



UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK
2012-2016

UN Country Team Ghana

April 2011

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List of Abbreviations

AFD	Agence Française de Développement
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
APRM	African Peer Review Mechanism
ART	Anti-Retroviral Therapy
ARV	Anti-Retroviral
ASRH	Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health
BCC	Behavior Change Communication
BCPR	Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery
BMI	Body Mass Index
CADRI	Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative
CAP	Community Action Plan
CDD	Centre for Democratic Development
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CEDEP	Centre for Development of People
CEPHERG	Centre for Popular Education and Human Rights in Ghana
CFS	Child Friendly School
CFSVA	Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment
CG	Consultative Group
CHAG	Christian Health Association of Ghana
CHRAJ	Commission for Human Rights and Administrative Justice
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
COTVET	Council for Technical and Vocational Education and Training
CPAP	Common Programme Action Plan
CRIS	Country Response Information System (HIV/AIDS)

CSO	Civil Society Organization
CTM	Cash Transfer Mechanism
CWSA	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
DAs	District Assemblies
DACF	District Assembly Common Fund
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DaO	Delivering as One
DDF	District Development Fund
DfID	Department for International Development (UK)
DHDR	District Human Development Report
DHIMS	District Health Information Management System
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DOVVSU	Domestic Violence and Victim Support Unit
DP	Development Partner
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DSW	Department of Social Welfare
ECCD	Early Childhood Care and Development
EHSD	Environmental Health and Sanitation Directorate
EMIS	Education Management Information System
EOCO	Economic and Organized Crime Office
EmONC	Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ESP	Education Strategy Plan
EU	European Union
EW	Early Warning

EWS	Early Warning System
ExCom	Executive Committee
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FBO	Farmer Based Organisation
FDB	Food and Drugs Board
FSNM	Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring
`FSNMS	Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System
GACC	Ghana Anti Corruption Campaign
GAP	Good Agricultural Practices
GAP-SP	Ghana Aid Policy – Strategy Paper
GCLMS	Ghana Child Labour Monitoring System
GDHS	Ghana Demographic Health Survey
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GES	Ghana Education Service
GHS	Ghana Health Service
GII	Ghana Initiative Integrity
GIMPA	Ghana Institute of Management and Public Administration
GIS	Ghana Immigration Service
GLAAS	Global Annual Assessment of Sanitation
GLSS	Ghana Living Standards Survey
GMET	Ghana Meteorological Agency
GoG	Government of Ghana
GSFP	Ghana School Feeding Program
GSGDA	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service

GTZ	German Technical Cooperation
HDI	Human Development Index
HIV	Human Immune Deficiency
HRBA	Human Rights Based Approach
HWWS	Hand Washing With Soap
IBBS	Integrated Biological and Behaviour Survey
ICC	Inter-agency Coordinating Committee
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDEG	Institute for Democratic Governance
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
ILGS	Institute of Local Government Studies
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMEP	Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Plan
IMIS	Integrated Management Information System
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
IPC	Interpersonal Communication
IPG	Inter-agency Programme Group
ISSER	Institute for Statistical, Social and Economic Research
ICYF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
JFFLS	Junior Farmer Field and Life Schools
JHS	Junior High School
JMP	Joint Monitoring Programme
JP	Joint Programme
JUTA	Joint UN Team on HIV/AIDS

KNUST	Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty
LED	Local Economic Development
LGS	Local Government Service
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAF	MDG Acceleration Framework
MARPs	Most-At-Risk-Persons
MDA	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MEST	Ministry of Energy, Science and Technology
MESW	Ministry of Employment and Social Welfare
MIC	Middle Income Country
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MIS	Management Information System
MLGRD	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MMDA	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MMRWH	Ministry of Water Resources, Works and Housing
MNCH	Maternal, Neonatal and Child Health
MoCC	Ministry of Chieftaincy and Culture
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MOFEP	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
MoH	Ministry of Health
Moi	Ministry of Information
MOLG&RD	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development

MoT	Ministry of Tourism
MoTI	Ministry of Trade and Industry
MOWAC	Ministry of Women and Children's Affairs
MTCT	Mother-To-Child-Transmission
MVP	Millennium Village Project
NACP	National AIDS Control Programme
NADMO	National Disaster Management Organisation
NAMAs	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions
NAP	National Association of Persons Living with HIV
NCCC	National Climate Change Committee
NDHS	National Demographic and Health Survey
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NEA	National Educational Assessment
NFED	Non-Formal Education Division
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
NPA	National Plan of Action
NPC	National Peace Council (as used in Outcome 10)
NPC	National Population Council (as used in Outcome 12)
NSC-CL	National Steering Committee on Child Labour
ODA	Official Development Assistance
ODF	Open Defecation Free
OG	Outcome Group
OOSC	Out of School Children
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children

P4P	Purchase for Progress
PACE	Performance and Competency Enhancement
PBB	Programme Based Budgeting
PCAs	Project Cooperation Agreements
PER	Performance Evaluation Report
PLHIV	People Living with HIV
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
PPAG	Planned Parenthood Association of Ghana
PPP	Public Private Partnerships
PSG	Peer Support Group
PURC	Public Utilities Regulatory Commission
RAMSAR	Convention on Wetlands of International Importance
RBM	Results Based Management
RC	Resident Coordinator
RCA	Result and Competency Assessment
RCO	Resident Coordinator's Office
RIPS	Regional Institute of Population Studies
RM	Results Matrix
SARI	Savannah Agricultural Research Institute
SEA	Strategic Environment Assessments
SHEP	Self Help Electrification Programmes
SITREPS	Situation Reports
SMTDPs	Sector Medium Term Development Plans
SPR	Strategic Prioritization Retreat (as used in Narrative)
SPR	Special Project Report (as used in Outcome 7)

SSDP	Sector Strategic Development Plan
SWA	Sanitation and water for All
SWAp	Sector Wide Approach
SWG	Sector Working Group
TB	Tuberculosis
THR	Take Home Ration
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
TVSD	Technical and Vocational Skills Development
UCC	University of Cape Coast
UDS	University of Development Studies
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNGASS	United Nations General Assembly Special Session
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
UNU	United Nations University

UN Women	United Nations Entity on Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	US Dollars
WAPCAS	West African Project for Combating AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Infections
WB	World Bank
WFCL	Worst Forms of Child Labour
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organisation

Signature Page

United National Development Assistance Framework Ghana - 2012-2016

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Ghana UNDAF 2012-2016 Narrative

Section 1: Introduction

- Country Situation and UN Positioning in a Changing Development Context

Over the last decade, Ghana has enjoyed increasingly stable and deepening democratic governance. Three successful elections in 2000, 2004 and 2008 have consolidated inclusive governance and strengthened the effectiveness of key national institutions such as the Electoral commission, the National Peace Council, the National Media Commission and the National Commission for Civic Education; enhanced investor confidence and anchored the new economy in an environment for positive growth. Whereas the national elections have recorded success, the district level elections for decentralized governance continue to record poor participation. In order to maintain the existing peace, security and stability for sustainable national development, the first election in an oil economy – and under middle income country status - the UNCT will continue to adopt a comprehensive electoral cycle approach to supporting elections.

The Millennium Declaration and the MDGs provide the basis for the UN's strategic positioning and focus in supporting social and economic development, both globally and in Ghana. With five more years left to achieve the MDGs, there is a compelling case in making the MDG agenda the overarching theme for the UN system, and the programmatic focus for the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2012-2016. With seventeen UN agencies on the ground, the complementary nature of individual agencies' roles and mandates represents a key comparative advantage of the UN family for using the highly interdependent and mutually reinforcing MDGs as the main reference for development programming over the next years.

Since 1997, Ghana has been guided by a sequence of medium-term development frameworks. During this period, the country has experienced substantial progress in macroeconomic stability and towards sustainable poverty reduction. However, in 2008 some challenges emerged, including large fiscal and balance of payment deficits, a decline in remittances, high food prices and more limited access to external financing as a result of the global financial crisis. In spite of strong GDP performance recorded over the period 2003-2009, available data indicate that key sectors such as agriculture, as well as manufacturing, did not perform very well and that, in some regions of the country, poverty levels increased which, in turn, had a negative impact on progress towards some of the MDGs.

Despite these challenges, economic prospects for Ghana are promising. Ghana is on track to becoming a middle income country (MIC), and the imminent production of oil and gas will assure additional revenues for many years to come. In spite of this, a recent Consultative Group (CG) drew attention to the numerous challenges MICs, including oil producing countries, are facing in achieving the MDGs,

reducing inequality, social exclusion, and economic and financial vulnerability. In many MICs this vulnerability is exacerbated by HIV and AIDS. The CG highlighted that the Low-Income/Middle-Income Country categorization does not reflect these challenges and vulnerabilities and that the UN system and other development partners have a strong role in continuing aid and development assistance to Ghana. This general consensus gives the UN clear marching orders to promote growth with equity in order to lift more than seven million Ghanaians out of poverty. Specific policies and down-stream measures are needed to ensure that poor people can fully participate in, and benefit from, economic growth, based on gender equality and pro-poor public spending in food security, health, education and social protection.

MIC status will have an impact on donor actions and the volume and terms of ODA. For Ghana, this implies that aid will need to become more focused on key issues such as poverty in the North, regional disparities, gender inequality, energy, and the hard-to-reach MDGs, especially 4, 5 and parts of 7. A coherent and coordinated UN system at country level will be well positioned to deal with the multifaceted nature of these challenges which require both, an inclusive and strategic approach. With its range of complementary mandates and expertise, and by using the new UNDAF as an opportunity for focused joint programming, a UN system with the right capacities should be able to make a significant difference in the lives of the most vulnerable populations, in particular women and children. The impartiality of the UN and its role as a convener and mediator should make it a partner of choice for strategic advisory services and highly targeted and innovative interventions which advance the fulfillment of all human rights for all people.

To ensure aid flows provide maximum benefit for Ghana, the Government and development partners agree on the importance of developing the capacities of the public sector to manage and use resources efficiently and effectively, and to expand capacity development initiatives for better delivery of public services. While capacity assessments exist in a number of areas, it is clear that more commitment is needed to put the findings into action to achieve rapid and broad-based transformation and a step change in the efficiency and effectiveness of service delivery. Finally, the CG highlighted the need to strengthen results-orientation and accountability in implementing the GSGDA. The UN will play a key role in supporting and strengthening the capacity of the National Development Planning Commission and related institutions in order to fill the gap between planning and results-based management, and to establish a solid and functional MDG-based monitoring and evaluation framework.

In endorsing the Paris Declaration in 2005 and the Accra Agenda for Action in 2008, Ghana and its principal development partners have committed to increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of external assistance for stronger development impact and better results. The UN Country Team will contribute to deepening national ownership of the development agenda, including with parliamentarians, civil society and the private sector, and in developing the capacities to coordinate development partners and manage resources.

- UNDAF: A coherent and strategic UN response to Government priorities

The GSGDA 2010-2013 provides a framework for tackling the numerous challenges posed by a rapidly changing socio-economic and aid environment. With a focus on the structural transformation of the economy within the decade ending 2020, through industrialization, modernized agriculture and sustainable exploitation of Ghana's natural resources, the GSGDA identifies seven key thematic areas:

- Ensure and Sustain Macroeconomic Stability
- Enhance Private Sector Competitiveness
- Accelerate Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management
- Oil and Gas Development
- Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements
- Human Development, Productivity and Employment
- Transparent and Accountable Governance

The UNDAF 2012-2016, the fourth UNDAF for Ghana, encapsulates the collective results the UN system seeks to achieve in support of key priorities of the Government's development agenda. The strategic focus and logic of the UNDAF responds directly to central aspects of the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA) 2010-2013, which is made evident in the full alignment of the UNDAF thematic areas with the thematic areas of the GSGDA.

While the UNDAF gives room to all UN agencies for using their unique mandates and comparative advantages, the MDG-based nature of the GSGDA allows the UN system to concentrate its activities on key challenges in the achievement of the MDGs in Ghana by 2015. A recent request from the Vice-President of Ghana to establish a multi-donor MDG Fund for the UNDAF which is exclusively dedicated to supporting MDG achievement in those areas that are still lagging behind, should represent a good starting point for mobilizing additional resources for an MDG-driven UNDAF 2012-2016. The piloting of the MDG Acceleration Fund (MAF) in support of MDG 5, which seeks to build on existing initiatives to improve maternal health and reduce maternal mortality by 2015, is yet another sign of the UN Country Team's adherence to the principle of "strategic inclusiveness", which allows the UN Resident Coordinator to draw on a wide range of expertise and experience available within the UN system, while, at the same time, using the multiple assets and skills of the UN family to concentrate on a limited number of carefully selected programming priorities for joint UN initiatives in support of the MDGs. Lastly, it is worth to note that existing Joint Programmes will undergo a thorough review to ensure they follow the general thrust and concentration on MDG achievement.


The UNDAF 2012-2016 is based on a comprehensive analysis of the country situation (UN Country Analysis) which involved a wide range of development stakeholders, including Government, academia, CSOs, private sector and international development partners. The UNDAF itself represents the product of an intensive process with strong Government involvement. Based on a clear roadmap, the process closely adhered to current UNDG guidance and benefitted from interactions with leading Delivering as One countries including Tanzania, Rwanda and Viet Nam, in order to build on their experiences and good practices. The process was characterized by active participation of national and international development partners in 1) discussing the UN's primary roles and positioning in a changing Ghanaian

development context and 2) formulating strategic programme results which directly correspond to the UN system's unique position and responsibilities in providing the best possible support to the people of Ghana in a rapidly changing development context.

Given that the UN Country Analysis process coincided with the final drafting stages of the GSGDA, members of the UN Country Team were able to fully assimilate the vision and direction of the new Government agenda and to validate the findings of the Country Analysis against the seven priority areas of the GSGDA. The result is an UNDAF with a clear concentration on four thematic areas, in full alignment with the seven areas of the GSGDA:

- Food Security and Nutrition
- Sustainable Environment, Energy and Human Settlements
- Human Development and Productive Capacity for Improved Social Services
- Transparent and Accountable Governance.

The following table shows the alignment of the proposed thematic areas with the priorities of the GSGDA and the MDGs:

 UN Country Team Ghana <i>"Delivering as One to achieve the MDGs"</i>		
GSGDA	Proposed UN Areas	MDGs
Ensure and Sustain Macroeconomic Stability		
Enhance Competitiveness of Private Sector		
Accelerate Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	Food Security and Nutrition	MDGs 1, 2, 4 and 5
Oil and Gas Development	Sustainable Environment	MDG 7 environment, biodiversity, water, sanitation
Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlements	Energy and Human Settlements	Supports all MDGs MDG 7, improve lives in slums
Human Development, Productivity and Employment	Human Development and Productive Capacity for Improved Social Services	All MDGs
Transparent and Accountable Governance	Transparent and Accountable Governance	Supports all MDGs

- UNDAF: From UN coordination to “Delivering as One UN”

The global momentum of UN reform and the new UNDAF process in Ghana, together with the Government’s current efforts in strengthening aid coordination and promoting an inclusive dialogue amongst development partners, have led the Government to request the UN to move towards “Delivering as One” (DaO) by adopting the model of the DaO pilot countries. The purpose of DaO is twofold: 1) To strengthen system-wide coherence of UN development and humanitarian assistance, and 2) to speed up the efforts of the UN Country Team to align and integrate the UN’s operational structure with the national development coordination architecture, as laid out in the new Ghana Aid Policy and Strategy 2011-2015. In doing so, the UN family will be able to leverage its comparative advantages to increase the impact of its programmatic support to Ghana, make better use of its role as a convener and broker of a more inclusive development dialogue, and strengthen its performance as a development partner who meets the objectives of the Government’s aid effectiveness agenda.

The UN Country Team in Ghana has been striving towards increased UN coherence, harmonization and alignment with national priorities long before the current initiative of becoming a DaO self-starter. The first UNDAF, which aimed at providing a coherent UN system response to national priorities and needs, covered the period 1998-2001. The current, third generation UNDAF covers the period 2006-2011 and is fully aligned and synchronized with Ghana’s national development agenda. The 2008 UNDAF Mid-term Review provided some useful lessons and recommendations on how to make the new UNDAF an even more effective tool in strengthening UN system-wide coherence and development impact. In particular, the Mid-term Review highlighted the need for more consistency and “SMARTness” in the formulation of UNDAF results (outcomes and outputs) as a pre-requisite for effective planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation.

Another valuable lesson learned, both from the Mid-term Review and recent experiences from Delivering as One pilot countries, was that, in order to make the UNDAF a truly dynamic and engaging process throughout the five years of its implementation (often referred to as the principle of the UNDAF as a “living document”), it is opportune to complement the macro-level results framework with a corresponding UN Management Plan. While the UNDAF sets out the WHAT of UN system-wide programmatic activities, the UN Management Plan, which clarifies the roles and responsibilities of the UNCT and UN staff in “operationalizing” the UNDAF, defines HOW to work together to achieve the planned results. In doing so, the UN Management Plan also includes clear descriptions of UN staff roles and functions in other workstreams which directly support the UNDAF (namely UN operations and communications). In this way, the UNDAF, together with the UN Management Plan serves to engage the UN, Government and development partners in a systematic, evolving process to maximize the collective impact of the UN Country Team. The UN Management Plan includes the UNDAF governance structure and explains its relationship and integration with the national development coordination architecture, in particular the national Sector Working Groups. UNDAF governance will include a high-level Steering Committee for the annual review process, UNDAF Outcome Groups and the UNDAF M&E group. In addition, the UNDAF is supported by cross-cutting groups such as the UN Gender Group and by inter-

agency teams in support of UN Joint Programmes. The interagency working mechanisms that are supposed to support the UN programming process, such as the UN Communications Group and the UN Operations Management Group are also part of the UN Management Plan.

The UN Country Team will keep a close eye on ensuring that the UN management plan remains as lean as possible and is not duplicative of national development mechanisms. The UN Country Team will concentrate its efforts on playing a more central and effective role within the national development coordination architecture, using the 15 national Sector Working Groups which cover the development priorities of the GSGDA as the key mechanisms for linking the UNDAF directly to the broader national development agenda. The lead agency principle will be used for streamlined participation in SWGs “on behalf of the UN system”. In turn, strategic UN participation should strengthen UNDAF, Joint UN Programmes and related M&E activities.

Section 2: UNDAF Results

As stated in the previous section, the process of identifying the thematic UNDAF priorities and UN programming results took into account both the strategic policy objectives the national Government intends to achieve in the next years, and the areas in which the United Nations Country Team has a clear mandate, comparative advantage and solid capacities to make substantive contributions to Ghana’s inclusive development.

The UNDAF results to be achieved through the joint work of the United Nations, the Government of Ghana, civil society, the private sector and international partners, arise from the four thematic areas identified in the Country Analysis which the United Nations prepared between June and September 2010. Based on the four thematic areas - directly derived from the thematic priorities of the GSGDA and focused on the MDGs - the UN, Government and key partners jointly developed an UNDAF Results Matrix (RM) which can be found in Annex A. The UNDAF RM represents the centre piece of the UNDAF 2012-2016 process and is the foundation and pivot for all UN system activities in Ghana throughout the UNDAF cycle.

In line with the new UNDAF policies and guidance, the UN Country Team used the occasion of the UNDAF Strategic Prioritization Retreat (SPR) 28-29 October, 2010, to confirm the decision to develop an UNDAF Action Plan subsequently to the UNDAF. The UNDAF Action Plan will replace UN agencies Country Programme Action Plans (CPAPs) and, thus, serve to strengthen the linkages of individual agency country programmes with the higher level results of the UNDAF, increase transparency of UN programming, facilitate the development of an UNDAF budgetary framework including the planned MDG Fund, and enable the identification of opportunities for Joint Programmes and complementary and synergetic programming.

Together, the UNDAF and the UNDAF Action Plan provide the complete results chain of UN system programming in Ghana, including MDG-based national priorities, Outcomes, Outputs and UN agency Activities. In line with the new technical guidance, the UN Country Team decided to use a single UNDAF RM for results planning, M&E, external partners and funding estimates. This way, the reader gets “at a glance” information on what the UN is looking to achieve, who contributes to the planned results, how the results are measured and what funding is required.

All UNDAF Outcomes and Outputs were developed at the same time and with the same partners and are included in the UNDAF Matrix. In addition, the matrix lists the UN agencies contributing to each result; baselines, indicators and targets to measure progress towards these results means of verification; risks and assumptions; external partners; and the indicative resources (regular and other resources) necessary to implement the UNDAF. The UNDAF Action Plan adds key activities underneath the output level to demonstrate the direct linkage with the level of UN agency activities.

Based on the four thematic areas identified in the Country Analysis, the SPR divided the work for developing the UNDAF between 12 Outcome Groups (OGs). Each of the OGs was co-chaired by Government and the leading UN agency on the relevant Outcome(s). In the three weeks following the SPR, the OGs, together with an UNDAF M&E Group, and under the leadership of the Inter-agency Programming Group (IPG), populated the different columns of the RM. The IPG then reviewed and consolidated the work of the 12 Outcome Groups, ensuring coherence and consistent application of the five UNDAF programming principles. Subsequently, the UNDAF narrative and the RM were submitted to the UN Country Team for review, before being sent to the regional Peer Support Group (PSG) for quality support and assurance. PSG comments were then validated and included, and the final draft presented to the Minister of Finance. The final UNDAF was signed by Government and the UNCT in February, 2011, in time to allow for thorough development of the UNDAF Action Plan which should be finalized by the end of the third quarter of 2011.

The UNDAF 2012-2016 is shaped by the five key programming principles agreed by the UNDG: Results-based Management, Capacity Development, Gender, Human Rights-based Approach and Sustainable Environment. In addition, other cross-cutting themes such as Disaster Risk Reduction and Food Security/Nutrition have been built into the RM. Several learning events on HRBA, RBM and Capacity Development served to strengthen the skills of UN programme staff and key national partners in formulating SMART and relevant UNDAF results. Regional-level gender expertise and advice on sustainable environment including climate change from relevant headquarters contributed to mainstreaming these issues into the RM, including its M&E components.

Under the maxim of “Delivering as One for the Achievement of the MDGs”, the joint commitment of the Government of Ghana and the UN system is to focus on strengthening systems and institutional capacities at all levels – especially for results-based planning, implementation and M&E - as well as capacity development of individuals to implement evidence-based policies and provide equitable and inclusive quality public services. In addition, civil society, especially women’s organizations, will be

strengthened to effectively conduct their monitoring functions, advocate for the achievement of the MDGs, and actively participate in policy development, implementation and decision making. To improve the quality and coherence of capacity development, the UNCT will take stock of existing capacity development initiatives, and seek to streamline and improve them, including through the introduction of tools for certification and standardization to increase the impact and sustainability of UN assistance.

Section 3: Implementation

The programme cycles of the Executive Committee (ExCom) funds and programmes, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and WFP are fully harmonized with the UNDAF timeframe. Other UN agencies and funds are guided by annual or bi-annual country programmes, and will therefore go through several programming cycles during the UNDAF implementation period 2012-2016. The provisions of the UNDAF will be implemented through the country programmes of individual UN agencies and agreed to by partner organisations.

Individual country programmes and project documents will specify how they contribute towards achieving the UNDAF outcomes. An UNDAF Action Plan will replace individual agency CPAPs to strengthen UN system-wide transparent planning and budgeting, and to ensure that individual agencies' programme results are directly derived from the UNDAF.

Throughout implementation of the UNDAF the United Nations system will manage for impact. It will collaborate with authorities at all levels in Ghana to ensure the UNDAF's success, giving particular importance to effective links between Government, the private sector and civil society. In all of the implementation activities, the UNCT will ensure that partnerships are built with broad groups of national and international stakeholders. Implementation arrangements will especially support capacity development and progress in the development and use of national systems for planning and implementation, management and monitoring of policies and development strategies, based on internationally recognized standards and good practices. A particular focus will be on equitable and inclusive development, with active participation of vulnerable and disadvantaged groups to reduce poverty and disparities. To achieve this, establishing productive partnerships at the district and community level will be particularly important.

The United Nations Country Team and its partners will continue to work closely together for effective and efficient UNDAF implementation and the UNCT and the Resident Coordinator will take responsibility to regularly monitor and evaluate this. In addition, coordination and cooperation related to UNDAF implementation will be led by Outcome Groups (OG) which bring together those UN agencies and national partners that are responsible for the achievement of the results falling under the OG. The composition and number of the 12 OGs established for UNDAF development – and which largely correspond to the 12 Outcomes of the UNDAF matrix will be revised to ensure their full compatibility with the national Sector Working Groups (SWGs).

The current UNDAF cycle has confirmed the usefulness and comparative advantage of the Joint Programme (JP) modality as a key tool for engaging and focusing several UN agencies - in a systematic and accountable way - on key programmatic priorities. However, the strong focus of the UNDAF 2012-2016 on supporting achievement of the MDGs, will require a thorough review of the ongoing Joint Programmes on gender, national data and statistics, human security and strengthening of Parliament. On the basis of this review, the UN Country Team will take a decision on the future of those JPs and explore possibilities to further expand or adjust them as needed. The UNDAF will also provide opportunity to develop new JPs. The UNDAF OGs will constitute an instrumental tool for proposing and developing new JPs. That said, any JP revisions, and proposals for developing new JPs will be based on plans and discussions within the relevant national SWGs which will guide the work of the UNDAF OGs. The lead-agency principle will mean that the UN Co-chair of each OG will participate in the SWGs “on behalf of the UN system”. Exceptions to this principle will be granted as required, based on documented justification transmitted to the UN Country Team for approval. The UNCT will continue to explore ways to further simplify and harmonize the programming and operational procedures of the UN system organisations at the country level.

As requested by the Government of Ghana, the UN Resident Coordinator and the UN Country Team will also continue cooperation and collaboration by facilitating an inclusive dialogue between all development stakeholders, including the Government, the donor community, civil society and the private sector. This shall be reflected in appropriate positioning of the UN system in the national aid coordination architecture.

Section 4: Monitoring and Evaluation

The UNDAF is considered a “living document”. The success of the UNDAF as a dynamic and evolving process, which adds value to Ghana’s development and to the programmatic operations of the UN system, depends on a functioning M&E system. The UNDAF needs to be responsive to changes in Ghana’s economic, political and social situation. Continuous follow up and regular reviews of the UNDAF will ensure this and enable the UN Country Team to remain focused in the pursuit of achieving the MDGs. UNDAF results – at all levels – will be tracked through a manageable set of objectively verifiable performance indicators and baselines which are indispensable for monitoring, evaluating, and reporting on UNDAF achievements.

UNDAF monitoring and evaluation (M&E) will take place at the levels of the UNDAF RM and the UNDAF Action Plan. While the UNDAF will remain the principal reference document for the programmatic positioning and direction of the UN system on the basis of high-level results (Outcomes), the UNDAF Action Plan will be the working document for developing annual work plans and monitoring and evaluation plans for each agency, and for each of the UNDAF Outcome Groups (OGs). In addition, individual staff members at all levels will be assessed for their contributions to the UNDAF process.

UNDAF M&E will be directly linked to the GSGDA process and any subsequent national development plans, and to their respective M&E plans and systems. The UNDAF OGs will be closely aligned with the

national Sector Working Groups (SWGs) so that – to the extent possible - UNDAF planning, implementation and regular review take place as part of the work plans of the SWGs. To ascertain the extent to which OGs will be able to use and rely on SWG mechanisms and plans for effective UNDAF operationalization, the UN will conduct a functional assessment of the SWGs after which OGs will have to decide how to best align with each SWG. The approach will be flexible so that OGs can adjust their operations to the modalities and functionality of individual SWGs. In aligning with the national development coordination architecture and minimizing a parallel UNDAF structure, the UN will support Government efforts to streamline aid management and coordination.

The UNCT will monitor the UNDAF at Outcome level through reviews of quarterly progress reports from the OG Chairs in relation to the progress achieved against their Annual Work Plans.

Annual Work Plans: The primary tool for regular Outcome monitoring will be annual work plans of the national SWGs. The responsibility for monitoring UNDAF contributions to the work plan lies with the OG UN Co-chair who will receive guidance from the UNCT and technical support from the UN M&E Group and the RC Office. As part of an accountability system for Delivering as One, individual UN staff members' responsibilities for participating in the work of the OG will be part of their annual performance plan with their agency (RCA for UNDP, PER for UNICEF, PACE for WFP, etc).

The UNDAF operational structure will also include an “independent” monitoring and evaluation role of the RC Office which will be responsible to exert functional oversight over the UNDAF process on behalf of the RC.

Evaluations will be focused on Annual UNDAF Reviews which concentrate on key successes, challenges and opportunities identified by each UNDAF OG in relation to the work of the national SWGs. OG contributions will be consolidated and validated by the UN M&E Group, with support from the RC Office.

The UNDAF Steering Committee will have to support the UN Country Team in making sure that the UN is actively engaged in the formulation of the next national development plan which follows the GSGDA 2010-2013. A mid-term review in late 2014 will review progress and document lessons learned, and provide the basis for the Steering Committee to discuss revision of UNDAF results, including Outcomes, where necessary. The findings of the mid-term review will provide the basis for the next cycle of UN country programming.

Section 5: Estimated Resource Requirements

	Area 1 Food Security and Nutrition	Area 2 Sustainable environment, energy and human settlements	Area 3 Human development and productive capacity for improved social service	Area 4 Transparent and Accountable Governance	OVERALL TOTALS PER AGENCY
FAO	7,000,000	-	-	200,000	7,200,000
UNFPA	-	1,150,000	30,910,000	14,000,000	46,060,000
UNHCR	-	2,800,000	300,000	-	3,100,000
WHO	202,000	2,367,500	6,200,000	800,000	9,569,500
UNDP	-	6,700,000	-	34,900,000	41,600,000
UNESCO	-	1,589,291	170,000	470,000	2,229,291
UNICEF	3,000,000	37,300,000	107,200,000	11,725,000	159,225,000
WFP	16,900,000	14,935,000	33,500,000	200,000	65,535,000
UNIDO	2,800,000	1,842,310	-	125,550	4,767,860
IOM	-	2,250,000	4,400,000	850,000	7,500,000
UNAIDS	200,000	-	4,600,000	500,000	5,300,000
UN-HABITAT	-	4,500,000	-	-	4,500,000
UN WOMEN	1,500,000	-	500,000	200,000	2,200,000
IMO	-	-	-	-	-
UNU-INRA	-	1,200,000	-	-	1,200,000
CADRI/BCPR	-	700,000	-	-	700,000
WB	-	-	89,000,000	-	89,000,000
ILO	-	-	4,100,000	5,000,000	9,100,000
UNV	-	100,000	-	-	100,000
IAEA	-	400,000	-	-	400,000
OVERALL TOTALS PER THEMATIC AREA	31,602,000	77,834,101	280,880,000	68,970,550	459,286,651

ANNEXES

ANNEX A: UNDAF Results Matrix – Ghana

Thematic area 1: Food Security and Nutrition

National Development Priority: ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNISATION						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NUTRITION AND FOOD SECURITY - IMPROVED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY - INCREASED AGRICULTURAL COMPETITIVENESS AND ENHANCED INTEGRATION INTO DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL MARKETS 						
Support to MDGs: MDG 1, with close linkages to MDGs 2, 4, 5 and 6						
Outcomes	Indicators , Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners	Indicative Resources (US\$)	
					UN agency	US\$
Outcome 1: At least an additional 15% of medium and smallholder farmers¹ (including at least 50 %women farmers²); in at least 5 regions; have access to MoFA-approved³; agricultural extension services and access to markets, in a timely	Indicators: % change of medium and smallholder farmers (including the % of women) with access to MoFA approved agricultural extension services. The % change of farmers (including women) with access to	MoFA Annual Reports Farmer Registration Database (MoFA) (to be completed 2012) FAO and WFP project reports, field mission reports and assessment	Risks - Natural disasters and weather. - Budget constraints to timely purchase and distribution of inputs by government - Decrease in donor contributions for Ghana.	MoFA: Coordination and Facilitation Development of Farmer Registration database by 2012. Provide extension services	WFP FAO UN Women UNIDO	3,600,000 4,000,000 <u>1,500,000</u> <u>2,800,000</u> <u>11,900,000</u>

¹ Medium and small holder farmers are those on 5 – 10 and 2 – 3 acres respectively

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

³ MoFA approved refers to services in line with the government's strategy / policy documents

manner by 2016,	<p>markets.</p> <p>The number of regions farmers are reached in, with agricultural extension services, and access to markets.</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>Number of registered small and medium holder farmers in Ghana (Source: Farmer registration database (MoFA), to be completed in 2012)</p> <p>17% of medium and small holders have access to extension services ((IFPRI Integrating Gender into Agricultural Programs; WB ARD 2010).</p> <p>2% women (IFPRI Integrating Gender into Agricultural Programs 2009; WB ARD 2010)</p> <p>Farmers are reached in the 3 northern regions.</p> <p>% with access to market now (Source: WFP Baseline survey to be completed)</p> <p>Targets:</p> <p>Additional 15% of medium and smallholder farmers, 50% of whom are women, with access to</p>	<p>reports.</p> <p>Planned WFP survey of numbers of small and medium holder farmers with access to market.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate extension services and personnel; - Low numbers of female extension officers. - International market trends and vulnerabilities. - Existing/ Change of government priorities on food and agriculture. - Farmers ownership (or lack thereof) of land. Farmers are hesitant to improve practices due to insecurity of land tenure arrangements. <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - That there are MoFA approved, adequate extension services available. - During the project's implementation special efforts to be made to include women's small holder farmers. 	<p>resources (human, physical, financial)</p> <p><u>Ministry of Finance:</u></p> <p>Timely release of agriculture related funding for MoFA.</p> <p><u>Farmer's Groups:</u></p> <p>Active participation. Implementation.</p> <p><u>NGOs:</u></p> <p>Relevant and aligned advocacy. Assistance with implementation.</p> <p><u>Donors and development partners:</u></p> <p>Funding and technical assistance.</p>		
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	extension services and markets.					
<p>Output 1.1: By 2016, agricultural inputs⁴ are made available to at least an additional 15% Medium / smallholder farmers in at least 5 regions.</p>	<p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - % change of smallholder/low income farmers received agricultural inputs. - The number of regions that achieve the 15% increase in access to markets and agricultural services. <p>Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 36% smallholder/medium farmers have access to inputs (Source: SEND Ghana report 2009). <p>Targets: (timescales - annual)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Additional 15% farmers with access to inputs - Interventions in at least 5 regions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MoFA Annual Reports - Farmer Registration Database (MoFA) (to be completed 2012) - FAO and WFP project reports, field mission reports and assessment reports. - WFP Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment (CFSVA) 	<p>Risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of inputs for distribution programs - Farmer registration database not yet complete. <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Farmers use the inputs provided appropriately (quantity used, timing of use) - Inputs are delivered in a timely manner. - Collaboration with research institutes for improved seeds - Inputs are readily available on the market for the UN agencies to buy. 	<p><u>MoFA:</u></p> <p>Coordination and Facilitation</p> <p>Provision of resources relating to extension services (human, physical, financial)</p> <p><u>Farmer's Groups:</u></p> <p>Active participation. Implementation.</p> <p><u>NGOs:</u></p> <p>Relevant and aligned advocacy. Assistance with implementation.</p> <p><u>Donors and development partners:</u></p> <p>Funding and technical assistance.</p> <p><u>Research institute for seed research:</u> Ongoing implementation of their</p>	<p>UN Women</p> <p>WFP</p> <p>UNIDO</p>	<p>500,000</p> <p>700,000</p> <p>2,800,000</p>

⁴ Considered items such as fertilizer, improved seed, agrochemicals, etc.

				research.		
Output 1.2: 1,350 agricultural extension agents and researchers have increased capacity to reach out to medium and smallholder farmers by 2015	Indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of extension agents within MoFA, and researchers that receive capacity building training. Baseline: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 300 extension agents and researchers trained in 2008-2009 (FAO internal sources) Targets: <p>1350 people are trained by 2015.</p>	Means of Verification <p>Project reports</p> <p>Field mission reports</p> <p>Quarterly progress reports (MoFA; FAO)</p> <p>District reports (MoFA)</p> <p>WFP Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment (CFSVA)</p>	Risks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trainees do not apply acquired knowledge - High level of staff attrition Assumptions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As 1.1 above. 	<u>MoFA:</u> <p>Coordination and Facilitation</p> <p>Provide extension services resources (human, physical, financial)</p> <u>Farmer's Groups:</u> <p>Active participation.</p> <p>Implementation.</p> <u>NGOs:</u> <p>Relevant and aligned advocacy.</p> <p>Assistance with implementation.</p> <p>INGOs and other donors and development partners.</p> <p>Funding and technical assistance.</p> <u>Research institute for seed research:</u> ongoing implementation of their research.	UN Women WFP	500,000 700,000
Output 1.3: Additional 10% of small and medium farmers have adopted Good Agricultural Practices	Indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The % of farmers that have adopted GAP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As per output 1.2 	Risks: <p>Inadequate access to appropriate technologies (availability) to implement</p>	Role of Partners: (as per output 1.2)	UN Women WFP	500,000 200,000

(GAP) by 2016.	<p>Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 20% of small and medium holder are using GAP (FAO internal sources and monitoring) <p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Additional 10% adoption rate by 2016 		<p>GAP)</p> <p>Farmers ownership (or lack thereof) of land. Farmers are hesitant to improve practices due to insecurity of land tenure arrangements.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>Small and medium holders understand GAP</p> <p>Good facilitations from extension agents</p> <p>Small and medium holders have the capacity to adopt GAP (willing to adopt, financial capacity etc.)</p> <p>Availability of demonstration farms.</p>			
Output 1.4: Maize, soya bean, rice, and cowpea value chains for medium and smallholder farmers are strengthened in the major production areas by 2016.	<p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of actors along the specified value chains strengthened - Quantity of maize and rice commodities locally purchased from small and medium holder farmers under P4P and traditional local procurement. - Number of training workshops conducted for 	<p>Means of verification</p> <p>As per output 1.3</p> <p>P4P reports by WFP</p> <p>WFP reports on quantities of purchases under traditional procurement activities.</p>	<p>Risks:</p> <p>That local prices are higher than imported parity prices (WFP will not buy locally under traditional local procurement)</p> <p>Poor quality of the food available for purchase.</p>	<p>Role of partners:</p> <p><u>Farmer Based Organisations (FBOs):</u> Encourage and coordinate participation by farmers</p> <p><u>Ministry of Agriculture:</u> implementing the block farming program</p>	WFP	2,000,000

	<p>actors along the value chain.</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 25 Actors - 35,000 metric tonnes over 2006 – September 2010 (total purchases including rice and maize) Source: WFP - Number of training workshops conducted along the value chain: 100 <p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of actors: 50 - At least 42,000 metric tonnes of rice and maize purchased (over 5 years) - Number of training workshops: 200 	WFP Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment (CFSVA)	<p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Effective and sustained participation by actors. - National Buffer Stock continues to buy from the farmers - School Feeding Programme continues to buy locally - Block Farming System continue to remain in place - Global Agriculture Food Security Program proposal for Ghana approved and funded through the World Bank. 	<p><u>Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development:</u></p> <p>Implementation of school feeding program.</p>		
<p>Outcome 2: At least, an additional 10% of households consume adequate levels of safe, nutritious foods and adopt positive dietary behavior.</p>	<p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proportion of children aged 6 – 23 months who are fed according to the three minimum Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices. - Proportion of households consuming adequate and nutritious food in the targeted areas. - Dietary diversity scores with relation to complementary feeding. <p>Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 36.2% of children are 	<p>Means of verification</p> <p>Ghana Demographic Health Survey (GDHS)</p> <p>Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) (UNICEF)</p> <p>Country Stat Ghana (FAO)</p> <p>WFP CFSVA and others .</p>	<p>Risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Natural disasters - Changes in government priorities <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Access to and safe utilisation of adequate food, of the right quality. 	<p>- Role of Partners</p> <p><u>Ghana Health Service (GHS):</u> Data collection and verification; Coordination and implementation through Behaviour Change Communication (BCC)</p> <p><u>MoFA:</u></p> <p>Coordination and facilitation</p>	<p>WFP</p> <p>FAO</p> <p>UNICEF</p> <p>WHO</p> <p>UNAIDS</p>	<p>13,300,000</p> <p>3,000,000</p> <p>3,000,000</p> <p>202,000</p> <p><u>200,000</u></p> <p><u>19,702,000</u></p>

	<p>adequately fed (Source: DHS 2008).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 68% of households consuming safe food - Baseline dietary diversity = 68% <p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 70% of children adequately fed. - 5% of non-pregnant women (15 – 49) have BMI <18.5 - Household target: 78% - Dietary diversification score target: 78% 			<u>NGOs and Development partners (as above).</u>		
<p>Output 2.1: National nutrition policy is developed by 2013.</p>	<p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Timeliness of completion of policy document. <p>Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No policy at present (2010) <p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policy developed by 2013 - 	<p>Means of verification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policy document exists. 	<p>Risks:</p> <p>Insufficient commitment by stakeholders</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government policy priorities do not change. 	<p>Role of partners:</p> <p><u>Ministry of Health:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Selection of consultants - Development of terms of reference, and - Provide guidance for the process. <p><u>Other donor partners</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Financial and technical support - Inputs for draft policy development <p><u>Media:</u> To raise public awareness</p>	<p>UNICEF</p> <p>WFP</p>	<p>200,000</p> <p>50,000</p>

<p>Output 2.2: The current Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System (FSNMS), is expanded to cover at least 5 regions in the country by 2016.</p>	<p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of regions for which monthly FSNM bulletins are produced for partners <p>Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bulletins for 3 northern regions <p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bulletins for at least 5 regions. 	<p>Means of Verification:</p> <p>Availability of the monthly bulletins.</p>	<p>Risks</p> <p>Disruption in the data collection.</p> <p>High turnover of Government partners.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>Commitment from stakeholders.</p> <p>Continued funding by donors.</p>	<p>Role of partners</p> <p><u>MoFA; Ghana Statistical Service (GSS); Ministry of Health (MoH):</u></p> <p>Provide data from sentinel sites and communities.</p> <p>Data validation for bulletin.</p> <p><u>Savannah Agricultural Research Institute (SARI) :</u></p> <p>GSS support; and data validation.</p>	<p>UNICEF</p> <p>WFP</p>	<p>400,000</p> <p>50,000</p>
<p>Output 2.3:</p> <p>By 2016, the UN supported micronutrient control activities will achieve at least:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 70% coverage of routine Vitamin A supplementation; - 60 communities produce fortified food⁵ (100% increase 	<p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of communities producing fortified foods⁵ for vulnerable groups. - % coverage of children aged 6 – 59 months who are supplemented with two doses of Vitamin A per year - % of households consuming adequately iodized salt. <p>Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Current production of 	<p>Means of verification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WFP data on communities participating in fortified food production - Ghana Demographic Health Survey - Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 	<p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate availability of fortificants for women's groups. - Lack of community interest in participating in food fortification. <p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cooperation by women's groups in fortification programs. - Stakeholder 	<p>Role of Partners:</p> <p><u>Women's groups:</u></p> <p>To participate in the food fortification programs</p> <p><u>Ghana Health Service:</u></p> <p>Support to UN to implement surveys and nutrition programs.</p>	<p>UNICEF</p> <p>WFP</p>	<p>1,000,000</p> <p>500,000</p>

⁵ Fortified foods entails the addition of a multivitamin pre-mix to locally milled cereals at the community level (Iron, Vitamin A, Iodine, Zinc)

<p>from 2010);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A 90% coverage of households with adequately iodized salt. 	<p>fortified foods for vulnerable groups occurs in 30 communities (2010).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 55.8% of children receive 2 doses of Vitamin A annually (6 – 59 months) - 32.5% of households consume adequately iodized salt. <p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To increase production of fortified foods (by the UN) by 100% to 60 communities participating in production of fortified foods. - To increase coverage of routine supplementation in children under 1 (of Vitamin A) to 70% - 90% households to have iodized salt in their homes. 		<p>commitment to supplementation and fortification programs.</p>			
<p>Output 2.4:</p> <p>Promotion of nutrition education, for the consumption of locally available, nutritious foods (including therapeutic and supplementary feeding for vulnerable groups), 24,000 (10,000 WFP; 10,000 UNICEF, 4,000 FAO) additional people.</p>	<p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of people receiving nutrition education - Number of pregnant and lactating women receives supplementary feeding. - Number of malnourished children under five years receiving supplementary and therapeutic feeding. - Number of food insecure PLHIV/AIDS and affected families receives nutrition and food support. - Number of interventions 	<p>Means of verification:</p> <p>Program and training reports</p>	<p>Risks: Low adoption of educational material.</p> <p>Assumptions:</p>	<p>Role of Partners:</p> <p><u>MoFA: MoH:</u></p> <p><u>Ministry of Education:</u></p> <p><u>Ministry of Local Government:</u></p> <p><u>Ministry of Empowerment of Social Welfare:</u></p> <p>Coordination</p> <p>Facilitation</p> <p>In-kind contributions</p> <p><u>Other development</u></p>	<p>UNICEF</p> <p>UNAIDS</p> <p>WFP</p> <p>FAO</p>	<p>1,000,000</p> <p>200,000</p> <p>12,500,000</p> <p>700,000</p>

	<p>such as JFFLS with a module on nutrition education - Number of IEC materials</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>Number of people receiving nutrition education:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 10,000 pregnant and lactating mothers receiving supplementary feeding (WFP). - 36,000 children receiving supplementary feeding (WFP). - Number of food insecure PLHIV/AIDS and families receiving nutrition and food support - 2000 if children under therapeutic feeding? (UNICEF). - Base line figure for JFFLS (FAO) = 3000 <p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 10,000 pregnant and lactating mothers. - 36,000 children for supplementary feeding. - UNICEF: additional 10,000 children receiving supplementary feeding - FAO target: 4,000 people for JFFLS (additional 1,000 from baseline) 			<p><u>partners and donors / NGOs:</u></p> <p>Funding and technical support</p> <p>Implementation support where required.</p>		
Output 2.6:	Indicators:	Means of verification:	Risks:	Role of Partners:	WFP	200,000

<p>By 2016, the UN support service providers deliver quality nutrition interventions through the provision of technical training, tools, and resources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of recipients of technical training sessions (knowledge) - Resources committed to service providers (\$) - Number of service providers receiving tools. <p>Baselines: 6</p> <p><u>Training:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WFP: 300 counterparts trained - FAO:1500 counterparts trained - UNICEF: 400 counterparts trained. <p><u>Resources</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WFP Resources: \$300,000 USD. - UNICEF Resources: \$200,000 USD - FAO Resources: \$100,000 USD <p><u>Service Providers Receiving Tools:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WFP: 2 (GHS; MOFA) - FAO: 6 (GHS, SHEP Coordinators, GES, Food and Drugs Board, Standards Board, MOFA) - UNICEF: 6 (GHS; FDB, MOFA, Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development; Ministry of Health, Ministry Of Trade and Industry) <p>Targets:10 (Hunger Project,</p>	<p>Training reports (technical assistance)</p> <p>Financial reports (resources)</p> <p>Program reports (tools delivered)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low levels of interest by service providers - Service providers do not have sufficient human resources to implement technical training recommendations. - Decrease in donor contributions for Ghana. <p>Assumptions:</p> <p>Service providers are implementation partners</p>	<p><u>MoFA, MoH, GHS, MOLG&RD ,MOTI, Ministry of Education;</u></p> <p>Coordination and facilitation</p> <p><u>Private sector / food industry</u></p> <p>Support in the implementation, including awareness.</p> <p><u>International NGOs, Donors:</u> Technical support</p>	<p>UNICEF</p> <p>FAO</p>	<p>400,000</p> <p>100,000</p>
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	<p>National Catholic Secretariat, Ghana Red Cross Society etc)</p> <p><u>Training:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WFP: 500 counterparts trained - UNICEF:1000 - FAO: 2500 (1000 extra from baseline of 1500) <p><u>Resource commitment:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WFP Resources: 500,000 \$USD - FAO: 300,000 \$USD - UNICEF: 400,000 \$USD <p><u>Service providers receiving tools:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WFP: 2 (2)(GHS and MOFA) - FAO: 6 (GHS, SHEP Coordinators, GES, Food and Drugs Board, Standards Board, MOFA) - UNICEF:9 (GHS; FDB, MOFA, Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development; Ministry of Health, Ministry Of Trade and Industry , Hunger Project, National Catholic Secretariat, Ghana Red Cross Society) 					

Thematic area 2: Sustainable Environment, Energy and Human Settlements

National Development Priority: **SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**

ENERGY AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

- Climate variability and change
- Biodiversity
- Water Resources and Sanitation
- Natural Disasters, Risks and Vulnerability
- Urban Development and Management
- Housing/Shelter
- Slum Upgrading and Prevention

Support to MDGs: **MDG 7**

Outcomes	Indicators , Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners	Indicative Resources (US\$)	
					UN agency	US\$
Outcome 3: National systems and existing institutional arrangements for Climate Change mitigation and adaptation and for disaster risk reduction, as defined in the	Indicators - Proportion of districts, regions and key national institutions supporting the implementation of the national policy on climate change and disaster risk reduction - Share of modern forms of renewable energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NADMO National Reports - UN Agencies annual reports 	Risks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Turnover of key personnel as a result of change in the political landscape Assumptions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strong and sustained leadership in key 	NADMO: Coordination and facilitation DISTRICT /MUNICIPAL/METROPOLITAN ASSEMBLIES:: District level support for implementation, monitoring and evaluation. NATIONAL FIRE SERVICE: Operational and Technical level support for fire-related disasters	UNDP	1,600,000
					UNICEF	2,500,000
					UNHCR	1,000,000
					WHO	1,817,500
					WFP	12,600,000
					UNFPA	1,150,000
					IOM	750,000
					CADRI/BCPR	700,000
					UNESCO	1,589,291

<p>Hyogo Framework for Action at the district, regional and national level are functional</p>	<p>(excluding large hydro) in the electricity generation mix</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presence of functional Early Warning Systems (EWS) in flood prone areas in Northern Ghana by 2015 - DRR incorporated in key government policies e.g. Environment, Agriculture, Health, Education, Housing etc <p>Baselines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National climate change and disaster risk policy in place - Less than 0.1% of energy consumption is made up of modern renewable energy technologies - No flood EWS currently exists, Ad hoc EW is issued, no systematic collection of flood data/information to guide warnings - No systematic inclusion of DRR in key government policies <p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 30% districts, 50% regions and 50% of key national institutions support implementation of national 		<p>institutions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ghana becomes a pilot country of the CADRI Initiative on DRR 	<p>GHANA ARMED FORCES and GHANA POLICE SERVICE: Providing logistical support for reconstruction and coordination of relief assistance</p> <p>NGOs: implement projects in close collaboration with local/national governments, communities and UN agencies.</p> <p>MOFEP: Policy development, sector planning, review and coordination, resource allocation</p> <p>MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT: Policy development, sector planning, review and coordination.</p> <p>EPA: Sector planning, review and coordination, resource allocation, institutional and system development, capacity development</p> <p>National Youth Council: awareness raising and public education on climate change disaster management, targeting the youth population</p>	<p>UNU-INRA</p>	<p><u>200,000</u></p> <p><u>23,906,791</u></p>
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	<p>policy on climate change and DRR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The share of modern forms of renewable energy (excluding large hydro) in the electricity generation mix is increased to 5% by 2016 - Early Warning System (EWS) in flood prone areas in Northern Ghana in place, providing advanced and timely information on potential hazards such as floods. - Systematic inclusion of DRR in key government policies 					
<p>Output 3.1: Capacity of the National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) for policy development, participation in international negotiations, coordination and harmonization of sectoral strategies on climate change strengthened by 2016</p>	<p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of climate change policies developed. - Number of international negotiation meetings on climate change attended by national counterpart. - Number of training programmes on policy development, international negotiations, coordination of sectoral strategies on climate change for the NCCC members conducted each year <p>Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Climate Change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Climate change policy documents - Briefs on attending international negotiations - Papers and presentations made at international meetings 	<p>Risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Changes in political leadership - Capacity dissipation due to turn-over of NCCC members <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continued support from political leadership - NCCC members available to receive to attend 	<p>MEST: Policy development, sector planning, review and coordination</p> <p>EPA: Sector planning, review and coordination, resource allocation, institutional and system development, capacity development</p> <p>NDPC: Coordination and capacity development</p> <p>MOH: Coordination the integration of climate change and Health into sectoral programmes/plans</p> <p>MINISTRY OF ENERGY: Coordination of energy-intensive services into climate change</p>	<p>UNDP</p> <p>UNESCO</p> <p>UNU</p>	<p>200,000</p> <p>20,000</p> <p>50,000</p>

	<p>Committee established headed by Minister of Environment Science & Technology.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participation of national climate committee in international negotiations is limited <p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 4 climate policies developed and capacity building reports for national climate change committees - 3 international meetings attended per year - 2 training programmes for NCCC members conducted each year. 		international negotiations	<p>programmes/ plans</p> <p>NATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE COMMITTEE: Reviews of national climate change policies including coordination of sectoral climate change programmes</p> <p>Donors and Development Partners Funding and technical assistance</p>		
<p>Output 3.2</p> <p>Adaptation and mitigation strategies and practices integrated into climate resilient development policies, plans and programmes</p>	<p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of climate resilient plans developed and implemented each year at the sector and district level - Number of strategies and policies for renewable energy and energy efficiency developed, notably a roadmap for new and renewable energy industry and technologies - Number of Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Climate resilient plans - Strategies and policies on renewable energies - NAMAs implementation reports - Third National Communication to UNFCCC document - Project design document for climate-smart 	<p>Risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Turnover rate of staff - Regular flow of funds - Limited technical capacity - Changes in political or technical leadership - Lack of capacity for scaling up - Potential conflicts with other sector 	<p>MEST: Policy development, sector planning, review and coordination</p> <p>EPA: Sector planning, review and coordination, resource allocation, institutional and system development, capacity development</p> <p>NDPC: Coordination and capacity development</p> <p>MOH: Coordination the integration of climate change and Health into sectoral programmes/plans</p> <p>Energy Commission to develop end user Energy</p>	<p>UNDP</p> <p>UNESCO</p> <p>UNU</p> <p>WFP</p>	<p>300,000</p> <p>20,000</p> <p>50,000</p> <p>5,000,000</p>

	<p>implemented</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Third National Communication developed and submitted to UNFCCC - Schemes for flood protection walls, reforestation, tree planting, dug out dams, rehabilitation of assets damaged/affected by climate change through food for work in the 3 northern regions <p>Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tool for mainstreaming of climate change into national, sector and district plan developed and tested in 10 pilot districts - Policy objectives to increase modern forms of renewable energy - Second National Communication developed and submitted to UNFCCC. - Preparation of national climate change adaptation strategy - Development of sector-specific mitigation assessment - Two proposals for NAMAs that underwent feasibility assessment currently developed Greenhouse gas 	<p>project s</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project identification note on climate-smart projects 	<p>or district programmes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of established institutional capacity for project registration, implementation and validation <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Buy-in from political leadership - Build on existing related-initiatives - Staff will be available for training - Environmental governance in Ghana remains consistent - Local private financial entities will be on-board - Public-private partnership will be in place 	<p>Efficiency programme and Ministry of Energy to promote innovation, deployment and diffusion of energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies</p> <p>FORESTRY COMMISSION: Sector planning, review and coordination, resource allocation, institutional and system development, capacity development</p> <p>MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE; Sector planning, review and coordination, resource allocation, institutional and system development, capacity development</p> <p>DISTRICT/MUNICIPAL/METROPOLITAN ASSEMBLIES: Operational planning, technical supervision and support, monitoring and evaluation, coordination and facilitation, capacity development</p>		
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	<p>inventory estimates developed</p> <p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 20 climate-resilient plans developed for relevant sectors and district assemblies each year. - At least 3 strategies and policies for renewable energy and energy efficiency developed. - 2 NAMAs implemented - Third National Communication developed and submitted to UNFCCC - 2 km of flood protection walls; 10 dug out dams and damaged assets rehabilitated, 1 million seedlings planted for reforestation 					
<p>Output 3.3 The capacity of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MOFEP) and private sector (like banks and industries) to mobilize and access international funds on climate change mitigation and</p>	<p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of implemented capacity development programmes. - Number of MoFEP and private sector staff supported to attend international climate financing events each year. - No of CDM projects approved - Availability of national 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity development reports - Number of staff attended international climate financing events and their reports - Budget request for MoFEP 	<p>Risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Changes in political leadership - High turnover of trained staff <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of staff to be trained. - Support from political 	<p>MOFEP: Policy development, sector planning, review and coordination, resource allocation</p> <p>MEST: Policy development, sector planning, review and coordination</p> <p>EPA: Policy development, sector planning, review and coordination</p> <p>PRIVATE SECTOR: Project development, implementation and provision of financial</p>	<p>UNDP</p> <p>UNESCO</p>	<p>200,000</p> <p>40,000</p>

adaptation developed by 2013.	<p>budget guidelines on accessing international funding for climate change adaptation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No of policy analysis tool developed for evaluation of efficiency standards <p>Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited capacity of MoFEP and private sector to access international funds. - Knowledge of MoFEP and private sector on the nuances of international climate financing is limited - Budget guidelines for climate change under preparation - Limited capacity for National project developers and verifiers - Limited public-private partnership for climate change mitigation projects <p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3 round capacity development programmes for MoFEP and private sector in climate financing supported. - 2 staff from MoFEP and private sector supported to partake in international climate financing events. - At least 1 CDM project approved and implemented 		<p>leadership</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Buy in from private sector - Initiative from private stakeholders 	incentives		
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National budget guidelines on accessing international funding for climate change adaptation are available - 3 policy analysis tools developed for evaluation of efficiency standards 					
Output 3.4: National policies and strategies on Disaster Risk Reduction, with emphasis on budget allocation to disaster prone districts, are in place and operationalized by 2014.	Indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of district assemblies funds that allocated 5% of total district budget for DRR activities Baseline: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No national policy on Disaster management Targets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 5% of District Annual Budget allocated towards DRR in 50 of Districts in disaster prone areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Budgetary allocation data from MOFEP - District level financial accounts and reports 	Risks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Major disasters diverts attention from Disaster Risk reduction to emergency respond - District Assembly may not comply with the NADMO Bill stipulation of 5% budget allocation towards DRR. Assumptions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NADMO Bill is passed - Effective training and management support capacity developed 	<p>NADMO: Lead national institution for Coordination/ facilitation; monitoring and evaluation; , institutional and system development, expansion and mainstreaming of DRR , advocacy, capacity development</p> <p>MOFEP: Policy development, sector planning, review and coordination, resource allocation</p> <p>MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT: Policy development, sector planning, review and coordination.</p> <p>: Operational planning, technical supervision and support, monitoring and evaluation, coordination and facilitation, capacity development</p>	UNDP UNICEF	200,000 250,000
Output 3.5:	Indicators:	- Existence of	Risks	GMET: use outcomes of studies and analysis	CADRI	700,000

<p>A national risk monitoring observatory is established for providing early warning information by 2016.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment of data base on multisectoral indicators on disasters at GMET <p>Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National risk monitoring observatory is not available <p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Data base on multisectoral indicators on disasters developed - Fully functional national risk monitoring observatory established 	<p>the national risk monitoring observatory</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of funds <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Other agencies strengthen the other components of early warning systems - Ghana becomes pilot country of the CADRI/BCPR Initiative on DRR 	<p>reports to prepare policies and plans</p> <p>NADMO: Lead national institution for Coordination/ facilitation; monitoring and evaluation, institutional and system development, expansion and mainstreaming of DRR , advocacy, capacity development</p> <p>EPA: Sector planning, review and coordination, resource allocation, institutional and system development, capacity development</p>	<p>IOM</p>	<p>450,000</p>
<p>Output 3.6:</p> <p>A national strategy to raise public awareness on disaster risk reduction in primary and secondary schools and for improving building safety and protection of critical facilities is in place by 2013.</p>	<p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of National Strategy on public awareness on DRR - Number of schools in the 4 Metropolitan Assemblies integrating DRR into school curricula - % of critical facilities in the 4 Metropolitan Assemblies constructed according to building codes with appropriate hazard-resistant features <p>Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Disaster Management Strategy in place <p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Strategy on public awareness on DRR in place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Strategy document produced by NADMO - School curricula of the 4 Metropolitan Assemblies - Building permits and minutes of planning committees of Metropolitan Assemblies - Surveys to verify the respect of building rules on DRR 	<p>Risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Overloaded school curricula - Not enforcement of building rules and regulations <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A wider strategy for general public is developed and being implemented - Existence of a National Building Code incorporating DRR 	<p>NADMO: Lead national institution for Coordination/ facilitation; monitoring and evaluation, institutional and system development, expansion and mainstreaming of DRR , advocacy, capacity development</p> <p>DISTRICT /MUNICIPAL/METROPOLITAN ASSEMBLIES: Operational planning, technical supervision and support, monitoring and evaluation, coordination and facilitation, capacity development</p> <p>MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT: Policy development, sector planning, review and coordination,</p> <p>MINISTRY OF EDUCATION: Policy development, sector planning, review and coordination, resource allocation, institutional and system</p>	<p>UNDP</p> <p>UNESCO</p> <p>UNICEF</p> <p>IOM</p>	<p>300,000</p> <p>20,000</p> <p>250,000</p> <p>250,000</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 50 schools in the 4 Metropolitan Assemblies have integrated DRR into school curricula - 100% of critical facilities in the 4 Metropolitan Assemblies constructed according to building codes with appropriate hazard-resistant features 			development, effective service provision models, advocacy, capacity development		
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<p>Output 3.7:</p> <p>The institutional capacities (assessment, coordination and information management) of NADMO and other MDAs are reinforced for preparedness and response to man-made and natural disasters</p>	<p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of simulation exercises on Contingency Plan conducted - % of population affected by disaster reached by NADMO, MDAs and UN agencies within the timeframes specified in the National Contingency Plan - %r of people affected by natural/man-made disasters receiving relief items <p>Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NADMO, national and regional platforms on DRR, Contingency Plans and National Disaster Management Policy are in place - UN Interagency Contingency Plan is in place - Monthly production EW information <p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 8 joint simulation exercises conducted - 70% of the population affected by disaster reached by NADMO, MDAs and UN Agencies within the timeframes specified in the National Contingency Plan - 100% of people severely affected by disaster receiving emergency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Documentation (reports, audio-visuals, attendance sheets)of the joint simulation exercises - NADMO Situational Reports - UN SITREPS 	<p>Risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Staff turnover <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Staff to be trained is readily available - Effective coordination and communication among NADMO, MDAs and UN is in place. 	<p>NADMO: Lead national institution for Coordination/ facilitation; monitoring and evaluation, institutional and system development, expansion and mainstreaming of DRR , advocacy, capacity development.</p> <p>MINISTRY OF INTERIOR: Policy development, sector planning, review and coordination</p> <p>MEST: Policy development, sector planning, review and coordination</p> <p>MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT: Policy development, sector planning, review and coordination</p> <p>MOH – Ghana Health Service: Implementation , coordination ,policy and strategic support for health- related disaster</p> <p>EPA: Sector planning, review and coordination, resource allocation, institutional and system development, capacity development</p> <p>GHANA ARMED FORCES AND GHANA POLICE SERVICE: Providing logistical support for reconstruction and coordination of relief assistance.</p> <p>NATIONAL FIRE SERVICE: Operational and Technical level support for fire-related disasters</p>	<p>UNFPA</p> <p>UNDP</p> <p>UNESCO</p> <p>UNICEF</p> <p>UNU</p> <p>IOM</p> <p>WFP</p>	<p>1,000,000</p> <p>200,000</p> <p>10,000</p> <p>2,000,000</p> <p>50,000</p> <p>50,000</p> <p>2,600,000</p>
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	assistance			NGOs: Implementation of projects in close collaboration with local/national governments, communities and UN agencies		
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<p>Output 3.8: Biodiversity and land management issues, with a special focus on water bodies and afforestation, assessed and integrated at the national and local level</p>	<p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No. of people benefiting from afforestation activities - Number of district development plans integrating SEA - deforestation rates - land degradation rates - Reduction of beach litter <p>Baselines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 120,000 people benefiting from afforestation activities - Deforestation rate 65,000 ha/yr - 69% of the total land surface of Ghana prone to severe or very severe soil erosion - Up to 7kg of Beach litter (Marine Debris) mainly plastics per 100m² - National Budget Expenditure on the Environment and Natural Resource sector under 0.5% <p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 93,400 people benefiting from afforestation activities - 50 district development plans fully integrating SEA prepared by 2014 - Deforestation rates to decrease by 30% by 2014 - Land Degradation rates to decrease by 15% by 2014 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - District level plans - Remote sensing/forest surveys - remote sensing/ground surveys - Assessment reports using RAMSAR Ecological Character Criteria - National Budget Figures - Kite photography 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - District Assemblies have capacity to deliver - Political will to enforce measures to stop illegal logging - Political will to enforce measures to stop land degradation - Change in attitudes and behavior in the of management plastic bags and waste - Political will to commit funds to the Environment and Natural Resources sector - Community-driven initiative for sustainable management 	<p>EPA: Policy development, sector planning, review and coordination</p> <p>DISTRICT/MUNICIPAL/METROPOLITAN ASSEMBLIES: Operational planning, technical supervision and support, monitoring and evaluation, coordination and facilitation, capacity development</p> <p>MMDAs: Policy development, sector planning, implementation, review and coordination</p> <p>ACADEMIA: Research, review of reports, and training</p> <p>TRADITIONAL AUTHORITIES: To lead community on management of water bodies</p>	<p>UNDP</p> <p>UNESCO</p> <p>UNU</p> <p>WFP</p>	<p>200,000</p> <p>1,479,291</p> <p>50,000</p> <p>5,000,000</p>
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	- 50% reduction of Beach litter by 2014					
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National Development Priority: SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
ENERGY AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

- Climate variability and change
- Biodiversity
- Water Resources and Sanitation
- Natural Disasters, Risks and Vulnerability
- Urban Development and Management
- Housing/Shelter
- Slum Upgrading and Prevention

Support to MDGs: MDG 7

Outcomes	Indicators , Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners	Indicative Resources (US\$)	
					UN agency	US\$
Outcome 4: At least 15% of the Slum and Disaster Prone Communities including women have improved livelihoods through better access to affordable and sustainable housing and skills training in 5 major regions. .	Indicators:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Urban development reports- Ghana State of the Cities Reports- Africa State of the Cities Reports- Housing/Slum Improvement reports- District Level reports- Housing census reports	Risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- GoG (National and local levels) to monitor project implementation to ensure its success and also provide financial and material support to communities as necessary- The Government of Ghana through the sector MDAs leads and coordinates the development of an enabling environment for housing and sustainable urban development- National and Local government work in close collaboration with NGOs/CSOs, traditional authorities, communities and UN agencies.	UN-HABITAT	3,000,000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- % change in growth of new slums and extent of upgrading of existing slums- number /% increase of replaced buildings in disaster prone communities- Number /% of women and youth with increased access to Livelihood opportunities- Defined National /Local government Institutional focus on urban development.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Change in sector MMDAs as a result of change in government.		UNDP	5,100,000
					UNHCR	1,800,000
					IOM	1,500,000
					UN Women	1,000,000
					WFP	2,335,000
					UNIDO	<u>1,842,310</u>
	Baseline: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- 30% newly formed slums in Accra, Kumasi, Tema and Sekondi-Takoradi between					
			Assumptions <ul style="list-style-type: none">- GoG will include related programs in national and local level programmin g and			
					</	

	<p>2006-2010.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At least 10 % of housing destruction by heavy rains due to poor building technology - 5% of youth and women in low income/disadvantaged communities have income generating activities or employable and ICT skills in 2010 - Long absence of directorate within any ministry tasked with direct responsibility of urban development - Non-existence of city development strategies <p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 15% of slums in major cities upgraded - 40% of youth and women in low income/disadvantaged communities have income generating activities, employable and ICT skills - 15% increase in the use of sustainable low cost/local raw materials and technology by disaster prone and low Income/Slum communities. - City Strategies of 3 major cities developed and being implemented to address urban issues 		<p>budgets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Communities will provide the necessary support to ensure the projects' success - The current political will for Housing and Urban development is sustained - Institutional changes and reorganisation will not affect the housing sector and urban development directorate 			
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Output 4.1: Urban Development, National Housing policies with National Housing Strategic Plan printed and disseminated and Local Integration policies developed, printed and disseminated by 2014	Indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Urban policy Housing policy and strategic plan, developed, reviewed and approved by cabinet. - Local Integration Policy formulated and approved by cabinet. - All the policy documents are printed and disseminated Baseline: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Non-existence of a comprehensive housing policy, urban policy, local integration policy and housing strategic plan in 2011 Target: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Urban Policy, Housing policy, Local Integration Policy and housing strategic plan in place by 2015 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National housing Policy - Housing strategic plan - National Urban Policy - Local Integration Policy 	Risks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Delay in cabinet approval Assumptions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - State and non-state actors to use documents - Government's approval for draft policies. - National immigration policy creates enabling conditions for refugees and asylum seekers to establish in Ghana. - Ministry of Water Resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Housing Directorate of the Ministry of Water Resources Works and Housing leads the housing policy review and dissemination processes. - Slum dwellers, the Coalition of NGOs and individual CSOs in human settlements participate in the housing policy review, housing strategic plan and urban policy formulation processes - National, Regional and district level sector MDAs are involved in organising and participating in stakeholder consultations. - Sector DPs and NGOs provide financial and technical support - Urban Development unit leads the urban policy formulation and dissemination processes. - Government (Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development to budget annually for the Urban Development Unit. - Sector DPs to provide financial and technical assistance to Urban Development Unit. 	UN-HABITAT UNDP UN Women UNHCR	750,000 100,000 500,000 900,000

			works and housing to comply with housing strategic plan. - Annual government budget allocation for implementation - Capacity of housing directorate staff to lead implementation.			
Output 4.2 Knowledge and skills for effective housing delivery, the use of sustainable low cost/local building materials and technology, as well as low cost housing financing and economic opportunities generated.	Indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policy monitoring tools developed and used. - Program monitoring tools developed and used. - Monitoring reports produced - no of communities using low cost sustainable building materials - number low income housing products developed - economic opportunities/skills generated Baseline:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Housing Policy Monitoring Reports - Program and projects monitoring reports. 	Risk Transfer of housing directorate staff to other ministries or departments Assumptions. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Willingness of communities to use low cost/local sustainable building materials and technology. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sector DPs and NGOs provide financial and technical support - Government (Ministry of Water Resources Works and Housing)budgets annually for the housing directorate - Government (MMDAs) to budget annually to support households with some building equipment and materials and monitoring of projects - Households and communities to provide labour for community projects - NGOs, through relevant Project Cooperation Agreements implement activities partnership with Government and UN agencies - Sector DPs to provide financial and technical assistance to promote initiatives. - National, Regional and District MDAs plan and 	UN-HABITAT UNDP UN Women IOM WFP UNHCR	2,000,000 3,000,000 500,000. 1,500,000 2,335,000 900,000

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Non-existence of policy monitoring tools. - No n-existence of programme monitoring tools. - Non-existence monitoring reports. - No low income/slum and disaster prone communities using sustainable low cost/local building materials and technology as at 2010 - Non-existence of low income housing products/systems <p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policy monitoring tools developed in 2012 - Programme monitoring tools developed in 2013. - Quarterly monitoring reports produced in 2014 - 10 more low income/slum and disaster prone communities using sustainable low cost/local building materials - 2 low income housing products/systems developed in 2015 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Willingness of housing financial institutions to develop low income housing products. 	<p>implement field monitoring activities and hold review meetings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government (Ministry of Water Resources, Works and Housing) to promote and support the establishment of a sustainable low-income housing fund/products - Private sector (housing financial institutions) to collaborate with government, DPs and UN agencies. - Government to budget for low income housing 		
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Output 4.3 ICT centres established in 230 communities across the 10 regions of the country for the youth and local assemblies, and used for employable skills development and enhancement of assemblies'	Indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One ICT centre per 500 household - One (1) Operational Community Information Center in all constituencies in Ghana by 2016 - Decentralized urban planning institutions provided with ICT infrastructure and application. - Local content policy developed for all districts. Baseline: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Seventy one (71) operational community Information Centers. - ICT infrastructure and application not available at District development planning departments. Targets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Two hundred and thirty (230) Community Information Centres built by 2016 - At least 57 urban planning institutions provided with ICT infrastructure and application by 2016 - All districts have working local content policy documents by 2016 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - programme and project monitoring reports - District Assembly reports 	Risk <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Change in the number of political constituencies Assumptions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Willingness of government to follow through the implementation of the ICT for accelerated development policy. - ICT for Development policy document reviewed to incorporate district level interventions and planning processes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Communication, Ministry of Youth and Sports, and Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development to lead implementation processes. - MMDAs to manage the utilization and sustainability of infrastructure and applications - Ministry of Information through its decentralized agency (Information Services Department) to develop and manage local content for centres 	UNDP UN-HABITAT	2,000,000 250,000
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Outcomes	Indicators , Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners	Indicative Resources (US\$)	
					UN agency	US\$
Outcome 5: An additional 2.5% of the population have sustainable use of improved drinking water and sanitation services and practice the three key hygiene behaviors by 2016	Indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - % increase in target population aware of the 3 behaviors - % of Population practicing HWWS - % of Population Open defecation Free (ODF) - % of Population practicing household water treatment and safe storage - % of people with using improved sanitation facilities - % of schools with improved sanitation and water facilities - % of people using improved drinking water sources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NDHS - MICS - CWSA annual reports - EHSD progress reports - Sector annual reports - Country Status Overviews - Global Annual Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking Water (GLAAS) Reports 	Risks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cultural barriers may militate against the expected rate of positive behaviour adoption by communities towards hygiene and sanitation - The SWA Compact is not fully implemented - The absorptive capacity of MDAs and MMDAs remains low - The next government does not prioritise sanitation - Uneven application of community-led approaches to total sanitation resulting in considerable inertia to improved sanitation technology uptake - Flooding continue to be an annual event resulting in diversion of programming capacity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Government of Ghana will lead the initiative on water and sanitation service delivery and hygiene behaviour change through the Environmental Health and Sanitation Directorate and the Community Water and Sanitation Agency. - Development partners such as USAID, DANIDA and the World Bank will provide financial and technical assistance to promote the initiative. Local NGOs and CBOS/ FBOs will promote sanitation and hygiene behaviour and social change initiatives at the community level. - Partner Sector NGOs, through relevant Project Cooperation Agreements (PCAs) implement activities partnership with Government and UN agencies 	UNICEF	34,800,000
	Baseline: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As few as 4% of mothers engaged in HWWS after defecation, and only 2% after cleaning a child's bottom (Scott et al., 2007). - About 43% of mothers or caregivers washed their hands with soap after defecation, 18.3% before eating, 10.9% before feeding the child, 7.4% before preparing food and 2% after cleaning child's 				WHO	550,000
					UN Habitat	1,500,000
					UNV	100,000
					IAEA	400,000
						<u>37,350,000</u>

	buttocks. - Sanitation (Total): 13% - Schools: Unknown: - Water (Total): 82% Targets: - Additional 2.5 million people practice three key hygiene behaviours by 2016 - A 2.5% increase in hand washing with soap and safe excreta disposal by 2016 - Sanitation (Total): > 16% - Schools: 15% - Water (Total): > 84.5%		Assumptions - GOG have the commitment and provide adequate resources to Sanitation and Water priorities. - GoG fulfils its commitments for improved sanitation and drinking water - The decentralisation process will result in consolidated MMDA structures with clear focus on well coordinated sanitation service delivery - Communities and Households respond to non-subsidy triggering mechanisms to stop open defecation practices - Cultural barriers do not millitate against the expected rate of adoption by communities of improved sanitation facilities			
Output 5.1: (Enabling	Indicators:	- Disseminated	Risks	- The Government of Ghana through the sector MDAs leads and coordinates the development	UNICEF	6,000,000

<p>Environment) Sector institutions at national, regional and district levels are better able to plan, implement, coordinate, monitor, evaluate and report on sustainable Sanitation and Water services by 2016</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sector Strategic Plans for sanitation and water in Place - Sector coordination arrangement at all levels - Sector MIS delivering periodic data and annual reports - Poor urban areas mapped in other regional capitals as done in Accra by PURC <p>Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No Strategic Plans - National level coordination system - District Monitoring and Evaluation System <p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sector Strategic Development Plan Operational - Regional and District level coordination in place - Fully effective Sector MIS - Kumasi, Sekondi-Takoradi and Tamale mapped by 2013 	<p>SSDP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Periodic Sector reports - Sector annual reports - Country Status Overviews - Global Annual Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking Water (GLAAS) Reports - Mapping reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The current tendency for the decoupling of the water and sanitation sector is not sufficiently resolved and clarified - A change in government results in major changes affecting existing sector MDAs <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Institutional reorganisation and changes in mandate will not affect the SWA sector - Sector MDAs and MMDAs and their concerned departments have adequate resources, capacity and commitment to carry out their duties and responsibilities in an effective and efficient manner and will receive adequate government funding for staff and operational costs 	<p>of an enabling environment for decentralised and sustainable pro-poor services within the context of evolving SWAP process</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development Partners (DPs) provide technical and financial support and continue align with government systems and to harmonise their approaches - Non-governmental organisations be involved in the implementation of activities through project cooperation agreements 	<p>UN Habitat IAEA</p>	<p>250,000 400,000</p>
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The current level of political support for Sanitation and Water is sustained - Ministry of Water Resources Works Housing will take the initiative on mapping of poor urban areas with PURC 			
Output 5.2: An additional 2.5% of population adopt improved hygiene practices of hand washing with soap, safe excreta disposal and household water treatment and safe storage by 2016	Indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - % increase in target population aware of the 3 behaviours - % of Population practicing HWWS - % of Population Open defecation Free (ODF) - % of Population practicing household water treatment and safe storage Baseline: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As few as 4% of mothers engaged in HWWS after defecation, and only 2% after cleaning a child's bottom (Scott et al., 2007). - About 43% of mothers or caregivers washed their hands with soap after defecation, 18.3% before eating, 10.9% before feeding the child, 7.4% before preparing food and 2% after cleaning child's buttocks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NDHS - MICS - CWSA annual reports - EHSD progress reports - Sector annual reports - Country Status Overviews - Global Annual Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking Water (GLAAS) Reports 	Risks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cultural barriers may militate against the expected rate of positive behaviour adoption by communities towards hygiene and sanitation Assumptions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GOG have the commitment and provide adequate resources to SWA priorities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Government of Ghana will lead the initiative on hygiene behaviour change through the Environmental Health and Sanitation Directorate and the Community Water and Sanitation Agency. - Development partners such as USAID, DANIDA and the World Bank will provide financial and technical assistance to promote the initiative. Local NGOs and CBOS/ FBOs will promote hygiene behaviour and social change initiatives at the community level. - Financial and technical assistance will be provided to increase sanitation and hygiene awareness at schools. - Partner Sector NGOs, through relevant Project Cooperation Agreements (PCAs) implement activities partnership with Government and UN agencies 	UNICEF UN Habitat UNV	4,000,000 250,000 100,000

	Targets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Additional 0.5 million people practice three key hygiene behaviours by 2016 - A 2.5% increase in hand washing with soap and safe excreta disposal by 2016 					
Output 5.3: Water and Sanitation Services An additional 2.5% of the population sustainably use improved drinking water and sanitation facilities by 2016 Contributing UN agencies: UNICEF, UN Habitat, WHO	Indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - % of people using improved sanitation facilities - % of schools with improved sanitation and water facilities - % of people using improved drinking water sources Baseline: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sanitation (Total): 13% - Schools: Unknown: - Water (Total): 82% Targets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sanitation (Total): > 16% - Schools: 15% - Water (Total): > 84.5% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NDHS - MICS - CWSA annual reports - WHO/UNICEF JMP progress reports - EHSD progress reports - Sector annual reports - Country Status Overviews - Global Annual Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking Water (GLAAS) Reports 	Risks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The SWA Compact is not fully implemented - The absorptive capacity of MDAs and MMDAs remains low - The next government does not prioritise sanitation - Uneven application of community-led approaches to total sanitation resulting in considerable inertia to improved sanitation technology uptake - Flooding continue to be an annual event resulting in diversion of programming capacity Assumptions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GoG fulfils its 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - EHSD leads the implementation of improved sanitation Initiatives with CWSA support. - CWSA leads the implementation of the improved drinking water supply component with support of the EHSD. - Water Resources Commission leads the implementation of the Climate Change component - Development partners offer financial and technical assistance - MMDAs own the initiative and implement, monitor and evaluate the initiative using the Assembly structures - Private sector engages in sanitation marketing 	UNICEF UN Habitat	24,800,000 1,000,000

			<p>commitment for improved sanitation and drinking water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The decentralisation process will result in consolidated MMDA structures with clear focus on well coordinated sanitation service delivery - Communities and Households respond to non-subsidy triggering mechanisms to stop open defecation practices - Cultural barriers do not militate against the expected rate of adoption by communities of improved sanitation facilities 			
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Thematic Area 3: Human, Development, Productivity and Employment

National Development Priority: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT

- Bridging equity gaps in access to health care and nutrition services
- Human Resources Development for the Health Sector
- Improving governance and strengthen efficiency in health service delivery
- Improving access to quality Maternal and Child Health Services
- Intensifying prevention and control of non-communicable and communicable diseases
- HIV AND AIDS/STI/TB
- Increasing Equitable Access to and Participation in Quality Education
- Bridging the Gender Gap in Access to Education
- Improving the Management of Education Service Delivery
- Integrating essential knowledge and life skills into school curriculum
- Social Protection and the review of the national social protection framework

Linkage to MDGs: All MDGs

	Indicators , Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners	Indicative Resources (US\$)	
					UN agency	US\$
Outcome 6: Women and children have improved and equitable access to and utilization of quality, high impact maternal, neonatal and child health and nutrition interventions Contributing UN agencies:	Indicators: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proportion of districts reporting penta-3 coverage > 80% 2. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel 3. Prevalence of children under 5 years of age who are stunted 4. Percentage of women receiving postnatal visit within 48 hours of delivery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) 2008, 2013 - Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2011, 2016 - Ghana Health Service (GHS) Annual reports - Christian Health Association of Ghana (CHAG) Annual report 	Risks (for all outputs) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Weak inter-sectoral collaboration. - Lack of political commitment and accountability Assumptions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Available funding and technical assistance from partners - A working mechanism to coordinate the implementation of evidence based policies - Government of Ghana 	Partners include <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MoH, MLGRD, MESW, MOWAC, MoI, MoE, MoCC - Ghana AIDS Commission - CSOs/FBOs - Bilaterals - Multilaterals - The Government of Ghana will provide the service across various levels Development partners such as UN will provide financing, technical support for policy and implementation, and will support coordination and partnership development	UNFPA UNICEF WHO UNAIDS WFP IOM	26,910,000 67,800,000 4,200,000 1,200,000 5,000,000 <u>1,750,000</u> <u>106,860,000</u>

WHO UNDP UNICEF UNFPA UNAIDS WFP World Bank IAEA	Baseline: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 84% districts reporting penta 3 coverage > 80% 59% of births attended by skilled health personnel 28% children under 5 years of age are stunted 68% of women receiving postnatal visit within 48 hours of delivery Targets (source identical to baseline): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 90% districts reporting penta 3 coverage > 80% 85% of births attended by skilled health personnel 23% stunted children under 5 years of age 85% of women receiving postnatal visit within 48 hours of delivery 		allocates adequate resources (15% of budget to health according to Abuja targets)			
Output 6.1 Strengthened capacity of healthcare providers in four most deprived regions (regions)	Indicators: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> % of targeted health workers trained to deliver comprehensive MNCH Proportion of health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GHS Annual reports Programme specific annual reviews CHAG Annual report Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care Needs Assessment 	Risks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate numbers / inequitable distribution of service providers Excessive turnover of staff Non availability of 		UNAIDS UNICEF UNFPA IOM WFP	500,000 23,730,000 4,898,000 1,200,000 500,000

to be specified) to deliver comprehensive MNCH, PMTCT and ASRH interventions by 2016.	<p>facilities providing integrated PMTCT services</p> <p>3. Proportion of health facilities equipped as planned</p> <p>4. Proportion of facilities providing youth-friendly services.</p> <p>Baseline: (note: all baseline and target values for indicators are national – this will be modified when 4 regions are specified)</p> <p>1. No baseline (0)</p> <p>2. 33% of health facilities providing integrated PMTCT services</p> <p>3. To be completed after EmONC needs assessment</p> <p>4. 6.5% facilities providing youth- friendly services</p> <p>Targets:</p> <p>1. 100% targeted health workers trained to deliver comprehensive MNCH</p>		<p>funding</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of valid staffing norms - Training is continuous to ensure that new staff have capacity 			
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	2. 90 % of health facilities providing integrated PMTCT services 3. Refer to M&E framework of EmONC needs assessment 5. 13 % facilities providing youth-friendly services					
Output 6.2 Improved coverage of high impact MNCH and nutrition interventions at facility and community levels	Indicators: 1. Proportion of children who receive appropriate treatment for malaria, diarrhea and pneumonia 2. Proportion of children 6-59 months receiving therapeutic feeding at facility level and supplementary feeding at community level 3. Proportion of pregnant women that received at least 1 and 4 or more ante-natal visits 4. % of children under 5 years sleeping under bed nets 5. Proportion of pregnant women receiving health and nutrition education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GHS Annual reports - Programme specific annual reviews - CHAG Annual report - MICS and DHS reports 	Risks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate numbers inequitable distribution of service providers Assumptions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Commitment of Government to improving health care system - Availability of bed nets and treatments 		UNAIDS UNICEF WFP IOM	200,000 27,120,000 4,500,000 500,000

	<p>Baseline:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Percentage children receiving appropriate treatment for malaria, diarrhea and pneumonia respectively: 12%, 45%, 25% 2. 77% children receiving therapeutic feeding 3. 95% of pregnant women that received at 1 and 78% that received 4 ante-natal visits 4. 28 % of children under 5 years sleeping under bed nets 5. 90% women receiving health and nutrition education <p>Targets:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Percentage children receiving appropriate treatment for malaria, diarrhea and pneumonia respectively: 95%, 85%, 85% 2. 100% children receiving supplementary/ 					
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3. therapeutic feeding 4. 98% of pregnant women that received at 1 and 80% that received 4 ante-natal visits 5. 85% of children under 5 years sleeping under bed nets by 2016 6. 100% women receiving health and nutrition education 					
Output 6.3 Strengthened national institutional and technical capacity to increase availability and use of family planning services.	<p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Percentage of women married or sexually active aged 15-49 using any modern contraceptive method 2. Percentage of women with unmet need for family planning <p>Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 13.5% currently married women using any modern method of contraception 2. 35% women have unmet need for family planning 	- DHS 2008, 2013	<p>Risks</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Commodities available at an affordable price 		UNFPA	16,148,000

	Targets: 1. Required 2. Required					
Output 6.4 Strengthened and harmonized national systems for data collection, management, and use of MNCH interventions.	Indicators: 1. Percentage of maternal deaths audited nationwide 2. No. of regions and districts submitting timely and complete information on MNCH indicators to DHIMS 3. Ministry disseminates an Annual Progress Report on MNCH by June of the following year Baseline: - <50% maternal deaths audited nationwide - Required - No annual progress reports disseminated Targets: 1. 90% maternal deaths audited nationwide 2. 80% districts	- GHS Annual reports - CHAG Annual report -	Risks - Openness of institutions to auditing of maternal deaths Assumptions - Commitment of all levels of government to improving health care system monitoring.		UNAIDS UNICEF UNFPA	250,000 10,170,000 2,932,000

	<p>submitting timely reports; 85% districts reporting (completeness) - information on MNCH indicators to DHIMS</p> <p>3. 100% annual progress reports disseminated by June of the following year</p>					
<p>Output 6.5</p> <p>Strengthened capacity to plan and coordinate implementation of MNCH strategies at national and sub-national level</p>	<p>Indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Meetings of inter-agency coordinating committee (or similar) on maternal health 2. Annual, budgeted action plans for reproductive health <p>Baseline:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No committee exists 2. Sporadic production of annual action plans for reproductive health <p>Targets:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Meetings of ICC on maternal health held quarterly 2. Annual, budgeted action plan for reproductive health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MNCH Annual reports - Sector Annual Plans and Reports 	<p>Risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - staff leave after being trained - Timely released of funds from the sectors and supporting agencies for training <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Effective harmonization of the activities at different levels 		<p>UNAIDS</p> <p>UNICEF</p> <p>UNFPA</p>	<p>250,000</p> <p>6,780,000</p> <p>2,932,000</p>

	available within the first quarter of each year					
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Outcomes	Indicators , Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners	Indicative Resources (US\$)	
					UN agency	US\$
Outcome 7: The most disadvantaged and vulnerable groups across Ghana benefit from at least four social services in an integrated social protection system. Contributing UN agencies: FAO, ILO, IOM, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, WFP, WB, UNIDO	Indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # of social services and safety nets programmes integrated into the social protection system. - % of districts covered by the integrated social protection system. Baseline: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 0 2. 0 Targets: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. 5 4. 50% 	-	Risks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate Social Protection budget -Change in GoGs priority for Social Protection Assumptions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A working coordination mechanism which facilitates joint decision making - Government of Ghana allocates adequate resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MESW, Min of food and Agriculture, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, Ministry of Health, Ghana AIDS Commission 	ILO UNAIDS UNICEF WFP IOM UNESCO WB	1,600,000 500,000 15,600,000 5,000,000 2,650,000 30,000 <u>89,000,000</u> <u>114,380,000</u>
Output 7.1: By 2013 the National Social Protection Policy is operational and	Indicators: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. # of MDAs using the common targeting mechanism for selection of 	-	Risks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate Social Protection budget -Change in GoGs priority 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MESW, Min of food and Agriculture, Ministry of Education, , Ministry of Health, NADMO - Regional Departments of Key Ministries - Dept of Community Development and 	UNICEF WB WFP	1,040,000 5,000,000 500,000

includes a minimum package* of social protection services (including emergency standards by 2015) based on a common targeting mechanism *minimum package to be defined	<p>beneficiaries</p> <p>2. % of people affected by emergencies each year covered by the minimum package for emergencies</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>1. To be determined in 2011</p> <p>2. 0</p> <p>Targets:</p> <p>1. 5</p> <p>2. 100%</p>		<p>for Social Protection</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A working coordination mechanism which facilitates joint decision making <p>Government of Ghana allocates adequate resources</p>	DSW at district levels		
<p>Output 7.2: Social Welfare Service providers (MDAs, CSOs, NGOs) across Ghana deliver efficient, quality, social welfare services (including in emergencies) to the poorest and most vulnerable groups</p> <p>Contributing UN agencies: FAO, ILO, IOM UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, WFP, UNIDO</p>	<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. # of main service providers complying with minimum standards for social welfare services* (to be defined)</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 0 <p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 5 	-	<p>Risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Service providers work in silos <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordination platforms available at all levels 	-MESW, Min of food and Agriculture, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, Ministry of Health, Ghana AIDS Commission	<p>UNICEF</p> <p>WB</p> <p>IOM</p> <p>WFP</p>	<p>780,000</p> <p>4,000,000</p> <p>1,000,000</p> <p>500,000</p>

<p>Output 7.3: Vulnerable and marginalized groups across Ghana empowered to access and utilize safety net programmes, social welfare and HIV/AIDS services.</p> <p>Contributing UN agencies: FAO, ILO, IOM UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, WFP, UNIDO</p>	<p>Indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. # of OVC utilizing social welfare services 2. % of poor people identified by the CTM exempted from premium NHIS payment 3. # of poor OVC below 15 yrs benefitting from LEAP 4. # of poor elderly people benefitting from LEAP 5. # of poor disabled people benefitting from LEAP 6. % of poor school going children below 15yrs identified by the CTM benefitting from free school uniforms 7. # of girls receiving take-home rations (THR) in the three northern regions. 8. # of girls receiving scholarships in the three northern regions. 9. # of children and pregnant and lactating women receiving free nutrition support in the three Northern 	<p>-District reports from Das</p> <p>- Ghana AIDS Commission half yearly and annual reports</p> <p>- Coordination among PLHIV organizations</p> <p>Annual report, assessment, survey, WFP Special Project Report (SPR), monitoring report.</p>	<p>Risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Natural disasters overload the social welfare system affecting their ability to respond - Change in government priorities. <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Donors' commitment. - Data on OVC and PLHIV households updated and accessible - Government's commitment 	<p>MESW, MoH, MOE, Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, Ghana AIDS Commission, National AIDS Control Programme: Coordination, implementation</p> <p>PLHIV organizations (NAP+) for implementation</p> <p>Donors: funding, technical support.</p>	<p>IOM</p> <p>UNAIDS</p> <p>UNICEF</p> <p>WB</p> <p>WFP</p> <p>UNESCO</p> <p>WFP</p>	<p>1,000,000</p> <p>500,000</p> <p>780,000</p> <p>60,000,000</p> <p>5,000,000</p> <p>30,000</p> <p>4,000,000</p>
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	<p>regions.</p> <p>10. # of food insecure PLHIV and affected families receiving free nutrition and food support in the three Northern region and Millennium Village Project.</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>1. To be determined in 2011</p> <p>2. To be determined in 2011</p> <p>3. To be determined in 2011</p> <p>4. To be determined in 2011</p> <p>5. To be determined in 2011</p> <p>6. To be determined in 2011</p> <p>7. To be determined in 2011</p> <p>8. 10,000 girls</p> <p>9. 16 girls receiving scholarship.</p> <p>10. 185,000 women and children under five</p> <p>11. 15,000 PLHIV and affected families</p> <p>Baseline:</p>					
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 55000 households (HIV) reached by LEAP Programme in 2010 - 10% of OVC whose households received free basics external support in caring for the child (by sex) in 2010 <p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 250000 (HIV) households reached by LEAP Programme in 2015 - 50% of OVC whose households received free basics external support in caring for the child (by sex) in 2015 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To be determined in 2011 2. To be determined in 2011 3. To be determined in 2011 4. To be determined in 2011 5. To be determined in 2011 6. To be determined in 					
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	2011 7. To be determined in 2011 8. 30,000 girls 9. 150 girls receiving scholarship 10. 247,000 women and children under 5 11. 30,000 PLHIV and affected family members					
Output 7.4: By 2013 a functional National Child Protection system as part of an integrated social protection system facilitates a coordinated and planned response to child protection including during emergencies.	Indicators: 1. National Child Protection Policy 2.The National Plan of Action (NPA) for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Ghana is operational 3.The Ghana Child Labour Monitoring System operational in 14 districts 4. Emergency Child protection response plan operational Baseline: - NPA approved by Cabinet	1.Reports of the National Multi Sectoral Committee on Child Protection 2. Reports of the National Steering Committee on Child Labour (NSC-CL) and its 3 sub-committees 3.District Assembly Reports ILO reports	Risks 1.Technical infrastructures might not be immediately sufficient to support the GCLMS Assumptions 1 Government of Ghana allocates adequate resources for child protection services 2.Partners maintain a balanced interest in the fight against any form of child labour 3.Stability and high commitment of GoG 4.The GCLMS is utilised by all the partners involved 5.The GCLMS database is maintained by partners	-MOWAC, MESW, Ministry of Justice, DSW, DoC, NGOs - MESW: coordination role - 27 members of the NSC-CL: effective collaboration for the implementation of the NPA	ILO UNICEF IOM	1,000,000 4,000,000 50,000

	Targets: 1. National level					
Output 7.5: By 2015 Child Protection service providers (MDAs, CSOs, NGOs) across Ghana deliver efficient, coordinated, gender appropriate child protection services to orphans and vulnerable children, including 'at-risk' groups.	1. % of districts complying with minimum standards for child protection services 2. Child Protection referral service operational at all levels including community Baseline: 1. NPA for OVC 2. NPA for WFCL 3. Child Abuse network 4. 4 functioning Regional Networks Targets: 1. National level, Regional and Community level	-Reports of Monitoring Committees -DOVVSU database -Database on OVC	Risks - Service providers work in silos Assumptions 1 Government of Ghana allocates adequate resources for child protection services 2.Coordination platforms available at all levels	-MESW, Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, DOVVSU Ministry of Education	ILO IOM UNICEF IOM	600,000 300,000 9,000,000 600,000

Outcomes	Indicators , Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners	Indicative Resources (US\$)	
					UN agency	US\$
Outcome 8: Strengthened and scaled up national multi-sectoral, decentralized AIDS response to achieve Universal Access targets by 2016.	Indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - % of women, men and children with advanced HIV infection receiving ARV combination treatment - % of HIV+ pregnant women receiving a complete course of ARV prophylaxis to reduce the risk of MTCT - Percentage of OVC whose households received free basics external support in caring for the child (by sex) - Percentage of women and men with comprehensive knowledge on HIV & AIDS - for adults 15-49 years of age from 25% for women and 34% for men to 80% for both men and women by 2015 - Amount of national 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ghana AIDS Commission/NACP/GHS/half yearly and Annual reports - GDHS - MICS - UNGASS national reports - UNAIDS Global Epidemic reports - Universal Access progress report - WHO/UNICEF/UNAIDS Health sector report - Sector and MMDAs Annual Progress Reports and budgets 	Risks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Complacency due to the stabilizing HIV prevalence - Weak coordination at the decentralized level - HIV & AIDS viewed as health and non-developmental issue - Capacity of implementing partners - Absorption capacity at the decentralized level including the civil society - High Staff attrition rate especially at decentralized levels - Administrative changes and political interferences in the coordination and management of the AIDS response. - "Donor fatigue" Assumptions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Communication strategy developed and fully implemented - District assembly funds fully and timely released 	<u>Ghana AIDS Commission:</u> Coordination and monitoring of multi-sectoral HIV and AIDS response <u>Ministry of Health:</u> Development of health sector response plans, policies and strategies Ministry of Employment and Social Welfare Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, Ministry of Justice Parliament, Commission of Human Rights and Administrative Justice, Ghana Police Ministry of Chieftaincy and Cultural Affairs: Develop, implement and monitor sectoral plan <u>Civil Society:</u> Active participation in implementation <u>UN agencies</u> Funding and technical assistance	UNAIDS UNICEF UNFPA UN Women WFP UNESCO WHO	2,800,000 1,000,000 4,000,000 500,000 6,000,000 40,000 <u>1,900,000</u> <u>16,240,000</u>

	<p>funds distributed by governments (in US\$ millions)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No of Sectors and MMDAs plans and budgets reflecting gender outcomes <p>Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 28% of HIV-infected pregnant women who received ARVs for PMTCT in 2009 - 30% of HIV exposed infants on ARVs prophylaxis for PMTCT from in 2009 - 30.5% of adults and children with advanced HIV infection receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2009 - 25% for women and 34% for men with comprehensive knowledge on HIV & AIDS in 2008 - 10 % of OVC whose households received free basics external support in caring for the child (by sex) in 2010 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Domestic resources available through establishment of 'AIDS Fund' - Political will and commitment at the highest level to address the HIV& AIDS - Stigma and discrimination is a key agenda item among the policy makers and government officials - Procurement and supply chain management fully functional - JUTA continued to be committed - National gender and Children's Policy will be reviewed and costed by 2011 			
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No MDAs and MMDAs have plans and budgets reflecting gender outcomes in 2010 <p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 95% of HIV-infected pregnant women who received ARVs for PMTCT in 2015 - 95% of HIV exposed infants on ARVs prophylaxis for PMTCT from in 2015 - 85% of adults and children with advanced HIV infection receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2015 - 80% for women and 80% for men with comprehensive knowledge on HIV & AIDS by 2015 - 50 % of OVC whose households received free basics external support in caring for the child (by sex) in 2015 - All MDAs and 50% 					
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	MMDAs plans and budgets reflecting gender outcomes by 2015					
<p>Output 8.1: A costed operational plan to guide the implementation of the National Strategic Plan for HIV and AIDS developed by 2011 and implemented by 2013</p> <p>Lead Agency: UNAIDS</p>	<p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Operational plan for 2011-2013 with key activities and implementing partners - No of ministries and MDAs have HIV and AIDS plans developed using the operational plan and implemented <p>Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No operational plan available in 2010 - no HIV and AIDS plan available using the operational plan in ministries and MDAs in 2010 <p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Costed operational plan available - all key ministries and MDAs at national, sub national level have HIV and AIDS plans implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1. HIV and AIDS operational plan - 2. Reports on HIV and AIDS activities of ministries and MDAs. 	<p>Risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Some of the unit costs may not be accurate - Availability of MMDA's focal points - Targets are ambitious - High staff attrition rate at decentralized levels - Political instability - "Donor fatigue" <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All sectors are coordinated and consulted during the development of the operational plan - Increased and sustained political will at the highest level to address the threat posed by HIV&AIDS - Adequate resources mobilized to develop and implement HIV and AIDS Operational plan for the implementation of the 2011-2015 NSP. 	<p><u>Ghana AIDS Commission:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop costed national operational plan and coordinate the implementation - Provides adequate guidance and timely funding support for implementing partners <p><u>Ministries</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Develop costed sectoral HIV and AIDS operational plan -Implement and monitor the implementation progress <p><u>Civil Society:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Implement and monitor the programmes <p><u>UN agencies</u></p> <p>Funding and technical assistance</p>	<p>UNAIDS</p> <p>UNESCO</p> <p>UN WOMEN</p>	<p>1,500,000</p> <p>20,000</p> <p>50,000</p>

	on the basis of the operational plan		- Priorities are clearly identified and agreed by partners			
<p>Output 8.2: By 2013, Civil Society Organizations, Opinion leaders, Media personnel and health care providers are better able to plan, implement, monitor and evaluate prevention interventions for most at risk populations (including young MARPs) and other vulnerable groups based on evidence in three most affected regions.</p> <p>Lead Agency: UNFPA</p>	<p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - % of women and men aged 15-49 years reporting use of condoms during last high risk sex - % MARPs reporting consistent condom use during sex - Number of MARPS who received HIV test in the last months and know their results. <p>Baseline:fg</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 25% condom use for female and 45% condom use for men - TBD for MARPS using condoms - 38% for HIV testing and counseling <p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 37% for female and 67% for male on condom use - 80% of MARPS using condoms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Survey report -Ghana AIDS Commission Annual report - Reports on HIV and AIDS activities of implementing agencies 	<p>Risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate allocation of resources for decentralized response - Weak capacity of implementing partners <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mapping size estimation and IBBS study completed and data available for programming - Nationally agreed definition on MARPs available - Commitment of implementing partners, - Reduced stigma, discrimination and homophobia against sexual minorities - Functioning regional technical support units 	<p>Ghana AIDS Commission, Ministry of local government , Regional and district councils , Ministry of Health and Ghana Health Services, Ministry of Women and Children Affairs ;</p> <p>Provide necessary inputs and ensure coordination as well as identification of key partners</p> <p>Organize and facilitate capacity development sessions for WAPCAS, CEPHERG, MARITIME and other CSOs</p> <p><u>UN agencies</u></p> <p>Funding and technical assistance</p>	<p>UNAIDS</p> <p>UNESCO</p> <p>UN WOMEN</p>	<p>300,000</p> <p>20,000</p> <p>300,000</p>

	- 90% of MARPs tested and know their results					
<p>Output 8.3: A national plan to coordinate the capacity development of judiciary, law enforcement agencies, parliamentarians and human rights institutions/organizations to protect and promote the rights of infected and affected by HIV established by end of 2012 and implemented by 2013.</p> <p>Lead Agency: UNDP</p>	<p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National costed capacity development plan available for implementation - No of trainings/ Sensitization workshops organized for judiciary, police and parliamentarians and civil society on human rights related to HIV. <p>Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No costed capacity development plan available (2010) - 0 trainings/sensitization workshops <p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Costed National capacity development plan - 10 trainings/sensitization workshops 	<p>National costed capacity development plan.</p> <p>Reports on training conducted for the target group.</p>	<p>Risks</p> <p>-Widespread stereotypes among Judiciary and other agencies on human rights among marginalized population groups</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>Availability of resources to implement capacity development plan for target group.</p> <p>Cooperation from target group to participate in capacity development programme.</p>	<p>Ghana AIDS Commission, Ministry of Justice, Ghana Police, Ministry of Interior, Parliament, CHRAJ</p> <p>provide necessary inputs for the capacity development plan</p> <p>Officials from CDD, IDEG, Police and HPAC will be trained</p> <p><u>UN agencies</u></p> <p>Funding and technical assistance</p>	<p>UNAIDS</p> <p>UN WOMEN</p> <p>WFP</p>	<p>750,000</p> <p>150,000</p> <p>50,000</p>

<p>Output 8.4: By 2014, skills of health care providers in three most affected regions to increase access and uptake of ART, care and support and HIV/TB services enhanced.</p> <p>Lead Agency: WHO</p>	<p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No. of health care providers trained on ART, HIV/TB, care and support. - No. of health facilities providing ART, care and support services. - Number of HIV-positive patients to be screened for TB in HIV care or treatment settings <p>Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 246 health care providers trained on ART in 2010 - 246 health care providers trained on HIV/TB in 2010 - 246 health care providers trained in HIV care and support in 2010 - 138 (267)health facilities provide ART treatment in 2010 - 34308 HIV-positive patients to be screened for TB in HIV care or treatment settings in 2010 <p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 490 health care providers trained on 	<p>Training reports</p> <p>Health facility reports/statistics on ART, HIV/TB, care and support services provided.</p>	<p>Risks</p> <p>Change/transfer of trained staff could hinder the service provision</p> <p>Additional workload</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>Willingness of health care providers to work with enhanced skills.</p> <p>Aadequate allocation of resources for capacity building</p>	<p><u>Ministry of Health:</u></p> <p>Operational planning for ART HIV/TB service delivery points, technical supervision and support, monitoring and evaluation, and capacity development</p> <p><u>Ghana AIDS Commission,</u></p> <p>Development of care and support policy and guidelines, coordination, monitoring and evaluation</p> <p><u>Civil Society:</u></p> <p>implementation of care and support programmes</p> <p><u>UN agencies</u></p> <p>Funding and technical assistance</p>	<p>UNAIDS</p> <p>WFP</p>	<p>250,000</p> <p>5,950,000</p>
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	ART in 2014 - 490 health care providers trained on HIV/TB in 2014 - 490 health care providers trained in HIV care and support in 2014 - 267 health facilities provide ART treatment in 2014 - 91745 HIV-positive patients to be screened for TB in HIV care or treatment settings in 2014					
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Outcomes	Indicators , Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners	Indicative Resources (US\$)	
					UN agency	US\$
Outcome 9: Socioeconomically excluded and disadvantaged groups have increased access to education services and demonstrate increased attainment in literacy, numeracy and life skills Contributing UN agencies: UNICEF, UNESCO, WFP, UNHCR, ILO	Indicators: 1) % of children aged 6-14 attending school disaggregated by sex, location, and economic quintile 2) % of G6 students attaining proficiency level in National Educational Assessment (NEA) 3) Adult literacy rate 4) # and % of children and young people enrolling in technical and vocational skills development (TVSD) programmes	1) GDHS, MICS, EMIS 2) NEA report 3) GDHS, MICS 4) COTVET report, EMIS 5) GDHS, MICS MoE Annual Education Sector Performance Report for all indicators	Risks - Change of key staff at MoE/GES could hinder systematic and consistent policy formulation and implementation Assumptions - GOG continued priority on and sufficient budget allocation to the education sector - MOE/GES continued priority and efforts on the reduction of inequalities and	National MOE/GES: Policy development, sector planning, review and coordination, resource allocation, institutional and system development, expansion and mainstreaming of effective service provision models, advocacy, capacity development Regional and District Authorities: Operational planning, technical supervision and support, monitoring and evaluation, coordination and facilitation, capacity development Schools: Provision of quality education services, community mobilisation, awareness raising DPs/NGOs: Complementary and harmonised financial and technical	UNICEF UNESCO WFP UNHCR ILO WHO UNAIDS	22,800,000 100,000 17,500,000 300,000 2,500,000 100,000 100,000 <u>43,400,000</u>

	<p>5) % of young men and women aged 15-24 with comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>1) 2008 (GDHS) Male-79%; Female-79% Q1-64%; Q2-78%; Q3-82%; Q4-86%; Q5-90% Rural-75%; Urban-85%</p> <p>2) 2009 (NEA) English: Male 36%, Female 36%, Total 36% Math: Male 16%, Female 11%, Total 14%</p> <p>3) 2008 (GDHS) Male: 77% Female: 63% Total: 70%</p> <p>4) TBD</p> <p>5) 2008 (GDHS) Males: 34% Females: 28%</p> <p>Targets:</p> <p>1) 2016 - At least 80% for Q1 group and at least 90% for all other groups</p> <p>2) 2016 – NEA proficiency rate English: 70% Math: 70%</p> <p>3) 2016 – Adult literacy rate Total: 85%</p> <p>4) 2016 – TVET enrolment rate of 15%; TVET enrolment of 26 901; TVET % female: 50%</p> <p>5) 80%</p>		<p>disparities and the improvement of the quality of teaching and learning based on the ESP 2010-2020</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of reliable and timely data on out-of-school children with appropriate disaggregation - MOE/GES continued implementation and analysis of the national sample learning assessment systems (NEA) - Clear national standards for life skills established 	support for infrastructure development, capacity development, advocacy and community mobilisation		
Output 9.1 The proportion of out-of-	<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1) Availability of national</p>	<p>1) MoE reports</p> <p>2) EMIS</p>	<p>Risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Change of key staff at 	National MOE/GES/DOC/MOWAC: Finalisation of complementary	UNICEF	8,800,000

<p>school children aged 6-14, especially girls, those with special needs and OVCs, reduced by at least 70% through formal, complementary and inclusive education programmes in at least 10 deprived districts</p> <p>Contributing UN agencies: UNICEF, UNESCO</p>	<p>inclusive education policy with costed plan 2) The proportion of out-of-school children (OOSC) aged 6-14 in 10 deprived districts</p> <p>Baseline: 1) No inclusive education policy available 2) TBD</p> <p>Targets: 1) Inclusive education policy developed 2) 2016 - Reduce the proportion of out-of-school children aged 6-14 by at least 70% in all 10 districts</p>	<p>MoE Annual Education Sector Performance Report for all indicators</p>	<p>MoE/GES could delay the implementation of the complementary basic education inclusive education and ECCD policies</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MoE/GES ownership and commitment to consolidate and expand effective complementary, inclusive and early childhood education programmes remains high - DP and NGO support harmonised under the complementary basic education, inclusive education and ECCD policies - Classroom construction and other infrastructure improvement to be supported by other DPs/NGOs 	<p>education and inclusive education policy and action plan, overall monitoring and assessment of out-of-school children, evaluation of complementary, inclusive and early childhood education programmes, resource allocation, expansion and mainstreaming of effective service provision models, advocacy, capacity development, and IEC materials development</p> <p>Regional and District Authorities: Technical support and coordination for implementation of complementary, inclusive and early childhood education programmes, monitoring and evaluation of the programmes, local media and awareness activities, capacity development</p> <p>Schools: Provision of quality complementary, inclusive and early childhood education services, community mobilisation, enrolment campaigns</p> <p>DPs/NGOs/CBOs/FBOs: Complementary and harmonised financial and technical support for the implementation of complementary, inclusive and early childhood education programmes, community mobilisation, Interpersonal Communication (IPC) activities, IEC materials development, advocacy and community mobilisation</p>	<p>UNESCO</p>	<p>20,000</p>
<p>Output 9.2 Formal, alternative, accelerated basic education or</p>	<p>Indicators: The number of working children aged 5-17</p>	<p>The Ghana Child Labour Monitoring System (see Output</p>	<p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Anti poverty and education programmes 	<p>Ministry of Education: Coordination role and responsible for mainstreaming child labour into the</p>	<p>ILO</p>	<p>2,500,000</p>

<p>vocational and skills training services expanded to include former child labourers in 14 districts</p> <p>Contributing UN agencies: ILO</p>	<p>withdrawn and prevented from child labour and integrating education or vocational training services in the 14 districts</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Targets: 5,000 children aged 5-17</p>	<p>12.3 under Social Protection Outcome Group)</p>	<p>gradually expand available education, employment and income generation alternatives to child labour starting in project interventions zones</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The various actors working on the question of child labour in the targeted countries, sectors and communities agree to share information, seek collaboration and coordinate their efforts. 	<p>education and vocational training system.</p> <p>Selected NGOs: Implementation of the programmes in the 14 districts</p>		
<p>Output 9.3 Appropriate, timely and relevant education services provided for children in emergency situations in affected locations.</p> <p>Contributing UN agencies: UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP</p>	<p>Indicators: 1) % of refugee children receiving basic education 2) % of IDP children receiving basic education 3) % of children from refugee families receiving school meals</p> <p>Baseline: 1) 80% 2) 0% 3) 0%</p> <p>Targets: 1) 100% 2) 100% 3) 20%</p>	<p>MOE/GES reports</p> <p>Ghana Refugee Board monitoring reports</p>	<p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Refugee children of school going age repatriate to country of origin. - New influx of refugee children from neighbouring countries. - Government, DPs/NGOs provide timely, sufficient and appropriate support in the provision of education services for children in emergency situations 	<p>National MOE/GES, NADMO: Preparation of emergency preparedness and response plan, overall monitoring and assessment of education in emergency, resource allocation, advocacy, capacity development</p> <p>Regional and District Authorities: Technical support and coordination for the provision of education services in emergency situations, monitoring and evaluation of the programmes, capacity development</p> <p>Schools: Provision of quality education services, community mobilisation, enrolment campaigns</p> <p>DPs/NGOs: Complementary and harmonised financial and technical support for the provision of education services in emergency situations, community mobilisation and enrolment campaigns</p>	<p>UNHCR</p> <p>UNICEF</p> <p>WFP</p>	<p>300,000</p> <p>750,000</p> <p>3,000,000</p>

<p>Output 9.4: National capacity enhanced to plan and implement well co-ordinated and targeted pro-poor interventions such as school feeding, take-home rations and girls' scholarship to facilitate access for school-aged children from deprived regions</p> <p>Contributing UN agencies: WFP, UNICEF</p>	<p>Indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Use of single registry as a common targeting mechanism 2) Attendance rate (boys and girls): number of school days in which boys and girls attend classes as percent of total number of school days in the target communities 3) Enrolment (boys and girls): Average annual rate of change in number of boys and girls enrolled in the target communities 4) Percentage of girls in JHS benefiting from take-home rations (THR) in the target areas making 85% termly school attendance. 5) Percentage of girls with requisite SSS entry rate receiving scholarship 6) Gender Parity index at JHS level in the target districts <p>Baseline (2010):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Single registry not available 2) 91% 3) 31% 4) 92% 5) 8% 6) 0.82 <p>Targets (2016):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Single registry applied to all pro-poor incentive programmes 2) 95% 3) 60% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MOE/GES reports - WFP Annual Standard Project Report 	<p>Risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Staff turnover could delay project implementation <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government committed to the implementation of Country Programme Action Plan - Other national level interventions on deworming and school health are implemented to complement the realization of the full benefits of school feeding. - Government assistance to the programme will not decrease severely during the period of implementation - Government would put in place a school feeding policy to clarify roles of all line Ministries - Targeting under take-home ration and school feeding components are well focused to reach the most vulnerable districts/schools 	<p>Key Ministries and Government Agencies at national, regional and district levels (i.e. MLGRD, GSFP secretariat, MOE/GES, MoFA, MOH/GHS, MOESW, and MOWAC): Policy development, development of a common targeting mechanism based on the single registry, planning and implementation, advocacy, coordination and monitoring.</p> <p>DPs/NGOs (i.e. Dutch Embassy, World Bank, USAID, Send Foundation, MVP, etc): Support with funding, planning, capacity development, implementation and monitoring</p> <p>Private Sector: Implementation, partnership, and capacity development</p> <p>Communities: Support for awareness generation, participation and implementation</p> <p>Media: Advocacy, partnerships, information dissemination, awareness creation and monitoring</p>	<p>WFP</p> <p>UNICEF</p>	<p>35,000,000</p> <p>250,000</p>
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	4) 98% 5) 30% 6) 0.90					
Output 9.5 National and sub-national capacity enhanced to provide quality education services through a child-friendly school system, life skills education including HIV/AIDS education, TVET, and non-formal education programmes Contributing UN agencies: UNICEF, UNESCO, UNFPA	Indicators: 1) % of primary schools (including KGs) meeting minimum CFS standards in 10 deprived districts 2) % of JHS with HIV Alert Status 3) % of out of school youth aged 15-24 demonstrating comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS 4) Availability of costed TVET Action Plan 5) # of districts implementing TVET Action Plan 6) # of districts implementing functional literacy programmes Baseline: 1) To be established in 2011 2) To be established in 2011 3) To be established in 2011 4) Costed Action Plan not available 5) None 6) None Targets: 1) 2016 - 70% 2) 2016 - 80% 3) 2016 – 50% 4) Costed Action Plan developed	1) National, Regional, District CFS reports 2) MOE/GES reports 3) Special survey 4) TVET Action Plan 5) COTVET reports 6) GES/NFED reports	Risks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Change of key staff at MoE/GES could delay the implementation of quality improvement initiatives including CFS, life skills education, and teacher development programmes - Inability to raise enough funds to respond to quality needs Assumptions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MoE/GES ownership and commitment to improve the quality of education remains high. - Other DP and NGO support harmonised under the government leadership - Classroom construction and other infrastructure improvement to be supported by other DPs/NGOs - MoE and COTVET commitment to implementing TVET policy and to expanding TVET facilities. - Development partners willing to support development of technical skills 	National MOE/GES/COTVET: Development/consolidation of CFS, school health education and life skills programmes including the HIV Alert programme, TVET, and functional literacy programmes, resource allocation, institutional and system development, impact assessment of programmes, capacity development, and IEC/IPC materials/activities development National Youth Council and Adolescent health Division (GHS): Policy implementation, coordination and monitoring of out-of-school life skills education activities. Regional and District Authorities: Technical support and coordination for programme implementation, technical supervision and support for schools, monitoring and evaluation of programmes, capacity development Schools: Implementation of CFS, life skills education, TVET, literacy programmes and other quality intervention DPs/NGOs: Complementary and harmonised financial and technical support for the implementation of quality improvement interventions NGOs, especially PPAG, CEDEP, Theatre for a Change, Ananse Reach Concept, Curious Minds and informal sector: Advocacy, social mobilisation and BCC Academic institutions especially University of Cape Coast, UDS and	UNICEF UNESCO	13,000,000 80,000

	5) At least 5 districts 6) At least 5 districts		- More resources are mobilized to support the development of adult literacy programmes. -	KNUST: research, evaluation, interest group analysis Media: Advocacy, partnerships and features		
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Thematic area 4: Transparent and Accountable Governance

National Priority: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE ENABLING ENVIRONMENT FOR EFFECTIVE PLAN PREPARATION AND IMPLEMENTATION MONITORING AND EVALUATION <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DEEPENING THE PRACTICE OF DEMOCRACY AND INSTITUTIONAL REFORM - STRENGTHENING LOCAL GOVERNANCE AND DECENTRALIZATION - WOMEN AND GOVERNANCE - FIGHTING CORRUPTION AND ECONOMIC CRIMES - ENHANCING RULE OF LAW & JUSTICE - ENSURING PUBLIC SAFETY & SECURITY - IMPROVING ACCESS TO RIGHTS & ENTITLEMENT - PROMOTION OF NATIONAL CULTURE FOR DEVELOPMENT - STRENGTHENING DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS (PARTNERSHIP) FOR DEVELOPMENT - PROMOTING EVIDENCE-BASED DECISION MAKING - MANAGING MIGRATION FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT - DEVELOPING CAPACITIES OF KEY PLANNING AGENCIES - M&E INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS UNDER THE GSDSA MDG Goal: Supports all MDGs					
Outcomes	Indicators , Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of	Indicative Resources

				Partners	(US\$)	
					UN agency	US\$
Outcome 10: Key national institutions of democracy are effective, accountable, gender responsive and promote peace, inclusive governance, human security with focus on vulnerable groups, by 2016. Contributing UN agencies: UNDP, UNICEF, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNIFEM, FAO, WFP	Indicators: - No. of decentralized policies reviewed and implemented by local government that promote accountability, gender sensitivity and human security - The levels of representation of women and vulnerable groups participating in governance processes - quality of and confidence in justice delivery especially to the vulnerable - efficiency and effectiveness of conflict prevention and management mechanisms in place Baseline: - Guidelines on decentralisation, gender budgeting and human security not effectively co-ordinated and implemented. - Low levels of women representation in key leadership positions - increasing public confidence in the NPC to prevent and manage conflicts - Local governance sub-structures not yet able to assume and effectively exercise their functions. Targets: - Facilitate the passage and implementation of key decentralised policies to strengthen the capacity of local government institutions - advocate for at least 30% women representation in leadership positions - Support justice sector reforms to enhance effective justice delivery - Strengthen mechanisms for effective conflict	- APRM local governance assessment reports - National gazette - Research studies - Citizen satisfaction surveys	Risks - Local elite and political capture in decentralisation Assumptions - Government prioritizes and follows through the decentralization policy - The government will remain committed to improving the justice delivery system - Political will and commitment to zero tolerance for corruption will remain strong and balanced.	Funding GoG, DDF, GTZ, DANIDA, CIDA, EU, The Netherlands, AFD Technical Expertise Academia, training institutions, local and regional CSOs, Ghana Bar Association	UNDP UNICEF UNESCO UNFPA	12,000,000 6,725,000 400,000 <u>3,000,000</u> <u>22,125,000</u>

	prevention and management					
Output 10.1 Governance institutions operate within a decentralised enabling environment and promote inclusive, accountable and transparent governance	Indicators: -proportion of budget allocations and logistics available to support decentralization and governance institutions to work effectively -number of public accountability mechanisms in place and fora held at all levels by governance institutions. - number and level of consultations on policy formulations and decision making at local and regional levels Baseline: -inadequate budgetary allocation to local government institutions - Inadequate engagements between citizens and governance/public institutions Targets: -Organise 100 fora at local and regional levels to facilitate public engagements -- Support CSOs' advocacy for inclusive and transparent governance	- Public engagements proceedings and reports - Government budget allocations	Risks - Insufficient budgetary allocation to implement decentralization policy - Competing national priorities may put decentralization to the background Assumptions - Government will continue to support governance institutions and the decentralisation process	Technical Expertise - Academia, local and regional CSOs, EOCO , GACC, GII Funding: GoG, UN Agencies, UNDP	UNDP	3,000,000
Output 10.2 Mechanisms are in place to ensure that women and vulnerable groups are informed about their rights to participate actively in decision making processes	Indicators: - percentage increase in number of women in leadership and decision making processes - number of trainings sessions, workshops to sensitize women and vulnerable groups on their rights Baseline; - low participation of women and vulnerable groups in decision-making and leadership - Socio-cultural and economic conditions of	-disaggregated data from key national records -Training, workshop report and media sensitization programmes	Risks -inadequate resources and logistics for effective programme delivery Assumptions -government will continue to advocate and practice inclusive and transparent governance.	Funding: GoG, UNCT, DANIDA, CIDA, EU, WB, Royal Netherlands Embassy, DfID Advocacy: MOWAC, media, CSOs,	UNESCO	200,000

	<p>women and vulnerable groups have limited their awareness and ability to uphold their rights.</p> <p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -40% representation of women in key leadership positions by 2016 -Organise 100 targeted workshops, sensitization programmes and leadership trainings for women and vulnerable groups 			UNCT		
<p>Output 10.3 Planned Justice Sector Reforms completed and key institutions functional and responsive.</p>	<p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Number of reforms emanating from justice sector co-ordination meetings that are operationalized -Number of key staff trained in required specialized areas -increased public confidence in the justice system - proportion of budget allocated to civic education on access to justice. <p>Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The existing legal framework is confronted with weakness and institutional capacity constraints hamper the delivery of justice. -paucity of legal professionals in specialized fields. -perceived corruption and delays in handling of cases by institutions in the justice delivery system. - 2008 Access to Justice outcome evaluation conducted by UNDP revealed heavy congestions in the prisons -luck of knowledge about rights and how to access justice by ordinary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reports of justice delivery institutions - Police records - Perception survey on the justice delivery institutions in Ghana. - Public programmes and reports from the National Commission on Civic Education 	<p>Risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -inadequate resources to carry thorough the entire reforms process in respect of the time schedules <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Government will continue to renew its commitment to the justice reforms process. 	<p>Funding:</p> <p>GoG, GTZ, DANIDA, CIDA, EU, The Netherlands, AFD</p> <p>Commonwealth funds.</p> <p>Technical Expertise:</p> <p>Academic and training institutions, CSOs, Ghana Bar Association</p>	UNDP	3,000,000

	Targets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - develop relevant policies to clarify roles for effective coordination among the justice delivery institutions. - facilitate 50 specialised trainings for legal professionals - provide alternative sentencing for lesser offences. - advocacy for increased budgetary allocation for rights education. 					
Output 10.4 National peace architecture and conflict prevention mechanisms institutionalized and functional.	Indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Peace Council fully functional, in accordance with its Act. - The number of conflicts resolved or mediated by the NPC - Number of assessments conducted by NPC that feed into conflict prevention - Conflict prevention mainstreamed into the work of key stakeholders Baseline: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -the process of legal institutionalization of the National Peace Council is under way -Regional Peace councils have been set up in only 4 Regions of Ghana out of 10 -weak coordination mechanisms between the agencies and the human resources constraints within the NPC (professional skills, mediation, conflict management, negotiation). - conflict prevention initiatives are not guided by background studies Targets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Key identified conflicts resolve by 2016 - Xx x Assessments conducted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reports from the National Peace Council on conflict situation - Government , CSO, academia and media publications - passage of NPC Bill 	Risks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Political interference in the functioning of the NPC and entrenched positions of conflict parties Assumptions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government will continue to recognise peace as an enabling factor for national development and support the work of the NPC 	Funding: <p>GoG, UNDP, DFID, BCPR, Swiss Cooperation, SIDA,</p> Technical Expertise <p>Academia, local and regional CSOs, UNDP, BCPR</p> Advocacy <p>Parliament, CSOs, Media, Peace promoters/am bassadors</p> <p>Research and development: academic</p>	All UN Agencies	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regional peace councils established and Xxx staff trained in specialised skills in conflict prevention and management - Advocate for the mainstreaming of conflict prevention in national and local institutions 			institutions, research department of Parliament, governance think tanks. Dissemination of information: media, parliamentary press corps		
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NB: Support to and work with civil Society and gender are cross-cutting and will be detailed in Annual Work Plans.

Outcomes	Indicators , Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners	Indicative Resources (US\$)	
					UN agency	US\$
Outcome 11: Ministries, Department Agencies, (MDAs) Local Governments and CSOs have effectively developed, funded, coordinated and implemented national and sectoral policies, plans and programmes aimed at reducing poverty and inequalities, and promote inclusive socio-economic growth by 2016.	Indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of Development Policies and Plans that are informed by disaggregated socio-economic data - Number of MDAs implementing Public Sector Reform Agenda - MDAs implementing programme-based budgeting - Number of analytical studies - Proportion of population below the poverty line - HDI value - No. of state and non-state actors participating in socio-economic development processes at the local level Targets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All Development Policies and Plans informed by disaggregated data - All MDAs Public Sector Reform Agenda - All MDAs implementing PBB by end of 2012 - Conduct at least 2 analytical work in every year - At least 25.8% below poverty level - HDI at 0.5 - Minimum of 42 Districts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ghana Living Standard Survey - MDG Report - Human Development Reports - Annual Progress Reports - Sector Reports - GhanaInfo - Public hearing records on district assembly plans - District Medium Term Plans - District revenue reports. - Annual MMDA Reports - 	Risks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Global Shocks - Conflict - Change in government and/or policy direction - Negative impact of climate change - Inadequate commitment to full decentralization Assumptions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Effective partner and collaboration with government - HD sectors achieve targets - Political stability - Government commitment to use disaggregated data for development policy, planning and management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NDPC-, MOFEP, GSS, MESW, MOWAC, MOTI, MOFA, NPC, MOT, MOCC, MOE. - MDAs use outcomes of studies and analysis reports to prepare policies, plans and budgets - MDAs adopt PBB format and processes to formulate budgets after 2011 - MLGRD, MoFEP, Selected MMDAs, Selected Communities, Private Sector, CSOs, Local Government Services 	UNDP UNFPA UNESCO ILO IOM WHO UNIDO	16,000,000 6,500,000 40,000 5,000,000 850,000 750,000 <u>125,550</u> <u>29,265,550</u>

	<p>participated in socio-economic development processes</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - None - None - Two MDAS piloting PBB - None - 28.5% below poverty (MDGR 2010) - 0.467 HDI value 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government commitment to the implementation of decentralization agenda - Effective Delivering as One UN, including timely release of funds from UN agencies 			
<p>Output 11.1: Data information management system which makes available dis-aggregated socio-economic (location, age, sex etc) for evidence-based policy making and management.</p>	<p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of data sets disaggregated by the agreed parameters. <p>Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - None <p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All data sets disaggregated by agreed minimum parameters. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ghana Living Standard Survey - MDG Report - Human Development Reports - Annual Progress Reports - Sector Reports - Ghana-Info 	<p>Risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Staff attrition - Shift in government policy focus <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government commitment to use disaggregated data for development policy, planning and management. 	NDPC-, MOFEP, GSS	UNDP	2,000,000
<p>Output 11.2: Capacity of National institutions built to utilize disaggregated data, for evidenced-based</p>	<p>Indicators</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> No. of National Institutions undertaking secondary data analysis for relevant report preparation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sector / MDA Budget proposals - Policy documents and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Work environment facilitates use of skills for management of economy through policy and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GSS, MoFEP, NDPC, Parliament, Office of President 	<p>UNDP</p> <p>UNFPA</p> <p>UNIDO</p>	<p>3,000,000</p> <p>4,500,000</p> <p>125,550</p>

development policy formulation, planning, and financial resource management.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Number of relevant analytical works/ study reports prepared and disseminated 3. Inter-disciplinary and sectoral dialogue and dissemination platforms created. 4. Proportion of GAP SP implemented 5. Number of MDAs implementing Programme Based Budgeting (PBB) <p>Baseline: TBD</p> <p>Targets:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Produce at least 2 in every year analytical work and 1 policy advocacy document every 2 years to inform policy and planning 2. Implement at least 80% of GAP-SP 3. All MDAs implementing PBB 	<p>publications on topical issues of relevance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sector/ thematic reports 	<p>planning.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Staff attrition from the MDAs 			
<p>Output 11.3:</p> <p>Technical and financial capacities of Metropolitan, Municipal District Assemblies (MMDAs) across the country strengthened to plan, deliver and</p>	<p>Indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Percent age increased in employment rate in the selected MMDAs. 2. Number of MMDAs with Local Economic Development(LED), Community Action Plans (CAP) and MDG-focused 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MMDAs Annual Progress Reports - District Human Development Report - MMDAs Medium Term 	<p>Risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Staff Attrition - Conflict (chieftaincy, land, ethnic, religious) - <p>Assumptions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Min of Local Government and Rural Development MLGRD - Ministry of Economic Planning (MOFEP) DACF - Institute of Local Government Services (ILGS) - Local Government Service 	<p>UNDP</p> <p>ILO</p> <p>UNESCO</p>	<p>6,000,000</p> <p>5,000,000</p> <p>40,000</p>

manage socio-economic services and promote pro-poor economic development by 2016.	<p>Medium Term Development Plan</p> <p>3. Percentage of youth and women in gainful employment.</p> <p>4. Number of multi-stakeholder LED platform operational.</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - TBD <p>Targets:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. At least 25% of MMDAs implementing pro-poor Local Economic Development Strategies. 2. At least 50% increase in proportion of youth and women in gainful employment in selected MMDAs 3. At least 42 MMDAs have CAPS, LED and MDGs-based District Medium Term Plans. 4. At least 42 MMDAs have operational LED platforms. 	<p>Development Plans.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reports and minutes of meetings - M&E Reports - LED implementation reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Effect Implementation of Local Government Service LI - Private sector and communities taking advantage of opportunities created. - Strong political commitment and leadership. 	<p>Secretariat (LGSS)</p> <p>Ministry of Employment and Social Welfare(MESW)</p> <p>Ministry of Trade and Industry (MOTI)</p>		
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<p>Output 11.4: Selected districts promote private sector participation in local economic development by end 2016.</p>	<p>Indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Requisite legal and regulatory framework developed . 2. Number of pilot MMDAs with alternative financial sources for implementation of LED strategies 3. Proportion of districts with private sector investments 4. National LED Platform operational. 5. UN Delivering as One in support of LED <p>Baseline: TBD</p> <p>Targets:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. At least 50% of required legal and regulatory framework approved by Cabinet 2. At least 50% of pilot MMDAs with alternative financial sources for implementation of LED strategies 3. At least 50% of pilot MMDAs with private investments for the implementation of LED strategies. 4. LED Advisory Council and Technical Committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Framework meeting reports - Policy documents at the district level - Reports and minutes of meetings - M&E Reports - LED implementation reports 	<p>Risk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Change of government and change of policy direction - Failure of private sector take up the opportunities created. <p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Process Participatory - Policy framework attractive/acceptable to all partners private sector - Transparent and accountable financial management systems in place. - Strong government commitment to fiscal decentralization agenda 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MLGRD (i) ; MOFEP (i) , DACF; ILGS (iv); LGS (iv) - Ministry of Employment and Social Welfare, - Ministry of Information - Ministry of Communication - Ghana Investment Fund for Electronic Communication 	<p>UNDP</p>	<p>5,000,000</p>
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	operational. 5. No. of Joint UN initiatives implemented in support of LED -		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Commitment and capacity of UN Agencies to deliver as one - National and level have capacity to create enabling environment 			
Output 11.5 Partnerships developed between the selected districts, private sector and the Ghanaian Diaspora to support their socio-economic development .	Indicators: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. -Proportion of MMDAs in joint partnerships with the Private Sector and the Diaspora 2. Size of private and diaspora investment (value) per district 3. Number of PPPs established by type. Baseline: All MMDAs not covered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project and M&E Projects - DHDR - Annual District Progress Reports - Report on PPP projects 	Risk: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Change of government and change of policy direction - Failure of private sector and Diaspora to take the opportunities created. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ghana Immigration Service, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Trade and Industries - 	IOM	850,000

	Target: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. At least one private sector and Diaspora investment in each of 42 selected MMDAs 2. At least on PPP in each of the selected 42 districts. 3. At least 10% of total investments in the selected districts from private sector and diaspora. 		Assumptions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Process Participatory -Policy framework attractive/acceptable to all partners private sector 			
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Outcomes	Indicators , Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners	Indicative Resources (US\$)	
					UN agency	US\$
Outcome 12: By 2016, population and development data as well as M&E systems exist at all levels for policy, planning and budgeting processes. Contributing UN agencies: UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, UNESCO, WFP, FAO, UNIFEM	Indicators: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. No. of data sets in the country 7. No. of M&E systems in the country 8. Proportion of MDAs plans and budgets that are evidence based 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reports of key evaluations, studies and surveys - Formal routine data submissions from MDAs to GSS and NDPC for Annual Reporting - Sectoral M&E plans, budgets and annual reports - NDPC 	Risks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of resources, both financial and human, to fully implement the proposed activities - Timely and continuous release of funds from Government and DPs to support M&E and statistics activities - High staff turnover within the government hinders systematic capacity development - Non-availability of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The NDPC will continue to strengthen the M&E function whose key objectives is: tracking progress and results of the medium-term development plan (results matrix), coordinating MDAs and MMDAs to regularly track progress of the Sector and district plans, build capacity in M&E and address constraints in resources allocated to M&E and statistics. 	UNICEF	5,000,000
	Baseline: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. TBD 2. TBD 3. TBD 				UNAIDS UNDP UNFPA UN WOMEN WFP WHO FAO UNESCO	500,000 6,900,000 4,500,000 200,000 200,000 50,000 200,000 30,000 <u>17,580,000</u>

	<p>Targets:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. At least 5 additional National data sets 2. 170 M&E systems 3. 50% of MDAs with plans and budgets that are evidence based 	<p>monitoring framework, Annual and Mid-term reports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GhanaInfo and IMIS databases - SMTDPs and reports 	<p>relevant district data</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Reform agenda to improve the functioning of GSS is implemented - Increased funding for strengthening M&E and statistics in the country from national budgetary allocation - Data collection methods increasingly allow adequate disaggregation by sex, geography and other variables to provide equity-focus - National and local authorities and institutions committed to data driven/evidence based policy development and decision-making - NDPC will position itself strategically to influence Cabinet, Parliament, MDAs, MMDAs and other stakeholders to spearhead the planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) and MDAs will continue to roll-out the National Statistical Development Plans, in order to strengthen the national statistics system and address data issues - Development Partners (DPs) will provide complementary and harmonized technical and financial support and continue to align with government systems and harmonise their approaches - Academic Institutions will conduct further data analysis, operational research, studies, evaluations, capacity building to strengthen the use of evidence in the country - Non-governmental organizations will work closely with citizens on advocacy and community mobilization to ensure citizens hold duty-bearers accountable for development and poverty reduction - NPC uses population data to develop fact sheets and policy guidelines for Institute of Local 		
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			and M&E processes - MoF will facilitate the implementation of programme-based budgeting - Stable political environment - Macroeconomic stability (inflation)	Government Studies, UD S, UCC, GIMPA, NDPC, KNUST, RIPS, GSS, PIP, NDPC, NPC, ISSER, Centre for Migration Studies		
Output 12.1 By 2016, Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) and key MDAs have enhanced capacity to produce gender disaggregated data	Indicators: 1. No. of data sets produced Baselines: 1a. 2010 Population and Housing Census enumeration completed 1b. MICS 2011 results available in 2012 1c. 2010 EmONC Assessment Targets: (timescales - annual) 1. Complete census analysis by 2012 2. Results of 2011 MICS released 3. Key surveys DHS, GLSS, Labour force conducted as per schedule	- Published Survey reports - Formal routine data submissions from MDAs to GSS and NDPC for Annual Reporting - Ghana Info and IMIS databases	Risks - Inadequate resources to fully operationalize the long-term survey plan - Timely and continuous release of funds from contributing UN agencies and Government to support surveys - High staff turnover within the government hinders systematic capacity development Assumptions - The Reform agenda to improve the functioning of GSS is implemented - Increased funding for data strengthening in the country from	- Government through MoF, NDPC, GSS and other MDAs/MMDAs undertake policy formulation, resource mobilization, allocation, implementation and monitoring of the medium-term development plan, capacity building and skills development at all levels - The Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) and MDAs will continue to roll-out the National Statistical Development Plans, in order to strengthen the national statistics system and address data issues - Development Partners (DPs) will provide complementary and harmonized technical and financial support and	UNICEF UNFPA	2,500,000 4,500,000

	4. Carry out EmONC survey 2015 5. Undertake SPA 2014		national budgetary allocation - Data collection methods used increasingly allow adequate disaggregation by sex, geography and other variables to provide equity-focus -	continue to align with government systems and harmonise their approaches - Non-governmental organizations will utilize information generated for their advocacy and community mobilization work		
Output 12.2 Joint M&E strategy for Delivering as One by all participating UN agencies developed to assess progress towards the achievement of the stated outcomes in UNDAF	Indicators: 1. An Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Plan for the UN 2. No. of reviews Baseline: 1. None 2. None Targets: (timescales - annual) 1. One UNDAF integrated M&E plan 2. 5 UNDAF reviews	- UN IMEP - Annual Review Reports - Minutes of quarterly meetings		- Government through NDPC, GSS and MDAs/MMDAs, work closely with the UN to ensure a harmonized and coordinated approach to implementation	UNICEF UNFPA WFP UNESCO	500,000 500,000 100,000 30,000
Output 12.3 Strengthened capacity of national institutions and district assemblies	Indicators: 1. No. of population responsive development plans	- Existing development plans	Risk - Attrition rate of trained staff - Availability of logistics	- NPC produces relevant fact sheets - NDPC ensures use of	UNFPA WFP	1,000,000 100,000

integrate population factors into development planning by 2016.	<p>Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - TBD <p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All national institutions have population responsive development plans - At least 50% of districts with population responsive development plans 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of district data 	<p>manuals and guidelines</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GSS produces censuses and sample surveys - Research and Teaching Institutions (<i>Institute of Local Government Studies, University for Development Studies, University of Cape Coast, GIMPA, KNUST, RIPS</i>) undertake relevant research 		
<p>Output 12.4</p> <p>By 2015, a decentralized National M&E system for HIV and AIDS, with harmonized resource tracking in place.</p> <p>Lead Agency: UNAIDS</p>	<p>Indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No. of districts with functional M&E systems by 2013. 2. No. of regions and districts submitting quarterly HIV reports using Country Response Information system (CRIS). 3. Expenditure tracking tool developed and incorporated with CRIS. <p>Baseline:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 22 districts with functional M&E systems in 2010 2. 32 regions and districts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - M &E operational plan. - District reports on M& E activities conducted. 	<p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High Staff attrition rate at the district level - Insufficient funds to implement, M&E at the lowest level . <p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adequate resources are allocated for the national M&E system -Existence of relevant infrastructure -Commitment at the district and regional level to implement the M&E plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Ghana AIDS Commission:</u> Coordination, capacity development, development of tools and guidelines - <u>Ministry of Health /Ghana Health Service:</u> Monitor the Health sector response, capacity building, HIV estimation and projection, HIV surveillance and drug resistance monitoring 	<p>UNFPA</p> <p>WHO</p>	<p>900,000</p> <p>50,000</p>

	<p>submitting quarterly HIV reports using Country Response Information System (CRIS) in 2010</p> <p>3. Expenditure tracking tool is currently not incorporated into CRIS</p> <p>Targets:</p> <p>1. 170 districts with functional M&E systems by 2015</p> <p>2. 10 regions and 170 districts submitting quarterly HIV reports using CRIS by 2013</p> <p>3. Expenditure tracking tool developed and incorporated into CRIS for financial tracking by 2013.</p>					
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