,000	\$500,000
	UNAIDS	\$400,000	\$250,000	\$150,000	\$0
	UNESCO	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$0	\$0
	UNFPA	\$4,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$2,000,000
	UNWOMEN	\$300,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$180,000
	UNDP	\$150,000	\$95,000	\$50,000	\$5,000
WHO	\$172,000	\$0	\$86,000	\$86,000	
Output 8.3: A national plan to coordinate the capacity development of judiciary, law enforcement agencies, parliamentarians and human rights institutions/organizations to protect and promote the rights of infected and affected by HIV established by end of 2012 and implemented by 2013.	ILO	\$200,000	\$50,000	\$0	\$150,000
	UNAIDS	\$750,000	\$250,000	\$150,000	\$350,000
	UNWOMEN	\$150,000	\$35,000	\$35,000	\$80,000
	UNDP	\$250,000	\$80,000	\$55,000	\$115,000
	WFP	\$50,000	\$0	\$0	\$50,000
Output 8.4: By 2014, skills of health care providers in three most affected regions to increase access and uptake of ART, care and support and HIV/TB services enhanced.	ILO	\$600,000	\$172,000	\$0	\$428,000
	UNAIDS	\$400,000	\$250,000	\$150,000	\$0
	UNICEF	\$2,500,000	\$750,000	\$290,591	\$1,459,409
	UNWOMEN	\$100,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$0
	WFP	\$1,000,000	\$0	\$200,000	\$800,000
	WHO	\$342,000	\$0	\$114,000	\$228,000
TOTAL GAP OC8					\$9,693,009

	Agencies	Indic. Res. Contr. UNDAF	Resource Contributions UNDAF		
			Regular Resources	Other Resources	Gap
	Outcome 9: Socioeconomically excluded and disadvantaged groups have increased access to education services and demonstrate increased attainment in literacy, numeracy and life skills	ILO	\$2,500,000	\$0	\$0
UNAIDS		\$100,000	\$0	\$0	\$100,000
UNESCO		\$100,000	\$100,000	\$0	\$0
UNFPA		\$500,000	\$200,000	\$0	\$300,000
UNHCR		\$300,000	\$300,000	\$0	\$0
UNICEF		\$22,500,000	\$6,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$11,500,000
WFP		\$16,000,000	\$0	\$1,615,000	\$14,385,000
TOTAL OC 9		\$42,000,000	\$6,600,000	\$6,615,000	\$28,785,000

Outputs	Agencies	Indic. Res. Contr. UNDAF	Resource Contributions UAP		
			Regular Resources	Other Resources	Gap
Output 9.1 The proportion of out-of-school children aged 6-14, especially girls, those with special needs and OVCs, reduced by at least 70% through formal, complementary and inclusive education programmes in at least 10 deprived districts	UNESCO	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$0	\$0
	UNICEF	\$8,500,000	\$2,500,000	\$2,000,000	\$4,000,000
Output 9.2 Formal, alternative, accelerated basic education or vocational and skills training services expanded to include former child labourers in 14 districts	ILO	\$2,500,000	\$0	\$0	\$2,500,000
Output 9.3 Appropriate, timely and relevant education services provided for children in emergency situations in affected locations.	UNHCR	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$0	\$0
	UNICEF	\$500,000	\$250,000	\$0	\$250,000
	WFP	\$3,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$3,000,000
Output 9.4: National capacity enhanced to plan and implement well co-ordinated and targeted pro-poor interventions such as school feeding, take-home rations and girls' scholarship to facilitate access for school-aged children from deprived regions	UNICEF (the budget is included in Output 7.1)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	WFP	\$13,000,000	\$0	\$1,615,000	\$11,385,000
Output 9.5 National and sub-national capacity enhanced to provide quality education services through a child-friendly school system, life skills education including HIV/AIDS education, TVET, and non-formal education programmes	UNAIDS	\$100,000	\$0	\$0	\$100,000
	UNFPA	\$500,000	\$200,000	\$0	\$300,000
	UNESCO	\$80,000	\$80,000	\$0	\$0
	UNICEF	\$13,500,000	\$3,250,000	\$3,000,000	\$7,250,000
			TOTAL GAP OC9		\$28,785,000

	Agencies	Indic. Res. Contr. UNDAF	Resource Contributions UNDAF		
			Regular Resources	Other Resources	Gap
Outcome 10: Key national institutions of democracy are effective, accountable, gender responsive and promote peace, inclusive governance, human security with focus on vulnerable groups, by 2016.	UNDP	\$33,500,000	\$14,800,000	\$9,400,000	\$9,300,000
	UNESCO	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$0	\$0
	UNFPA	\$3,370,000	\$2,870,000	\$200,000	\$300,000
	UNICEF	\$7,550,000	\$2,825,000	\$725,000	\$4,000,000
	UNODC	\$20,085,000	\$150,000	\$150,883	\$19,784,117
	UN Women	\$2,500,000	\$750,000	\$750,000	\$1,000,000
	TOTAL OC 10	\$44,820,000	\$20,895,000	\$10,325,000	\$34,384,117

Outputs	Agencies	Indic. Res. Contr. UNDAF	Resource Contributions UAP		
			Regular Resources	Other Resources	Gap
Output 10.1 Governance institutions operate within a decentralised enabling environment and promote inclusive, accountable and transparent governance	UNDP	\$12,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$3,400,000	\$3,600,000
	UNICEF	\$1,325,000	\$925,000	\$400,000	\$0
	<i>UNFPA (TBD)</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>
	<i>UNDOC (TBD)</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>
	UN Women	\$1,500,000	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$500,000
Output 10.2 Mechanisms are in place to ensure that women and vulnerable groups are informed about their rights to participate actively in decision making processes	UNDP	\$4,500,000	\$2,000,000	\$1,300,000	\$1,200,000
	UNESCO	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$0	\$0
	UNFPA	\$2,670,000	\$2,370,000	\$100,000	\$200,000
	UNICEF	\$1,225,000	\$900,000	\$325,000	\$0
	UN Women	\$1,000,000	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$500,000
Output 10.3 Planned Justice Sector Reforms completed and key institutions functional and responsive.	UNDP	\$6,000,000	\$2,800,000	\$1,700,000	\$1,500,000
	UNICEF	\$5,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$0	\$4,000,000
	UNODC	\$20,085,000	\$150,000	\$150,883	\$19,784,117
Output 10.4 National peace architecture and conflict prevention mechanisms institutionalized and functional.	UNDP	\$11,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000
	UNFPA	\$700,000	\$500,000	\$100,000	\$100,000
	UNESCO	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$0	\$0
			TOTAL GAP OC10		\$34,384,117

	Agencies	Indic. Res. Contr. UNDAF	Resource Contributions UNDAF		
			Regular Resources	Other Resources	Gap
Outcome 11: Ministries, Department Agencies, (MDAs) Local Governments and CSOs have effectively developed, funded, coordinated and implemented national and sectoral policies, plans and programmes aimed at reducing poverty and inequalities, and promote inclusive socio-economic growth by 2016.	ILO	\$7,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$7,000,000
	IOM	\$1,049,960	\$199,960	\$0	\$850,000
	UNAIDS	\$500,000	\$0	\$0	\$500,000
	UNDP	\$14,500,000	\$7,100,000	\$3,300,000	\$4,100,000
	UNESCO	\$110,000	\$110,000	\$0	\$0
	WHO	\$350,000	\$200,000	\$0	\$150,000
	UNFPA	\$11,270,000	\$5,270,000	\$1,700,000	\$4,300,000
	UNICEF	\$6,010,000	\$4,400,000	\$500,000	\$1,110,000
	UN Women	\$1,500,000	\$375,000	\$375,000	\$750,000
	WFP	\$700,000	\$0	\$700,000	\$0
	TOTAL OC 11	\$42,989,960	\$17,654,960	\$6,575,000	\$18,760,000

Outputs	Agencies	Indic. Res. Contr. UNDAF	Resource Contributions UAP		
			Regular Resources	Other Resources	Gap
Output 11.1: By 2016, Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) and key MDAs have enhanced capacity to produce high quality data (disaggregated by sex, age, geography and other variables) for evidence-based planning, monitoring and evaluation.	UNDP	\$3,000,000	\$1,300,000	\$900,000	\$800,000
	UNFPA	\$4,200,000	\$1,700,000	\$600,000	\$1,900,000
	UNICEF	\$2,900,000	\$2,400,000	\$500,000	\$0
	UN Women	\$500,000	\$125,000	\$125,000	\$250,000
	WFP	\$350,000	\$0	\$350,000	\$0
	WHO	\$150,000	\$0	\$0	\$150,000
	ILO	\$7,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$7,000,000
	UNESCO	\$110,000	\$110,000	\$0	\$0
Output 11.2: Capacity of National institutions built to utilize disaggregated data, for evidenced-based development policy formulation, planning, and financial resource management.	UNDP	\$6,500,000	\$2,800,000	\$1,900,000	\$1,800,000
	UNFPA	\$4,190,000	\$1,790,000	\$600,000	\$1,800,000
	UNICEF	\$3,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$0	\$1,000,000
	UN Women	\$500,000	\$125,000	\$125,000	\$250,000
	WFP	\$350,000	\$0	\$350,000	\$0
	WHO	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$0	\$0
Output 11.3: Technical and financial capacities of Metropolitan, Municipal District Assemblies (MMDAs) across the country strengthened to plan, deliver and manage socio-economic services and promote pro-poor economic development by 2016.	UN Women	\$500,000	\$125,000	\$125,000	\$250,000
	UNICEF	\$110,000	\$0	\$0	\$110,000
	UNDP	\$4,000,000	\$2,500,000	\$500,000	\$1,000,000
Output 11.4: Partnerships developed between the selected districts, private sector and the Ghanaian Diaspora to support their socio-economic development.	UNDP	\$1,000,000	\$500,000	\$0	\$500,000
	IOM	\$1,049,960	\$199,960	\$0	\$850,000
Output 11.5 By 2015, a decentralized National M&E system for HIV and AIDS, with harmonized resource tracking in place.	UNAIDS	\$500,000	\$0	\$0	\$500,000
	UNFPA	\$2,880,000	\$1,780,000	\$500,000	\$600,000
TOTAL GAP OC11					\$18,760,000



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