

Summary Results Matrix: Government of Ghana – UNICEF Country Programme, 2012 – 2016

Millennium Development Goals / Millennium Declaration Commitments / CRC Article(s): Reduce under-5 mortality rate / CRC Articles 6, 24

National Development Priorities (e.g. National Development Plan, Poverty Reduction Strategy): GSGDA focus area 5 (infrastructure, energy and human settlements development) and 6 (human development, productivity and employment)

UNDAF Outcome 5: An additional 2.5% of the population utilize improved water and sanitation services by 2016; and 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.

Programme Component	Programme Component Result(s)	Key Progress Indicators, Baselines and Targets (for each PCR)	Major Partners, Partnership Frameworks and Coop. Prgs.
Health and Nutrition	<p>Maternal, neonatal and child health: Women and improved and equitable access to and utilization of quality, high impact maternal, neonatal and child health interventions with a special focus on the 5 most deprived regions..</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel; Baseline (DHS 2008)National: 59% Central (CR): 54%, Northern (NR): 27%, Upper East (UER):47%, Upper West (UWR): 46% Target (2016): National: 80%; CR : 80%, NR: 65%, UER:75%, UWR: 75% 2) Proportion of HIV infected pregnant women who receive ARVs for reducing MTCT; Baseline (5th Stock Taking report, 2010): National: 27% (Regional numbers not available) Target (2016): National: 95% CR- 80%, ER-80%, NR-70%, UER-80%, UWR-75%). 3) Proportion of infants fully immunized: Baseline (DHS 2008): National-79% CR: 73%, NR: 59%, UER: 88%, UWR: 89%) Target (2016) National-90% CR: 90%, NR: 75%, UER:90%, UWR: 90%) 4) Reduction in full immunization coverage deficit between the best and worst performing regions; Baseline: 35.4%; Target: 17.7% 	<p>Major Partners: Ministry of Health & Ghana Health Service Ghana Aids Commission & National Aids Control Programme; NGOs/CSO; CIDA, USAID, DFID, World Vision International; Catholic Relief Services; GAIN, MI, USAID, CIDA Partnership Frameworks: Health Sector Group</p>
	<p>Nutrition: Maternal and Child under-nutrition are through the scale-up of integrated, evidence-based high impact nutrition interventions with a special focus on the 5 most deprived regions.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Exclusive breastfeeding rate; Baseline (DHS 2008, MICS 2006): National 63%; CR-58%, ER-%, NR 67%, UER-55%, UWR-92%; Target : National 73%, CR-68%, NR 77%, UER-65%, UWR-95%; 2) Households consuming adequately iodized salt; Baseline (MICS 2006): National-32% CR-16%, ER-19%, NR-11 %, UER-12%, UWR-21%; Target: 90% for all 3) Percentage of pregnant women receiving iron supplementation; Baseline (DHS 2008): National- 86% CR-88%, ER-89%, NR -69%, UER-83%, UWR-69%;; Target 95% for all 4) Prevalence of Stunting (DHS 2008) ; Baseline; National- 28%; CR-34%, ER-38%, NR 32.5%, UER-36%, UWR-24.6%; Target; National- 23%; CR - 29%,ER-33%, NR- 27.5%. UER – 31%, UWR-19.6% 5) Prevalence of Severe Acute Malnutrition: Baseline (DHS 2008): National- 2.2% CR-1.7%, ER-3.7%, NR -3.4%, UER-2.9%, UWR-3.9%; Target; National- < 1%; CR – 0.5%, ER, NR, UER and, UWR <1% 	

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Sanitation Plus: 54% of population have sustainable and equitable access to and use of basic sanitation services underpinned by improved hygiene practices and sustainable water services by 2016.	1) % of population using improved sanitation facilities; Baseline: 13 %; Target: 54 %. 2) The proportion of households with a designated place for hand washing where water and soap are present; Baseline: Not Known (TBD at MICS); Target: 75% 3) % of public basic schools using improved WASH facilities; Baseline: Sanitation (53%); Water (60%); Target: Sanitation (68%); Water (75%)	Major Partners: Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development; Ministry of Water Resources, Works and Housing-Water Directorate; Community Water and Sanitation Agency; Ghana Health Service; WHO, The Carter Centre and 35 MMDAs; UN Habitat and UNV; WaterAid/Conrad N. Hilton Foundation; International Research Center; CIDA/NORST project; Royal Netherlands Embassy/Environmental Health and Sanitation Directorate; UN Habitat/Cooperative Housing Foundation (CHF) International; Local NGOs; World Bank, UNILEVER; National Disaster Management Organization/UNOCHA/UNHCR, Catholic Relief Services Partnership Frameworks: Water and Sanitation Sector Group
	WASH – enabling environment: Sector policies, strategies, knowledge-base, systems and human resource capacity at national level and in 5 most deprived regions are improved for enabling decentralised, scaled-up, sustainable and pro-poor WASH services by 2016.	1) % of MMDAs with WASH Sector Plans for annual implementation; Baseline: Not known: TBD; Target: 50%; % reduction in disparities in access and use of WASH services; Disparity on use of improved sanitation facilities Baseline: By Wealth Quintile: Poorest to richest = 1:5.4; By Region: lowest to highest = 1:8.3; Target: By Wealth Quintile: Poorest to richest = 1:3; By Region: lowest to highest = 1:4; Disparity on use of improved drinking sources. Baseline: By Wealth Quintile: Poorest to richest = 1:1.5; By Region: lowest to highest = 1:1.8; Target: By Wealth Quintile: Poorest to richest = 1:1.3; By Region: lowest to highest = 1:1.4 2) % functionality of water facilities; Baseline: 65%; Target: 80%	
Millennium Development Goals / Millennium Declaration Commitments / CRC Article(s): Achieve universal primary education / CRC articles 28, 29			
National Development Priorities (e.g. National Development Plan, Poverty Reduction Strategy): Education Sector Plan Priorities and GSGDA focus area 6 (human development, productivity and employment)			
UNDAF Outcome 9: Socioeconomically excluded and disadvantaged groups have increased access to and utilize quality education services.			
Programme Component	Programme Component Result(s)	Key Progress Indicators, Baselines and Targets (for each PCR)	Major Partners, Partnership Frameworks and Coop. Prgs.
Basic Education and Gender Equality (FA 2)	Education - access (of disadvantaged groups): The needs of out-of-school children aged 4-14 years, especially girls, children with special needs and OVCs are systematically assessed and addressed in disadvantaged areas in five focus regions;	1) % of out-of-school children (OOSC) aged 6-14; Baseline (2009/10 (EMIS)) : Afram Plains (ER): 33% ; Savelugu Nanton (NR): 54%; K.E.E.A (CR): 26% ; Garu/Timpana (UER): 26% ; Lambussie-Karni (UWR): 38% ; 5 more districts to be identified in 2011; Target: 2016 - Reduce the proportion of out-of-school children aged 6-14 by at least 70% in all 10 districts	Major Partners: Ministry of Education, Ghana Education Services, Regional/District Education Offices, WFP, UNESCO, Ghana AIDS Commission; DFID, USAID, JICA, World Bank, Education for All-Fast Track Initiative; Non-Governmental Organizations and Community Based Organizations Partnership Frameworks: Education Sector Group Cooperation Programme: Education Strategic Plan 2010-2020 and 3-year rolling Annual Education Sector Operational Plan
	Education - quality: Educational quality and outcomes of pre-primary and primary schools improved in five focus regions.	1) % of G3 and G6 students attaining proficiency level in National Educational Assessment (NEA) in English and mathematics in 10 deprived districts; Baseline: To be established in 2011; Target: 2016 – Increase at least 30 percentage points from the baseline 2) % of primary schools and kindergartens (pre-primary) meeting minimum CFS standards in 10 deprived districts; Baseline: To be established in 2011; Target: 2016 - 70% 3) % of JHS with HIV Alert Status in 5 regions; Baseline: To be established in 2011; Target: 2016 – 80%	
Millennium Development Goals / Millennium Declaration Commitments / CRC Article(s): Section VI of the MD - Protecting the Vulnerable.			
National Development Priorities (e.g. National Development Plan, Poverty Reduction Strategy): GSGDA Focus Area 6 (human development, productivity and employment) and 7			

(transparent and accountable governance)

UNDAF Outcome 7: The most disadvantaged and vulnerable groups across Ghana benefit from at least four social services in an integrated social protection system.

Programme Component	Programme Component Result(s)	Key Progress Indicators, Baselines and Targets (for each PCR)	Major Partners, Partnership Frameworks and Coop. Prgs.
Child Protection (FA 4)	Child Protection Systems: by the end of 2016 a National Child Protection system that better protects children (especially orphans, the most vulnerable and marginalised) from violence, exploitation, abuse and discrimination will be functioning in 5 most deprived regions and during emergencies.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) National Child Protection Policy; Baseline: Issue based NPAs-OVC, Trafficking, WFCL; Target: 2013 Policy framed and adopted 2) Community child protection systems functional and linked to district, regional and national system. Baseline; nil; Target: 2016, 500 communities in 5 regions 3) % of districts complying with minimum standards and referral services; Baseline: Standards for Residential Homes, Child Abuse Network, 4 functioning Regional Networks; Targets: 2016, 80% of districts in 5 regions 	<p>Major Partners: Ministry of Women and Children Affairs; Ministry of Employment and Social Welfare; Ministry of Local Government, Department of Social Welfare, Department of Community Development, Regional/District Social Welfare, Community Development; Dept. of Children; National Commission for Civic Education; Ministries, Departments and Agencies; and Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies; Births and Deaths Registry; Ministry of Justice, Ghana Police Domestic Violence and Victims Support Unit, National Commission for Civic Education, Legal Aid Board, Attorney General Department; NGOs; USAID, CIDA</p> <p>Partnership Frameworks: Vulnerability & Exclusion Sector Group and Governance Sector Group</p>
	Justice for children: By 2016 capacity of justice system strengthened to deliver justice services for children.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) A policy on access to justice for children in line with international standards; Baseline: none; Target: 2014, national policy 2) Key personnel of Juvenile Justice system deliver efficient legal services for children within a justice policy and legal framework Efficient legal service ; Baseline: Juvenile Justice Legislation, Children’s Act; Juvenile Justice Policy will be available in 2011 Efficient legal service; Target: 2016, 60% districts in 5 regions compliant with minimum standards 3) Child victims and witnesses treated at par with international standards on access to justice for children; Baseline: not available; Target: 2016, 100% in 5 regions 	

Millennium Development Goals / Millennium Declaration Commitments / CRC Article(s):

National Development Priorities (e.g. National Development Plan, Poverty Reduction Strategy): GSGDA Focus Area 6 (human development, productivity and employment) and 7 (transparent and accountable governance)

UNDAF Outcomes 7 (The most disadvantaged and vulnerable groups across Ghana benefit from at least four social services in an integrated social protection system) **and 12** (By 2016, GoG policy, planning and budgeting processes at both national and sub-national level are evidence-based, informed by functional RBD and M&E systems, with a focus on disaggregated population and development data.

Programme Component	Programme Component Result(s)	Key Progress Indicators, Baselines and Targets (for each P.C.R.)	Major Partners, Partnership Frameworks and Cooperation Programmes
Policy Research and Advocacy for Children’s Rights (FA 5)	Strengthening Demand for Services through Social Protection and C4D: Vulnerable and marginalized groups across Ghana are empowered to access and utilize improved social services and adopt key family practices.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Utilization of the common targeting mechanism (CTM): Number of ministries using the CTM to select beneficiaries for some of their services; Baseline: 1; Target: 4 2) Social Protection coverage: Number of households benefiting from the integrated social protection services; Baseline: 0 (35,000 receiving LEAP); Target: 160,000 3) The C4D strategy is approved and validated by the Ghana Health Service and common components are included in all key stakeholders’ work plans. 4) At least 30% of the target population in 4 regions adopt 	<p>Major Partners: Ministry of Employment and Social Welfare, DfID and World Bank, Ghana Journalists Association, NGOs, Media houses, Faith Based organizations, Traditional leaders, Health Promotion Department, Ghana Health Service, Ghana Community Radio Network, Ghana Health Service, Media coalition of NGOs, Ghana Education Service, Dept. of Social Welfare</p> <p>Partnership Frameworks: Multi Donor Budget Support - Vulnerability and Exclusion Sector Group; The Ministry of Employment and Social Welfare and Department of Social Welfare Institutional Strengthening Plan (ISP) supported by the</p>

		<p>and consistently practice key health and hygiene behaviours (contributing to reduction of child mortality and morbidity).</p>	<p>DfID, the World Bank and UNICEF Cooperation Programmes: The World Bank’s Ghana – Social Opportunities Programme (G-SOP); The Transfer Project UNICEF, Save the Children UK, and the Carolina Population Center at the University of North Carolina (UNC)</p>
	<p>Advocacy, M&E, planning, budgeting, social policy: Advocacy and communication strategies, planning processes, and budgeting procedures are based on evidence, link to functional RBM and M&E systems, and are used to advance children’s rights and encourage equitable development.</p>	<p><u>Advocacy</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) At least 15 partnerships established with media houses/children’s organisations for child rights advocacy. 2) Ethical Guidelines on Reporting for children are institutionalised in academic organisations and media houses. <p><u>M&E, Social Policy & Planning</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) At least four key MDAs utilize Programme Based Budgeting for preparing annual budgets 2) Key MDAs have robust, costed planning and M&E strategies that follow the Planning and M&E Guidelines 3) Key studies and evaluations are conducted to provide evidence-based analysis on the situation of children and women 4) Analysis of the impact of decentralisation on delivery of children’s services is available and utilised to improve service for the most deprived children. 	<p>Major Partners: Ghana Journalists Association, NGOs, Media houses, Faith Based organizations, Traditional leaders; Health Promotion Department, GHS, Ghana Community Radio Network, Ghana Health Service, Media coalition of NGOs, Ghana Education Service, Dept. of Social Welfare; Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, Ministry of Employment and Social Welfare, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Women and Children, Ministry of Water Resources, Works and Housing, Regional Planning and Coordinating Units; National Development Planning Commission, Ghana Statistical Service, Ministries, Departments and Agencies; Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies; UN Agencies Partnership Frameworks: Public Finance Management Sector Group, Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, DPs Group on Decentralization,</p>