

# TRAC 2 SUBMISSION FORM

PLEASE REFER TO THE [GUIDE](#) FOR SUBMISSION INSTRUCTIONS.

COUNTRY OFFICE: Ghana

## Purpose and Objectives

**Purpose:**

Specify how the CO intends to use the TRAC2 funds

**Contribute to national efforts for gender equality and women and girl's empowerment in Ghana****Objectives:**

1. To strengthen UN Joint response to address gender equality and women and girl's empowerment in Ghana
  2. To Identify for adaption best practices for effective multi stakeholder coordination for advancing gender equality and women and girl's empowerment goals in Ghana
  3. Explore sustainable financing options for advancing gender equality and women and girl's empowerment in Ghana
- A country's socio-economic development is intrinsically linked to ensuring women, men, girls and boys, enjoy equal treatment, access to equal opportunities and outcomes in all spheres of life. Ghana's past and current blueprints as well as key policy and legislative frameworks, highlight progress the country has made in ensuring gender equality and the advancement of women and girls for equitable socio-economic development. Ghana is signatory to key international and regional instruments for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women including the Sustainable Development Goals. In addition, the country has developed, adopted and is implementing national laws, policies and frameworks to promote gender equality; including a national Gender Policy adopted in 2015.

In spite of these efforts, progress across sectors has been slow. This is partially attributed to the low level of implementation of laws, policies, plans and frameworks, inadequate allocation of resources for coordination and achieving sectoral gender equality results[1]; and weak coordination capacity of the sector Ministry, The Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection (MoGCSP). Women and girls are discriminated against in health, education, political representation and the labour market participation, in addition to being exposed to all forms of gender-based violence and harmful practices. This has negative repercussions for the development of their capabilities and their freedom of choice. The 2015 Gender Inequality Index (GII) for Ghana is 0.547; placing Ghana in the 131st position out of 188 countries; implying that the country needs to do more to improve its GI, to empower women for the achievement of the SDGs.

In educational attainment; the proportion of females who have never been to school (24.3%) is higher than for males (14.6%). On the other hand, the proportion of males (22.8%) who have attained MSLC/BECE/Vocational education is higher than the proportion of females (19.3%). The same pattern is observed at the Secondary/SSS/SHS and higher category where the level of attainment is higher for males (18.0%) than for females (11.7%). The literacy rate for males (67.3%) is higher than for females (46.9%)[2], 2014 sixth round of the Ghana Living Standards Survey. Additionally, the proportion of males (7.8%) employed in the public service is higher than for females (4.2%). According to the World Bank Global Findex Report (2011) females constitute the majority of the 92 percent labour force in the informal sector; 32 percent non-agriculture sector workers, employers who are female comprise 4 percent of the total.

Women' representation in decision-making is low across all levels of government with representation in Parliament currently at 12.7%, ranking Ghana the 141st in the world[3]. Additionally, numbers of women elected and appointed to District Assemblies (DA) continue to decline over the years; 10 percent in 2006, to 6 percent in 2010 and 5.4% in 2015. At the highest level of government, women make up 29 percent of Ministers and 22 percent of Deputy Ministers. According to Ghana's Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Report published in 2013, in the judiciary, only 29 percent of the Supreme Court Judges and 25 percent of High Court Judges are women. In the civil service, 24 percent of Chief Directors are women. At local government level, only 14 of the 170 Municipal Chief Executives (MCE) and District Chief Executives (DCE) are women – a proportion of about 8 percent[4].

Women's access to credit, land and other productive resources remains limited. In Ghana, men and women do not have equal access to land, even where legislation has removed gender barriers to land ownership. In certain cases, women may have access to land as gifts from husbands and fathers. The gender and agriculture baseline report of 2014 revealed that access, control and ownership of land is highly inequitable in its distribution, with women at a disadvantage. Women's limited access to land has implications for their access to credit; with many women unable to provide the needed collateral for loans.

Additionally, progress on the eradication of violence against women and girls and harmful practices like child marriage, female genital mutilation among others has been slow. A significant number of women and girls in Ghana continue to suffer violence and abuse. Statistics from the Domestic Violence and Victim Support Unit (DOVVSU) of the Ghana Police Service, shows that 30,408 assault cases were reported nationally between 2011 to 2016, with men being the least victims. For example, out of 1,298 rape cases reported in 2014, only eight of the victims were males[5]. In Ghana, 1 in 4 women (27%) married before their eighteen birthday[6]. According to the results of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2011, child marriage has increased nationwide from 25.9% in 2006 to 27% in 2011. In addition, the 2014 Ghana Demographic and Health Survey (GDHS) reports that, 1 in 5 girls (21%) are married or in union by age 18, with significant geographical differences where 1 in 3 girls in the Northern Regions are still affected. The Upper East region has the highest child marriage rate (39.2%), followed by Western region (36.7) and Upper West region (36.3%). Child marriage is a profound manifestation of gender inequality. The 2011 MICS further indicated that Child marriage disproportionately affects girls over boys: among men aged 15-49 years, only 5% were married as boys before the age of 18, compared to 27% of girls. Another harmful practice with a gender dimension is Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting (FGM/C); though the incidence of the practice can be said to be low in Ghana, it still exists. According to the MICS 2011, about 4% girls and women aged 15-49 years have undergone FGM/C.

Given the tight fiscal space, dwindling donor funds in the country as a result of Ghana's lower Middle-Income Status and the government agenda to move the country beyond Aid; it is critical to coordinate efforts and increased commitment for promoting gender equality and women and girl's empowerment across sectors for the achievement of the SDGs and Ghana beyond Aid agenda.

This proposal therefore seeks to have UNDP support the UN joint effort to contribute to the advancement of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls in Ghana as well as position UNDP as a knowledge broker in effective strategies for advancing gender equality and women's empowerment. This proposal will also position UNDP as a thought leader in institutional strengthening and an integrator within the UN system; as it will afford UNDP the opportunity to lead the development of a full JP document as well as through a mapping process, identify best practices and proven strategies for effective multi-stakeholder coordination[7] and financing of gender for possible adoption by Ghana to facilitate the achievement of gender results. 40

[1] The MoGCSP over the years have been receiving not more than 1% of the total government but. The Ministry therefore depends heavily on donor funds to implement activities. In 2017 it received 255million Ghana Cedis; constituting 1% of the total government budget for the year. This was slashed to 61 million Ghana Cedis in 2018, constituting 0.2% of the total budget.

[2] Sixth round of the Ghana Living Standards Survey; 2014

[3] Inter-Parliamentary Union, June 2018

[4] 2013 Ghana's Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Report

[5] 2017 Domestic Violence and Victims Support Unit(DOVVSU) report

**Alignment with facility objectives:**  
Specify how the purpose aligns with the objectives of TRAC2

UNDP Chair of the UN Gender Team is leading the development of the JP as part of processes to actualize the Common Chapter at the country level. This proposal will pilot the implementation of the Common Chapter core area on achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls. It is aligned with the Common Chapter on Gender and cuts across the seven priority Outcomes of the recently signed UN Sustainable Development Partnership(UNSDP) formerly UNDAF. In addition, it is in line with the sixth signature solution in the SP and will strategically position UNDP to play the integrator role in coordinating the planning and implementation of national interventions related to the issues of Gender Equality and Women and girl's Empowerment within the UN system in Ghana. Finally, this is in line with indicators 1.1.1, 1.2.1, 1.3.2, 1.4.1, 3.1.1 and 3.6.3 of new Country Programme Document (CPD).

**Alignment with regional priorities:**

The proposal is aligned with regional commitments such as the African Union's Agenda 2063 the sixth aspiration and the 15th goal of ensuring full gender equality in all spheres of life. This is to be achieved through two key priorities results of having an empowered women and girls; who are provided with equal access and opportunity in all spheres of life; and ending all forms of violence and discrimination (social, economic and political) against women and girls and ensure full enjoyment of all their human rights. In addition, the proposed objectives of the JP are in line with the African Union Gender Policy, African Women's Decade strategy (2010-2020) and the recommendations of the 2016 Africa Human Development Report (AfHDR) which emphasised that Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment is key for the achievement of Sustainable Development.

**Total amount requested:**  
(cannot be less than \$350k per CO)

2018	40,000
2019:	340,000
Total:	380,000

## Expected Results

The submitting CO should list the expected benefits and indicators for success.

### Resource Mobilization

#### Result 1

#### **Joint Programme Document on Gender developed, and innovative financing options available for advocacy and resource mobilization.**

This result would be achieved through engaging development partners including private sector in the development and validation of the UN Joint programme document on accelerating gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls in Ghana with potential for resource mobilisation. It is hoped that these engagements would whip up the interest of potential donors in funding the programme for implementation. In addition, a study will be commissioned to explore sustainable financing options for adoption to increase allocation of resources to strengthen the gender machinery and facilitate the implementation of innovative initiatives to address gender inequalities and empower women and girl's in Ghana. Findings from the study would be used for advocacy which would hopefully lead to the selection and implementation of sustainable financing options for advancing the gender agenda in Ghana.

#### Result 2

#### **Increased financial commitment and investment in promoting gender equality and women and girl's empowerment for the achievement of the SDGs and the Ghana Beyond Aid agenda in Ghana**

This result would be achieved through conducting series of studies into the investment case for gender equality and women and girl's empowerment for the achievement of the SDGs and the Ghana Beyond Aid agenda in Ghana. It will explore comparative data cross Africa. Findings would be used for advocacy among key stakeholders to advance commitment towards achieving gender equality goals

### Programme Results

#### Result 1

#### **Ghana adapts best coordination framework for advancing gender equality and women and girls empowerment across sectors.**

This result would be achieved through identifying through a mapping exercise the best practices for effective multi stakeholder coordination for advancing gender equality and women and girl's empowerment goals across the globe with special focus on Africa for adaption by the MoGCSP. This would facilitate coordination of interventions and accountability for achieving gender results across sectors to promote the achievement of gender results.

### Other Benefits:

Increased advocacy for promoting gender equality and women's empowerment in Ghana

### Indicators of Success

The submitting CO should identify specific indicators for each result area, being as specific as possible. Each indicator should include a baseline (if available), target, source of data, and timeline.

Indicator:	Number of donors who expressed interest in funding the Joint Gender Programme for Ghana
Baseline:	0
Target:	2
Source of data:	UNDP Annual Report
Timeline for target:	2019
Indicator:	Study on financing options for advancing gender equality in Ghana completed and available for advocacy
Baseline:	0
Target:	1
Source of data:	UN DP Annual Report
Timeline for target:	2019
Indicator:	Effective Coordination framework to advance gender equality results adapted
Baseline:	NO
Target:	Yes
Source of data:	MoGCSP Annual Report
Timeline for target:	2019

## Implementation

### Key Activities, Costs, and Timeline:

*The submitting CO should identify the implementation plan during 2018-19. The plan should include activities, costings, timeline – activities, estimated costs , and timeline.*

Activity Description	Activity Cost	Time Line
Activity 1 Engagement of a consultant to lead stakeholder engagement for the development of a comprehensive Joint programme document on accelerating gender equality and women and girl's empowerment in Ghana  (Consultant fees – 40,000;-Conference Package – 40,000;- Travel – 10,000)	90,000	December to February 2019
Activity 2 Mapping of best practices for effective multi stakeholder coordination framework for advancing gender equality and women and girl's empowerment goals in Ghana  (Consultant 40000)	40,000	January-March 2019
Activity 3 National workshop with key stakeholders to discuss findings from the mapping and adaption best option for Ghana (Conference Package – 40,000 Travel – 10,000)	50,000	April 2019

	Activity Description	Activity Cost	Time Line
Activity 4	Conduct a study on sustainable financing options for advancing gender equality and women and girl's empowerment in Ghana (Consultant fees – 40,000)	40,000	February – April 2019
Activity 5	Conduct a study on the investment case for advancing gender equality and women and girl's empowerment for the achievement of the SDGs and Ghana Beyond Aid agenda in Ghana (Consultancy-40000)	40,000	February – April 2019
Activity 6	National workshop with key stakeholders to discuss findings of the study on sustainable financing options and Cost-Benefit Analysis for advancing gender Equality and Women and Girl's empowerment (Conference Package – 40,000 Travel – 10,000)	50,000	June 2019
Activity 7	Production and dissemination of knowledge materials, Advocacy, M&E and communication of results (rinting – 15,000 Dissemination – 5000, Advocacy engagements – 30,000, M&E – 10,000, Communicating results – 10,000)	70,000	April-November 2019

**Key Partners:**

The submitting CO should identify the key government partners and/or other development partners, along with a description on the role of the partner in the activities and if/how they will contribute to the project.

Partner	Role Description
Ministry for Gender, Children and Social Pr...	To lead all engagements for the effective implementation of all activities in this proposal
UNCT Gender Group	To participate and support stakeholder engagement for the development of the Joint Programme document

**Risks:**

The submitting CO should identify the risks associated with the project. This could include the risks associated with key partners, factors that may contribute to achievement of results, availability of data, and any other relevant factors.

- 1) Lack of interest and delay in decision making at the level of government in adopting new ideas related to coordination and financing of gender equality and women and girl's empowerment results. This is medium rated risk and be mitigated by continuously engaging government and stakeholders to keep the momentum high
- 2) Shown of interest of donors to fund the Joint programme may not translate into actual funding. The LMIC status of Ghana, the tight fiscal space couple with the dwindling aid and donor support may affect resource. This is medium rated risk and will be mitigated by exploring opportunity funding mechanisms.
- 3) Internal struggles and challenges in respect of the UN Delivering as One in the context of the delinking and reforms. This is a low rated risk the CO has been making progress in DaO. UNCT will be used as to push the the joint support to the gender programme

## Contacts

<b>CO Focal Points</b>	<input type="text" value="louis.kuukpen@undp.org &amp; Jennifer.asuako@undp.org"/>
<b>Document submission status</b>	<input type="radio"/> Draft <input checked="" type="radio"/> Document is final