

# Ghana

## Common Country Assessment

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*Prepared for the UN in Ghana by*

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## Acronyms

|       |  |
|-------|--|
| CC    | Climate Change                                     |
| CCA   | Common Country Assessment                          |
| CHRAJ | Commission on Human Rights and Access to Justice   |
| CSO   | Civil Society Organisation                         |
| DaO   | Delivering as One                                  |
| DESA  | Department of Economic and Social Affairs          |
| DP    | Development Partner                                |
| DRR   | Disaster Risk Reduction                            |
| EFA   | Education for All                                  |
| ESID  | Effective States and Inclusive Development         |
| FGD   | Focus Group Discussion                             |
| FGM\C | Female Genital Mutilation\Cutting                  |
| GAC   | Ghana Aids Commission                              |
| GDHS  | Ghana Demographic and Health Survey                |
| GDP   | Gross Domestic Product                             |
| GLSS  | Ghana Living Standards Survey                      |
| GoG   | Government of Ghana                                |
| GSGDA | Ghana Shared Growth Development Agenda             |
| GSS   | Ghana Statistical Service                          |
| IDI   | In-Depth Interviews                                |
| IDU   | Intra-venous Drug User                             |
| IIAG  | Ibrahim Index of African Governance                |
| LGBTI | Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Inter-sex     |
| LMIC  | Lower Middle Income Country                        |
| LTNDP | Long-Term National Development Plan                |
| M&E   | Monitoring and Evaluation                          |
| MDG   | Millennium Development Goal                        |
| MGCSF | Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection |
| MMDA  | Metropolitan, Municipal, District Assembly         |
| MoELR | Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations        |
| NAP   | National Action Plan                               |
| NDC   | National Democratic Congress                       |
| NDPC  | National Development Planning Commission           |
| NEA   | National Education Assessment                      |
| NGO   | Non-Government Organisations                       |
| NHIS  | National Health Insurance System                   |
| NMPC  | National Malaria Control Programme                 |
| NPP   | New Patriotic Party                                |
| NRA   | Non-Resident Agencies                              |

|        |   |
|--------|---|
| NRM    | Natural Resources Management                          |
| PDA    | Participatory Development Associates                  |
| PFM    | Public Financial Management                           |
| PHC    | Population and Housing Census                         |
| PLHIV  | People Living with HIV                                |
| PWD    | People with Disabilities                              |
| RC     | Resident Coordinator                                  |
| SDGs   | Sustainable Development Goals                         |
| SOE    | State Owned Enterprise                                |
| SSC    | South-South Cooperation                               |
| SWOT   | Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats      |
| TA     | Technical Assistance                                  |
| UNCT   | United Nations Country Team                           |
| UNDAF  | United Nations Development Assistance Framework       |
| UNFCCC | United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change |
| WASH   | Water, Sanitation and Hygiene                         |
| WTA    | Winner-take-all                                       |

## Introduction

The Common Country Assessment (CCA) represents a review of the country context from the perspective of the UN mandate. More specifically, it analyses the country's outstanding development challenges against the aspirations of the global sustainable development agenda and the related international normative framework. The CCA is a crucial first step in the strategic planning process of the UN System in any given country and provides the evidence for the elaboration of the theory of change based on which the next UN Sustainable Development Framework for the period 2018-21 will be designed (in line with Ghana's next medium-term development plan guided by the Long-Term Development plan 2018-2057).

The UN in Ghana has resolved to carry out the CCA in parallel with the evaluation of the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) covering the period 2012-17 (initially up to 2016 and later extended to 2017 to be aligned to the national planning timeframe). A team of four consultants (two teams of an international and a national consultant each) was hired to this extent and worked closely together to minimise transaction costs to UN stakeholders (i.e. joint interviews and Focus Group Discussions where relevant) and ensure coherence and synergies in the recommendations set forward. The overall timeframe was from September 12 through November 3, 2016 with joint fieldwork conducted during September 25 through October 13.

The CCA preparation involved four main **phases**:

1. **Desk review** and preparation of the inception report
2. **Primary data collection** both in the capital city of Accra and in Tamale (Northern region)- which comprised a total of 33 In-Depth Interviews (IDIs) and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) covering the UN, Government of Ghana (GoG), Development Partners, local and international NGOs, Think Tanks, and private sector both in Accra and in Tamale (see Annex 5.1 for a complete list of persons met)
3. **Data analysis** and drafting of the report
4. **Validation** of findings and conclusions through consultative meetings in Accra (a multi stakeholders workshop was held in Accra on October 24, to present and discuss the findings of both the CCA and the UNDAF evaluation)

Data collection and analysis was guided by a series of key questions provided in the Terms of Reference of this assignment and further elaborated by the authors (see Annex 5.2). These were designed to ensure that the CCA would adopt a human-rights based approach analysing patterns of discriminations and inequalities, as well as review outstanding human development challenges, their root causes and risks in going forward with the aim to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The analysis draws heavily from existing literature, available statistics, as well as UN collective thematic areas reviews. It is by no means intended to be an exhaustive picture of the development situation in Ghana. While the report provides a snapshot of the overall situation, its added-value is to take a comprehensive view, mapping root causes that underpin cross-sectoral challenges from a human rights perspective (i.e. considering patterns of discrimination and inequalities).

The assessment is to include an analysis of the UN's comparative advantages in Ghana and provide recommendations on how these intersect with the country's needs and aspirations. This is based on a SWOT exercise conducted with the UNCT by the consultants and a stakeholders' analysis, triangulated with the information collected during the interviews and FGDs.

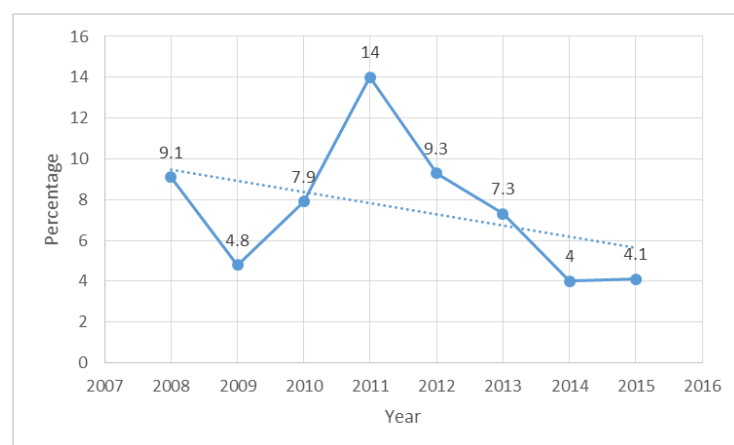
## 1 Assessment of the Country Context

### 1.1 Overall Macro-economic Environment

In 2010 Ghana was classified as a lower middle income country (LMIC) in 2010. The country had that year recorded a real GDP growth rate of 7.9%, joined the group of oil producing countries, though at modest production levels, and had rebased her national accounts resulting in astronomical increase of per capita GDP to nearly US\$1,300. Although these macro-economic developments gave the statistical basis for the overall economy's reclassification, the reality on the ground is still challenging, with parts of the country showing human development indicators typical of a LIC. However, the GDP rebasing meant that Ghana was ranked above the income limit for concessional financing, affecting particularly the World Bank's IDA, while bilateral donors are also reviewing their development cooperation portfolio with Ghana in view of her LMIC status.

Following the phenomenal economic performance leading to the reclassification, Ghana's macro-economic fundamentals deteriorated quite rapidly with detrimental consequences for growth and the financing and the country's development agenda. Annual real GDP declined from as high as 14% in 2011 to 4% in 2014 (see Figure 1 below). Ghana's macroeconomic difficulties were exacerbated by crude oil prices falling to US\$45 per barrel compared to the benchmark revenue projection of US\$99 in the country's 2015 Budget, compelling the MOF to reduce Government investments. During this period, the country suffered from persistent budget and balance of payments deficits leading to rising public debt.

**Figure 1 - Annual Real GDP Growth, 2008-2015**



Source: 2016 Budget Statement

The twin defects of budget and balance of payments deficits fuelled inflation and led to a rapid depreciation of the national currency, which declined by 60% between 2014 and 2015 but has remained stable in 2016 around 16-17%. The balance of payments deficit pointed to deficiencies in the country's economic structure, which makes Ghana vulnerable to the fluctuation of global



commodity prices and dependent on the export of a few primary goods<sup>1</sup>.

According to the provisional outcomes Table 1 below shows the overall decline in GDP derived from all the key sectors, with agriculture deteriorating from 5.7% in 2013 to 2.4% in 2015; industry from 6.6% in 2013 to as low as 1.2% in 2015 and services from 10.0% to 5.7%. However, unlike agriculture, the Industry and services sectors improved between 2014 and 2015. With the declining growth rates of agriculture, its contribution to overall GDP also took a downturn from 22% of GDP in 2013 to 20.3 in 2015. The services sector remained the largest contributor to GDP, rising from 49.8% of GDP in 2013 to 54.4% in 2015. Table 6 in the statistical appendix shows that, in agriculture, growth in the crops sub-sector declined significantly from 5.7% in 2014 to 2.0% in 2015, likewise fishing plummeting from 5.7% in 2013 to 1.2% in 2015 resulting in reduced exports of the main cash crops, including cocoa and the non-traditional exports. The recent steep decline in the industry sector is largely attributable to the mining and quarrying, electricity and the construction sectors. Growth in the manufacturing sector showed modest improvement between 2013 and 2015, remaining at a low 4.8% of overall GDP contribution. The modest growth of this sector is welcome, considering the pressures of high cost of doing business (including high cost of credit), unreliable basic utilities and the adverse global environment. The services sector growth was driven by financial, information and communication, real estate, and public administration services. The Government's envisaged transformation of the structure of the economy will dwell on the services sector to produce about 51% of national output, a significantly expanded industry sector (aiming at 30% of GDP) and a more productive agriculture sector to cover 19% of national output<sup>2</sup>. Job creation initiatives include investments in provision of financial and ICT services, accelerated public infrastructure and promotion of tourism.

**Table 1 - Real Sector Performance and Share of GDP (2013-15)**

|                    | Sector Growth Rate (%) |       |       | Share of GDP (%) |       |       |
|--------------------|------------------------|-------|-------|------------------|-------|-------|
|                    | 2013                   | 2014* | 2015* | 2013             | 2014* | 2015* |
| <b>Agriculture</b> | 5.7                    | 4.6   | 2.4   | 22.4             | 21.5  | 20.3  |
| <b>Industry</b>    | 6.6                    | 0.8   | 1.2   | 27.8             | 26.6  | 25.3  |
| <b>Services</b>    | 10.0                   | 5.6   | 5.7   | 49.8             | 51.9  | 54.4  |

Government's medium term fiscal policy objective is to implement a strong fiscal consolidation programme towards the attainment of a stable

Source: GSS \* Revised, June 2016

macroeconomic environment. The 2016 budget aims to reduce the fiscal deficit from 6.3% of GDP in 2015 to 5.3% of GDP in 2016 with the ultimate goal of reaching 3% of GDP by 2018. In 2016 the Medium Term Debt Management Strategy (MTDS) 2016-2018 was approved to make debt management and financing/refinancing an integral part of the overall macroeconomic policy framework. Additionally, the country entered a 3-year Extended Credit Facility (ECF) with the IMF in April 2015 in the amount of US\$918 Million to restore debt sustainability and macroeconomic stability.

<sup>1</sup> Gold, cocoa, and oil represent together 75% of Ghana's exports. With a decline of gold and cocoa production and low gold and oil prices, the country suffered a 42.3% decline in export earning over the first ten months of 2015

<sup>2</sup> Ministry of Finance 2016a



There was a slight improvement of the country's external balance during the first half of 2016 resulting from injection of new loans and expenditure restraints under the IMF ECF. This improvement had a positive effect on the foreign reserve position and also resulted in further stabilizing the Cedi exchange rate. However, going forward the slow recovery of the global economy and the continued low prices of oil and the other primary commodity exports constitute an unfavourable external environment and will impact the country's 2016 exports and budget.

The main focus of current economic management is on addressing the economic imbalances and financing development. According to the Ministry of Finance (MOF 2016), the main characteristics of the country's development strategy include:

- inclusive and sustainable growth under Ghana's transformational transition agenda
- adjustments within the IMF-supported macroeconomic programme with improvements in real-sector performance and protection of vulnerable sections of the society
- alignment of household tax to protect vulnerable sections of society, boost healthcare delivery, education and job creation
- mobilize Ghana's diverse economy, rich commodity endowment, young vibrant and skilled population and strong institutional framework to support its long-term growth potential.

Ghana has the potential for an inclusive and pro-poor economy through growing its agriculture value chain and extractive sectors, as well as infrastructure development (especially energy and water). By opening up its Northern regions, the country will also have the benefit of becoming a hub for regional trade and financial services into the land-locked Sahelian region of the sub-continent.

## 1.2 Political and Conflict Analysis

Ghana is considered by and large a peaceful and stable country in the West Africa region. In 2016 the Institute for Economic and Peace ranked Ghana at the 6<sup>th</sup> most peaceful nation in Sub-Saharan Africa (in its Global Peace Index) with an overall stable score. It can boast a successful multi-party democracy and the conduction of successive relatively free and fair elections with peaceful transfer of power in spite of very tight results between the two main political parties (National Democratic Congress – NDC and the New Patriotic Party – NPP). This positive track record made it over the years a safe destination for refugees fleeing violent conflict in countries in the region. The country also has a high-profile peacekeeping role; troops have been deployed in Lebanon, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone and DR Congo. Furthermore Ghana is home to a vibrant civil society provided with the space to intervene in the country's political, economic and social sphere. Ghana features an aggregate score of 83 (with 100 being the best) under Freedom House's index, making it the only "Free" country in West Africa together with Senegal and Benin.

In spite of this, political, governance and conflict-related challenges remain an element of risk that could hinder the country's fulfilment of her Long-term vision, the African Union 2056 agenda and the SDGs. On the political front, these are linked to the performance of democratic institutions and governance. A progressive decline in citizens' trust of public institutions both in terms of service delivery and reliability/honesty is being registered. According to the Afrobarometer, a majority of Ghanaians express "little" or "no" trust at all in the tax department (62%), local government body (62%), police (62%),

Parliament (61%), ruling party (61%), Electoral Commission (59%), president (57%), courts of law (54%), and opposition parties (50%) and the proportion has been constantly rising since 2005. People living in urban areas expressed a lower level of trust across the board and there is also a correlation with the level of education (people with no education tend to display a higher level of trust)<sup>3</sup>. Likewise the 2016 Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG) indicates a slippage in the overall position of Ghana since 2006, with public management and provision of health services registering the highest decline<sup>4</sup>.

This is partially linked to a decentralisation process that struggles to reach its goals and a weak overall public sector and public financial management. The country is administratively divided in 10 regions and 216 districts, with three tiers of sub-national government (regional, district and sub-district). At the district level we find three types of assemblies: Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs). These are responsible for development planning, revenue collection, service delivery and internal security. However, revenue collection remains a challenge (especially in the poorest areas) while service delivery depends on the actual, timely disbursements of funds from the central level and is allegedly interspersed with political clientelism and alliances, which undermines local democracy. The overall supply chain is mired with inefficiencies, which are both technical in nature (e.g. out-dated, manual computation of data), institutional (streamlining of processes, ‘ghost employees’, definition of roles and responsibilities) and linked to weak accountability/ transparency (embezzlement of funds, etc.). According to the Afrobarometer 2014, almost 64% of surveyed Ghanaians believe that the level of corruption has ‘increased a lot’ in the past year, likewise Transparency International found that 60% of their respondents believe that corruption increased between 2007-10, with the Police being singled out as the most corrupted institution, followed by political parties, the judiciary and public officials. Similar perceptions emerged from our discussion with stakeholders in Accra with a focus on the need to enhance public financial management (recognising that the new law is a right step in this direction) and transparency (with some noting that the Right to Information Bill, currently stalled in parliament since 2013, being a key piece of legislation in this regard).

Last, but not least, Ghana features the so-called “winner-takes-all” politics which is blamed to undermine policy continuity, exacerbate polarization across party lines and nurture a sense of exclusion and marginalisation of those who are not affiliated with the ruling party. This feature also leads to sporadic conflict and violence especially around elections<sup>5</sup>. The political divisiveness coupled with an estimated proliferation of illicit small arms, a growing number of unemployed, dismayed young Ghanaians (see sections below on demographic trends) is perceived as a potential ‘ticking bomb’ as the latter could be co-opted into political-led violence, especially in most deprived areas as the northern regions where tensions are already pervasive. Political divisiveness is furthermore aggravated by political parties’ alliances along regional and ethnic and (to some extent) religious lines, although so far these do not seem to be strongly leveraged. The overall infrastructure for peace that the country has

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<sup>3</sup> Afrobarometer 2014.

<sup>4</sup> Mo Ibrahim Foundation 2016.

<sup>5</sup> It should be noted that the CCA has been drafted during a pre-electoral period (national elections are due on December 7, 2016), however up to the time of writing the situation is overall calm and rather peaceful.

built over the years has proven so far effective, strengthening the nation's resilience to conflict and promoting a peace discourse across the divide.

Other recurrent, localised conflicts are related to access to land, natural resources and succession's disputes among Chiefs (or Kings) or among Chiefs and Tindanas in the northern regions<sup>6</sup>. These are at times complex situations which date back to traditional practices intertwined with colonial policies first and GoG's measures later. Conflict related to successions might benefit from a clearer definition of the succession process by law. Conflicts over natural resources and land are also aggravated by some level of policy incoherence and lack of transparency. According to stakeholders working on these issues, availability and clarity of information at the local level on concessions, land titling, etc. would greatly help in diffusing some of the tensions and improve environmental management.

Civil Society in Ghana is vibrant and is provided with the necessary political space. Participation continues to rate high and growing in the governance indices of the country (see for example the IIAG). Civil Society Organisations are engaged in local development as well as advocacy. The country also features a number of effective and competent think tanks and Universities. However, the overall level of inclusiveness of the democratic processes could be improved.

### 1.3 Policy and legislative environment

The overall policy environment is considered to be conducive and great strides have been made in strengthening it in recent years. These include a number of policies related to gender (National Gender Policy, Property Rights of Spouses Bill), welfare (National Social Protection Policy), public management (Public Financial Management Bill), decentralisation (National Decentralization Policy Framework) among others. Ghana is also party to all the main Human Rights instruments and labour Conventions (see annex at p. 45) and the main climate change and environment –related treaties. The country has been encouraged to ratify the Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, on the involvement of children in armed conflict (OP-CRC-AC), and on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, and establish a national mechanism for the prevention of torture<sup>7</sup>. The government has been supportive and responsive to the recommendations made by the different human rights mechanisms, with the exception of recommendations related to the de-criminalisation of “unnatural” sexual activities among consenting adults; supporting the rights and dignities of LGBT people; abolishment of death penalty; and penalisation by law of the use of corporal punishment in all settings. Gaps remain in following through the obligations under the Convention on the Rights of

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<sup>6</sup> See Haruna Abdallah Imam, “State and Non-State Actors in Land Appropriation: Colonial Land Policy and the Role of the Tindana in Northern Ghana”, where the root causes of modern Ghana conflict over land in the North is traced back to colonial policies (failing to recognise the religious authority of the *Tindanas* over the land vs the administrative chief) and the 1979 and the 1992 constitutions which “declared that, all lands under the control of the Government be returned to the ‘original owners’ ... However, these laws never specified who the original owners were.”

<sup>7</sup> The Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture was recently ratified on September 23, 2016

Persons with Disabilities, including regulating assistance to mentally-ill people. A legal framework to guarantee right to information is also lacking.

In spite of the above, there is an overall sense that the country is by and large equipped with an adequate legislative framework, which has also been developed with the support of international partners (including the UN). However, the translation of policies and laws into action remains a huge challenge due to a weak public sector and, in some cases, inadequate political will. The polarization of the political space and the ‘winner-takes-all’ politics characterising Ghana has also hindered some major reforms (such as the on-going Constitutional Amendment process which started in 2010) and policy continuity (see Gyampo 2016). There has been an attempt to overcome the latter with the design of a long-term development plan which should have been binding for all successive governments, following a recommendation of the Constitution Review Committee. However, while the government recognised the need for a long-term plan, it rejected the idea of making it binding.

The National Development Plan Commission (NDPC) has developed a 40-year development plan (the 2057 vision, to mark the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Ghana’s independence). The plan should be translated into ten medium-term plans, with the first one in the making<sup>8</sup> (waiting for the new legislature to be in place). The long-term plan features five main goals, as follows:

- i. Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society
- ii. Build an industrialized, inclusive and resilient economy
- iii. Build safe, well-planned and sustainable communities
- iv. Build effective, efficient and dynamic institutions
- v. Strengthen a Ghana’s role in international affairs

NDPC has already mapped out how the goals are aligned with the SDGs and the African Union Agenda 2063 outlined in the box below (see Annexes 5.5 and 5.6 for a complete list of the SDGs and the AU Agenda 2063 goals).

| LTNDP  | SDGs   | Agenda 2063                        |
|--|--|------------------------------------|
| <b>Goal 1:</b> Create an equitable, united and healthy society                     | <b>Goals:</b> 1, 3, 4, 5, 10, 16             | <b>Goals:</b> 1, 2, 3, 16, 17, 18, |
| <b>Goal 2:</b> Build an inclusive and resilient economy                            | <b>Goals:</b> 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 12, 14, 16      | <b>Goals:</b> 4, 5, 6, 20,         |
| <b>Goal 3:</b> Build safe, well-planned and sustainable communities                | <b>Goals:</b> 1, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 | <b>Goals:</b> 7, 10                |
| <b>Goal 4:</b> Build effective, efficient and dynamic institutions for development | <b>Goals:</b> 1, 16, 17                      | <b>Goals:</b> 11, 12, 13, 20       |
| <b>Goal 5:</b> Strengthen Ghana’s role in international affairs                    | <b>Goals:</b> 1, 10                          | <b>Goals:</b> 8, 9, 14, 15, 16, 19 |

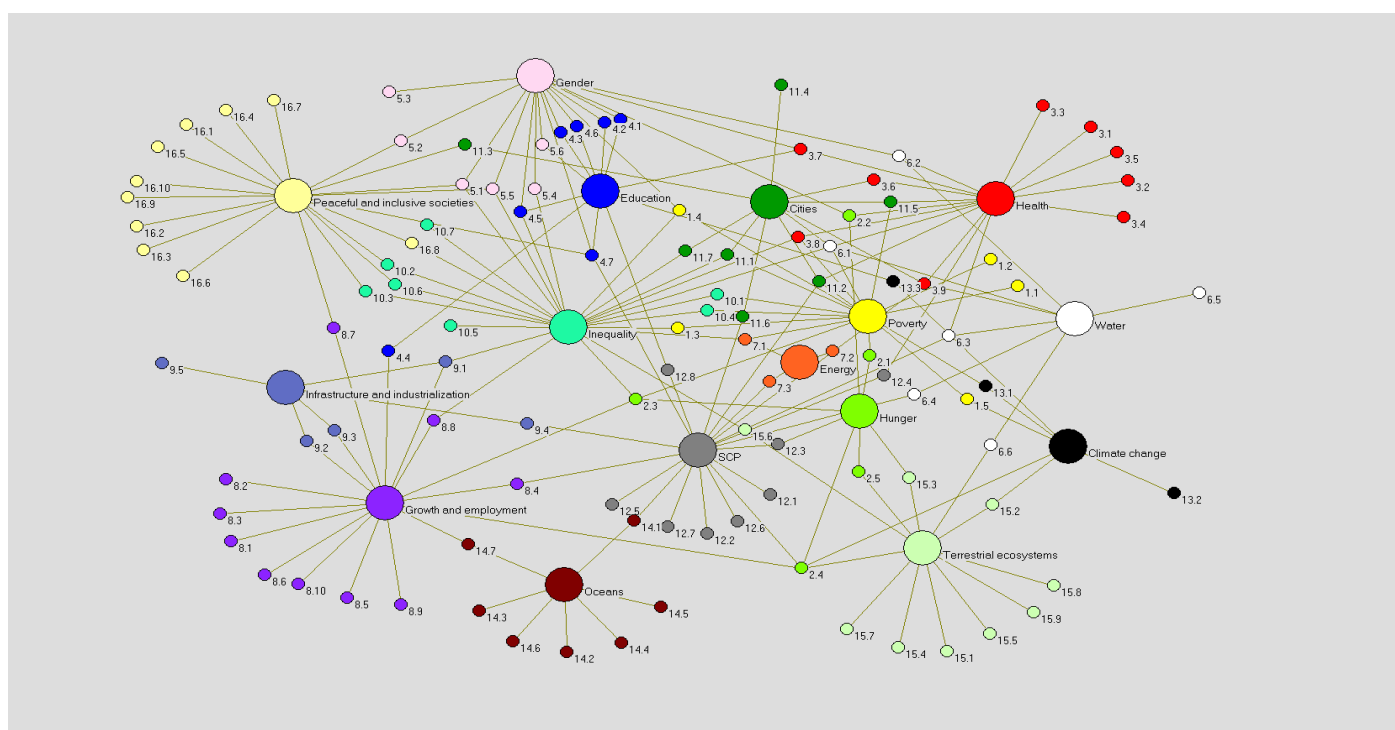
It will be however critical to see how each goal will be operationalized, issues prioritised and translated into (costed) action plans. Inclusiveness and participation will also be key to ensure the necessary continuity and overcome the marginalisation derived from the winner-takes-all politics. While the above reported schematization of the alignment of the country’s vision to the SDGs is in itself useful, there is a risk of assuming that the country will be on track on the SDGs achievement by continuing

<sup>8</sup> This will cover the period 2018-2021 to which the next UNDAF will need to align.

‘business as usual’ given the fact that most of the goals are already somewhat covered by the LTNDP and the current GSGDA. It should be noted that at the time of writing, national elections are around the corner (7 December 2016) and the country will need to wait for the new government to be installed to be able to identify, within the LTNDP, its own priorities and strategies.

The challenge that the SDGs poses to national planning (and its cherished evolution from the 2015 development agenda) is its integrated nature. As the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) has showed, more than half of the SDG targets make explicit reference to at least another goal and this should facilitate cross-sector integration of policy thinking, and implementation, as represented in Figure 2<sup>9</sup>. The realisation of the SDGs will hence not be possible by working in silos, but will require a cross-sectoral approach with issues related to inequality and sustainable consumption and production playing a pivotal role. It will be important for the GoG to consider these inter-linkages as they translate

**Figure 2 - SDGs as a Network of Goals**



Source: D. Le Blanc, Towards integration at Last? The SDGs as a network of goals, DESA working paper 141.

the LTNDP in mid-term development plans. To ensure cross-ministerial collaboration the national plans will also need to create a network of targets that will cross-fertilise achievements across ministries and institutions.

<sup>9</sup> The analysis conducted by UNDESA (2015) referred to the Proposal of the Open Working Group on the Sustainable Development Goals

Inclusiveness and accountability is considered to be a crucial element for the realisation of the new global development agenda. In Ghana, as already noted, there is the political space for civil society participation and the media is playing an increasing role in holding the public sector accountable. Data reliability and availability (see specific section below) will also be fundamental in this respect, as well as mechanisms for consultation, coordination and joint decision-making. In this regard, it is noted the establishment of a National CSOs Platform on the SDGs, with the aim to provide a space for civil society actors to influence development policies, strategise and coordinate efforts, and monitor implementation and progress in achieving the global goals. Eighteen sub-platforms have also been created, one for each goal plus one on advocacy, which will have a convener and a co-convener (national and international NGOs). The platform is already connected with the NDPC and, if properly coordinated and informed, could represent a valuable mechanism for civil society engagement in national planning, ensuring inclusivity and accountability.

#### **1.4 Environment, natural resource management, energy & WASH**

Ghana's performance in environmental sustainability, measured through indicators of carbon dioxide emissions, emissions of common anthropogenic pollutants, degraded land, forest cover and water pollution, among others defines the efficacy of the country's development agenda. This criterion has also informed the national policy decision to demarcate the country into five Development Authorities based on ecological characteristics: the Western Corridor, Eastern Corridor, Southern Area, Forest Area and Savannah Ecological Area Authorities.

Climatic variability and changes<sup>10</sup> are being observed in many parts of Ghana. According to Ghana's Third National Communication to UNFCCC (2015) the mean temperature is projected to increase by 1.0-3.0°C by 2060, and 1.5-5.2°C by the 2090s. Projections of mean annual rainfall also predict wide range of changes, and the country is already witnessing shorter rainy seasons in some areas, but heavier downpours. Ghana has already suffered significant floods in recent years, while the northern and coastal savannah areas often experience severe drought. Parts of the coastline areas have already started experiencing the effects of sea level rise. Some of the vulnerabilities and impacts identified in the Third National Communication are: inadequate irrigable land; reduced biological productivity and forest cover; increased land degradation and loss of cropable land; increased food insecurity; increased incidence of malaria and water borne diseases; changes in reservoir levels reducing flows available for power generation<sup>11</sup>.

Ghana has formulated a Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Strategy and a National Climate Change Policy, in which it also acknowledge the strategic priority of enhancing the country's resilience to natural disasters. The primary challenge is that the country relies heavily on donor support in direct financing of climate change mitigation and adaptation. However, it also misses out on some funding

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<sup>10</sup> Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) is the most important contributor to climate change accounting for about 50 per cent of the overall global warming effect arising from human activities. The CO<sub>2</sub> emissions for Ghana have increased consistently from 3,927.80 kt in 1990 to about 9,801.20 kt in 2007 and continue to rise at an average of about 6,310 kt per annum. In per capita terms, CO<sub>2</sub> emissions have averaged about 0.3 metric tons, which is far below the world average. However, trends need to be watched (calculated from World Development Indicators of the World Bank: various years).

<sup>11</sup> UNCT position paper thematic area 2.

opportunities due to limited knowledge about the existence of funds, procedural errors and constrained institutional capability to manage accessed funds. Of the over \$30 billion pledged for climate change-related actions globally, Ghana has successfully secured about \$21.3 million from only four of the more than twenty-five international public funding initiatives since 2008.

Deforestation is still a major challenge in Ghana, which contributes to desertification. It is estimated that an average of 125,400 ha or 1.68 % of forest cover in Ghana was lost per year between 1990 and 2010 totaling approximately 2,508,000 ha or 33.7% of the country's forest cover over the period. The FAO (2010)<sup>12</sup> has also documented that Ghana's total forest area has shown a gradual declining trend from 9,600,000 ha in 1961<sup>13</sup>. Ghana has taken actions to combat desertification through both local and international commitments. Ghana is a party to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and participated in the NEPAD Environment Initiative and the Initiative on Land policy in Africa. In 2005, Ghana completed and adopted a National Action Plan (NAP) on desertification. The major challenge that confronts its implementation is the slow and ineffective process of integrating NAPs into National Development Plans largely as a result of lack of capacity and resources. This has made it difficult to integrate desertification control plans into planning and budgetary frameworks at various levels and has resulted in limited progress in implementing the NAP.

Significant investments in **water, sanitation and hygiene** by the government and development partners resulted in a stark increase in access to improved water sources especially in rural areas since the 1990s, but with virtually no improvements since 2008<sup>14</sup>. However, water sources are threatened by pollution derived by illegal small-scale mining activities (which have polluted major water bodies like Pra and Birim rivers) and farming. This CCA found out in the Northern Region that there are areas where even drills are not able to supply water because of the hydro-geological conditions, hence there is the substantial challenge of access to fresh water and ground water for human consumption and for agricultural purposes.

Access to improved sanitation facilities remain a challenge. According to the GLSS6 in 2013, in spite of efforts made, only 26% of Ghana's population (10.5 in rural areas) had access to improved sanitation facilities. The GDHS 2014 indicated that 16.9% of the population of Ghana practice open defecation, a proportion that rises to 28.8% in rural areas. Challenges in making progress in this crucial public health and environmental area are linked to rapid urbanisation, population pressures, unplanned expansion of settlements, low investment in sanitation delivery, weak environmental sanitation monitoring and enforcement systems, unavailability of accurate and timely data on sanitation<sup>15</sup>. There is a wider issue of environmental sanitation linked to solid and liquid waste management. Currently, a large part of Ghana is un-sewered and waste treatment plants are not functional. There are few engineered landfill sites and the government is making few investments in sanitation treatment systems.

SDG 7 calls for "access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern **energy** for all" and fulfilling this goal will require significant concerted efforts in Ghana. Although access to electricity improved dramatically country-wide, this is still extremely skewed by regions (it improved to as high as 91% in the

<sup>12</sup> FAO (2010), "Global Forest Resources Assessment. Country report-Ghana". FRA 2010/077.

<sup>13</sup> Illegal logging is reportedly still an issue, with rosewood now representing the new frontier.

<sup>14</sup> According to Ghana's MDGs Report 2015 access to improved water sources in rural area rose from 54% in 1993 to 77% in 2008. The GDHS 2014 the access to improved drinking water sources is 89.8% nationwide.

<sup>15</sup> Ghana MDGs Report 2015.



Greater Accra Region but remained markedly low in the three Northern Regions, recording only 33% in the Upper West Region – GDHS 2014). Furthermore power supply has been under serious constraints and it is acknowledged as one of the main barrier to private sector development. According to the Energy Commission, the consistency of supply varies with production levels. Currently, with complementary electricity supplies from La Cote d'Ivoire, peak time power supply has outstripped the national demand. The country's resort to the more expensive fossil fuel sources has come up against funding challenges, with the result that fuel shortages constrained power supply for the better part of 2014-2015. In the situation of growing demand for the already scarce electricity, major sacrifices have had to be made and according to the Energy Commission, there is suppressed power demand among industries in order to release the needed supply for domestic use.

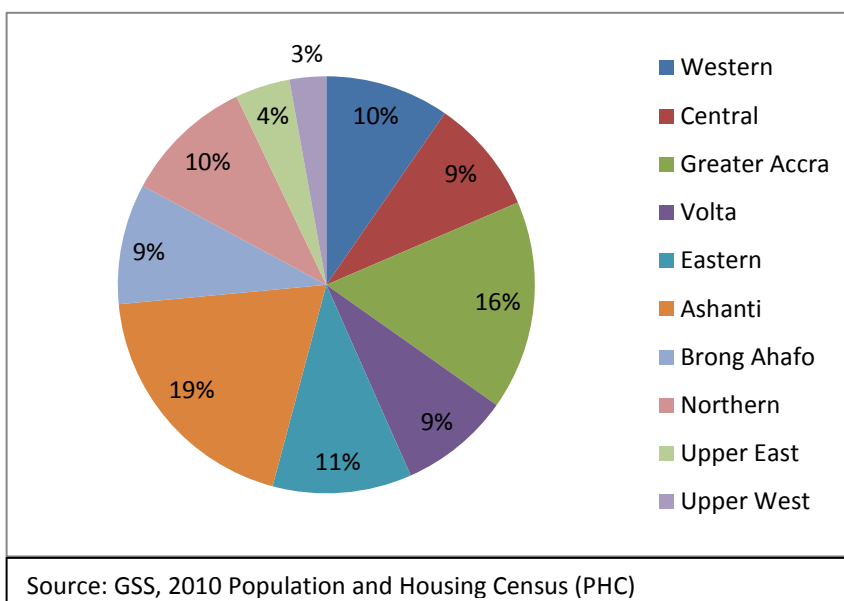
Of Ghana's total energy consumption (electricity production, fuel, cooking etc) biomass constitutes 72%; the other 28% is made up hydropower and petroleum<sup>16</sup>. About 90% of biomass is obtained directly from the natural forest, and the remaining 10% is from wood waste generated from logging and sawmilling. In view of the risks of deforestation discussed above, the preponderance of biomass in the national total power consumption is cause for concern. Ghana is rich in both renewable and non-renewable resources (minerals, oil/gas, forest, wind, hydro and solar). The abundance of these should have made it easy for the country to overcome her energy supply challenges. Investment in energy, for that matter in renewable energy, has the potential to catalyze Ghana's development efforts by improving employment and economic opportunities. For instance, studies have shown that development of the photovoltaic industry could create 50% more jobs than highway construction. It is important that the country, in her strive to increase energy production does not lose sight of the environmental sustainability agenda.

## 1.5 Material situation of Ghana's population

### 1.5.1 Demographic trends

The 2010 Ghana Population and Housing Census Report provided a comprehensive picture of Ghana's demographic structure. The country recorded a population of 24,658,823, from 6,726,815 in 1960. Thus it more than tripled in fifty years with an average annual growth rate of 2.5% in the last decade. Figure 3 shows that the Ashanti Region has the highest population in the country, followed by Greater Accra and Eastern

Figure 3 - Population Distribution by Region



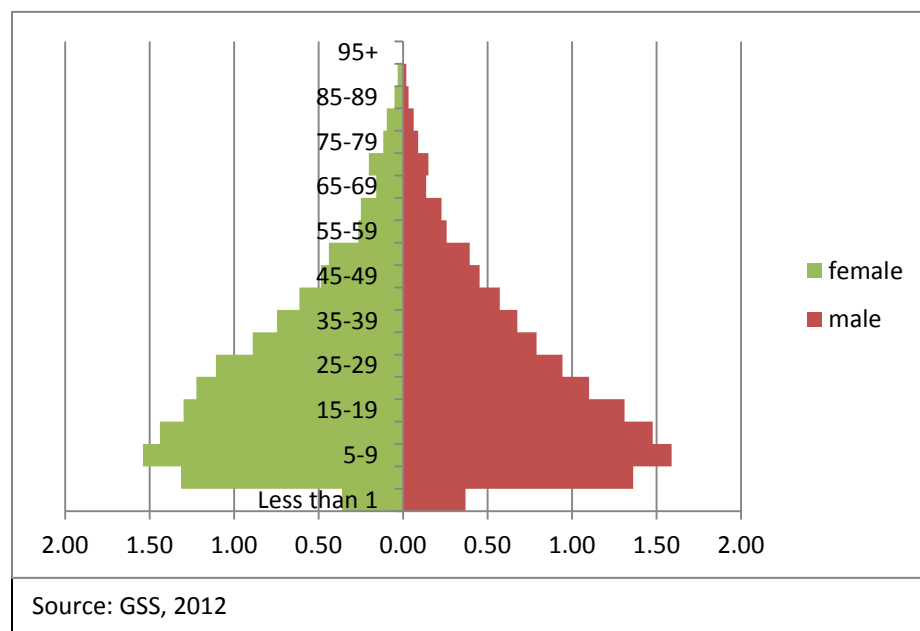
<sup>16</sup> Ministry of Energy 2012 retrieved at <http://www.ecreee.org/sites/default/files/ghana.pdf>

Regions. According to the time series analysis, within the period 1960 to 2010, the proportions for the Upper West and Upper East regions declined, pointing to out-migration to other regions, especially Greater Accra and Ashanti.

In Ghana, the classification of a locality as urban or rural is based on population size. Localities with population of 5,000 or more are classified as urban. For the first time since 1960, more than half of Ghana's population (50.9%) lived in urban areas. National population density has increased from 79 persons per km<sup>2</sup> in 2000 to 103 persons per km<sup>2</sup> in 2010.

Ghana's population has a youthful structure with a broad base consisting of large numbers of children, adolescents and young people and a conical top of a small number of elderly persons (see Figure 2). Ghana is experiencing what is called a "Demographic dividend" which arises when birth rates start declining. This creates a 'youth bulge' with a decreasing dependency ratio<sup>17</sup> and hence an increase of the population aged 15-64 (now at 57% of total population from 53.4% in 2000)<sup>18</sup>. The transition is gradual and it would take a longer time for the age structure to change significantly. However, this change in the demographic structure of the country requires policy attention as specific investments targeting the youth are required to enable them attain their full potential and contribute meaningfully to the development of the country. The demographic dividend represents a huge window of opportunity for the country if properly managed, but can also lead to social tensions if this growing human capital is not properly nurtured.

**Figure 4 - Ghana's Population Structure 2010**



Although fertility remains relatively high in Ghana, it should be noted that it has declined significantly from seven children per woman to four over the last 30 years. Contraceptive prevalence is still low at 23%. High fertility exposes women of childbearing age to greater risk of morbidity and mortality. Rural women (5.45), married women (4.97) and women with no formal

education (5.51) reported the highest mean number of children ever born.

<sup>17</sup> This means that more workers are now responsible for fewer children.

<sup>18</sup> National Population Council, 2014

Population dynamics are also closely linked to migration. In recent times Ghana's population has tended to move towards the urban areas, leading to rapid urbanization with challenges of inadequate housing and utilities, youth unemployment, slum growth and deficiencies in the management of sanitation. The current urban population is 50.9%, with cities like Accra and the regional capitals growing at a very fast rate of 4 to 6% per annum. The measurement of migration effectiveness showed that Greater Accra Region had a net gain of 66.4% from all internal migrants while Upper West Region had a net loss of 71% between 2000 and 2010. Internationally, Ghana has also seen an upsurge in immigration in recent times due primarily to its sustained economic growth and political stability. Conversely, despite the paucity of data regarding international migration and differences in estimates, available literature points to huge numbers of Ghanaians in the diaspora. According to data from the 2010 PHC, one per cent of Ghana's population was reported to have migrated out of the country. The contribution of these emigrants to the country's development over the years has also been recognized. In particular, besides the cutting edge skills that Ghanaian migrants return home with, inward remittances have been a major contributor particularly to household expenditure and to overall development.

The country also features a diverse and culturally rich population with eight main ethnic groups (Akan, Ga-Dangme, Ewe, Guan, Gurma, Mole-Dagbani, Grusi, and Mande) distributed across the ten administrative regions. The largest is the Akan, with 47.5% of the total population and mainly residing in the central and coastal areas of the country; followed by the Mole-Dagban characterising the North of the country and the Ewe who are predominant in the Volta region. The two main religions professed in the country are Christian (71.2% spread over a number of churches) and Islam (17.6%), with the latter concentrated in the northern parts of the country (see Table 7 at p.58).

737,743 people accounting for about 3.0% of the total population live with disability. Volta region recorded the highest number of PWDs, with the lowest number in the Brong-Ahafo region. In general, the number of PWD increases with age. The disability rate rose from 1.4% at age group 0–14 years to 3.1 % for those aged 15–64 years and to 14% for age 65+ years. Nationally, the most common type of disability is sight or visual impairments (40.1%), followed by physical disability (25.4%). More PWDs (54.0%) are found in the rural areas compared with (46.0%) in the urban areas (Census 2010).

### 1.5.2 Poverty and inequality trends

Poverty levels (i.e. all forms of poverty) have fallen since the 1992 on account of sustained economic growth supported by investments in social development programs targeted at the poor. According to the GLSS absolute poverty dropped from 51.7% in 1991/1992 to 31.9% in 2005/2006 and further to 24.2% in 2012/2013. Extreme poverty followed the

**Table 2 - Trends in Poverty and Extreme poverty**

| Year    | Poverty |             | Extreme poverty |             |
|---------|---------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|
|         | %       | No.         | %               | No.         |
| 1991/92 | 51.7%   | 7.9 million | 36.5%           | 5.6 million |
| 2005/06 | 31.9%   | 7 million   | 16.5%           | 3.6 million |
| 2012/13 | 24.2%   | 6.4 million | 8.4%            | 2.2 million |

Source: GSS, GLSS4-6

same pattern, having declined from 36.5% in 1991/1992 to 8.4% in 2012/2013 (see Table 2).

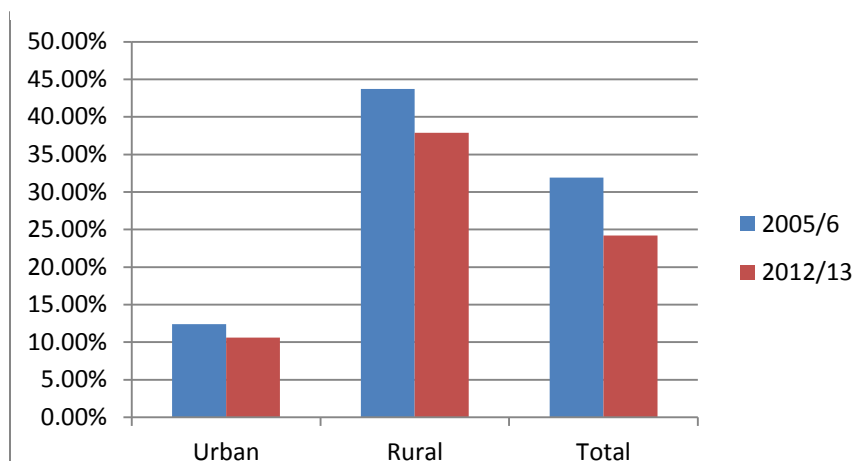
However, this social improvement was not sufficiently inclusive and therefore did not affect all at the same rate, determining growing polarisation as analysed below.

Through social investments and poverty expenditures there was a marked increase in asset ownership and access to utilities and social facilities in recent years.

Overall, the dynamics of poverty in Ghana over the past seven years indicate that poverty is still very much a rural phenomenon. In 2012/13 the rural population was 50% of the national population, yet it accounted for 78% of those in poverty. This is consistent with the previous years' poverty profile reports (GSS 1998/99 and 2005/06) where above 80% of the total population living below the poverty line in Ghana were in the rural areas (see Figure 5). Among rural communities where poverty is prominent, the poverty incidence has been much higher in those living in the rural savannah zone. In 2012/13, poverty incidence in the rural savannah zone was higher than in rural coastal and forest areas. This situation confirms previous poverty reports which indicate that the poverty decline in Ghana (from 1998/99 to 2005/06) was not evenly distributed geographically.<sup>19</sup>

Poverty levels are also differently affected by a person's employment status. Households headed by farmers remain the poorest in Ghana. Incidentally despite the low capacity of pension and other social security systems, poverty incidence is significantly low among the retired and public employees. Obviously, the unemployed and not active in the society, in view of the absence of unemployment benefit schemes, have high incidence of poverty.

**Figure 5 - People living in poverty by area %, 2005/6-2012/13**



Source: GSS 2014a (GLSS6)

The evidence of poverty pattern since 1991/92 to the present shows that poverty incidence among male headed households is higher (25.9%) than female headed households (19.1%). In both rural and urban areas, the incidence of poverty for female-headed households is lower compared to men. However, using asset poverty data, gender distribution of wealth in Ghana is biased in favour of males and this is true for both urban and rural communities. Oduro et al (2011)<sup>20</sup> found that the total and mean value of gross wealth of

women to be lower than those of men for all asset categories. Examining data by wealth quintiles it shows that it is only within the poorest quintiles that females' share of wealth (59.3%) exceeds that of males. In each of the other quintiles, the shares of wealth that accrue to males are higher than those

<sup>19</sup> GSS (2014a) p.10.

<sup>20</sup> Oduro, A. D., Baah-Boateng, W. & Boakye-Yiadom, L. (2011), "Measuring the gender asset gap in Ghana. Accra: Woeli Publishing House and University of Ghana.

accruing to females. It is worth noting that while the fifth (richest) quintile is not the only one that has males taking a greater share of wealth (72%), the extent of gender inequality in the distribution within the quintile is very pronounced, with female-owned wealth standing at a mere 28% of total wealth.

In the case of educational level of household heads, poverty is higher among household heads with lower or no education. The level of poverty reduces as the educational level of the household head rises. More than a third of household heads with no education are poor compared with 15.7% of those with a BECE and 8% of those with a secondary education. Only 3% of heads with a tertiary education are poor. The contribution to national poverty incidence by households headed by an uneducated person is 72.4%, whilst the highly educated accounts for less than 1%. The results suggest that a strong negative relationship exists between poverty and educational level.<sup>21</sup>

It is noteworthy that though there was a general drop in poverty levels in the country and in all regions between 2005 and 2013, Eastern Region alone recorded increase in poverty from 17.8% in 2005/06 to 21.7% in 2012/13. Also, though Upper East and Upper West Regions have seen substantial poverty declines (from 72.9% and 89.1% to 44.4% and 70.7% respectively), they are still among the poorest regions in the country. Contribution of regions to poverty indicates that the three northern regions contributed about a third to poverty in the country. In fact, Northern Region has over the past 7-years contributed to poverty (20.1%) more than any other region followed by Volta and Ashanti Regions (12.1% and 12.0% respectively). Volta Region's contribution increased by 3.4 percentage points from 8.7%, whilst that of Eastern rose by 1.8 percentage points from 7.5% in 2005/06.

According to Participatory Development Associates (2011)<sup>22</sup>, the factors driving impoverishment in the Northern Region are varied and inter-linked. In their view, the increasingly discordant climate, with extremes of drought, flooding and windstorms are perhaps the most significant among the multiple burdens shaping population wellbeing in Northern Ghana. As the seasons become distorted due to climate change, the dependence of the majority of the population on a single annual harvest of subsistence crops exacerbates the population's vulnerability. While some of these impoverishing factors are primarily caused by external factors, there are also aspects which derive from actions of local and national institutions (e.g. non-inclusive governance practices and policy guidance, as well as tardiness among some duty bearers when it comes to provision of seeds, credit and agriculture extension services), as well as the comparatively unstable security environment in parts of this area.

**Table 3 Decomposition of Change in Poverty**

| Location        | Change in Poverty | Share of change due to: |                |
|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------------|----------------|
|                 |                   | Growth                  | Redistribution |
| <b>National</b> | -7.7              | -8.8                    | 1.1            |
| <b>Urban</b>    | -1.9              | -2.4                    | 0.5            |
| <b>Rural</b>    | -5.8              | -8.8                    | 3.0            |

Source: GSS 2014a

Just as poverty, inequality represents a growing challenge in Ghana with multiple implications for the realization of economic and social potentials and the achievement of the SDGs (in particular SDG 10). Inequality in Ghana has been growing while poverty levels are declining. Nationally, the Gini coefficient has increased slightly from 41.9% in 2005/06 to 42.3% in 2012/13 (GLSS 6, 2014). This

<sup>21</sup> GSS (2014a) p.20.

<sup>22</sup> Participatory Development Associates (2011), "Participatory Poverty and Vulnerability Assessment (PPVA): Understanding the Regional Dynamics of Poverty with Particular Focus on Northern Ghana." Accra

implies that overtime Ghanaians have not benefitted evenly from the growth process. If inequality had reduced over the seven-year period ending 2013, poverty rates would have declined further and the welfare levels of many more Ghanaians would have improved. Table 3 below shows the decomposition of change in poverty headcount and how inequality negatively impacted poverty decline.

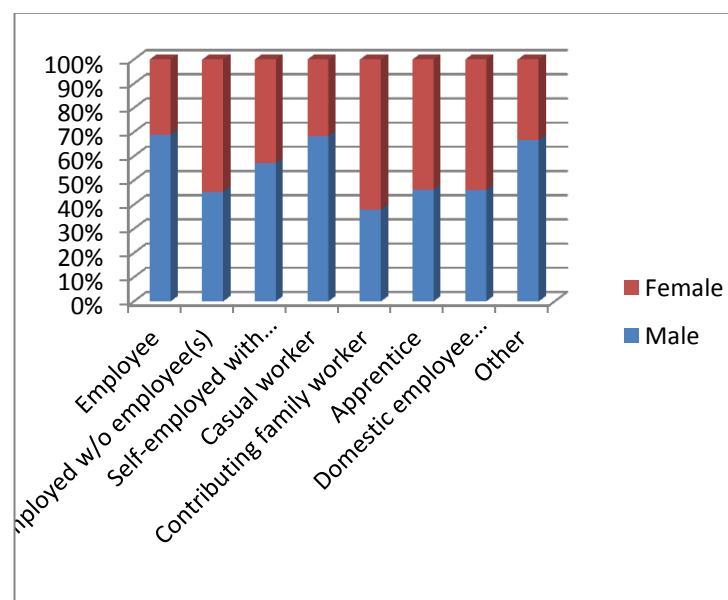
The observed change in mean value of the standard of living assuming that inequality remained unchanged (the growth effect) shows that between 2005 and 2013 growth could have positively impacted poverty with an overall decline of 8.8%, however the change in inequality (redistribution effect) negatively affected poverty by 1.1% resulting in the net effect of poverty reduction of 7.7% over the period. This means that inequality remained the same or improved the actual poverty decline would have been 8.8% or higher, with a more marked effect in rural rather than urban areas. All rural areas experienced increasing inequality, with the rural coastal areas showing the largest increase. Accra and urban coastal areas experienced declining inequality over the 7-year period, with Accra showing the largest decline from 41.5% in 2005/06 to 36.8% in 2012/13.

Ghana is also experiencing a fast increase in polarization. Polarization relates to the division of society in sub-groups and in the context of income distribution, economists define it as the “hollowing out of the middle”, a situation where people are concentrated in the lowest and higher income groups. Within each group there tends to be increasing homogenization while alienation across the groups tends to grow and hence could lead to social tensions. A recent analysis based on the GLSS findings demonstrated how Ghanaian society is becoming more polarized, with an increased the concentration of households around the highest and lowest deciles. The research also looks at the drivers of polarization noting that household characteristics, educational attainment, and access to basic infrastructure influence an increase over time of the extreme echelons of consumption distribution and, as a consequence, the degree of polarization<sup>23</sup>.

### 1.5.3 Employment and productivity

According to the Ghana 2010 Population and Housing Census, about 71.5% of the country's population aged 15 years and above are economically active and of these about 94.2% are employed. Those who are self-employed constitute about 64.8% of the economically active population, whilst employees constitute 18.2% and contributing family workers make up 11.6%. The major occupations include skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery workers (41.3%), services and sales workers (21%) and craft and related trade workers (15.2%). The private sector continues to be the largest employer in the country,

Figure 6 - Economically active population 15 years and older by sex, employment status



Source: GSS 2013c

<sup>23</sup> For more information see Clementi et al 2016.

accounting for 93% of the economically active persons (private informal, 86.1% and private formal, 7.%), whilst the public sector accounts for only 6.3%.

Gender differences in the employment status are also evident, with women more likely than men to be self-employed with no employee (so most likely part of the informal economy), an apprentice or contributing to family work (see Figure 6). Proportionally more males than women are in agriculture, forestry and fishing (45 vs. 37.8%), while women predominate in the service and sales category (31.6 vs. 10.1%). A much lower proportions of women cover occupations requiring technical or science-based vocational or professional training. Men are also more represented than women in the top two categories of professionals and managers, 9.2% compared to 6.5% for females.

The informal sector is a dominant part of the Ghanaian economy, including being the largest employer but information on it is not collected and thus unavailable to policy makers to properly address the situation. The informal sector is challenged by access to credit, high level of financial risk, income insecurity, unsafe working conditions, incidence of child labour, and lack of unionisation. These challenges need to be addressed to enable the informal sector realize its full potential.

Productivity and commensurate remuneration is an issue of concern in the public sector, which needs improvement to attract and retain professionals to enable them to render more specialized and efficient services to the private sector and expand business and employment opportunities. Though the implementation of the Single Spine Pay Policy (SSPP) has led to significant increases in the salaries of public service workers, government has not been able to establish a Performance Management System that will link public service pay to work and productivity.

The strategic direction of the GSGDA II 2014-2017 is “to leverage Ghana’s natural resource endowments, agriculture potentials and human resource base for accelerated economic growth and job creation through value addition, especially manufacturing.” However, there are structural limitations to the manufacturing sector, including poor infrastructure, inadequate utilities (energy and water) and high cost of capital. There are also labour-related constraints which affect productivity, including:

- The need to improve the social security system
- Weak enforcement of the Labor Laws and Rights: relevant institutions, including Labor Department and Factories Inspectorate Department, are all ran down and the Labour Commission is under-resourced

Ghana’s large youth population (20-35 years) feature an unemployment rate higher than the national average (around 15% is looking for a job for the first time). The Census also noted that the proportion of the youth working as self-employed without employees increased particularly among women where these represent 43% and 62% respectively of the age groups 20-24 and 25-35. The corresponding proportions among men were 34% and 50% (GSS 2013b) denoting possible cases of underemployment. This situation is attributable to a number of factors including:

- Weak linkage between the educational system and productive sectors of the economy



- Mismatch of skills acquired by the youth vis-à-vis what is required by the job market;
- Weak support systems for entrepreneurship and small-scale business development for self-employment.

Interestingly, according to the GDHS 2014, there is a declining rate of employment as the level of education raises, from 86% of women with no education to 66% of those with a secondary or higher education, while in the case of men is from 99.3 to 80.3%.

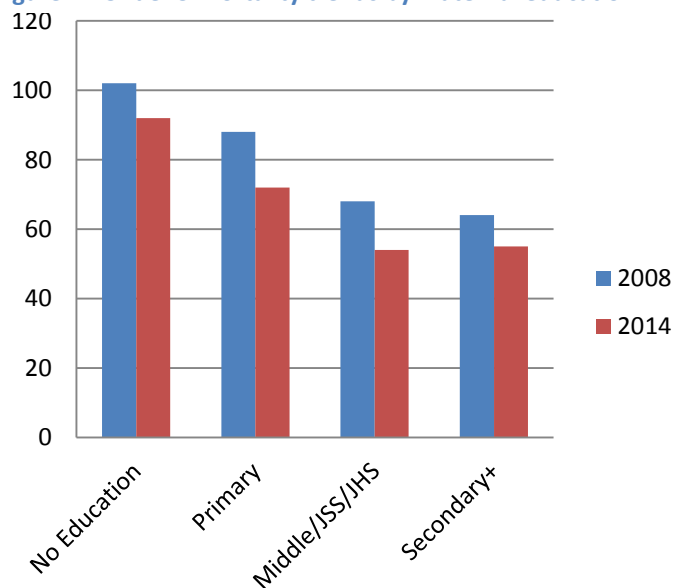
There is good overall legislative framework in line with the main labour standards but implementation is weak due to lack of logistics, inadequate human resource planning, low level skills and lack of regular skills upgrading. Pro-employment growth has both demand and supply dimensions. The demand side requires scaled-up expansion in economic activities to absorb new entrants onto the labour market, whilst on the supply side there is the need for investment in the training of high quality human resources (National Employment Policy 2014). On-going fiscal consolidation and debt sustainability policies are inimical to jobs creation and the interests of labour according to some stakeholders.

#### 1.5.4 Health , Nutrition and Social Protection

Healthcare facilities have increased significantly over the years in Ghana. Community-based health planning and services (CHPS), designed to close the gap in access to health services at the community level and in the most deprived areas, mushroomed across the country in recent years. However, number of doctors to population ratio, although nationally fell under 10,000 people per doctor, remain a serious concern especially when it is broken down by region, with the Northern regions registering peaks of over 50,000 people per doctor (ESID 2016, No.16). Highly skilled professionals like medical doctors and specialized personnel are concentrated in Greater Accra region. Similar trend are registered for nurses and midwives.

Incentives for professional civil servants to be deployed in the most marginal areas of the country are not sufficient, hence negatively affecting the access to health services in areas that are already deprived. Overall financing is also considered an issue with a proportion of the national budget allocated to health declining from 16% in 2007 to 6.8 % in 2014, mainly dedicated to wages (World Bank<sup>24</sup>) while relying on

Figure 7 - Under 5 Mortality trends by maternal education



Source: GDHS 2008, 2014 – Deaths per 1,000 live births

<sup>24</sup> Retrieved at <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.XPD.PUBL.GX.ZS?locations=GH>

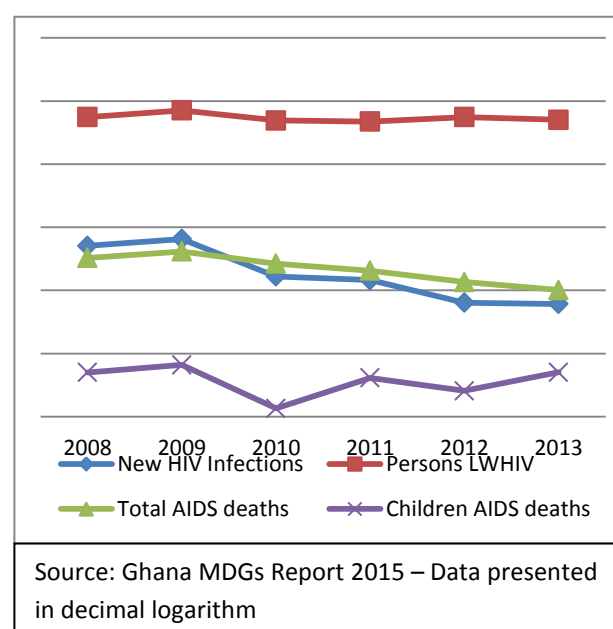
(shrinking) donor funding<sup>25</sup>.

Health indicators and their skewed performance across socio-economic and geographical factors remain an issue of concern. In spite of the progress made MDGs targets on child and maternal mortality were not met. Ghana's maternal mortality ratio declined from 740 in 1990 to 380/100,000 live births in 2013 but this trend still fell significantly short from the 185, 2015 target. General evidence suggests that maternal mortality is closely correlated with delivery assisted by skilled birth attendants, which in Ghana is still clearly skewed by region (from Greater Accra with 92.1 % and the Northern Region only 36.4), mother's education (from 52.3 % in mothers with no education to 96.2 in the case of mothers with secondary education and up), and wealth (46.9 % for the lowest quintile and 96.7 for the fifth)<sup>26</sup>. Likewise antenatal care coverage has increased considerably but substantial regional variations persist (Ghana MDGs report 2015). Infant and child mortality decreased significantly in the past 15 years, however under-5 mortality is still at 60 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2014 (GDHS) compared to the 2015 target of 40<sup>27</sup>. Under-5 mortality is also closely correlated with mother's education (see Figure 7) and wealth (with a ratio of 92 for the lowest quintile against 64 for the highest)<sup>28</sup>. Neonatal mortality is still at a high 29/1000 births (national average) with no strong correlations with mother's socio-economic status nor place of residency. It is however much higher in case of mothers of less than 20 years of age (GDHS 2014)<sup>29</sup>.

According to GDHS 2014, providing adequate reproductive health services remains a challenge, in spite of the strategic importance placed on family planning in national policies, strategies, and plans. Funding is still insufficient and targets are not being met. Only 23% of women nationwide use any methods of contraception.

Malaria remains a public health concern and a leading cause of poverty and low productivity: 32.5 % of outpatient treatments and 48.8 % of under-5 admissions in the country are linked to malaria (Ghana MDG Report 2015, NMCP Annual Report, 2009). The general incidence of malaria

Figure 8 - Trends in HIV infections and deaths



<sup>25</sup> In 2009 it was estimated that donor funding was more than 25% of government spending in the health sector (Saleh 2013)

<sup>26</sup> GDHS 2014

<sup>27</sup> This represents a considerable improvement from the 80 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2008.

<sup>28</sup> Ibid.

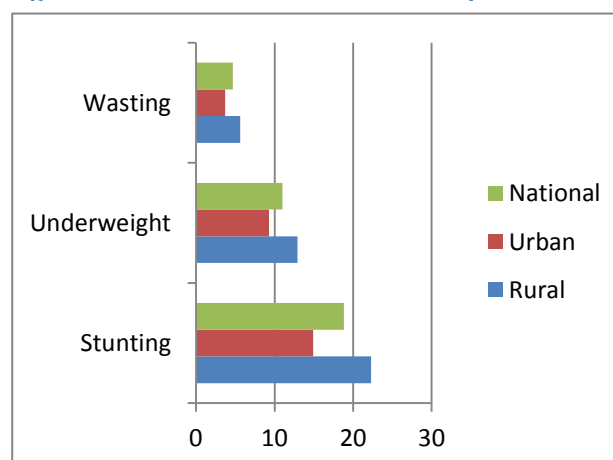
<sup>29</sup> Early pregnancy is a significant problem in Ghana and has health consequences, as well as impact on the future opportunities of the mothers and the children. According to GDHS 2014, 14% of women age 15-19 either had a live birth or are pregnant with their first child, a slight increase from 13% in 2008.

increased from 8% in 2009 to 10.8% in 2010. Deaths associated with malaria also rose from 3,378 deaths in 2009 to 3,859 deaths in 2010. The impact of malaria is entrenched in regional disparities with northern ones suffering it the most.

The HIV spread has been by and large halted, with the number of people living with HIV as of 2013 stable at 224,488 with 1.6% overall prevalence. New infections have constantly declined and so have deaths. However, among the latter the number of children seems on the rising. The most affected regions are Greater Accra and the Eastern Region. HIV prevalence is higher in urban areas than in rural areas, with an average prevalence of 2.4% in the former and of 1.4% in the latter (2015 HIV Sentinel Report). Stigma and discrimination towards People Living with HIV (PLHIV) and Most at Risk Populations (MARPs) still represent a significant issue which hinders the access to health and other essential public services, as well as discrimination in the workplace, housing, education and public life in general. Rights violations of key populations (as sex workers, MSM<sup>30</sup>, lesbians, drug users) are also difficult to record due to the social norms that negatively portraits them and the criminalisation for their sexual activities.<sup>31</sup> Most common discriminations relate to social exclusion (in particular gossiping - 37.5% - and verbal assaults – 21.9%), denial of housing (12%), loss of jobs (16%), but there are also cases of denial of health services and suspension from education institutions<sup>32</sup>.

Underweight, stunting (below median height for age) and wasting (below median weight for height) have considerably declined in Ghanaian children in the past decade or so. Underweight fell from 18% in 2003 to 11% in 2014, wasting from 8% to 5% and stunting from a high 35% to 19% (Ghana MDGs Report 2015). However, national averages disguise regional and socio-economic disparities. Mother's wealth and education appear to be the most influential factors. One every 4 children whose mother has no education are stunting; only 1 out of 22 children with a mother with secondary education is stunting. Likewise, 1 every 6 children in poor families (lowest quintile) is underweight, and only 1 every 21 children in the richest quintile (see Table 12 in the statistical appendix). Significant differences are also registered if a person is living in urban or rural areas (see Figure 9 - Nutritional Status of Children by Area 2014), while children living in the Northern region or Upper West have a higher chance of being malnourished. This is also linked to pockets of food insecurity in these regions. A recent study (NDPC 2016) estimates that the

**Figure 9 - Nutritional Status of Children by Area 2014**



Source: Ghana MDGs Report 2015, GDHS 2014

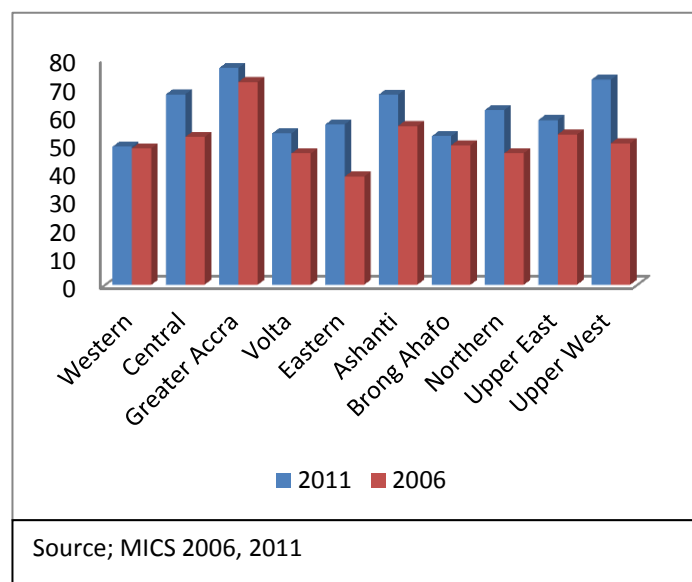
<sup>30</sup>30 There is an estimated MSM population in Ghana of 30,579 (GAC 2012)

<sup>31</sup>31 GAC, NAP+ and UNAIDS 2014

<sup>32</sup>32 Ibid. The GDHS also measures stigma towards PLHIV and found that only 8% of women and 14% of men age 15-49 expressed accepting attitudes on four indicators of stigma in 2014 and these results were fairly similar to those in the 2003 GDHS, but slightly lower than those in the 2008 GHDS.

economic cost of undernutrition is equivalent to 5.8% of Ghana's GDP when productivity lost is

**Figure 10 - Birth Registration Rates Trend by Region**



calculated as result of mortality related to undernutrition, lost productivity in non-manual activities and income differential in manual labour, due to the lower physical and cognitive capacity of people and who suffered from growth retardation as children (Table 13, p.62).

Traffic incidents also represent a serious health threat in Ghana (and one to act upon to achieve the SDGs). According to WHO, an estimated 6,789 road traffic fatalities occurred in 2012<sup>33</sup> (three times the death actually reported).

Social protection is now under the responsibility of the restructured Ministry of

Gender, Children and Social Protection (MGCSP), formally Ministry of Women and Children's Affairs. A number of programmes have been implemented in the last few years under the National Social Protection Strategy, including the National Health Insurance System (NHIS), the school feeding programme, and the Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP) cash transfer programme. However there are still gaps in the overall social protection system along the life-long cycle and challenges in ensuring that all in need can access these services, including IDPs and refugees. The universal health coverage scheme, established by law in 2003, represents a significant reform aimed at reducing financial barriers to the use of health services and to fulfil the right to health of all citizens. However ensuring full national coverage, quality of services and financial sustainability of the scheme is proving a major challenge.

Other outstanding issues include birth registration, early child (girl) marriages, domestic violence, violence against children, gender-based violence<sup>34</sup>. Birth registration and overall civil registration reform is still a work in progress. Although birth registration rates have improved over the years, only around 62% of births are registered nationally (MICS 2011) with persisting regional disparities (see Figure 10). Registration is a crucial for the productive inclusion of any person in the country of residence, his/her participation to public life, one's capacity to claim his/her rights and so on.

### 1.5.5 Education attainments

Access to education definitely improved over the years in Ghana. Efforts have been made to ensure primary school enrolment of both girls and boys across the country, promoting school feeding

<sup>33</sup> See

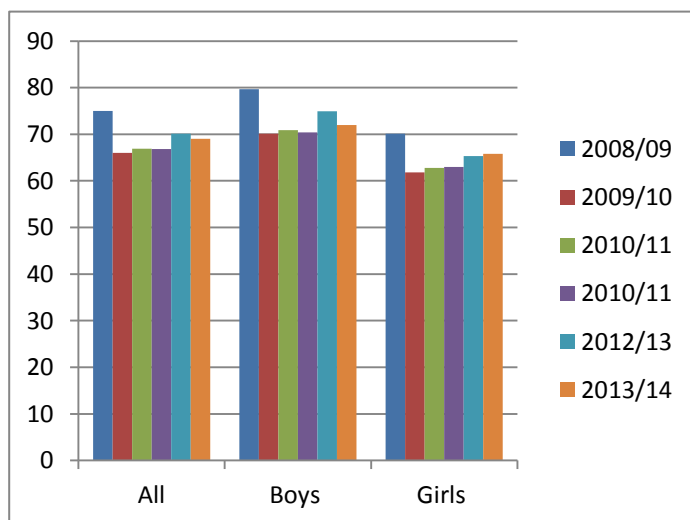
[http://www.who.int/violence\\_injury\\_prevention/road\\_safety\\_status/2015/country\\_profiles/Ghana.pdf?ua=1](http://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/road_safety_status/2015/country_profiles/Ghana.pdf?ua=1)

<sup>34</sup> One in five women have experienced sexual violence in Ghana (GDHS 2008).

programmes, providing free uniforms and capitation grants. However, the country fell short the 100% net enrolment rate MDG target by 2015. Primary net enrolment rates increased from 45.2% in the early 1990s to 89.3% in 2013/14 and gender parity index was reached by 2013/14<sup>35</sup>.

Although primary and Junior High School (JHS) are compulsory in Ghana, between 25 and 35% of the students drop out before the completion of basic education; only about 35-40% of students go on to senior high school; and 6% enter the tertiary level (PDA 2014). Junior High School overall completion rates have been declining with girls more likely to drop out (see Figure 11), while gender parity index for secondary education is only 0.91 (Ghana MDG Report 2015). Social, cultural, and economic factors influence the chances of young boys and, more prominently, girls of continuing their studies. These are linked to the wealth and level of education of one's family, the area of residence (and hence the access to school infrastructures), and the perceived value of education (of the students themselves and of their families, especially when it comes to girls), among others.

Figure 11 - Junior High School Completion Rates Trend by Gender



Source: Ghana MDGs Report 2015

Regional disparities are also evident. In the case of school attendance, one in every seventeen children were not in school in the Greater Accra Region, compared to one in every four in the Northern Region and one in every ten in the Volta and Upper West regions (GSS 2014b – GLSS 6). Disparities are also still very much reflected in the literacy rates, which, while improving, still show clear gender gaps and inequalities linked to place of residence. So, a young woman living in a rural area have five times the chances of being illiterate than her male counterpart living in urban areas (see Figure 12)<sup>36</sup>. There is also a huge gap between rich and poor with around 50 percentage points of difference in literacy rates between the lowest and the highest quintile regardless the gender (MICS 2011). It should also be noted that schooling in Ghana is in English, while for almost all Ghanaians this is not their mother-tongue.

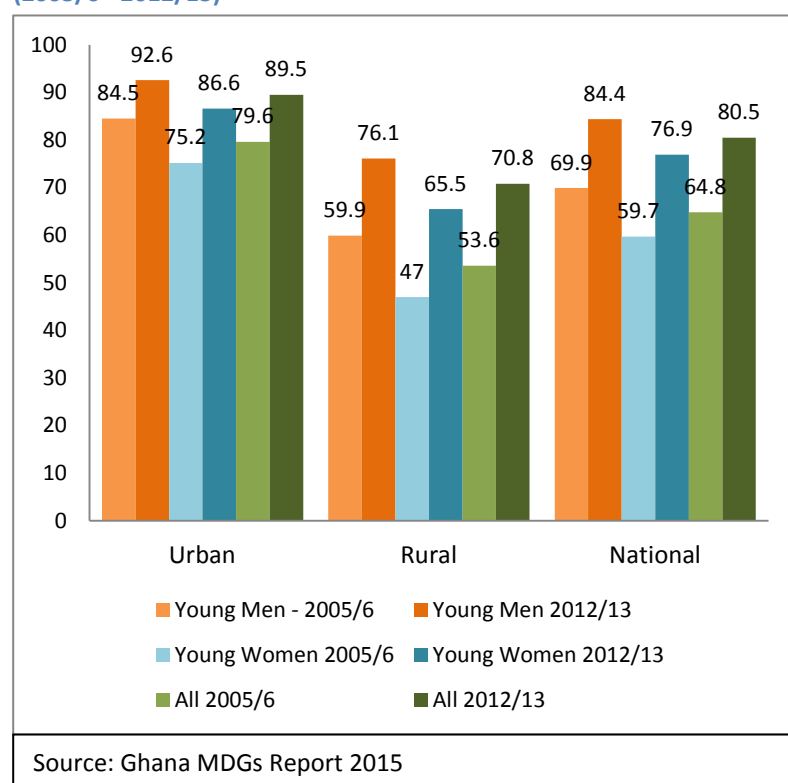
Last but not least, discrimination patterns were also identified concerning adolescents and young people with disabilities when it comes to access to education, both in terms of catering for their specific needs but also for cultural belief-related discrimination.

<sup>35</sup> Ghana MDG Report 2015

<sup>36</sup> This is based on GLSS data as reported in the MDGs Report 2015. However, according to the MICS 2011, the rates are significantly lower, with only 61.4 literate young women and 71.3 young men.

Education quality is a growing issue of concern. According to the 2013 Ghana National Education

**Figure 12 -Literacy rate among Young (15-24) Men and Women by Area (2005/6 - 2012/13)**



Assessment (NEA) the proportion of grade P6 students below the minimum competency criteria in math and English were 39.2 and 31.3% respectively, which means less than one every three students, representing a slight decline from the 2011 NEA. Learning outcomes for students in urban areas were significantly higher than for students residing in rural areas. For example less than one every three P6 students in urban areas are non-proficient in math, while it is almost half of the students in rural areas. Disparities were also evident across regions. With the exception of the Western Region, the proportion of students reaching proficiency in the non-northern regions of the country was double (or more) the proportion of students reaching

proficiency in the three northern regions of the country (Ministry of Education 2014). Technical and Vocational training have reportedly not enjoyed due attention both in terms of funding and quality (providing the skills needed for the labour market) as well as suffering from social stigmatisation.

As with health, there is a shortage of good teacher willing to be deployed in the most remote areas of the country and questions are being raised on the prioritisation of investments. While so far the focus has been on access, hence on tangible structures that might also serve political agendas<sup>37</sup>, retaining children in school and, most importantly, equip them with the necessary skills to enter into the workforce is now the greatest challenge. Teachers' absenteeism is reportedly an issue<sup>2</sup> and pupils per trained teachers have actually risen between 1999 and 2012 (EFA Report 2015, p. 199). The proportion of government expenditure committed to education rose substantially between 1999 (15%) to 2012 (between 33-37%)<sup>38</sup>, however it is reported that 74.7% of the budget will cover wages, only 5.3 will be used to purchase assets and 20% goods and services<sup>39</sup>.

<sup>37</sup> See ESID Briefing No. 17

<sup>38</sup> Source EFA Report 2015 and World Bank compiled data retrieved at <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SE.XPD.TOTL.GB.ZS>

<sup>39</sup> <http://thebftonline.com/business/education/16736/spending-on-education-salaries-take-all.html>

## 1.6 Data Availability, capacities and gaps

The 17 SDGs adopted in September 2015 were accompanied by 169 targets. Subsequently, the Inter-Agency and Expert Group (IAEG) on the SDGs developed the related monitoring indicators. These indicators are in 3 tiers described by their metadata. So far, the tier III Indicators have been internationally agreed on but the methodology is yet to be developed. The initial 231 SDG indicators were adopted in March 2016, thus setting the stage for an unprecedented amount of relevant data to be produced and analyzed. Given the expanse of the 2030 Agenda, data production needs to be invigorated and reporting must be improved. This demands effective strategic planning with the commensurate resources to be able to produce both administrative and survey data to monitor and report on the SDGs.

Currently, 144 out of the 231 SDG indicators are classified as tiers I and II. Out the 144 indicators, Ghana has a gap of 22 indicators, which must be produced. The analysis of the gap reveals the general situation of existing indicators, whose data collection and management show space for improvement.

There exist key challenges to data management and M&E in the country. These include the following:

- Significant gaps in the data sets resulting from many idle administrative data sets
- M&E systems are not harmonized so data cannot be easily reconciled and merged
- M&E is not sufficiently participatory
- Appropriate skills and other resources for effective monitoring are not available
- There is obsolete data storage system, most of which is paper based
- There is inadequate collaboration and information sharing among duty holders
- There is limited use of data generated

From the foregoing, official data alone is not enough for the arduous task of monitoring the SDGs. There is the need to involve non-state actors, including the private sector and CSOs, accompanied by the appropriate guidelines and training. There is also the need to develop data quality assurance framework for certifying data collected by institutions outside the national statistics system. The National Development Planning Commission must ensure the adoption of a robust M&E System as part of a social intervention initiative, as well as establish a national reporting mechanism for data flows on the SDG indicators. Finally, national data collection and management must be effectively decentralized to enable acquisition of verified primary data.

## 2 Rights-based analysis of cross-sectoral root causes

### 2.1 The inequality factors

The focus on equality and leaving none behind is possibly the single most important new feature of the 2030 development agenda, compared with the MDGs. Together with the explicit focus on governance issues, peace and justice, it adopts a holistic view of development that forces policy-makers and practitioners to move beyond sector-focused approaches. Reflecting on the broad overview of the country's situation provided above, this section will attempt to map out a few core issues and underlying root causes that cut across sectors. It does so with a human-rights based approach, meaning keeping at the centre an analysis of inequalities and their root causes (including patterns of



discrimination). It also means reviewing the capacity gaps of rights holders to claim their rights and duty bearers to fulfill them. The report cannot go into a detailed analysis of all these aspects, it can however draw some broad conclusions based on cross-sectoral review.

The main inequality traits that emerged from the overall context analysis are based on:

1. Gender – women and girls have fewer opportunities than their male counterparts in almost all aspects of public life and quality of life. Furthermore women are disproportionately affected by a number of social practices including domestic violence<sup>40</sup>, forced/child marriages<sup>41</sup>, FGM<sup>42</sup>, and unfair property rights traditions. Other gender orientations are being discriminated against.
2. Wealth – while overall poverty levels have significantly declined, there is a growing polarization of Ghanaian population in the poorest and richest segments of the society, with intra-region and intra-district disparities. The level of household's wealth impacts the family health status, access to education and fertility rates.
3. Region – regional disparities persists in spite of progress made over the years, with the coastal and central regions registering a higher level of development and opportunities. This has historical and geographical roots.
4. Area - the urban/rural divide is evident, also within regions. Access to services being the most influential underpinning factor.
5. Education – there is a clear correlation between health conditions, wealth, consumption, productivity etc. and the level of education. Unequal access to quality education thus becomes a key determinant of future inequalities.

There are obvious inter-linkages among these traits and together characterise a core development issue for the country, whose determinants require further analysis. Structural challenges cut across most of these dimensions, as well as deep-rooted social practices.

## 2.2 Rights-holders and duty-bearers

Ghana is a very diverse country. As described above there are significant disparities across regions and across areas of settlement. It is hence difficult to generalise on the capacities of rights-holders and also duty-bearers. From documents' desk review and discussion with stakeholders it is clear that, while awareness is being raised and enhanced over the years, there are still profound capacity gaps to be filled. Overall, long years of centralised development, in a highly politicised and culturally diverse setting, did not foster a rights-based culture, with public services (justice, health, education, etc.) being still to some extent delivered (and enjoyed) as largesse and a privilege. This is exacerbated in cases

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<sup>40</sup> According to the GDHS 2008 44.5% of women experienced physical or sexual violence (data in this regard was not gathered under the most current version of the GDHS).

<sup>41</sup> 27% of the women married before the age of 18 increasing nationwide from 25.9% in 2006 to 27% in 2011. The Upper East region has the highest child marriage rate (39.2%), followed by Western region (36.7) and Upper West region (36.3%) (MICS, 2011).

<sup>42</sup> 4 % of women aged 15-49 years in Ghana have had any form of FGM/C, but the percentages are still much higher in Upper West (41%) and Upper East (28%) regions.

where there is open (if not sanctioned) discrimination or marginalisation, as for women and children (in relation to domestic violence, trafficking, property rights, FGM, forced marriages and related access to justice), slum dwellers, people living in poverty, mining communities, LGBT people, PLWD, prisoners, people with HIV, or Intravenous drug users (IDUs). Hindered access to justice for all also represents a key challenge to the fulfilment of a number of citizens' rights, with significant procedural and economic blockages. Systematic collection of data and its analysis is also critical to be able to address these gaps in capacities and service delivery. Greater transparency and accountability would facilitate citizens in claiming their rights, but would also support duty-bearers in exercising their role in a professional way respecting the dignity of the citizens they are there to serve.

While some legal gaps are still to be filled (see section 1.3), it seems that the priority, as already noted, is strengthening implementation capacities, including those of law enforcers and their sensibilization on human rights. On the other, access to information need to be guaranteed and facilitated. Some particularly vulnerable and marginalised groups such as LGBTI people, IDUs, prisoners, stateless/unregistered people, whose legal status is also precarious, need special support and protection in order for them to enjoy equal rights and hence not to be left behind in the pursue of the SDGs and other national goals.

## 2.3 Root-causes analysis

The analysis, keeping in mind the mandate of the UN system and the focus of the 2030 sustainable development agenda, identified four main interrelated 'core issues' as starting point. Based on the findings reported above, the main development challenges ('effects') derived from these issues have been mapped out, and the major underlying immediate and root causes identified. These are graphically reported in the diagram below.

The four core issues are:

1. Persisting Inequalities and growing polarization of income, consumption, access to/quality of services (regional, gender, area) – this is the most complex and obvious deterrent to human development in Ghana. While significant progresses have been made in the reduction of poverty, enhancement of educational level, addressing key health threats, closing the gender, regional, rural/urban and income gap on all these dimensions is now the biggest challenge also in view of the SDGs and in particular SDG target 10.1 “By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average”. Services include access to justice and protection from all form of violence and deprivations in line with SDG 16<sup>43</sup>.
2. Low productivity; Growth led by export of raw natural resources/unprocessed crops – this is a macro-economic structural issue that appears to hinder sustained and sustainable economic growth in Ghana. It is also linked to an agricultural sector that could be more efficient and better supported

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<sup>43</sup> Specific data would be needed to analyse how different groups of people in Ghana are affected by these threats.

and a private sector that should become the driving force of future Ghana's growth but struggles to take off (while keeping focus on the sustainability of production practices).

3. Demographic dividend – it was decided to place this at the centre as it clearly represent a core issue for the country future development, cohesion, stability and growth. It has of course both positive (decline in the dependency ratio<sup>44</sup> and a workforce bulge that can support economic development) and negative (growing demand on the public welfare system, unemployment, social tension) implications. This needs to be tackled on both fronts, i.e. on one side fulfill the unmet demand for reproductive health services and on the other create an economic and social environment which is conducive to the active and productive engagement of young people. Population pressure, coupled with persisting regional and area disparities, is driving internal and external migration leading to rapid and unplanned urbanization and growing demands for key social services, including health, education and sanitation.
4. Environmental degradation and poor sanitation - the environment is a source of livelihood and its status determines its productivity (current and future) and the quality of life of its inhabitants. This is a growing concern for Ghana and hinges upon the sustainability of its economic growth and health of its citizens. The report cannot delve into an detailed analysis of its multiple aspects and factors, but what clearly emerge are the persisting challenge of enhancing access to proper sanitation (and its impact on health threats) and the multiple negative consequences of unregulated natural resources exploitation (logging, mining, fisheries) for both the economy (lower and poisoned agricultural outputs, depletion of non-renewable resources, unfair distribution of wealth derived from natural resources management, etc) and social attainments (social tension/conflict over access to natural resources, health threats related to pollution and increased natural disasters). This is linked in particular to SDGs 13, 14, and 15 which go much deeper than the MDGs in supporting environmental conservation and combatting climate change. Environmental degradation also lowers resilience to natural hazards which are in turn intensified by climate change.

As we can see, there is not always a linear, univocal relation between the issues laid out in this problem tree. Some of the so-called effects could be singled-out as core issues with their own ramification and roots, as for example rapid and unplanned urbanisation or nutrition. Some root causes are influenced by the effects that they indirectly produce. These are represented by the directions of the arrows. What the diagram helps visualise and underscore, is the interconnectedness of all these elements and the emergence of some intermediate and root causes that are more interconnected than others, and hence potentially be more critical to move the human development agenda forward.

The following emerge as key intermediate cross-cutting causes that should be kept into consideration:

1. Weak institutional capacities to implement and enforce policies – while policy gaps will always need attention, the analysis show that the biggest challenge now lies with the actual capacities to implement and enforce laws and policies. This holds true not only for the social sectors (making it a reality for all people to have equal access to services and ensuring that the rights of all are fulfilled

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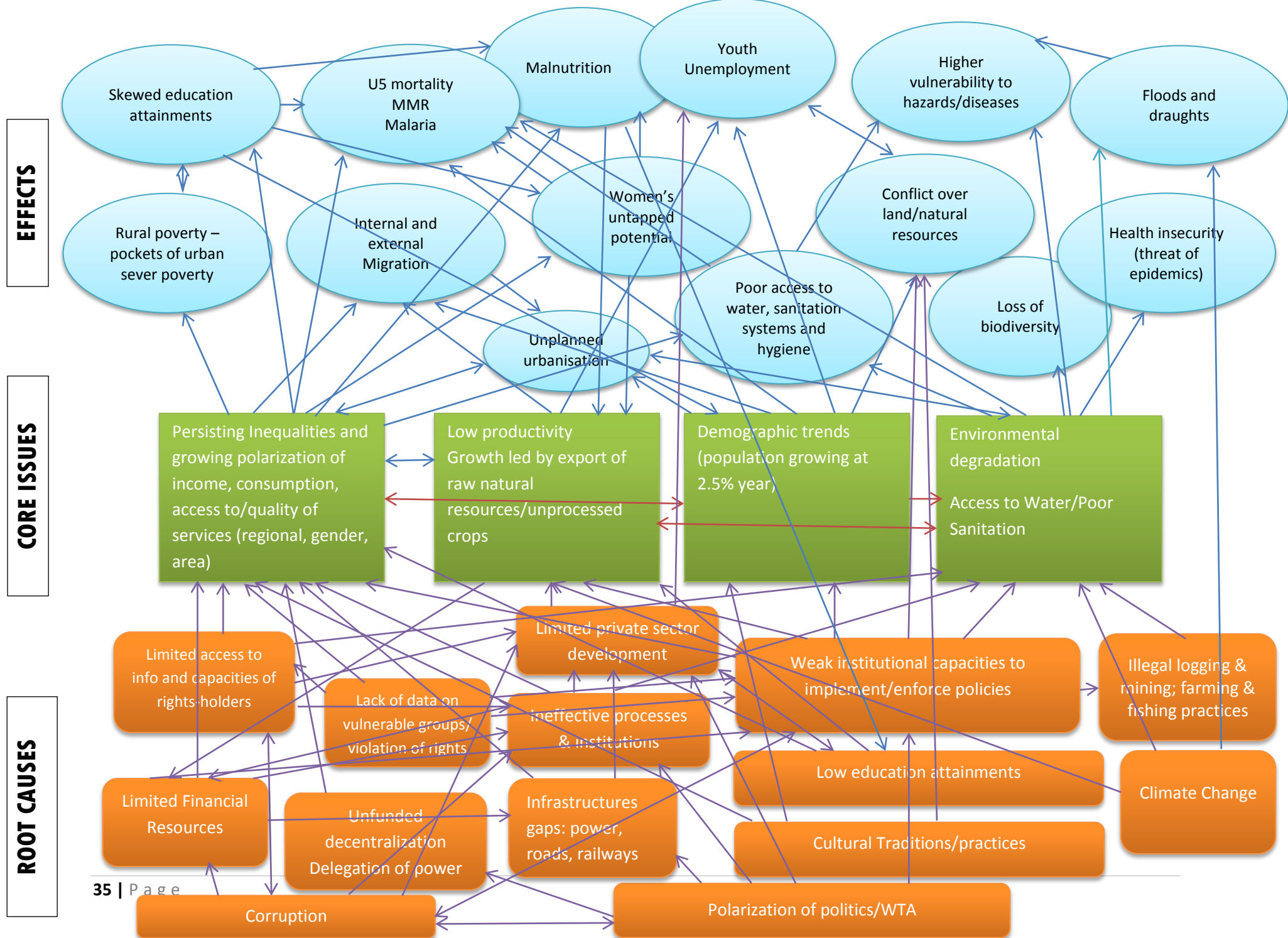
<sup>44</sup> The ratio of the non-working age population to the working age population.

and protected), but also in the economy and environment (for example enforcing regulations on logging, mining or the labor law). These pertain to skills and competencies as well as financial resources.

2. Ineffective processes and institutions – linked to the first issue, the analysis underlined the importance for the public sector to enhance its modus operandi to be more efficient and cost-effective. The inefficiency of the civil service impacts the use of financial resources and delivery of services. This is linked both to organizational quality of the bureaucratic systems (e.g. clear definition of roles and responsibilities in each institution and office; elimination of ‘ghost employees’; and modernization of functions currently manually computed) as well as the culture of the bureaucracy (allegedly highly hierarchical and politicized).
3. Unfunded decentralization and limited delegation of power – as regional disparities are still significant and a major determinant of the country’s inequalities, bringing decision-making on the management of services and public goods closer to the people is considered crucial, if properly financed. While Ghana has made progress in setting a policy framework for decentralization there seems to be still significant challenges in making it a viable reality on the ground. Funds are not channeled through in a timely manner and line ministries are not yet ready to devolve power and responsibilities to the districts which should be empowered and resourced for service delivery.
4. Limited access to information and capacities of rights-holders and data gaps – these are two inter-related issues that impact on the capacities of both rights-holders and duty-bearers. The former to be able to claim their rights and hold authorities accountable; and the latter to be enabled to take informed decisions and actions. Availability and quality of information are both partially an issue in Ghana as outlined above. A breakthrough on these issues would facilitate the addressing of the rights of marginalized people.
5. Insufficient infrastructures (road, railways, power) – regional disparities appears to be exacerbated by poor communication and power infrastructures. Unreliable energy supply is a major obstacle to private sector development and although progress has been made in recent months to stabilize its provision, observers remain wary about its sustainability.
6. Polarization of Politics & Corruption – the impact of the polarization of politics and ‘winner-takes-all’ feature on Ghana’s development has been described in section 1.2. and pervades not only the pace of decentralisation, but can also directly exacerbate regional and area disparities and the effectiveness of public institutions as these become entrenched in political clientelism. As for corruption this is a broad term that encompasses an array of misconducts, including mismanagement of public resources, abuse of power, and embezzlement of funds. As many countries around the world, Ghana is not immune from this ‘disease’ which is in fact rather difficult to quantify and is recorded mainly based on perceptions (see section 1.2 above). Efforts to curb corruption would likely lead to a renewed trust in the democratic institutions of the country; facilitate (together with other reforms) private sector development; enhance environmental protection; and increase availability of public funds. Public sector corruption is also closely linked to the polarized political environment and hence tackling the governance structures that facilitate this polarization would also help in this regard.

7. Low education attainments –the analysis show that this is a significant determinant for many of Ghana’s outstanding development challenges (see the arrows that starting from here leading to other bubbles at different levels), these include, in the case of girls, high fertility rates and maternal and child mortality; child nutrition and income levels.

These are broad challenges that should be read against the above sectoral analysis as they relate to most of them. In the concluding section it will be explored how these potentially intersect with the UN comparative advantages in light with global and national development aspirations.



### 3 UN Country Team's comparative advantage

The analysis of the UN comparative advantages in Ghana was conducted looking at three main inter-related aspects:

1. UNCT's views on its own strength and weaknesses, and scanning of the operating environment
2. Review of stakeholders' perception of the UN in Ghana, drawing from the findings of earlier UN-commissioned research on its perception in the country, triangulated with the findings derived from the IDIs and FGDs.
3. Analysis of stakeholders' capacities, based on literature review as well as primary data collection through interviews.

Conclusions on the actual UN comparative advantages in the country are derived from the three above mentioned analyses. The country context also need to be kept in due consideration, as Ghana is traditionally a recipient of Official Development Assistance (ODA). It is estimated that ODA in 2014 was equal to around 57% of government's expenditure (OECD Data and [www.globaleconomy.com](http://www.globaleconomy.com)). Although ODA levels are slowly but steadily declining the country still relies heavily on the support of other countries especially to enhance the delivery of basic social services and to improve the public sector structures.

#### 3.1 SWOT analysis exercise and UN groups/agencies perspectives

A SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats) analysis exercise was conducted with the UN Country Team (UNCT) at the end of September 2016, as part of the data collection phase of the CCA development. The objective of the exercise was to perform a quick scan of the operating environment for the UN in Ghana and reach a consensus on what are the main strengths and weaknesses of the UNCT as well as the most important opportunities and threats that the external environment offers. The work was carried out in four groups with an opportunity to then collectively review the results and prioritise.<sup>45</sup>

The analysis reveals that the UN sees as its major strengths in the country its neutrality; its broad technical capacities in many sectors as well as a good presence across Ghana; its role in policy advocacy; and liaison between the development partners and the GoG. The perceived weaknesses are linked to internal coordination mechanisms and capacities to exert UN system-wide synergies, as well as the need to adapt to an evolving country context, where traditional donors' engagement is waning and the LMIC status of the country demands a shift towards also upstream development interventions. This is also coupled with a strong presence of international NGOs which are perceived as potential 'competitors' to the UN especially when it comes to service delivery at the local level. In terms of opportunities there is space for the UN to explore new approaches, both in terms of partnerships (with the private sector for

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<sup>45</sup> For a detailed report on the objectives and outcomes of the exercise see Annex O.



example) and in being a promoter of innovation, leveraging also existing capacities in the country resident in think tanks, universities, CSOs).

### 3.2 Stakeholders' perceptions of the UN

The UN system in Ghana is generally not perceived as one unified body. Most of the stakeholders would have direct interaction with (and knowledge of) a few UN agencies, depending on the area of work. The ones with the largest portfolio of course tend to be the most popular and, overall, appreciated. Some of the partners feel that there is duplication of efforts and partially competition at times among UN agencies, but in spite of this fragmented perception, the role of the UN Resident Coordinator is acknowledged and her role valued.

The stakeholders that have been consulted fall into three broad categories: Government, Development Partners (bilateral and multilateral), and Civil Society Organisations (including the private sector, think tanks, and independent bodies). Although not all views are convergent, there are some common traits which emerged, both on the positive and more critical side which are summarised in the table below.

**Table 4 - Comparative Advantages of the UN in Ghana - Stakeholders Perspective**

|                            | Value-added of the UN in Ghana  | Critical elements/Space for improvement   |
|----------------------------|---|---|
| <b>Government</b>          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Advocacy role</li> <li>Facilitate progress towards global goals</li> <li>Capacity building</li> <li>Aligned to national plans</li> <li>Respected partner to the country</li> <li>Development consultancies services</li> <li>Technical expertise on sectors falling under their mandates (health, education, WASH, agriculture, governance)</li> <li>International network</li> <li>Bring in innovative ways to overcome challenges (through its international network)</li> <li>Facilitation of triangular and South-South Cooperation</li> <li>Harness DPs support around national priorities</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DaO not truly implemented, still dealing with individual agencies – no coherent sector strategies</li> <li>Spread thinly over too many issues</li> <li>Limited funding</li> <li>Stakeholders could be more deeply engaged in the UN planning processes</li> <li>Need to move beyond project implementation and plan for up-scaling pilot activities</li> </ul>                           |
| <b>CSOs/Private Sector</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technical Assistance (not financing)</li> <li>Empower people</li> <li>Advocacy</li> <li>Follow-up to international conventions' obligations</li> <li>Credibility and Respect</li> <li>Convening power</li> <li>Effective humanitarian coordination</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not strong in the engagement of NGOs, should support active citizens' groups</li> <li>Removed from the people</li> <li>Bring individual UN agencies' comparative advantages together to pursue common agenda</li> <li>Constrained, at country level, to respect sovereignty and work mainly with the gov't</li> <li>Too bureaucratic and incoherent processes across agencies</li> </ul> |

|                   | Value-added of the UN in Ghana  | Critical elements/Space for improvement  |
|-------------------|---|--|
| International DPs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Social Sectors and governance</li> <li>▪ Support DPs coordination in relevant sectors/ funnel for funds from different sources</li> <li>▪ Technical Assistance</li> <li>▪ Footprint in the country, prestige and influence</li> <li>▪ High professional caliber (but uneven across the system)</li> <li>▪ International networks (to be leveraged to bring high level expertise)</li> <li>▪ Convening Power</li> <li>▪ Respected partner to the GoG</li> <li>▪ Honest broker with the GoG</li> <li>▪ Effective operations at field level</li> <li>▪ High level policy level advice (to be enhanced)</li> <li>▪ Effective joint humanitarian response (Ebola)</li> <li>▪ Innovative approaches</li> <li>▪ Keep GoG and DPs on focus (on the SDGs)/advocacy</li> <li>▪ Facilitate triangular and South-South cooperation</li> <li>▪ Support national planning process</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Perceived as individual agencies, not as one</li> <li>▪ Limited funding</li> <li>▪ Sometimes overpromising, 'arrogant'</li> <li>▪ Need to be more critical</li> <li>▪ Should promote high level policy debates, but they need a different set of skills to support policy implementation</li> <li>▪ Need to review the UN agencies' mix presence in the country (less humanitarian more private sector oriented) to be in line with evolving country context</li> </ul> |

These resonate well and confirm the findings of earlier analysis conducted by the UN system for different purposes. Likewise, the UNDAF evaluation found that the UN main comparative advantages are in supporting analytical work, developing and strengthening national systems and capacity, and enhancing national data production and analysis for evidence-based policy making and programming.

In spite of the difference across categories of stakeholders, there are some common traits that emerge from this mapping. There are a few clear features of the UN that are considered to add value to the development arena in Ghana and a set of expectations from its partners. First of all, the UN is seen as a neutral and honest 'broker', with the capacity to convene and channel resources and expertise to support national priorities. Its strengths lie with its advocacy role especially in relation to the global development agenda and international standards; its sectoral, technical expertise and its capacity to work both at field and policy level; and its potential to leverage international experiences and facilitate exchanges. In spite of the limited funding, this can be instrumental to trigger change if strategically employed. In view of the evolving country context and new global agenda, according to its stakeholders the UN will need to revisit its agencies' mix and skillsets to more adequately respond to the country needs, as well as strategically reposition itself as one coherent, authoritative and respected partner and not only as individual, technically competent agencies.

### 3.3 Stakeholders' analysis

UN Stakeholders fall in a number of categories and all of them have been covered by the consultations held in preparation of the CCA. While it might be worth to undertake a stakeholders' analysis by thematic area in the future to inform the UN strategic planning, here we report an overview by main groupings and their main comparative advantages (see Table 5 below)

A list of the main actors in each of these categories as they relate to the UN work is provided in the annex on p. 82.

**Table 5 - Stakeholders' analysis**

| Stakeholders' Category                    | Comparative Advantages  |
|---|---|
| <b>International Development Partners</b> | Promote private sector development<br>Budget support (phasing out)<br>Substantial funding   |
| <b>Government of Ghana</b>                | Policy –maker<br>Delivery of Services<br>Public Financial Management<br>Member State of the UN, ECOWS, AU and other regional/global bodies  |
| <b>Independent Agencies (CHRAJ)</b>       | Established by the GoG, but independent<br>Human Rights and Corruption investigations, support to policy-making   |
| <b>International NGOs</b>                 | Good coverage of Ghana's territory<br>Close partnerships with local organisations<br>Funded by Int'l DPs<br>Some specialised in specific thematic areas<br>Advocacy                   |
| <b>National CSOs and Think Tanks</b>      | Embedded in Ghanaian society<br>Capillary presence on the ground and connection with CBOs<br>Thematic specialization<br>In most cases independence from political agendas<br>Advocacy |
| <b>Private Sector</b>                     | Professional associations and Trade Unions – good engagement with policy-makers<br>Job creation<br>Interest in human resources development<br>CSR                                     |

A recent analysis carried out by GIZ also sheds some light on the alignment of current development partners' projects to the SDGs. Annex 5.11 on p. 83 presents the number of projects that align with the SDGs and the DPs carrying out these projects. This might not be a complete list as it relied on agencies' inputs, nevertheless provides a good overview on the interest and (possibly) expertise of each development partner to Ghana, as well as identify the SDGs that might require further attention. A rapid glimpse at the findings shows that SDGs 5, 13, 14, and 15 are at the moment under-represented in the DPs' portfolios, while some SDGs appear 'overcrowded'. This is an important element to use in the future prioritisation discussions with the GoG.

### 3.4 Conclusions

The UN in Ghana has made incredible strides in supporting the country's development over the years and is certainly a trusted and respected development partner. The mandate of the UN system is clearly relevant to the country's outstanding and

emerging development challenges, as outlined above, and for the achievement of the SDGs and the national development agenda. As the country moves up the development ladder, the role of the UN also needs to shift and adapt to remain a relevant partner. The challenges and opportunities that this

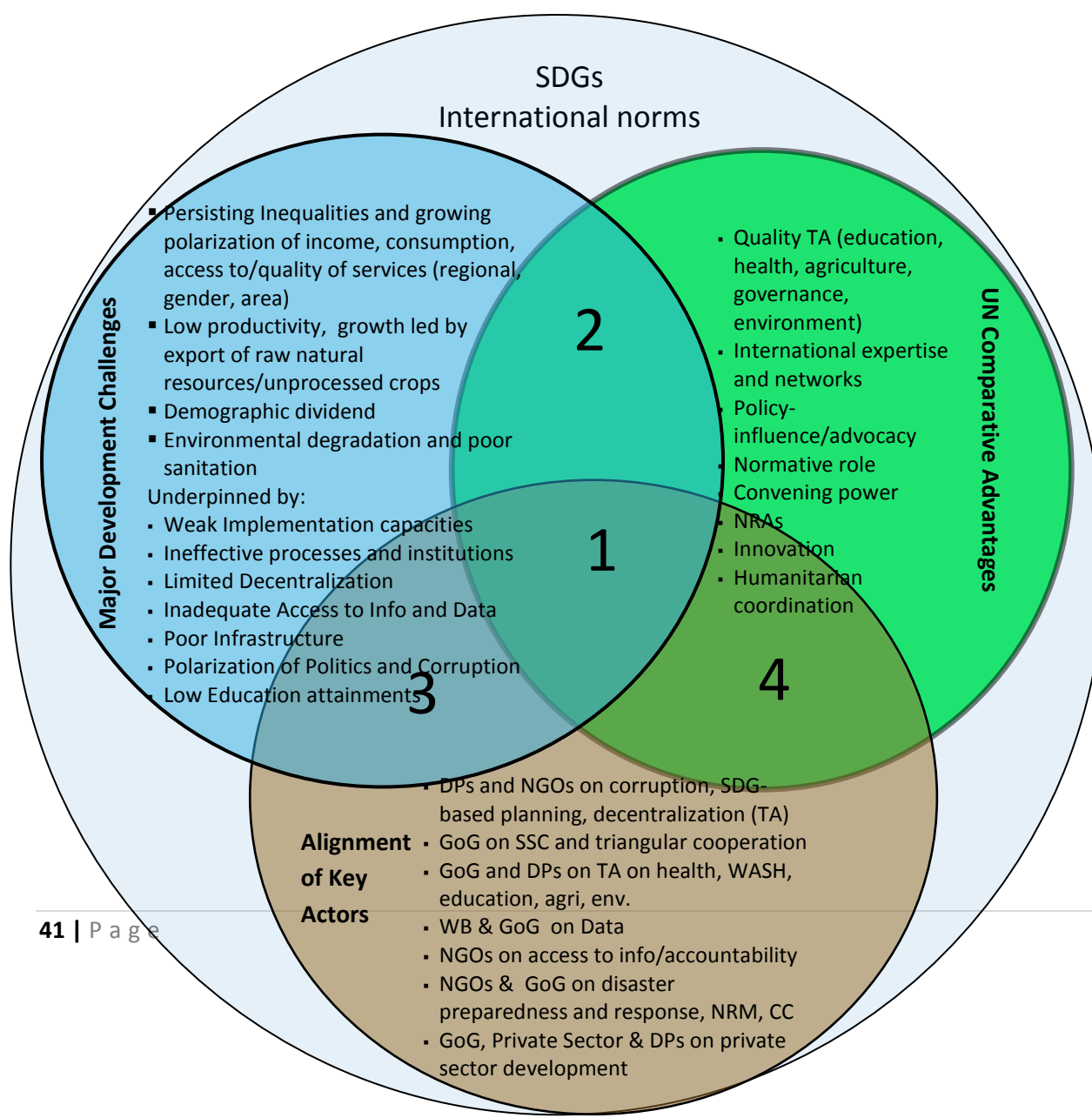
evolution offers were also identified by the UNCT in their SWOT exercise and found support and complementarity with the inputs received from the stakeholders consulted.

| UN COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| Ghana's evolving development context   | UN strengths  | Seizing opportunities, managing threats and avoid weaknesses  |
| Limited funding available to the UN and shrinking as traditional donors realign their development agenda to the LMIC status of Ghana | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Provider of technical assistance (not financial support)</li> <li>▪ Capacity of harnessing DPs support around national priorities/honest broker</li> <li>▪ Strong partnership with the GoG and capacity-building competencies</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Consider partnerships with the Private Sector for advocacy, piloting and innovation</li> <li>▪ Facilitate south-south and triangular cooperation</li> <li>▪ Develop national institutional capacities for policy implementation and service delivery</li> </ul>                                  |
| Growth of NGOs – effective in grassroots service delivery and local/sectoral advocacy  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Strong partnership with the GoG, capacity to influence policy-making</li> <li>▪ International expertise and networks</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Strengthen partnership with civil society leveraging their implementation capacities and knowledge</li> <li>▪ Consider gradual move towards more upstream development interventions</li> <li>▪ Review skill sets available in the agencies (from project management to policy advice)</li> </ul> |
| Growing polarisation and persistent inequalities against an integrated global development agenda (SDGs)                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Work both at field and policy level</li> <li>▪ Normative mandate</li> <li>▪ Policy advocacy role</li> <li>▪ Convening power</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Coherent UN strategies to address cross-sectoral challenges to achieve the SDGs</li> <li>▪ Engage Non-resident normative agencies (OHCHR, UN Women)</li> <li>▪ Support national planning processes to reflect the integrated 2030 development agenda</li> </ul>                                  |
| Changing macro-economic fundamentals   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ International experiences</li> <li>▪ Broad spectrum of mandates/expertise</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Consider the role of UN agencies with expertise in private sector development</li> <li>▪ Support national planning</li> </ul>  |
| Increasing incidences of climate change-induced natural disasters and health security threats  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Effective joint humanitarian coordination</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Coordinate development partners contingency planning and preparedness in support of national efforts</li> </ul>  |
| Demographic dividend   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Convening power (to promote inter-ministerial initiatives)</li> <li>▪ Population management knowledge and expertise</li> <li>▪ Social cohesion expertise</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Mobilize expertise on private sector development/employment creation</li> <li>▪ Promote comprehensive planning to manage the youth bulge</li> </ul>  |

The above table summarizes the key features (opportunities and threats) of Ghana's evolving development context (in relation to the UN work), UN strengths as related to these features, and suggested actions to seize the given opportunity (or manage the threat) and to avoid current weaknesses. This provides an overview of key UN Comparative Advantages in Ghana's current country context.

## 4 Recommendations

In line with the assignment's TOR, recommendations are provided keeping in mind the intersection across three broad elements as shown in the diagram below. While touching upon sectoral issues, the analysis focused on cross-cutting elements with a special attention to inequalities (as central to the SD-agenda) and human rights-based approaches to development, and these are being considered as "major national challenges" together with the identified main root causes. In terms of comparative advantages we will draw from the analysis compiled above, while the "alignment of key actors to support UNCT action" is derived from the consultations held during the data collection phase of this process.



The intersections numbered from 1 to 4 should indicate areas for UN action in order of priority. What falls in each intersection is not univocal and subject partially to interpretation. In light of the analysis conducted and feedback received, top strategic priorities for the UN system (i.e. falling in quadrant 1 of the above diagram) would be:

1. Enhance public institutions' effectiveness to be able to implement and enforce policies, through TA, SSC, triangular cooperation, innovative approaches (thematic areas to be further explored but this certainly applies to social sectors, WASH, agriculture, governance, environment, private sector, energy)
2. Leverage UN convening power to support SDG-based national planning across ministries
3. Support decentralisation processes, enhancing capacities at the local/sectoral level (including DRR) as well as political processes at the national level (leveraging UN's policy and advocacy influence as well as its sectoral knowledge and operational capacities)
4. Support data production use and availability, in particular with regards to SDGs – related gaps and disaggregation
5. Consider a joint strategy on Children and Youth to support national efforts in enhancing health services (including RH); quality of primary education, access to secondary education (especially for girls in rural areas) including vocational training; jobs creation; etc.
6. Coordinate contingency planning for humanitarian response and preparedness and strengthen resilience to natural hazards

What stands out under the second grouping are broad governance reforms to tackle the polarization of politics and curb corruption. This is an area where the UN has an acknowledged comparative advantage, it is of prime importance for the country as one of the key root causes of the outstanding development challenges, but it requires a full political commitment. In this second quadrant fall also some issues related to discrimination of marginalised populations. In the third grouping (i.e. issues that represent major challenges to the country, the government and other key actors would support the UN interventions, but the UN lack the necessary comparative advantages to act) are large infrastructural projects; sectoral budget support for social services delivery; support to PFM, industrial and trade reforms. For the latter the UN could analyse available system-wide expertise and capacities to be eventually leveraged. On the fourth quadrant fall a limited number of residual issues, from which the UN might want to consider withdrawing.

These are not to be intended as priority areas for UN programmes per se. The determination of priority areas for the work of the UN in the country will take place during the strategic planning process of the UN with the Government of Ghana and other stakeholders. The above recommendations should feed into the planning process together with the findings of the UNDAF evaluation and, of course, discussions with the new government on mid-term priorities.

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## 5 Annexes

### 5.1 List of Interviews and FGDs

| No.  | Name  | Title  | Agency   |
|--|---|--|--|
| <b>Development Partners (bilateral and multilateral)</b> |   |  |  |
| 1.   | Marie-Laure Akin-Olugbade<br>Eline Okudzeto   | Country Director<br>Economist  | AFDB   |
| 2.   | Tina Guthrie<br>Stuart Lane   | Head of Cooperation<br>Head of Operations  | Canada High Commission                                       |
| 3.   | Lynne Henderson   | Deputy Head of Mission   | DFID   |
| 4.   | Ignacio Burrel  | Head of Cooperation  | EU Delegation  |
| 5.   | Natalia Koliadina   | Representative   | IMF  |
| 6.   | Beatrix Allah-Mensah  | Senior Country Operations Officer  | World Bank   |
| 7.   | Andy Karas  | Mission Director   | USAID  |
| <b>Government of Ghana</b>                               |   |  |  |
| 8.   | Michael Opam<br>Otu Danquah<br>Eric Antwi-Agyei   | Energy Commission<br>Director, Renewable Energy<br>Project Coordinator   | Energy Commission  |
| 9.   | Ebenezer Appah-Sampon   | Deputy Executive Director  | Environmental Protection Agency                              |
| 10.  | Baah Wadieh<br>Anthony Amuzu<br>Owusu Kanya<br>Kwadwo Asante<br>David Y Kombatt   | Deputy Govt Statistician<br>Director, Social and Demographic<br>Stats<br>Head, Resource & Data Centre<br>Director,<br>Census Coordinator | Ghana Statistical Service                                    |
| 11.  | Jimah Mohammed<br>Freda Atsem   | Assistant Director   | Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Information |
| 12.  | Hon. Hannah Tetteh  | Minister   | Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration         |
| 13.  | Theophilus Osei Owusu<br>John Nortey<br>George T.M Kwadzo<br>Anglea Dannson<br>D. Ohemeng-Boateng<br>Paulina S. Addy<br>Harry Bleppony<br>Michael Owusu<br>Harrison Opoku<br>Samuel Archer<br>Godfred Antwi<br>Theresa Fynn | DAES<br>SRID<br>PCO<br><br>WIAD<br>DCS<br>DCS<br>SRID<br>PCU<br>PCU<br>PCU<br>PCU  | Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry                         |
| 14.  | Kwesi Armo-Himbson  | Chief Director   | Ministry of Gender, Children                                 |

| No.  | Name   | Title   | Agency   |
|--|--|---|--|
|  | Mawutor Ablo   | Director  | and Social Protection                            |
| 15.  | Brig. Gen F.V.B Sanziri<br>Ebenezer Dosoo<br>Hon Sylvester Azantilow<br>Charlotte Nouman<br>Yao Tamakloe<br>Asomaning Odei-Mensah<br>Korateng Abrakwa<br>Abibatu Walenkaki<br>Richard Amo Yartey<br>Ruth Arthur<br>Winfred N. Tesia<br>Lawson Tevi<br>Margaret Chiravira<br>John Adu Robertson<br>Eugene Asamoah Ayew<br>Godwin Adzoh<br>Bright Atame<br>Nicholas C.K.M Mefudzo<br>Anasthasia Bleboo-Boafo | National Coordinator<br>Dep. National Coordinator - Tech<br>Dep. National Coordinator - Admin<br>Director<br>Director<br>Director<br>Director<br>Director<br>Director<br>Chief Disaster Control Officer<br>Director<br>Director<br>Director<br>Director<br>Director<br>Audit<br>Dep. Director<br>CDCO/ Director<br>CDCO/ Director | National Disaster Management Agency (NADMO)      |
| 16.  | Dr. Grace Bediako<br>Adjei Fosu K<br>Kwame Baffour Awuah<br>Felix Addo-Yobo<br>Vera Baffoe<br>Ama A. Boakye<br>Charles Kanglo<br>Eugenia Donkoh<br>Mary Mpeseh<br>Nii Odei Odosu<br>Henry Thompson<br>Mercy A. Issah<br>Daniel Amofah  | Senior Technical Advisor<br>Dep Director<br>Dep Director<br>Dep Director<br>AAO<br>PC<br>AAO<br>TA<br>Dep Director<br>G.A<br>M&E<br>AAO<br>AAO  | National Development Planning Commission         |
| <b>CSOs, Private Sector, Think Tanks, Independent Agencies</b> |  |   |  |
| 17.  | Elkanah Odembo   | Representative  | Care International                               |
| 18.  | Dr. Franklin Oduro   | Head of Research and Programs/Deputy Director   | Centre for Democratic Studies (CDD)              |
| 19.  | Mr. Joseph Whittal, Esq.   | Deputy Commissioner   | Commission on Human Rights and Access to Justice |
| 20.  | Joseph Amuah<br>Charles Asante-Bempong   | Director, Industrial Relations  | Ghana Employers Association                      |
| 21.  | Yaw Baah<br>Joshua Ansah   | Secretary General<br>Deputy Secretary General   | Trade Union Congress                             |
| <b>FGD with Environment, oil and gas and water NGOs</b>        |  |   |  |

| No.                                  | Name   | Title                              | Agency  |
|--------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|---|
| 22.                                  | Martin Dery  |                                    | Pro Net North   |
| 23.                                  | Emily Hammond  |                                    | CONIWAS   |
| 24.                                  | Steve Manteaw  |                                    | ISODEC  |
| <b>FGD with Gender NGOs</b>          |  |                                    |   |
| 25.                                  | Joana Opere<br>Ernestina Hagan<br>Frank Wilson Bodza   |                                    | Gender Planning consults Ltd<br>South-South Consult<br>WILDAF GHANA           |
| <b>UNCT</b>                          |  |                                    |   |
| 26.                                  | Christine Evans-Klock  | Resident Coordinator               | UNRC  |
|                                      | Benjamin Adjei   | Representing the Representative    | FAO   |
|                                      | Esther Kasalu-Coffin   | Country Representative             | IFAD  |
|                                      | Akua Ofori-Asumadu   | Officer In Charge                  | ILO   |
|                                      | Sylvia Lopez-Ekra  | Chief of Mission                   | IOM   |
|                                      | Girmay Haile   | Country Coordinator                | UNAIDS  |
|                                      | Radhika Lal  | Representing the Country Director  | UNDP  |
|                                      | Tirso Dos-Santos   | Office Director and Representative | UNESCO  |
|                                      | Ioli Kimyaci   | Representative                     | UNHCR   |
|                                      | Susan Namondo Ngongi   | Representative                     | UNICEF  |
|                                      | Ary Bobrow   | Director and Representative        | UNOPS   |
|                                      | Abena Ntori  | Regional Technical Advisor         | UN-Habitat  |
|                                      | Magdalena Moshi  | Country Director a.i.              | WFP   |
|                                      | Owen Kaluwa  | Representative                     | WHO   |
|                                      | Cynthia Prah   | Chair                              | UNCG  |
|                                      | Eric Okrah   | Team Member                        | ECMT  |
|                                      | Myra Togobo  | Coordination Analyst               | RCO   |
|                                      | John Sule Mahama   | Humanitarian Coordination Analyst  | RCO   |
| <b>UN Operations Management Team</b> |  |                                    |   |
| 27.                                  | Charles Lolika<br>Sou Ndiaye<br>Norine Quaye<br>Elise Kankam<br>Isaac Adzidogah<br>Roger Bashizi<br>Mary Peal Dowuona<br>Esi Gomez |                                    | UNICEF<br>WFP<br>UNFPA<br>UNFPA<br>UNESCO<br>UNESCO<br>UNHCR<br>OMT Secretary |
| <b>Interviews and FGDs in Tamale</b> |  |                                    |   |
| <b>FGD with NGOs</b>                 |  |                                    |   |
| 28.                                  | Bongomin Godfrey<br>Peter Claver Yabepone  |                                    | WVI<br>CARE International   |
| <b>MMDA Planning Officers</b>        |  |                                    |   |
| 29.                                  | Issifu Salifu<br>Munkaila Fauzia<br>Alhaji M. Shaibu<br>Nana Kofi Gyimah   |                                    | Districts:<br>Sagnarigu<br>Kumbungu<br>Savelugu<br>NRCC/RPCU                  |

| No.                                     | Name   | Title             | Agency   |
|---|--|-------------------|--|
|   | Ibrahim A. Gombilla  |                   | Mion   |
| 30.                                     | Mr. Abdallah, Hon.   | Regional Minister | Northern Regional Coordinating Council   |
| 31.                                     | Emmanuel Abeere-Inga<br>Emmanuel Abeliwine<br>Joseph Kuuku Agamah<br>Diana D. Jehu-Appiah<br>Ken Agbi<br>Sam Danse<br>Vivian Adams<br>Charles Abugri<br>Christiana Akpilima-Atibil<br>Abebe Hankore<br>Emmanuel Tia Nabila<br>E. B. Ashong<br>Augustine Otoo |                   | SADA   |
| <b>SWG On Health, WASH, Nutrition</b>   |  |                   |  |
| 32.                                     | Imran Ravji<br>Priscilla Wobil<br>Rashida Abubakar<br>Prosper Dakurah<br>Osman Mumuni<br>Eric moukoro<br>Alexander Obuobisa-Darko<br>Abebe Hankore   |                   | UNICEF<br>UNICEF<br>WFP<br>UNICEF<br>UNICEF<br>UN-HABITAT<br>UN-HABITAT<br>WFP |
| <b>UN Zonal Management Team (UNZMT)</b> |  |                   |  |
| 33.                                     | Wilfred Mutale<br>Evelyn Ngaanuma<br>Jude DOMOZIE<br>Eric moukoro<br>Alexander Obuobisa-Darko<br>Abebe Hankore   |                   | UNICEF<br>UNICEF<br>UNFPA<br>UN-HABITAT<br>UN-HABITAT<br>WFP                   |

## 5.2 CCA Questions Matrix

| Key Questions/Sub-questions   | Data collection methods | Methodologies  | Sources  |
|---|-------------------------|--|--|
| 1. What is the vision of the Government and civil society, as articulated in medium and long-term development plans and strategies? | Desk review             | Extrapolation of GoG's medium and long-term vision/goals | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ GSGDA 2014-17</li> <li>■ LTNDP 2018-57</li> <li>■ CPESDP 2014-20</li> </ul> |
| 1.1. How are commitments to the   | Desk review             | Mapping of GoG's   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ GSGDA 2014-17</li> </ul>  |

| Key Questions/Sub-questions  | Data collection methods                      | Methodologies   | Sources  |
|--|--|---|--|
| Sustainable Development Agenda 2030 manifested in them?  |  | medium and long term goals and strategies against the SDGs and targets  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CPESDP 2014-20</li> <li>UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable development</li> </ul>   |
| <b>2. What are the current macroeconomic conditions and likely scenarios going forward for economic growth, fiscal policy, trade, and foreign and domestic investment?</b>   | Desk review<br>In-depth Interviews (IDIs)    | Review information and analysis in relevant documents/triangulate and reflect with informed interlocutors   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IMF review</li> <li>WB Economic Update 2014</li> <li>UNDAF Annual Report 2014-15</li> <li>BTI – Ghana Report 2016</li> <li>Others</li> <li>IDIs with WB, AfDB, IMF, IFC, CEPA, IEA, NDPC</li> <li>MoF</li> </ul>  |
| <b>3. What are the demographic trends and what is the material situation of people in Ghana, disaggregated along the life cycle (children, youth, women and men in the work force, older persons) and by major social fissures (urban/rural, education levels, income groups, persons with disabilities, nomadic groups, migrants, refugees)?</b><br>3.1. Income and consumption levels<br>3.2. Educational attainments<br>3.3. Life expectancy<br>3.4. Employment (unemployment rates, underemployment)<br>3.5. U5M, Maternal mortality<br>3.6. Nutritional status (stunting, underweight, wasting) | Desk review<br>Retrieval of Statistical data | Review of relevant reports and research documents<br>Statistical analysis of available data and trends<br><i>Verify if relevant disaggregation of data is available</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>WB – Ghana Poverty &amp; Inequality profile 2015</li> <li>WB – Polarization amid poverty reduction</li> <li>CENSUS 2010 summary of results</li> <li>Census monographs on adolescents and youth, women, elderly</li> <li>SITAN - adolescents</li> <li>GDHS 2014</li> <li>GLSS r6</li> <li>MICSs</li> <li>2015 Nutrition Status (UNHCR &amp; NCS)</li> <li>UNHCR Solutions for Protracted Situations</li> <li>IOM Annual Report 2015</li> <li>IOM Ghana Strategic Plan</li> <li>Position Papers UNDAF Thematic Areas 1 &amp; 3</li> <li>National Employment Policy 2014</li> <li>HIV Sentinel Report</li> </ul> |

| Key Questions/Sub-questions   | Data collection methods   | Methodologies  | Sources  |
|---|---------------------------|--|--|
| 4. What is the capacity of public institutions to plan, implement, and evaluate policies and programs? What are the key bottlenecks and capacity constraints along the value chain from planning, implementing, and monitoring inter-sectoral, inter-ministerial, development policies?   | Desk review<br>IDIs, FGDs | Extrapolation of capacities assessments provided in the context of regular reporting/programming<br><br>Solicit assessments and examples from relevant stakeholders      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ UNDAF Annual Report 2014-15</li> <li>▪ Other agencies' reports</li> <li>▪ UNCT</li> <li>▪ DPs</li> <li>▪ GoG</li> <li>▪ NDPC</li> <li>▪ WB</li> <li>▪ IEA</li> <li>▪ GHS</li> <li>▪ All Gov't MDAs</li> </ul>   |
| 5. What are the strengths and weaknesses of the statistical capacities of the country to create a baseline of SDG-cum-national development indicators and to monitor and report on their progressive achievement? Based on an overview of disaggregated data, how well positioned is the country to monitor SDG indicators on priority targets?<br>5.1. Which are the opportunities to improve data collection and use? | Desk review<br>IDIs       | Mapping of available statistical data (based on surveys, administrative data, census) against the SDGs targets/analysis of gaps<br><br>(self) assessment of stakeholders | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ GLSS</li> <li>▪ Census</li> <li>▪ MICS</li> <li>▪ Ministries' databases</li> <li>▪ Position Paper UNDAF Thematic Area 4</li> <li>▪ GSS</li> <li>▪ NDPC</li> <li>▪ UNCT</li> <li>▪ IEA, CEPA</li> <li>▪ WB</li> <li>▪ AfDB</li> </ul>  |
| 6. With respect to the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda commitment to leave no-one behind, which groups are vulnerable, excluded or marginalized, whose needs and human rights are at highest risk of not being met and why? Are non-nationals, such as refugees or migrants, included?  | Desk review<br>IDIs       | Review of relevant analyses supported by insights of key informants  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 2010 CCA</li> <li>▪ Ghana HRI (as retrieved from OHCHR database) – incl. CCPR concluding observations, UPR/SRs recommendations</li> <li>▪ UNDAF Design Innovation Facility</li> <li>▪ UNHCR Solutions for Protracted Situations</li> <li>▪ IOM Annual Report 2015</li> <li>▪ IOM Ghana Strategic Plan</li> <li>▪ UNCT (IOM, UNHCR, UNAIDS, ILO)</li> <li>▪ Amnesty international</li> </ul> |



| Key Questions/Sub-questions   | Data collection methods     | Methodologies   | Sources   |
|---|-----------------------------|---|---|
|   |                             |   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ CHRAJ</li> <li>▪ DPs</li> <li>▪ Int'l NGOs</li> <li>▪ GHS</li> <li>▪ NDPC</li> <li>▪ All MDAs</li> </ul>   |
| 7. What are the root origins and contemporary causes of inequalities, and the reasons why duty bearers are not living up to their obligations and rights holders lack the capacity to claim their rights?   | Desk review<br>IDIs         | Review of relevant analyses supported by insights of key informants | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ WB – Polarization amid poverty reduction</li> <li>▪ WB – Ghana Poverty &amp; Inequality profile 2015</li> <li>▪ 2010 CCA</li> <li>▪ CCPR concluding observations</li> <li>▪ UPR/TBs recommendations</li> <li>▪ UNDAF Design Innovation Facility</li> <li>▪ National Gender Policy 2015</li> <li>▪ Other documents?</li> <li>▪ UNCT</li> <li>▪ Amnesty international</li> <li>▪ CHRAJ</li> <li>▪ DPs</li> <li>▪ Int'l NGOs</li> <li>▪ Local NGOs (to be identified)</li> <li>▪ NDPC</li> <li>▪ GHS</li> <li>▪ All gov't MDAs</li> </ul> |
| 8. How are girls and boys and men and women differentially affected by patterns of discrimination? What are the major constraints on achieving gender equality and women's empowerment? ("Is national data sufficiently disaggregated by sex and age for SDG indicators?" – to be address under question 5) | Desk review<br>IDIs<br>FGDs | Review of relevant analyses supported by insights of key informants | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 2010 CCA</li> <li>▪ CEDAW recommendations/concluding observations</li> <li>▪ UPR/CCPR recommendations</li> <li>▪ National Gender Policy 2015</li> <li>▪ UNCT</li> <li>▪ Nat's NGOs working on gender issues</li> </ul>   |

| Key Questions/Sub-questions  | Data collection methods                       | Methodologies   | Sources   |
|--|---|---|---|
|  |   |   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Int'l NGOs</li> <li>▪ DPs</li> <li>▪ MoGCSP</li> </ul>   |
| <p><b>9. Which commitments to international norms and standards are being achieved and which are not? Are there areas where national priorities are inconsistent with international norms?</b></p> <p>9.1. Human rights, including gender equality and labour rights</p> <p>9.2. Climate change/DRR</p> <p>9.3. Protection of biodiversity/deforestation</p> <p>9.4. Transparency and accountability</p> | Desk review<br>Interviews with key informants | <p>Mapping and analysis of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ HRs Conventions Ratification Status and Acceptance of Ops</li> <li>▪ Ratification Status of main ILO conventions</li> <li>▪ Climate Change related int'l treaties</li> <li>▪ Hyogo framework for DRR</li> <li>▪ Conventions related to the protection of biodiversity (<i>UNCT to advise</i>)</li> <li>▪ UNCAC</li> </ul> <p>Triangulation of int'l commitments, norms and standard against stated national priorities</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ghana HRI (as retrieved from OHCHR database)</li> <li>▪ Hyogo framework for Action</li> <li>▪ UNFCCC and related treaties</li> <li>▪ GSGDA II</li> <li>▪ NCCP</li> <li>▪ Various National Policies</li> <li>▪ UNCT</li> <li>▪ DPs</li> <li>▪ Amnesty International</li> <li>▪ CHRAJ</li> <li>▪ National CC steering Committee?</li> <li>▪ IEA</li> <li>▪ Int'l NGOs</li> <li>▪ Environmentalist/HRs national NGOs</li> </ul>   |
| <p><b>10. What are the root causes and potential triggers for conflict, and what potential early warning signs may there be for such triggers?</b></p>   | Desk review<br>FGDs<br>IDIs                   | Review and triangulation of findings arising from secondary analyses and researches and interviews  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 2010 CCA</li> <li>▪ IDS paper "State courts and the regulation of land disputes in Ghana" –</li> <li>▪ IEA paper "Re-thinking The-Winner-Takes-All System"</li> <li>▪ Baseline report on the role of civil society in conflict prevention – NPC</li> <li>▪ Review of Political Party Membership Databases in Ghana</li> <li>▪ NPC Strategic Plan 2013-17</li> <li>▪ BTI – Ghana Report 2016</li> <li>▪ FES – Managing Elections-related violence for democratic stability in Ghana 2012</li> <li>▪ Others</li> </ul> |

| Key Questions/Sub-questions   | Data collection methods     | Methodologies   | Sources   |
|---|-----------------------------|---|---|
|   |                             |   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ UNCT</li> <li>▪ NPC</li> <li>▪ IEA</li> <li>▪ CEPA</li> <li>▪ CDD</li> <li>▪ IDs</li> <li>▪ Int'l NGOs</li> <li>▪ Relevant local NGOs (to be advised)</li> </ul>   |
| 11. What is the position of the country in regional and global arenas (including trade agreements and labor mobility)? What potential for partnerships do regional groups represent, in particular with respect to ECOWAS and south-south/triangular cooperation? | Desk Review<br>IDIs         | Triangulate information provided by key informants  | Reports by AU, ECOWAS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ UNCT</li> <li>▪ DPs</li> <li>▪ ECOWAS</li> <li>▪ CEPA</li> <li>▪ IEA</li> <li>▪ NDPC</li> <li>▪ MoF</li> </ul>   |
| 12. What are the mechanisms to share information, enhance participation and promote accountability that allow stakeholders, beneficiaries and partners to know if goals have been achieved and demand action if progress is not being made?                       | Desk review<br>IDIs<br>FGDs | Triangulate information provided by key informants  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ “Dealing With Winner-Takes-All Politics In Ghana: The Case Of National Development Planning” – IEA</li> <li>▪ Comparative Study on International Best Practices on Gender and Inclusive Policies in Political Parties - UNDP</li> <li>▪ UNCT</li> <li>▪ NDPC</li> <li>▪ Coalition of NGOs</li> <li>▪ Int'l NGOs</li> </ul> |
| 13. What are the potential risks in the political environment in Ghana, including issues concerning decentralization, corruption, and political institutions and processes?   | Desk review<br>IDIs         | Review and summary of existing reliable political analyses and of opinions gathered from key stakeholders | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ IEA – The Roots of Corruption</li> <li>▪ GoG Decentralization Strategy</li> <li>▪ IEA - “Re-thinking The-Winner-Takes-All System”</li> <li>▪ Position Paper UNDAF</li> </ul>   |

| Key Questions/Sub-questions  | Data collection methods     | Methodologies   | Sources   |
|--|-----------------------------|---|---|
|  |                             |   | Thematic Area 4 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ National Decentralization Policy Framework 2015-19</li> <li>▪ UNCT</li> <li>▪ WB</li> <li>▪ IMF</li> <li>▪ IFC</li> <li>▪ CHRAJ</li> <li>▪ NPC</li> <li>▪ DPs</li> <li>▪ Int'l NGOs</li> <li>▪ Local CSOs</li> <li>▪ All gov't MDAs</li> </ul> |
| 14. What are the implications of Ghana's lower middle-income status for development partnerships and UN means of action?   | FGDs<br>IDSs                | Analysis and triangulation of different perceptions and information received by relevant stakeholders   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ UNCT</li> <li>▪ DPs</li> <li>▪ MoF</li> </ul>  |
| 15. Where does the UN have a comparative advantage and capacity?<br>15.1. Are there UN areas of work where other development actors are better positioned to act?                | Desk Review<br>FGDs<br>IDIs | With UNCT - SWOT analysis with UNCT to define baseline capacities.<br>Based on the outcome of the SWOT analysis and with inputs derived from documents review and IDIs, design a matrix of individual and collective strengths against main national priorities and viz. other development partners | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Stratcomm - Internal and External Stakeholder Segmentation for the UN in Ghana</li> <li>▪ FGD with UNCT</li> <li>▪ All stakeholders interviewed</li> </ul>   |
| 16. What is the level of disaster prevention, preparedness and response in the country? Where are opportunities for improvement in terms of policies and institutional capacity? | Desk Review<br>IDIs         | Triangulate information provided by key informants  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ UNDAF Annual Report</li> <li>▪ Position paper UNDAF Theme 2</li> <li>▪ UNCT</li> <li>▪ MoI(NADMO)</li> <li>▪ MISTI</li> </ul>  |

### 5.3 Ghana's Status of ratification of main HRs and ILO Conventions

| Treaty Description  | Treaty Name | Signature Date | Ratification Date, Accession(a), Succession(d) Date/Status |
|---|-------------|----------------|--|
| Convention against Torture and Other Cruel Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment   | CAT         | 07 Sep 2000    | 07 Sep 2000  |
| Optional Protocol of the Convention against Torture   | CAT-OP      | 06 Nov 2006    | 23 Sep 2016  |
| International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights  | CCPR        | 07 Sep 2000    | 07 Sep 2000  |
| Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming to the abolition of the death penalty | CCPR-OP2-DP |                |  |
| Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance  | CED         | 06 Feb 2007    |  |
| Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women  | CEDAW       | 17 Jul 1980    | 02 Jan 1986  |
| International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination   | CERD        | 08 Sep 1966    | 08 Sep 1966  |
| International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights  | CESCR       | 07 Sep 2000    | 07 Sep 2000  |
| International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families                     | CMW         | 07 Sep 2000    | 07 Sep 2000  |
| Convention on the Rights of the Child   | CRC         | 29 Jan 1990    | 05 Feb 1990  |
| Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict                   | CRC-OP-AC   | 24 Sep 2003    | 09 Dec 2014  |
| Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children child prostitution and child pornography   | CRC-OP-SC   | 24 Sep 2003    |  |
| Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities   | CRPD        | 30 Mar 2007    | 31 Jul 2012  |

| Treaty Description   | Treaty Name | Signature Date | Ratification Date, Accession(a), Succession(d) Date/Status |
|--|-------------|----------------|--|
| Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87) |             | 02 Jun 1965    | In Force   |
| Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29)  |             | 20 May 1957    | In Force   |
| Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining  |             | 02 Jul 1959    | In Force   |
| Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100)  |             | 14 Mar 1968    | In Force   |
| Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105)                                    |             | 15 Dec 1958    | In Force   |
| Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111)                    |             | 04 Apr 1961    | In Force   |
| Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) <i>Minimum age specified: 15 years</i>            |             | 06 Jun 2011    | In Force   |
| Labour Inspection Convention, 1947 (No. 81)  |             | 02 Jul 1959    | In Force   |
| Tripartite Consultation (International Labour Standards) Convention, 1976 (No. 144)      |             | 06 Jun 2011    | In Force   |

## 5.4 Statistical Appendix

**Table 6 - Real Sector Growth Performance and Share of GDP (2013-2015)**

|   | Sector Growth Rate (%) |            |            | Sector Contribution to GDP (%) |             |             |
|---|------------------------|------------|------------|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
|   | 2013                   | 2014*      | 2015*      | 2013                           | 2014*       | 2015*       |
| <b>Agriculture</b>                              | <b>5.7</b>             | <b>4.6</b> | <b>2.4</b> | <b>22.4</b>                    | <b>21.5</b> | <b>20.3</b> |
| Crops   | 5.9                    | 5.7        | 2.0        | 17.4                           | 16.8        | 15.7        |
| Livestock                                       | 5.3                    | 5.3        | 5.3        | 1.4                            | 1.2         | 1.2         |
| Forestry and Logging                            | 4.6                    | 3.8        | 3.8        | 2.2                            | 2.3         | 2.3         |
| Fishing   | 5.7                    | -5.6       | 1.2        | 1.4                            | 1.2         | 1.1         |
| <b>Industry</b>                                 | <b>6.6</b>             | <b>0.8</b> | <b>1.2</b> | <b>27.8</b>                    | <b>26.6</b> | <b>25.3</b> |
| Mining and Quarrying                            | 11.6                   | 3.2        | -2.9       | 9.4                            | 8.0         | 6.3         |
| Manufacturing                                   | -0.5                   | -0.8       | 2.2        | 5.3                            | 4.9         | 4.8         |
| Electricity                                     | 16.3                   | 0.3        | -10.2      | 0.4                            | 0.4         | 0.4         |
| Water and Sewerage                              | -1.6                   | -1.1       | 21.5       | 0.6                            | 0.5         | 0.6         |
| Construction                                    | 8.6                    | 0.0        | 3.3        | 12.0                           | 12.7        | 13.2        |
| <b>Services</b>                                 | <b>10.0</b>            | <b>5.6</b> | <b>5.7</b> | <b>49.8</b>                    | <b>51.9</b> | <b>54.4</b> |
| Trade, Repair of Vehicles, Household Goods      | 14.5                   | 1.6        | 9.7        | 5.8                            | 5.6         | 6.4         |
| Hotels and Restaurants                          | 24.6                   | -1.2       | 1.5        | 5.8                            | 5.6         | 5.9         |
| Transport and Storage                           | -0.5                   | 0.3        | 3.0        | 11.2                           | 12.3        | 13.3        |
| Information and Communication                   | 14.5                   | 1.6        | 9.7        | 1.7                            | 2.3         | 2.4         |
| Financial and Insurance Activities              | 23.2                   | 22.9       | -1.4       | 6.5                            | 8.4         | 7.7         |
| Business, Real Estate and Other Services        | -17.5                  | -1.5       | 7.7        | 3.9                            | 3.6         | 4.0         |
| Public Administration, Defense, Social Security | 8.4                    | -4.7       | 9.7        | 5.9                            | 5.4         | 5.7         |
| Education                                       | 6.9                    | 7.1        | 7.9        | 3.6                            | 3.6         | 3.8         |
| Health and Social Work                          | 7.8                    | -1.7       | 15.5       | 1.1                            | 1.0         | 1.1         |
| Other Community, Social and Personal Service    | 36.5                   | -1.6       | -5.0       | 4.3                            | 4.1         | 3.9         |

Source: GSS

\* Revised, June 2016



**Table 7 - Distribution of population by Ethnicity and Region**

|              | All Regions | Western | Central | Greater Accra | Volta | Eastern | Ashanti | Brong Ahafo | Northern | Upper East | Upper West |
|--------------|-------------|---------|---------|---------------|-------|---------|---------|-------------|----------|------------|------------|
| Akan         | 47.5%       | 78.2%   | 81.7%   | 39.7%         | 2.8%  | 51.1%   | 74.2%   | 58.9%       | 3.1%     | 2.3%       | 2.3%       |
| Ga-Dangme    | 7.4%        | 3.1%    | 2.5%    | 27.4%         | 1.5%  | 17.9%   | 1.2%    | 1.3%        | 0.3%     | 0.1%       | 0.1%       |
| Ewe          | 13.9%       | 6.2%    | 6.2%    | 20.1%         | 73.8% | 18.9%   | 3.8%    | 3.7%        | 1.7%     | 0.3%       | 0.3%       |
| Guan         | 3.7%        | 0.8%    | 5.3%    | 1.9%          | 8.1%  | 5.3%    | 1.5%    | 4.1%        | 8.6%     | 0.3%       | 0.3%       |
| Gurma        | 5.7%        | 0.9%    | 0.9%    | 1.6%          | 11.3% | 1.6%    | 2.8%    | 6.9%        | 27.3%    | 4.7%       | 4.7%       |
| Mole-Dagbani | 16.6%       | 8.6%    | 1.7%    | 5.2%          | 0.5%  | 3.2%    | 11.3%   | 18.2%       | 52.7%    | 74.7%      | 74.7%      |
| Grusi        | 2.5%        | 0.8%    | 0.5%    | 1.3%          | 0.1%  | 0.8%    | 2.0%    | 3.9%        | 3.7%     | 8.6%       | 8.6%       |
| Mande        | 1.1%        | 0.8%    | 0.4%    | 0.7%          | 0.1%  | 0.3%    | 2.0%    | 1.8%        | 0.5%     | 5.6%       | 5.6%       |
| Others       | 1.4%        | 0.6%    | 0.8%    | 2.0%          | 1.8%  | 0.8%    | 1.1%    | 1.3%        | 2.1%     | 3.4%       | 3.4%       |

Source: Census 2010

**Table 8 Poverty incidence and Poverty gap by locality (%), 2005/06 - 2012/13**

| Locality                   | Poverty incidence | Contribution to total poverty | Poverty gap | Contribution to total poverty gap | Poverty incidence | Contribution to total poverty | Poverty gap | Contribution to total poverty gap |
|----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|
|                            | <b>2012/13</b>    |                               |             |                                   | <b>2005/06</b>    |                               |             |                                   |
| <b>Accra (GAMA)</b>        | 3.5               | 2.2                           | 0.9         | 1.8                               | 12                | 4.4                           | 3.4         | 3.7                               |
| <b>Urban Coastal</b>       | 9.9               | 2.1                           | 2.3         | 1.5                               | 6.4               | 1.2                           | 1.3         | 0.7                               |
| <b>Urban Forest</b>        | 10.1              | 9                             | 2.1         | 5.8                               | 8.7               | 4                             | 2.2         | 3                                 |
| <b>Urban Savannah</b>      | 26.4              | 8.6                           | 6.6         | 6.8                               | 30.1              | 5.1                           | 10.7        | 5.3                               |
| <b>Rural Coastal</b>       | 30.3              | 6.9                           | 8.7         | 6.3                               | 27.2              | 9.3                           | 6.7         | 6.7                               |
| <b>Rural Forest</b>        | 27.9              | 30.1                          | 7.9         | 26.7                              | 33.1              | 29.1                          | 8.4         | 21.4                              |
| <b>Rural Savannah</b>      | 55                | 40.8                          | 22          | 51.1                              | 64.2              | 46.9                          | 28          | 59.4                              |
| <b>Urban</b>               | 10.6              | 22                            | 2.5         | 15.9                              | 12.4              | 39                            | 3.7         | 33.3                              |
| <b>Rural</b>               | 37.9              | 78                            | 13.1        | 84.1                              | 43.7              | 136.9                         | 15.4        | 140.3                             |
| <b>All Ghana</b>           | 24.2              | 100                           | 7.8         | 100                               | 31.9              | 100                           | 11          | 100                               |
| <b>Source: GLSS6, 2014</b> |                   |                               |             |                                   |                   |                               |             |                                   |

Table 9 Extreme Poverty Incidence and Poverty Gap by locality (%), 2005/06-2012/13

| Locality              | Poverty incidence | Contri-bution to total poverty | Poverty gap | Contri-bution to total poverty gap | Poverty incidence | Contri-bution to total poverty | Poverty gap | Contri-bution to total poverty gap |
|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------------|
|                       | 2012/13           |                                |             |                                    | 2005/06           |                                |             |                                    |
| <b>Accra (GAMA)</b>   | 0.5               | 0.9                            | 0.1         | 0.5                                | 4.5               | 3.2                            | 1.1         | 2.5                                |
| <b>Urban Coastal</b>  | 2                 | 1.2                            | 0.4         | 0.9                                | 1.1               | 0.4                            | 0.1         | 0.1                                |
| <b>Urban Forest</b>   | 1.8               | 4.8                            | 0.2         | 2.1                                | 2.8               | 2.5                            | 0.8         | 2.3                                |
| <b>Urban Savannah</b> | 4.6               | 4.4                            | 1           | 3.3                                | 16.9              | 5.5                            | 5.1         | 5.5                                |
| <b>Rural Coastal</b>  | 9.4               | 6.2                            | 1.8         | 4.5                                | 9.6               | 6.4                            | 1.6         | 3.4                                |
| <b>Rural Forest</b>   | 7.8               | 24.2                           | 1.8         | 20.1                               | 12.6              | 21.4                           | 2.1         | 11.9                               |
| <b>Rural Savannah</b> | 27.3              | 58.3                           | 8.7         | 68.5                               | 42.9              | 60.6                           | 16          | 74.3                               |
| <b>Urban</b>          | 1.9               | 11.2                           | 0.3         | 6.9                                | 5.1               | 11.6                           | 1.4         | 10.4                               |
| <b>Rural</b>          | 15                | 88.8                           | 4.3         | 93.1                               | 23.4              | 88.4                           | 7.2         | 89.6                               |
| <b>All Ghana</b>      | 8.4               | 100                            | 2.3         | 100                                | 16.5              | 100                            | 5           | 100                                |

Source: GSS 2014a, GLSS6 Poverty Profile

Table 10 - School attendance rate by region, age and sex

| Age group            | 6-11 |        | 12-15 |        | 16-18 |        | 19-25 |        | 25 - |        |       |
|----------------------|------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|------|--------|-------|
| Region               | Male | Female | Male  | Female | Male  | Female | Male  | Female | Male | Female | Total |
| <b>Western</b>       | 96   | 95.2   | 98.6  | 96.9   | 98.2  | 94.7   | 94.6  | 88.2   | 91.6 | 83.3   | 87.4  |
| <b>Central</b>       | 97.1 | 95.7   | 96.9  | 96.6   | 93.9  | 97.8   | 95    | 90.9   | 90.8 | 77.5   | 83.6  |
| <b>Greater Accra</b> | 97.1 | 97     | 99.7  | 98.3   | 99.2  | 92.1   | 98.6  | 93.6   | 95.3 | 89     | 92    |
| <b>Volta</b>         | 87.8 | 85.8   | 94.9  | 96.9   | 92.9  | 89.6   | 88.6  | 81.1   | 82.4 | 72.2   | 77    |
| <b>Eastern</b>       | 96.8 | 95.4   | 98.8  | 98     | 99.1  | 98     | 95.1  | 90.1   | 91.1 | 82.5   | 86.6  |
| <b>Ashanti</b>       | 97.8 | 98.4   | 98    | 96.9   | 97    | 97.8   | 96    | 94.6   | 91.6 | 84.5   | 87.9  |
| <b>Brong Ahafo</b>   | 94.7 | 93.7   | 96.2  | 95.8   | 94.3  | 91.5   | 90.2  | 83.1   | 83.5 | 74.8   | 78.9  |
| <b>Northern</b>      | 77.6 | 73.4   | 74.6  | 73.1   | 78    | 65.4   | 68.8  | 43     | 58.6 | 42.6   | 50.4  |
| <b>Upper East</b>    | 92.1 | 96     | 93.1  | 90.4   | 91.9  | 92.3   | 85.4  | 71.5   | 69.6 | 57.6   | 63.4  |
| <b>Upper West</b>    | 87.3 | 89.6   | 88.9  | 93.2   | 90.3  | 93.1   | 83.2  | 73.1   | 70   | 57.3   | 63.6  |
| <b>Total</b>         | 93.3 | 92.6   | 95.1  | 94.7   | 94.2  | 92.1   | 91.4  | 84.1   | 85.7 | 76.3   | 80.8  |

Source: GSS 2014b, GLSS 6 main report

**Table 11 - Distribution of population by School Attainment and sex %**

|                                      | Male | Female | Total |
|--------------------------------------|------|--------|-------|
| <b>Never been to school</b>          | 19.7 | 14.6   | 24.3  |
| <b>Less than MSLC/BECE*</b>          | 44.6 | 44.5   | 44.7  |
| <b>MSLC/BECE/Vocational</b>          | 20.9 | 22.8   | 19.3  |
| <b>Secondary/SSS/SHS and Higher*</b> | 14.7 | 18     | 11.7  |
| <b>Total</b>                         | 100  | 100    | 100   |

Source: GSS 2014b, GLSS 6 Main Report

\* Middle School Leaving Certificate (MSLC) or Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE);  
Secondary/Senior Secondary School (SSS) or Senior High School (SHS)

**Table 12 - Children's Nutritional Status by background characteristics**

| Region                    | Nutritional Status |             |         |
|---------------------------|--------------------|-------------|---------|
|                           | Stunting           | Underweight | Wasting |
| Western                   | 17.7               | 10.6        | 3.9     |
| Central                   | 22                 | 13.9        | 7.7     |
| Accra                     | 10.4               | 8.7         | 3.7     |
| Eastern                   | 17                 | 7.9         | 3.2     |
| Volta                     | 19.3               | 10.5        | 2.5     |
| Ashanti                   | 16.1               | 9.4         | 3.5     |
| Brong Ahafo               | 17.2               | 5.9         | 4.5     |
| Northern                  | 33.1               | 20          | 6.3     |
| Upper East                | 14.4               | 10.8        | 9.4     |
| Upper West                | 22.2               | 13.5        | 4.4     |
| <b>Area</b>               |                    |             |         |
| Rural                     | 22.3               | 12.9        | 5.6     |
| Urban                     | 14.9               | 9.3         | 3.7     |
| National                  | 18.8               | 11          | 4.7     |
| <b>Sex of Child</b>       |                    |             |         |
| Male                      | 20.4               | 10.6        | 4.3     |
| Female                    | 17                 | 11.6        | 5.1     |
| <b>Mother's Education</b> |                    |             |         |
| No education              | 25.6               | 14.2        | 5.2     |
| Primary                   | 19.8               | 11.6        | 3.8     |
| Middle/JHS                | 16.1               | 9.7         | 4.5     |
| Secondary+                | 3.6                | 4.6         | 5       |

| Region | Nutritional Status |             |         |
|--------|--------------------|-------------|---------|
|        | Stunting           | Underweight | Wasting |
| Wealth |                    |             |         |
| Q1     | 24.8               | 15.7        | 6.2     |
| Q2     | 24.9               | 13.1        | 3.7     |
| Q3     | 18.5               | 7.2         | 2.3     |
| Q4     | 14                 | 11.5        | 6.8     |
| Q5     | 8.7                | 6.5         | 4.4     |

Source: Ghana MDGs Report 2015

**Table 13 - Summary of estimated Costs of Child Undernutrition**

|  | Episodes  | Cost in millions of US\$ | Percentage of GDP |
|--|-----------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| <b>Health Costs</b>                        |           |                          |                   |
| LBW and Underweight                        | 1,092,424 | 183.5                    |                   |
| Increased Morbidity                        | 236,256   | 15.8                     |                   |
| <b>Total for Health</b>                    | 1,328,680 | 199                      | 0.5%              |
| <b>Education Cost</b>                      |           |                          |                   |
| Increased Repetition - Primary             | 11,142    | 4.5                      |                   |
| Increased Repetition - Secondary           | 6,599     | 5.5                      |                   |
| Increased Repetition - Senior Secondary    | 1,979     | 2.9                      |                   |
| <b>Total for Education</b>                 | 19,720    | 12.9                     | 0.03%             |
| <b>Productivity Costs</b>                  |           |                          |                   |
| Lower Productivity - Non-Manual Activities | 2,672,591 | 349.8                    |                   |
| Lower Productivity - Manual Activities     | 3,384,680 | 177.6                    |                   |
| Lower Productivity - Mortality             | 71,711    | 1,848.7                  |                   |
| <b>Total for Productivity</b>              | 6,128,983 | 2,376                    | 5.8%              |
| <b>TOTAL COSTS</b>                         | ...       | <b>2,588</b>             | <b>6.4%</b>       |

Source: NDPC 2016, The Cost of Hunger

**Table 14 – Early childhood mortality by socio-economic characteristics for the 10-year period preceding the surveys, 2008 & 2014**

|                               | 2008                      |                     |                               |                    |         | 2014                      |                     |                               |                    |         |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|---------|---------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|---------|
|                               | Neo<br>natal<br>mortality | Infant<br>mortality | Post<br>neonatal<br>mortality | Child<br>mortality | Under-5 | Neo<br>natal<br>mortality | Infant<br>mortality | Post<br>neonatal<br>mortality | Child<br>mortality | Under-5 |
| <b>Residence</b>              |                           |                     |                               |                    |         |                           |                     |                               |                    |         |
| Urban                         | 30                        | 19                  | 49                            | 27                 | 75      | 33                        | 16                  | 49                            | 16                 | 64      |
| Rural                         | 34                        | 23                  | 56                            | 36                 | 90      | 29                        | 17                  | 46                            | 30                 | 75      |
| <b>Region</b>                 |                           |                     |                               |                    |         |                           |                     |                               |                    |         |
| Western                       | 40                        | 11                  | 51                            | *14                | *65     | 28                        | 12                  | 40                            | 16                 | 56      |
| Central                       | *47                       | *26                 | *73                           | *38                | *108    | 36                        | 12                  | 48                            | 22                 | 69      |
| Greater Accra                 | 21                        | *15                 | *36                           | *14                | *50     | 25                        | 12                  | 37                            | 11                 | 47      |
| Volta                         | 26                        | *11                 | *37                           | *13                | *50     | 30                        | 12                  | 42                            | 20                 | 61      |
| Eastern                       | 29                        | *25                 | *53                           | *30                | *81     | 30                        | 13                  | 43                            | 26                 | 68      |
| Ashanti                       | 35                        | 19                  | 54                            | 28                 | 80      | 42                        | 22                  | 63                            | 17                 | 80      |
| Brong Ahafo                   | 27                        | *10                 | *37                           | *41                | *76     | 27                        | 10                  | 38                            | 20                 | 57      |
| Northern                      | 35                        | 35                  | 70                            | 72                 | 137     | 24                        | 29                  | 53                            | 61                 | 111     |
| Upper East                    | *17                       | *30                 | *46                           | *33                | *78     | *24                       | *22                 | *46                           | *27                | *72     |
| Upper West                    | 45                        | 52                  | 97                            | *50                | *142    | *37                       | *27                 | *64                           | *29                | *92     |
| <b>Mother's<br/>education</b> |                           |                     |                               |                    |         |                           |                     |                               |                    |         |
| No Education                  | 38                        | 23                  | 61                            | 44                 | 102     | 30                        | 23                  | 53                            | 41                 | 92      |
| Primary                       | 35                        | 20                  | 55                            | 35                 | 88      | 35                        | 16                  | 51                            | 23                 | 72      |
| Middle/JSS/JHS                | 23                        | 23                  | 46                            | 23                 | 68      | 28                        | 14                  | 42                            | 13                 | 54      |
| Secondary+                    | *38                       | *11                 | *49                           | *15                | 64      | 36                        | 9                   | 45                            | 11                 | 55      |
| <b>Wealth<br/>quintile</b>    |                           |                     |                               |                    |         |                           |                     |                               |                    |         |
| Lowest                        | 31                        | 28                  | 59                            | 47                 | 103     | 32                        | 22                  | 55                            | 39                 | 92      |
| Second                        | 27                        | 18                  | 45                            | 35                 | 79      | 26                        | 19                  | 44                            | 30                 | 73      |
| Middle                        | 44                        | 26                  | 70                            | 34                 | 102     | 26                        | 13                  | 39                            | 22                 | 61      |
| Fourth                        | 31                        | 14                  | 45                            | 25                 | 68      | 31                        | 16                  | 47                            | 8                  | 55      |
| Highest                       | 31                        | 16                  | 46                            | 14                 | 60      | 40                        | 11                  | 51                            | 13                 | 64      |

Source: GDHS 2008, 2014

Figures preceded by an asterisk are based on 250-499 unweighted exposed persons.

## 5.5 Sustainable Development Goals and Targets



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| <b>1.1</b> By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day   |
| <b>1.2</b> By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions  |
| <b>1.3</b> Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable  |
| <b>1.4</b> By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance |
| <b>1.5</b> By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters  |
| <b>1.a</b> Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions             |
| <b>1.b</b> Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions  |



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| <b>2.1</b> By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round  |
| <b>2.2</b> By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons  |
| <b>2.3</b> By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment   |
| <b>2.4</b> By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality   |
| <b>2.5</b> By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed |
| <b>2.a</b> Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries   |
| <b>2.b</b> Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round   |



**2.c** Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility

**3.1** By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births

**3.2** By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births

**3.3** By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases

**3.4** By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being

**3.5** Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol

**3.6** By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents

**3.7** By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes

**3.8** Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all

**3.9** By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination

**3.a** Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate

**3.b** Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all

**3.c** Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States

**3.d** Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks



**4.1** By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes

**4.2** By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education

**4.3** By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university



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| <b>4.4</b> By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship  |
| <b>4.5</b> By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations   |
| <b>4.6</b> By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy  |
| <b>4.7</b> By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development        |
| <b>4.a</b> Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all   |
| <b>4.b</b> By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries |
| <b>4.c</b> By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States   |



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| <b>5.1</b> End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere   |
| <b>5.2</b> Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation  |
| <b>5.3</b> Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation  |
| <b>5.4</b> Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate   |
| <b>5.5</b> Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life   |
| <b>5.6</b> Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences |
| <b>5.a</b> Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws  |
| <b>5.b</b> Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women   |
| <b>5.c</b> Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels  |



**6.1** By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all

**6.2** By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations

**6.3** By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally

**6.4** By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity

**6.5** By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate

**6.6** By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes

**6.a** By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies

**6.b** Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management



**7.1** By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services

**7.2** By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix

**7.3** By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency

**7.a** By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology

**7.b** By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States, and land-locked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support



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| <b>8.1</b>  | Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries  |
| <b>8.2</b>  | Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors   |
| <b>8.3</b>  | Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services                              |
| <b>8.4</b>  | Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, with developed countries taking the lead |
| <b>8.5</b>  | By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value   |
| <b>8.6</b>  | By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training   |
| <b>8.7</b>  | Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms                           |
| <b>8.8</b>  | Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment  |
| <b>8.9</b>  | By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products  |
| <b>8.10</b> | Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all   |
| <b>8.a</b>  | Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries  |
| <b>8.b</b>  | By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization   |



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|------------|---|
| <b>9.1</b> | Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all   |
| <b>9.2</b> | Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries   |
| <b>9.3</b> | Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets   |
| <b>9.4</b> | By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities |
| <b>9.5</b> | Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in  |

particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending

**9.a** Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States

**9.b** Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities

**9.c** Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020



**10.1** By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average

**10.2** By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status

**10.3** Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard

**10.4** Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality

**10.5** Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations

**10.6** Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions

**10.7** Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies

**10.a** Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements

**10.b** Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes

**10.c** By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent



**11.1** By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums

**11.2** By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in

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| vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons  |
| <b>11.3</b> By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries   |
| <b>11.4</b> Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage  |
| <b>11.5</b> By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations   |
| <b>11.6</b> By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management   |
| <b>11.7</b> By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities  |
| <b>11.a</b> Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, per-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning   |
| <b>11.b</b> By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels |
| <b>11.c</b> Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials   |



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| <b>12.1</b> Implement the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries  |
| <b>12.2</b> By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources  |
| <b>12.3</b> By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses  |
| <b>12.4</b> By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment |
| <b>12.5</b> By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse   |
| <b>12.6</b> Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle  |
| <b>12.7</b> Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities  |
| <b>12.8</b> By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature  |
| <b>12.a</b> Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production  |

**12.b** Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

**12.c** Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities



**13.1** Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

**13.2** Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

**13.3** Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning

**13.a** Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible

**13.b** Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities

\* Acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change.



**14.1** By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution

**14.2** By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans

**14.3** Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels

**14.4** By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics

**14.5** By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information

**14.6** By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation

**14.7** By 2030, increase the economic benefits to Small Island developing States and least developed

countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism

**14.a** Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries

**14.b** Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets

**14.c** Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in UNCLOS, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of The Future We Want



**15.1** By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements

**15.2** By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally

**15.3** By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world

**15.4** By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development

**15.5** Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species

**15.6** Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed

**15.7** Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products

**15.8** By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species

**15.9** By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts

**15.a** Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems

**15.b** Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation

**15.c** Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities



**16.1** Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

|              |  |
|--------------|--|
| <b>16.2</b>  | End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children   |
| <b>16.3</b>  | Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all  |
| <b>16.4</b>  | By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime  |
| <b>16.5</b>  | Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms   |
| <b>16.6</b>  | Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels  |
| <b>16.7</b>  | Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels   |
| <b>16.8</b>  | Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance  |
| <b>16.9</b>  | By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration  |
| <b>16.10</b> | Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements   |
| <b>16.a</b>  | Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime |
| <b>16.b</b>  | Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development   |



|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| <b>17.1</b>              | Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection  |
| <b>17.2</b>              | Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of ODA/GNI to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries |
| <b>17.3</b>              | Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources   |
| <b>17.4</b>              | Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress   |
| <b>17.5</b>              | Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries   |
| <b>Technology</b>        |  |
| <b>17.6</b>              | Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism  |
| <b>17.7</b>              | Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed   |
| <b>17.8</b>              | Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology  |
| <b>Capacity-Building</b> |  |
| <b>17.9</b>              | Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing  |



|  |
|--|
| countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation  |
| <b>Trade</b>   |
| <b>17.10</b> Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda   |
| <b>17.11</b> Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020  |
| <b>Systemic issues</b>   |
| <i>Policy and Institutional coherence</i>  |
| <b>17.13</b> Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence  |
| <b>17.14</b> Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development  |
| <b>17.15</b> Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development  |
| <i>Multi-stakeholder partnerships</i>  |
| <b>17.16</b> Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries   |
| <b>17.17</b> Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships   |
| <i>Data, monitoring and accountability</i>   |
| <b>17.18</b> By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts |
| <b>17.19</b> By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries   |

## 5.6 African Union 2063 Agenda – Aspirations and Goals

| Aspirations   | Goals  | Priority Areas  |
|---|--|---|
| <b>A prosperous Africa, based on inclusive growth and sustainable development</b> | A high standard of living, quality of life and wellbeing for all citizens                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Incomes, jobs and decent work</li> <li>• Poverty, inequality and hunger</li> <li>• Social security and protection, including persons with disabilities</li> <li>• Modern, affordable and livable habitats and quality basic services</li> </ul>  |
|   | Well educated citizens and skills revolution underpinned by science, technology and innovation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Education and STI driven skills revolution</li> </ul>  |
|   | Healthy and well-nourished citizens  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health and nutrition</li> </ul>  |
|   | Transformed economies  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustainable and inclusive economic growth</li> <li>• STI driven manufacturing, industrialization and value addition</li> <li>• Economic diversification and resilience</li> <li>• Tourism/Hospitality</li> </ul>   |
|   | Modern agriculture for increased productivity and production                                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agricultural productivity and production</li> </ul>  |
|   | Blue/ocean economy for accelerated economic growth   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Marine resources and energy</li> <li>• Port operations and marine transport</li> </ul>   |
|   | Environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustainable natural resource management</li> <li>• Biodiversity conservation, genetic resources and ecosystems</li> <li>• Sustainable consumption and production patterns</li> <li>• Water security</li> <li>• Climate resilience and natural disasters preparedness and prevention</li> <li>• Renewable energy</li> </ul> |
| <b>An integrated continent, politically united, based</b>                         | A United Africa (Federal or Confederate)   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Frameworks and institutions for a United Africa</li> </ul>   |

| Aspirations   | Goals  | Priority Areas   |
|---|--|--|
| <b>on the ideals of Pan Africanism and the vision of Africa's Renaissance</b>   | Continental financial and monetary institutions established and functional                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Financial and monetary institutions</li> </ul>  |
|   | World class infrastructure criss - crosses Africa  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Communications and Infrastructure connectivity</li> </ul>   |
| <b>An Africa of good governance, democracy, respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law</b>   | Democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and rule of law entrenched | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Democracy and good governance</li> <li>Human rights, justice and rule of law</li> </ul>   |
|   | Capable institutions and transformative leadership in place  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Institutions and leadership</li> <li>Participatory development and local governance</li> </ul>  |
| <b>A peaceful and secure Africa</b>   | Peace, security and stability is preserved   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintenance and preservation of peace and security</li> </ul>   |
|   | A stable and peaceful Africa   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Institutional structure for AU instruments on peace and security</li> <li>Defence, security and peace</li> </ul>  |
|   | A fully functional and operational APSA  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fully operational and functional APSA all pillars</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Africa with a strong cultural identity, common heritage, values and ethics</b><br><b>An Africa whose development is people-driven, relying on the potential offered by African people, especially its women and youth, and caring for children</b> | African cultural renaissance is pre-eminent  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Values and ideals of Pan Africanism</li> <li>Cultural values and African values and Renaissance</li> <li>Cultural heritage, creative arts and businesses</li> </ul> |
|   | Full gender equality in all spheres of life  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Women and girls empowerment</li> <li>Violence and discrimination against women and girls</li> </ul>   |
|   | Engaged and empowered youth and children   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Youth empowerment and children's rights</li> </ul>  |
|   | Africa as a major partner in global affairs and peaceful co-existence                                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Africa's place in global affairs</li> <li>Partnerships</li> </ul>   |
| <b>An Africa as a strong, united and influential global player and partner</b>  | Africa takes full responsibility for financing her development   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>African capital markets</li> <li>Fiscal systems and public sector revenue</li> <li>Development assistance</li> </ul>  |

Source: The African Union Commission (2015)

## 5.7 Status of SDGs indicators monitoring in Ghana

| SDGs          | Indicators Already Produced by GSS   |
|---------------|--|
| <b>Goal 1</b> | 1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age<br>1.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)  |
| <b>Goal 2</b> | 2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment<br>2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age<br>2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)   |
| <b>Goal 3</b> | 3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio<br>3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel<br>3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate<br>3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate<br>3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations<br>3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 1,000 population<br>3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population<br>3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries<br>3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods<br>3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group<br>3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution<br>3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness  |
| <b>Goal 4</b> | 4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex<br>4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated<br>4.6.1 Percentage of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex<br>4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions) |
| <b>Goal 5</b> | 5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age<br>5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence<br>5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18  |

| SDGs           | Indicators Already Produced by GSS   |
|----------------|--|
|                | 5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age  |
| <b>Goal 6</b>  | 6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services<br>6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water<br>6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)<br>6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation- related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan   |
| <b>Goal 7</b>  | 7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity<br>7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology<br>7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption<br>7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP  |
| <b>Goal 8</b>  | 8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita<br>8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities<br>8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training<br>8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age  |
| <b>Goal 9</b>  | 9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita<br>9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment<br>9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high- tech industry value added in total value added<br>9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology  |
| <b>Goal 10</b> | Nil  |
| <b>Goal 11</b> | 11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM <sub>2.5</sub> and PM <sub>10</sub> ) in cities (population weighted)  |
| <b>Goal 12</b> | Nil  |
| <b>Goal 13</b> | 13.1.1 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies<br>13.1.2 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people  |
| <b>Goal 14</b> |  |
| <b>Goal 15</b> | 15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area<br>15.5.1 Red List Index<br>15.c.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked  |
| <b>Goal 16</b> | 16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live<br>16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms<br>16.3.2 Unsensitized detainees as a proportion of overall prison population<br>16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months<br>16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by |

| SDGs           | Indicators Already Produced by GSS   |
|----------------|--|
|                | sector (or by budget codes or similar)<br>16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age<br>16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles  |
| <b>Goal 17</b> | 17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source<br>17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes<br>17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services<br>17.6.2 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed<br>17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet<br>17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries<br>17.11.1 Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports<br>17.12.1 Average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States<br>17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding |



## 5.9 Summary Outcomes of the UNCT SWOT Analysis exercise

The stated objectives of the exercise were:

- Map out and analyse internal and external environment
- Agree on the main STRENGTHS & WEAKNESSES of the UN System in Ghana (viz the current context and for the achievement of the SDGs)
- Agree on the main OPPORTUNITIES & THREATS the external environment will pose to the UN in the next 5 years

The exercise was carried out as follows:

- 4 groups (S W O T) were formed to hold discussions for 45 minutes and make a 5 minute presentation in plenary using flip charts.
- Discussion clarified some points and added a few additional issues
- UNCT members then reviewed flip charts and ‘voted’ for their top 3 issues on each S W O T flipchart

The outcomes of this prioritisation exercise is summarised in the table below. Issues are listed in order of ‘votes’ received by the UNCT members.

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>STRENGTHS</b><br>TECHNICAL CAPACITIES IN KEY AREAS: HEALTH, SOCIAL PROTECTION, GOVERNANCE, HOUSING, WASH<br>BROAD THEMATIC AND GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE<br>ADVOCACY CAPACITY<br>NEUTRALITY<br>“BROKER” ROLE BETWEEN DPS AND GOVERNMENT  | <b>WEAKNESSES</b><br>JOINT PROGRAMMES BUT NOT REAL JOINT PROGRAMMING/POOR JOINT PLANNING/LACK OF SYNERGIES<br>THE Nkonsonkonson <sup>46</sup> SPIRIT IS ‘DEAD’<br>LIMITED DISSEMINATION OF THE UNDAF TO UN STAFF<br>SKILLS SET TO SUPPORT GHANA AS A LMIC (SHIFTING FROM SERVICE DELIVERY TO POLICY)<br>COLLECTIVE RESOURCE MOBILIZATION STRATEGY (LACK THEREOF)<br>TOO MANY OUTCOME GROUPS (HEAVY COORDINATION MECHANISMS)<br>NOT A DAO IN PRACTICE: UNDAF PRIORITIES, OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS NOT TRANSLATED INTO INDIVIDUAL AGENCIES’<br>ABSENCE OF KEY RELEVANT AGENCIES (E.G. UN WOMEN, OHCHR)<br>HIGH TRANSACTION COST TO WORK WITH THE UN |
| <b>OPPORTUNITIES</b><br>PRIVATE SECTOR INTEREST IN INVESTING IN GHANA (TO BE LEVERAGED FOR DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIPS)<br>TIME TO RETHINK THE ROLE OF THE UN AND BRING IN INNOVATION<br>STABLE POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT<br>SIGNIFICANT LEVELS OF SKILLED HUMAN RESOURCES, THINK TANKS, NGOS ETC. IN THE COUNTRY<br>POLITICAL WILLINGNESS TO WORK WITH THE UN<br>POTENTIAL FOR STRATEGIC ALLIANCES TO ADDRESS | <b>THREATS</b><br>GAP BETWEEN POLICY AND PRACTICE DUE TO LACK OF POLITICAL COMMITMENT AND RESOURCES “MISSING MIDDLE” IN GOV’T FOR POLICY IMPLEMENTATION<br>DPS REDUCING RESOURCES DUE TO GLOBAL RECESSION AND NEW PRIORITIES, LMIC STATUS<br>SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS: MACRO-ECONOMIC SITUATION WHICH AFFECTS SUSTAINABILITY<br>PERCEPTION OF BILATERAL DONORS IN TERMS OF UN RESULTS DELIVERY IMPACTING NEGATIVELY ON RESOURCE   |

<sup>46</sup> This is the slogan adopted by the UN in Ghana to define the Delivering as One approach. It means ““In Unity lies Strength”.



|   |  |
|---|--|
| MARGINALISATION AND DISADVANTAGED AREAS<br>DPS INTEREST IN SUPPORTING JOB CREATION TO TACKLE<br>OUTBOUND MIGRATION ISSUES | MOBILIZATION<br>GROWTH OF INTERNATIONAL NGOS |
|---|--|

## 5.10 UN National Stakeholders Map Across UNDAF Thematic Areas

| Stakeholder   | UN Thematic Area  |
|---|---|
| Government of Ghana                                   |   |
| NDPC  | Human development, productive capacity for planning, policy-making, implementation  |
| GSS   | Statistical capacity to monitor SDGs and inform policy-making   |
| Ministry of Education                                 | Human development, productive capacity for social services  |
| Ghana Education Service                               | Human development, productive capacity for social services  |
| Ministry of Health                                    | Maternal and children health/nutrition, HIV   |
| Ghana Health Service                                  | Food security and nutrition   |
| National Peace Council                                | Transparent and accountable governance  |
| MoGCSP  | Human development, productive capacity for social services  |
| MESTI   | Climate change  |
| Ministry of Finance                                   | Human development, productive capacity for social services, macro-economic situation; Statistical capacity to monitor SDGs and inform policy making |
| Min of Foreign Affairs                                | Transparent and accountable governance  |
| Ministry of Trade and Industries (MOTI)               | Human development, productive capacity for social services  |
| MOI including NADMO                                   | Disaster management, peace architecture, refugees   |
| MLGRD   | Decentralization  |
| Local Government Service                              | Decentralization  |
| Ministry of Food and Agriculture                      | Food security and nutrition   |
| Ministry of Energy                                    | Sustainable environment, energy and human settlements   |
| Environmental Protection Agency                       | Sustainable environment, energy and human settlements   |
| Ministry of Water Resources, Works and Housing        | Sustainable environment, energy and human settlements   |
| Department of Rural Housing                           | Sustainable environment, energy and human settlements   |
| Independent Agencies                                  |   |
| Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice | Transparent and accountable governance  |
| National Commission for Civic Education               | Transparent and accountable governance  |
| Institute of Statistical Social and Economic          | Human development, productive capacity for social   |

| Stakeholder   | UN Thematic Area                       |
|---|--|
| Research (ISSER), University of Ghana   | services                               |
| Ghana Employers Association   | Economy                                |
| Trades Union Congress   | Economy                                |
| Association of Ghana Industries   | Economy                                |
| Ghana Chamber of Commerce and Industries  | Economy                                |
| National CSO and Think Tank   |  |
| <b>Coalition of NGOs</b> Ghana Association of Private Volunteer Organizations in Development (status to be checked) |  |
| CEPA  | Economy                                |
| CDD   | Transparent and accountable governance |
| IEA   | Economy                                |
| IDEG  | Transparent and accountable governance |
| IMANI   | Economy                                |
| NETRIGHT  | Women's rights                         |
| Ghana Transparency Initiative   | Transparent and accountable governance |
| ISODEC  | Human rights                           |
| Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative  | Human rights                           |

### 5.11 Development Partners Map Across SDGs

| Sustainable Development Goal  | Number of Projects Pursuing the Goal | Number of DPs Pursuing the Goal | DPs Pursuing the Goal  |
|---|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere  | 23                                   | 11                              | CA, DK, FR, KR, CH, UK, AfDB, EU, FAO, UNCDF, UNICEF             |
| 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture         | 56                                   | 14                              | CA, FR, DE, JP, KR, CH, UK, US, AfDB, FAO, UNICEF, UNDP, WB, WFP |
| 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages                                      | 51                                   | 12                              | CA, DE, JP, NL, KR, UK, US, IOM, UNICEF, WB, WFP, WHO            |
| 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all | 27                                   | 13                              | FR, DE, JP, KR, CH, UK, US, AfDB, EU, UNICEF, UNHCR, WB, WFP     |
| 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls  | 13                                   | 10                              | CA, FR, KR, CH, UK, EU, UNCDF, UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP                |
| 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all                       | 24                                   | 8                               | CA, NL, US, AfDB, UNICEF, UNDP, UN Habitat, WB                   |
| 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and   | 19                                   | 9                               | FR, DE, JP, KR, CH, US, AfDB, UNDP, WB                           |

| Sustainable Development Goal   | Number of Projects Pursuing the Goal | Number of DPs Pursuing the Goal | DPs Pursuing the Goal  |
|--|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| modern energy for all  |                                      |                                 |  |
| 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all  | 63                                   | 15                              | CA, DK, FR, DE, JP, NL, CH, UK, US, AfDB, EU, ILO, UNICEF, UNDP, WB                        |
| 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation   | 40                                   | 9                               | DK, FR, DE, NL, CH, UK, US, AfDB, EU   |
| 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries   | 20                                   | 6                               | FR, CH, EU, IOM, UNICEF, UNHCR   |
| 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable   | 16                                   | 10                              | CA, FR, DE, JP, NL, CH, UK, AfDB, UNHabitat, WB  |
| 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns   | 18                                   | 6                               | DE, NL, NO, CH, US, UNDP   |
| 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts  | 8                                    | 7                               | FR, DE, CH, EU, UNCDF, UNDP, WFP   |
| 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development   | 5                                    | 5                               | JP, NO, UK, US, EU   |
| 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss | 7                                    | 4                               | DE, AfDB, EU, UNDP   |
| 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels            | 64                                   | 15                              | CA, DK, FR, DE, NL, NO, CH, UK, US, AfDB, EU, IOM, UNICEF, UNHCR, WB (UNDP <sup>47</sup> ) |
| 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Finance   | 26                                   | 10                              | FR, DE, NL, NO, CH, AfDB, EU, UNDP, WB, WFP  |

<sup>47</sup> While UNDP was not reported under this goal in the GIZ report, we believe this is an oversight as there are clear programmatic interventions of this agency in this area.

Source: GIZ: “Overview of Indicative ODA to Ghana 2017-2021”, July 2016