



Ghana UNSDCF –Theory of Change and Results Framework (8 June 2022)

UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework Programming Principles					
Human Rights	Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment	Leave No one Behind	Sustainability	Accountability	Resilience

Cross cutting issues – “to be integrated into all of our work”				
Financing for the SDGs	Sustainable and green transformation	Amplifying inclusion, protecting human rights and promoting transparent and accountable governance	Harnessing inclusive digital transformation and strategic innovation	Using data for development
Integrating demographic trends and geospatial development issues	Conflict prevention and do no harm	Revitalised partnerships for the SDGs	Placing women, girls at the centre	Listening to and working with youth

**Cooperation Framework Outcome 1 - By 2025, people in Ghana, particularly women, youth persons with disabilities and those furthest behind will enjoy an inclusive and transformed economy that creates decent jobs and sustainable livelihoods reducing inequality.**

***Theory of change and UN development support***

Ghana’s socioeconomic development is intertwined with the stability of Ghana’s natural environment. Nearly 50 per cent of Ghana’s population live in rural areas where agriculture is the main livelihood and economic activity. Environmental degradation is driven by air and water pollution, agricultural land degradation, deforestation, illegal mining, overfishing, coastal erosion, flooding and mismanaged solid waste. Whilst several environmental policies exist to drive sustainable development, including National Climate Change Policy, heightened vigilance of the effects of environmental change, preservation of ecosystems, planning and investment in climate smart preparedness and infrastructure and transition to a green economy remain challenges. Whilst Ghana’s energy sector is showing annual growth in demand and is a key driver of economic and social development, universal access to electricity remains a challenge and the growth of demand presents challenges to total greenhouse gas emissions, potential impacts to equality and in turn premature deaths in the population.

Whilst Ghana’s economy has recorded consistent improvement in growth and structural change, the scale and scope of the changes have not yet gone far enough to absorb large segments of the population that are in the lower income groups and doubly disadvantaged by gender, age and/or geographic location, which presents challenges for improve productive employment, expand economic infrastructure, increase levels and distribution of income, and improve human capacity.

Ghana’s rapid adoption of digital technologies since 2017 has been driven by the priorities to use globalization and digitalisation to tackle development needs and prepare for the Fourth Industrial Revolution. The positive impacts of an economy supported by digitalisation includes a competitive market structure, improved international connectivity, an increase in private sector investment, and a reduction in telecommunications prices- these are seen



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as the key to fueling the innovation and investments central to economic inclusion and transformation. In turn, these advancements have the strong potential to address Ghana’s major demographic challenges, particularly the significant youth bulge in the population, which is straining the labour market, currently unable to absorb the large numbers of young people entering the labour market each year.

Ghana is well positioned to be a regional hub for digital services with digital development stimulating jobs, improving productivity and accelerating inclusive growth. Challenges remain to create a comprehensive, robust and secure national network to ensure Ghana’s digital economy is more competitive, and to grow a cyber conscious culture across the economy, particularly in financial institutions and MSMEs, that mitigates cyber security risks and increases secure online behavior. Digitalisation drives financial inclusion and Ghana plans to increase financial inclusion from 50 per cent to 85 per cent by 2030. To do this Ghana needs to build on existing structures and develop digital solutions that promote innovation, technical skills, education and access to the internet.

The analysis identifies that the people of Ghana can experience increased equality if an inclusive and transformed economy creates jobs and sustainable livelihoods. In support of addressing these challenges and to advance economic transformation the UN recognizes that the pathway of change needs to: **1)** strengthen value chains, enhanced trade, blue, green and circular economy, private sector development, decent employment and livelihoods, through strengthened institutional and stakeholder capacities for natural resource management and regulatory frameworks for economic diversification; **2)** address and enhance gender equality, youth and persons with disability empowerment; **3)** ensure institutions can offer quality services including digitisation through putting inclusive, ethical and sustainable data collection management, analysis and use in place; and **4)** enhance and leverage multistakeholder partnerships for innovative SDGs financing.

The UN in Ghana will do this through capacity development and targeted technical assistance; integrated normative support for implementation, monitoring and reporting on regional and global agreements, norms and standards and national priorities and commitments; data collection and analysis to inform evidence based policy choices; and convening of stakeholders across constituencies, leveraging of partnerships and facilitating knowledge-sharing plus South-South and triangular cooperation.

The highest priority leave no one behind targets for this outcome are rural communities, poor and extreme poor, people living in slums and informal settlements, children, youth, women, persons with disabilities, people living with HIV, migrants and refugees.

The risks specific to this outcome include: the lack of access to opportunity due to rural location and the continued geographic exclusions of those living in the north of Ghana; the inability to address the needs of Youth; low sustainable financing capacity in the public sector; low engagement of the private sector; high risk of economic instability including rising public debt, unstable currency depreciation, plus global and domestic inflationary pressures; weak Public Financial Management institutions and persistent corruption; low productivity as a result of pests and diseases and inadequate rains; high production costs; high transfer costs for remittances; rising income inequality, unemployment and underemployment due to reduced capacity to respond to multidimensional shocks resulting in increased likelihood of food insecurity especially in key groups like youth and women; reduced income



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as a result of inadequate access to markets and price fluctuations; climate change or events leading to displacement of people and disruption to food production; slow implementation of institutional reforms; unequal access to resources, including land, Youth unemployment, and the existence of reliable data for development planning.

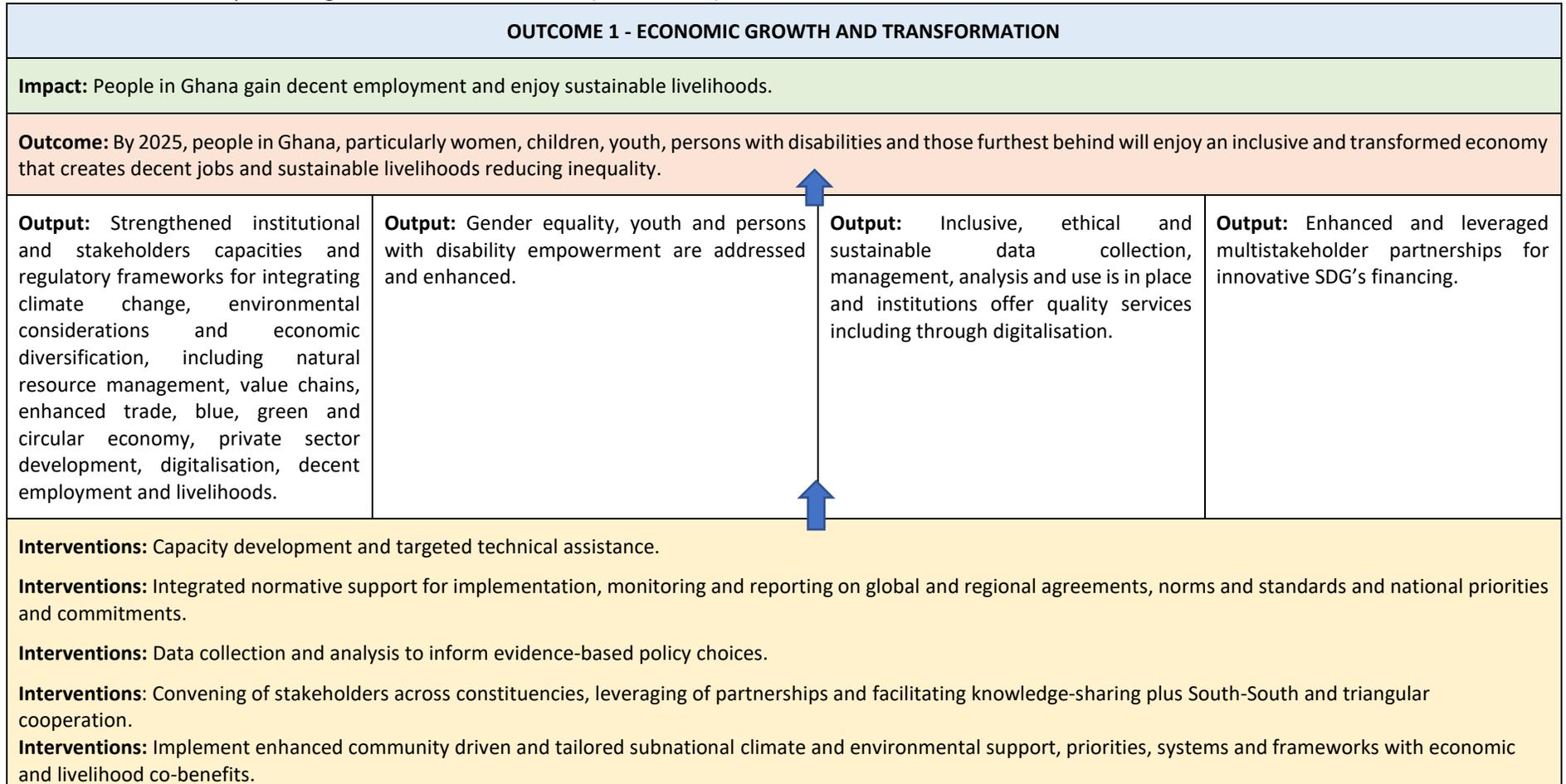
These risks will be mitigated through continuing to integrate gender into UN interventions and utilizing a whole-of-society approach which is based on human rights and the leaving no one behind principle.

There are a number of assumptions specific to this outcome, including: that there will be continued leveraging of technology to accelerate access to socioeconomic services; Government will consistently implement inclusive and transformative economic policy; there will be strong engagement, collaboration and interest from the private sector; the business climate will be conducive to the development of entrepreneurship; economic measures to mitigate the impacts of COVID-19 are equitable and effective; access to digital technologies will increase; Government investment in digitalisation will continue and the rate of digital penetration will foster the development of startups and optimise the management of data and information systems; financial institutions will support the development of micro, small and mediums enterprises; the implementation of national policies will contribute to reducing gender based inequalities.

The specific partnerships established for this outcome include: social partnerships; South-South cooperation; partnerships with civil society, the media, environmental and nontraditional actors.



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<b>Outcome 1: Economic Growth and Transformation</b>
<b>Impact:</b> People gain decent employment and enjoy sustainable livelihoods
<b>National Development Priorities:</b>
<b>Medium Term National Development Policy Framework 2022-2025</b> Priorities – Economic Growth; Digitisation; Science, Technology and Innovation; Youth Unemployment; Urbanisation and Infrastructural Deficits; Climate Change.
<b>CARES 2020-2023</b> Priorities – Stabilising the Economy; Revitalisation and Transformation; Enablers of Transformation; Financing; Implementation.



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**Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies** 2018-2024 Priorities – Creating Opportunities for All Ghanaians; Building a Prosperous Country; Safeguarding the Natural Environment and Ensuring a Resilient Built Environment.

**Global and Regional frameworks:**

**Agenda 2063:** Goals 1. A high standard of living, quality of life and well being for all citizens; 4. Transformed economies; 5. Modern agriculture for increased productivity and production; 6. Blue/ ocean economy for accelerated economic growth; 7. Environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities; 11. Democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law entrenched; 17. Full gender equality in all spheres of life; 18. Engaged and Empowered Youth and Children; 20. Africa takes full responsibility for financing her development.

**UPR:** Institutions & policies – General; Business & Human Rights; Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; Right to an Adequate Standard of Living; Human Rights & Poverty; Right to Work; Right to Just and Favourable Conditions of Work; Advancement of Women; Discrimination Against Women; Participation of Women in Political and Public Life; Equality and Non-Discrimination.

**SDGs and Targets:** 1, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17 (1.2; 5.a; 8.5; 10.c; 13.2; 15.1, 15.3)

**Strategic Priority 1:** Support inclusive economic growth and transformation

Results	Indicator	Baseline	Target (2025)	Data source/MoV	UN entities (lead bold)	Assumption Statement
<b>Outcome 1:</b> By 2025, people in Ghana, particularly women, youth persons with disabilities and those furthest behind will enjoy an inclusive and transformed economy that creates decent jobs and sustainable livelihoods reducing inequality.	<b>1.1</b> Proportion of people living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions (Contributing to SDG target 1.2).	<b>Monetary Poverty</b> 23.4% (HDI, 2020)  <b>Multi-Dimensional Poverty</b> 45.8% (HDI, 2020)	15.2%  36.3	UNDP HDI Multi-dimensional Poverty Index	<b>UNICEF</b> , UNDP, UNECSO, FAO, UNIDO, IFAD, WFP, UNHCR, IOM, UN Habitat, UNFPA, ILO, UNCDF, UNOPS	
	<b>1.2</b> Unemployment rate, by sex (Contributing to SDG indicator 8.5).	M – 4.5% F – 5% (ILO Database, 2021)	M - 4.5% F - 5.5%	ILO Database	<b>ILO</b> , UNDP, FAO, UNIDO, UNCDF, WFP, IOM, UNHCR	
	<b>1.3</b> Reduction in national emissions of GHG compared to business-as-usual scenario (Contributing to SDG target 13.2).	Baseline: 58.8 MtCO <sub>2</sub> e (2019)	Target: 25.21 MtCO <sub>2</sub> e	Ghana’s Communications and Biennial Update Reports to UNFCCC through MESTI/EPA	<b>UNDP</b> , ILO, FAO	
	<b>1.4</b> Forest area as a proportion of total land area (SDGs indicator 15.1.1).	33.79% (2020, FAO)	35%	FAO Global Forrest Resource Assessment	<b>FAO</b> , UNEP, UNDP	
	<b>1.5</b> Proportion of land degraded over total land area (SDG indicator 15.3.1).	7,963,900 ha (2020, Ghana Forestry Commission)	3,706,950	Ghana Forestry Commission Annual Reports; Ghana’s	<b>FAO</b> , UNEP, UNDP	



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				Communications and Biennial Update Reports to UNFCCC through MESTI/EPA		
	<b>1.6</b> Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted (SDG indicator 10.c.1).	Average cost of 7.3% (Q4 2021, WB)	Average cost of 6%	World Bank, Remittance Prices Worldwide	<b>IFAD, UNCDF, IOM</b>	
	<b>1.7</b> Existence of a gender sensitive nationally owned measurement and financing framework for public and private spending on SDGs (Contributing to SDG target 17.3).	Partially Available (for public not private expenditures)	Availability of nationally owned gender-sensitive measurement and financing framework for public and private spending on SDGs	SDG Budget Report	<b>UNCTAD, UNICEF, UNDP</b>	

**Cooperation Framework Outcome 2 - By 2025, people in Ghana, particularly those furthest behind, will have access to and use of quality, resilient, inclusive, equitable, innovative and digitalised social services, supported by well managed and accountable institutions and governance systems.**

***Theory of change and UN development support***

Ghana has made significant progress related to survival, learning, welfare, protection and the development of children, however challenges remain. Whilst poverty is declining, poverty remains primarily a rural problem whereby poverty reduction is occurring in richer regions but not in rural areas where inequality is a key driver and exacerbating poverty rates. Children are multidimensionally poor due to simultaneous deprivation in nutrition, health, learning and development, child protection, water, sanitation, housing and information. Only one in five people in Ghana have access to basic sanitation with weak WASH systems compounding disease outbreaks.

Primary school net attendance has improved; however completion rates continue to drop, especially for boys. Disadvantaged girls are especially at risk of not transitioning to senior high school in some regions and districts, with early marriage and teenage pregnancy being barriers to completing junior high school. Learning outcomes are very low for literacy and numeracy, and children in the northern parts of Ghana including the Northern, Upper East, Upper West and Volta regions perform considerably worse than those in the Greater Accra and Western regions. The proportion of the population three years and older who have never attended school ranges from nine per cent in Greater Accra Region to 54.7 per cent in the Savannah Region. The Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) and skills development subsector has great potential but faces the challenges of fragmented



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management and delivery, poor promotion of skills training, poor quality of TVET and poor gender parity and inclusion. Enrolment levels in the sub sector of TVET are significantly affected by a poor perception of skills training.

The analysis identifies that the provision of basic social services that are supported by well managed and accountable institutions and governance systems is possible, if there is a focus on increasingly resilient, equitable, quality, sustainable, digitised, accountable, effective and inclusive social and environmental services.

In support of these challenges and as a means to directly advance integrated provision of basic social services so as to leave no one behind, particularly women and girls, the UN recognizes the pathway of change needs to: **1)** ensure the enhanced capacity of institutions and communities so that laws and regulations are compliant with international, regional and sub regional norms and standards and enforced; **2)** ensure that inequalities in all sectors are addressed by the use of innovation and technology, for equitable distribution and effective management of resources and provision of environmentally resilient and sustainable social services by Government, civil society and the private sector; **3)** enhance the capacity and resources of national and sub national institutions to develop and deliver resilient, shock responsive, inclusive and equitable social services; **4)** support and capacitate civil society to demand accountable social services; **5)** foster private sector engagement and multisectoral partnerships of Government, civil society and the private sector; **6)** enhance and leverage multistakeholder partnerships for innovative SDGs financing; and **7)** increase the resilience of social service institutions and systems in Ghana for timely and quality response to emergencies, protecting the most vulnerable.

The UN in Ghana will do this through the provision of integrated normative support for implementation, monitoring and reporting on global and regional agreements, norms and standards and national priorities and commitments; direct support and service delivery; building, development and strengthening national capacities; providing capacity development in advocacy and the responsibilities of duty bearers; and the convening of stakeholders across constituencies to leverage partnerships and facilitate knowledge sharing.

The highest priority *leave no one behind* targets for this outcome are: rural communities, the poor and extremely poor, people living in slums and informal settlements, children, youth, women, persons with disabilities, people living with HIV, migrants and refugees.

The *risks* specific to this outcome include: power imbalances based on social norms; unequal rights afforded to minority and at risk groups, including women; social exclusion/stigmatisation of minority groups; unmanaged urbanisation and growth of slums; weak presences of state structures in remote locations; a lack of a systems approach to infrastructure which could lead to standalone infrastructure - hospitals without suitable access, reliable power or water impacting on functionality and service delivery; lack of innovation to utilise modern approaches to service delivery; risk of influx of refugees from volatile neighbouring countries; lack of preparedness to cope with inward flow and pressures on host communities; COVID-19 and its recurrence.

These risks will be mitigated through continuing to integrate gender into UN interventions and utilising a whole-of-society approach which is based on human rights and the leaving no one behind principle. The UN will monitor joint UN evidence-based policy advisory support and advocacy to promote



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efficient and sustainable (domestic) financing of social sectors to strengthen presence of state structures in remote locations and for efficient systems approach to infrastructure and service delivery; strengthening workforce capacity; resilience of social sectors to future shocks; and collectively promote the use of innovation and technology, e.g. for quality data generation and use, while ensuring interoperability of various information management systems to inform evidence-based policy making for effective social services.

There are a number of *assumptions* specific to this outcome, including: that there will be continued leveraging of technology to accelerate access to socioeconomic services; Government will consistently implement social services and social inclusion policies; access to digital technologies will increase; Government investment in digitalisation will continue and the rate of digital penetration fosters improved social services delivery and optimises the management of social protection; budget allocations to social sectors (i.e. health, protection, nutrition, education, water and sanitation, etc.) comply with national, regional and international commitments; the implementation of national policies, including urban policies, contributes to reducing gender based inequalities; the commitment of actors to the adoption of social standards for gender equality is effective.

The specific *partnerships* established for this outcome include: the multisectoral partnerships of Government, civil society and the private sector; social partnerships; South-South cooperation; civil society; media and nontraditional actors; environmental actors.

<b>OUTCOME 2 – BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES</b>						
<b>Impact:</b> People are healthy and educated with equitable access to quality sustainable services.						
<b>Outcome:</b> By 2025, people in Ghana, particularly those furthest behind, will have access to and use of quality, resilient, inclusive, equitable, sustainable, innovative and digitised social services, supported by well managed and accountable institutions and governance systems.						
<b>Output:</b> Laws and regulation are compliant with international, regional and sub regional norms and standards and enforced with capacity of institutions and communities enhanced.	<b>Output:</b> Inequalities in all sectors are addressed by equitable distribution and effective management of resources and provision of environmentally resilient and sustainable social services by Government, civil	<b>Output:</b> National and sub-national institutions have enhanced capacity and resources, including through leveraging innovation and digital technologies, to deliver resilient, shock responsive, inclusive and equitable social services.	<b>Output:</b> Civil society is supported and capacitated to demand accountable social services.	<b>Output:</b> Private sector is engaged and multi-sectoral SDG partnerships are fostered for social services for people in Ghana, particularly those furthest behind, through the efforts of Government, civil society and the private sector.	<b>Output:</b> Enhanced and leveraged multistakeholder partnerships for innovative SDGs financing.	<b>Output:</b> Ghanaian social service institutions and systems are more resilient to shocks and able to ensure timely and quality response to emergencies, protecting the most vulnerable.



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	society and private sector, including through the use of innovation and technology.					
<p><b>Interventions:</b> Integrated normative support for implementation, monitoring and reporting on global and regional agreements, norms and standards and national priorities and commitments.</p> <p><b>Interventions:</b> Direct support and service delivery.</p> <p><b>Interventions:</b> Building, developing and strengthening national capacities.</p> <p><b>Interventions:</b> Capacity development in advocacy and responsibilities of duty bearers.</p> <p><b>Interventions:</b> Convening stakeholders across constituencies, leveraging partnerships and facilitating knowledge sharing.</p>						

<p><b>Outcome 2: Basic Social Services</b></p>						
<p><b>Impact:</b> People are healthy and educated with equitable access to quality services.</p> <p><b>National Development Priorities:</b></p> <p><b>Medium Term National Development Policy Framework 2022-2025</b> Priorities – Digitisation; Science, Technology and Innovation; Urbanisation and Infrastructural Deficits; Public Health; Climate Change.</p> <p><b>CARES 2020-2023</b> Priorities – Revitalisation and Transformation; Enablers of Transformation; Financing; Implementation</p> <p><b>Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies 2021-2024</b> Priorities – Creating Opportunities for All Ghanaians; Building a Prosperous Country; Safeguarding the Natural Environment and Ensuring a Resilient Built Environment</p> <p><b>Health Sector Medium Term Development Plan 2022-2025</b> Priorities – Universal access to better and efficiently managed quality healthcare services; Reduce avoidable maternal, adolescent and child deaths and disabilities; Increase access to responsive clinical and public health emergency services (<i>to be launched in 2022</i>)</p> <p><b>Global and Regional Frameworks:</b></p> <p><b>Agenda 2063:</b> Goals 1. A high standard of living, quality of life and wellbeing for all citizens; 2. Well educated citizens and skills revolution underpinned by science, technology and innovation; 3. Healthy and well-nourished citizens; 7. Environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities; 11. Democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law entrenched; 16. African cultural renaissance is preeminent; 17. Full gender equality in all spheres of life; 18. Engaged and Empowered Youth and Children.</p> <p><b>UPR:</b> Right to Education; Right to Health; Violence Against Women; Institutions &amp; Policies – General; Equality &amp; Non Discrimination; Domestic Violence; rights Related to Name, Identity, Nationality; Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; Right to an Adequate Standard of Living – General; Human Rights and Poverty; Advancement of Women; Discrimination Against Women; Children; Definition, General Principles, Protection; Family Environment and Alternative Care; Children: Protection Against Exploitation; Persons with Disabilities: Definition, General Principles; Refugees and Asylum Seekers.</p> <p><b>SDGs and Targets:</b> 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17 (2.1, 2.2, 3.1, 3.3, 3.b, 4.1, 5.3, 6.2)</p>						
<p><b>Strategic Priority 1:</b> Strengthen inclusive access to services especially for those most left behind</p>						
<b>Results</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target (2025)</b>	<b>Data source/MoV</b>	<b>UN entities (lead bold)</b>	<b>Assumption Statement</b>



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<p><b>Outcome 2:</b> By 2025, people in Ghana, particularly those furthest behind, will have access to and use of quality, resilient, inclusive, equitable, innovative and digitalised social services, supported by well managed and accountable institutions and governance systems.</p>	<p><b>2.1</b> Wasting prevalence (Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below -2 standard deviations (Contributing to SDG target 2.2).</p>	<p>6.8% (MICS, 2017/18)</p>	<p>5%</p>	<p>Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey</p>	<p><b>UNICEF, WHO, WFP</b></p>
	<p><b>2.2</b> Prevalence of food insecurity in population (moderate/severe) (Contributing to SDG target 2.1).</p>	<p>9% (CH, 2022)</p>	<p>&lt;5%</p>	<p>Cadre Harmonise</p>	<p><b>WFP, FAO, IFAD</b></p>
	<p><b>2.3</b> Maternal mortality ratio (SDG indicator 3.1.1).</p>	<p>310/100,000 live births (2017, GMHS)</p>	<p>105 per 100,000 live births</p>	<p>Ghana Maternal Health Survey</p>	<p><b>WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA</b></p>
	<p><b>2.4</b> The proportion of women aged 20-24 who were married or in a union before the age of 18 years (Contributing to SDG target 5.3)</p>	<p>19% (MICS, 2018)</p>	<p>16.6%</p>	<p>Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey</p>	<p><b>UNICEF, UNFPA</b></p>
	<p><b>2.5</b> Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations (SDG indicator 3.3.1).</p>	<p>2021 total new HIV infections = 16,938 consisting of 11,375 (67%) females and 5,564 (33%) males with 2,949 (17%) occurring among children (0-14years). Key populations not reported.</p>	<p>95% of new infections eliminated or approximately 846 new infections or fewer per year</p>	<p>National HIV Estimates, UNAIDS Spectrum, HIV Sentinel Survey, Ghana Health Service programme data</p>	<p><b>UNAIDS, WHO, UNFPA, UNDP, IOM, UNHCR, UNOPS</b></p>
	<p><b>2.6</b> Male/female completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education, sex disaggregated) (Contributing to SDG target 4.1).</p>	<p><b>Primary School</b> Girls: 105.6%; B: Boys: 109.4% Total: 107.5% <b>Lower Secondary</b> Girls: 77.1% Boys: 78% Total; 77.5% <b>Upper Secondary</b> Girls: 62.9%</p>	<p><b>Primary School</b> G:112%; B:110% T: 111% <b>Lower Secondary</b> G:84%; B:83.2% T: 83.6% <b>Upper Secondary</b> G:66%</p>	<p>Education Management Information System (EMIS)</p>	<p><b>UNICEF, UNESCO, UNHCR, WFP</b></p>



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		Boys: 65.3 Total: 64.1% (EMIS, 2020)	B:67.5%; T: 66.8%		
	<b>2.7</b> Proportion of population using at least (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand washing facility with soap and water (SDG indicator 6.2.1).	<b>Sanitation</b> Urban: 28% Rural:17% National:24% <b>Water</b> Urban: 96% Rural: 72% National:86% <b>Hygiene</b> Urban:47 % Rural: 35% National:42% (JMP, 2021)	<b>Sanitation</b> Urban:50 % Rural: 40% National:46% <b>Water</b> Urban: 98% Rural: 83% National:92% <b>Hygiene</b> Urban: 80% Rural:70% National: 76%	WHO & UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP)	<b>WHO, UNICEF, UNEP, UN Habitat, UNHCR</b>
	<b>2.8</b> Percentage of children 0-11 months vaccinated with 3 doses of DTP-containing/Penta vaccine nationally (Contributing to SDG target 3.b).	95% (DHIMS, 2020)	95%	District Health Information Management System (DHIMS)	<b>UNICEF, WHO, UNDP</b>

**Cooperation Framework Outcome 3 - By 2025, people in Ghana, will benefit from transparent, accountable, inclusive institutions and systems including quality integrated digital services delivering a peaceful, cohesive and just society.**

***Theory of change and UN development support***

Ghana is ranked the second most peaceful country in sub-Saharan Africa, with resilient legal and institutional mechanisms that consolidate peace and security in the country. Peace and conflict prevention, management and resolution is embedded within Ghana’s 1992 constitution, with peace discourse promoted across ethnic, political, social, land and chieftaincy conflicts. However, despite Ghana’s peace and security infrastructure and historical resilience there is recent evidence of insecurity and pockets of conflict in some parts of the country, with Northern Ghana particularly vulnerable to conflict due to lagging socioeconomic development compared to other parts of Ghana. There is a well-documented history of isolated conflicts including inter-ethnic disputes over power and control, intra-ethnic disputes over chieftaincy succession, and land disputes spurred by illicit proliferation, excessive accumulation and misuse of arms and ammunition, as well as porous and inadequate border infrastructure. Tensions have also increased due to increasing polarisation of party politics along ethnic and religious lines. These national, sub-national, sub-regional, cross border and global drivers of conflict in Ghana have led to an overall deterioration of overall governance, security and safety.



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The analysis identifies that the people of Ghana can experience a peaceful, cohesive and just society, if they have the opportunity to benefit from transparent, accountable, inclusive institutions and systems including quality integrated digital service delivery.

In support of these challenges and to advance peace and security in Ghana the UN recognizes that the pathway of change needs to: **1)** mitigate risks, vulnerabilities and effects of conflicts, violence, crime and climate hazards through greater capacity of institutions and communities; **2)** ensure institutions are better enabled to coordinate, design, implement and monitor laws and policies as well as integrate digital services at all levels; **3)** empowering citizens, communities and civil society, particularly the furthest behind, about their rights and responsibilities to effectively participate in decision making at all levels including the digital space; **4)** ensure that legal and human rights institutions are accountable to laws that are publicly promulgated, equally enforced, independently adjudicated and consistent with international norms and standards; **5)** national and subnational institutional capacities and governance systems are strengthened to support increased resilience, preparedness and response to climate change and disasters; and **6)** enhance and leverage multistakeholder partnerships for innovative SDGs financing.

The UN in Ghana will do this through provision of capacity development and technical assistance; comprehensive and disaggregated data collection and analysis that informs evidence based, context specific and inclusive policy choices; convening stakeholder constituencies; and integrating normative support for implementation, monitoring and reporting on global and regional agreements, norms and standards and national priorities and commitments.

The highest priority *leave no one behind* targets for this outcome are: rural communities; the poor and extremely poor; people living in the North, children; youth; women; persons with disabilities; people living with HIV; migrants and refugees.

The *risks* specific to this outcome include: deep rooted or antagonistic political polarisation; prolonged or widespread social unrest or disruptions; disputed election processes or outcomes; non-conventional threats to state or Government authority; corruption which compromises state interests; loss of confidence in democratic structures/principles; power imbalances based on social norms; hate speech in the public domain; unequal rights afforded to minority and at risk groups, including women; social exclusion/stigmatisation of minority groups; spillover of conflict or criminal actors from outside; transnational organised crime; unequal access to resources/infrastructure; internal communal conflicts (land, chieftaincy); vigilantism; Youth unemployment; increased access to small arms; political instability in subregion; limited access to justice; constricting public and civil space; limited access to freedoms and rights; limited perception of public safety; lack of confidence in justice/protection systems.

There are a number of *assumptions* specific to this outcome, including: Ghana continues to cooperate with UN Human Rights mechanisms (treaty bodies, Universal Periodic Review, Special Procedures); genuine political commitments from state actors to improved democratic governance, the sustaining of peace and upholding the rule of law and protection of human rights; increased responsiveness and effectiveness of public institutions to improve the trust of citizens towards the state, as they see in the institutions the commitment to listen to their priorities and needs; political will exists



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to foster and sustain peace as an essential condition for sustainable and inclusive development; regulatory reforms enable the introduction of digital technology and create an effective institutional mechanism to coordinate the digitalisation process.

The specific *partnerships* established for this outcome include: the tri-sectoral partnerships of Government, civil society and the private sector. Social partnerships; South-South cooperation; media and nontraditional actors; environmental actors.

OUTCOME 3 – PEACE AND SECURITY					
<b>Impact:</b> People are safe and able to exercise their rights.					
<b>Outcome:</b> By 2025, people in Ghana, will benefit from transparent, accountable, inclusive institutions and systems including quality integrated digital services delivering a peaceful, cohesive and just society.					
<b>Output:</b> Institutions and communities have strengthened capacities to identify, analyse and mitigate risks, vulnerabilities and effects of conflicts, violence, crime and climate hazards.	<b>Output:</b> Institutions are better enabled to coordinate, design, implement and monitor laws and policies plus integrate digital services at all levels.	<b>Output:</b> Citizens, communities and civil society, particularly those furthest behind, are empowered on their rights and responsibilities to effectively participate in decision making at all levels including in the digital space.	<b>Output:</b> Legal and human rights institutions are accountable to laws that are publicly promulgated, equally enforced, independently adjudicated and consistent with international norms and standards.	<b>Output:</b> Enhanced and leveraged multistakeholder partnerships for innovative SDGs financing.	<b>Output:</b> Strengthened institutional capacities and governance systems supporting resilience to climate change and disasters.
<b>Interventions:</b> Capacity development and technical assistance.					
<b>Interventions:</b> Comprehensive and disaggregated data collection and analysis to inform evidence based, context specific and inclusive policy choices.					
<b>Interventions:</b> Convening of stakeholders across constituencies.					
<b>Interventions:</b> Integrated normative support for implementation, monitoring and reporting on regional and global agreements, norms and standards and national priorities and commitments.					

Outcome 3: Peace and Security
<b>Impact:</b> People are safe and able to exercise their rights
<b>National Development Priorities:</b>
<b>Medium Term National Development Policy Framework 2022-2025 Priorities –</b> Digitisation; Science, Technology and Innovation; Urbanisation and Infrastructural Deficits; Emergency Preparedness and the Fight Against Pandemics; Climate Change
<b>CARES 2020-2023 Priorities –</b> Revitalisation and Transformation; Enablers of Transformation; Financing; Implementation



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**Medium Term National Development Policy Framework 2022-2025** Priorities – Creating Opportunities for All Ghanaians; Building a Prosperous Country; Safeguarding the Natural Environment and Ensuring a Resilient Built Environment; Maintaining and Stable, United and Safe Country.

**Global and Regional Frameworks:**

**Agenda 2063:** Goals 1. A high standard of living, quality of life and wellbeing for all citizens; 7. Environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities; 11. Democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law entrenched; 12. Capable institutions and transformative leadership in place; 13. Peace, security and stability is preserved; 17. Full gender equality in all spheres of life; 18. Engaged and Empowered Youth and Children; 19. Africa as a major partner in global affairs and peaceful co-existence.

**UPR:** Right to Education; Right to Health; Violence Against Women; Institutions & policies – General; Equality & Non-Discrimination; Domestic Violence; Rights Related to Name, Identity, Nationality; Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; Right to an Adequate Standard of Living – General; Human Rights & Poverty; Advancement of Women; Discrimination Against Women; Children: Definition, General Principles, Protection; Children: Family Environment and Alternative Care; Children: Protection Against Exploitation; Persons with Disabilities: Definition, General Principles; Refugees and Asylum Seekers.

**SDGs and Targets:** 5, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 (10.7, 16.1, 16.a, 16.b)

**Strategic Priority 1:** Promote peaceful Ghana and sub region

Results	Indicator	Baseline	Target (2025)	Data source/MoV	UN entities (lead bold)	Assumption Statement
<b>Outcome 3:</b> By 2025, people in Ghana, will benefit from transparent, accountable, inclusive institutions and systems including quality integrated digital services delivering a peaceful, cohesive and just society.	<b>3.1</b> Number of new initiatives implemented to improve migration governance (Contributing to SDG target 10.7).	0 (2022)	2 (2025)	UN in Ghana reports, including those which are agency specific; Available GoG reports, including those from MINTER, MoFARI, MoGCSP, MELR, GSS and NDPC.	<b>IOM</b> , UNHCR, UNODC, ILO, UNDP, WFP	
	<b>3.2</b> Number of persons of concern (refuges, asylum seekers) in Ghana (Contributing to SDG target 10.7).	8,032 (UNHCR 2022)	10,848 (2025)	UNHCR Database	<b>UNHCR</b> , IOM, WFP, UNDP, UNICEF	
	<b>3.3</b> Number of national strategies to strengthen resilience/adaptive capacity to climate related hazards, natural disasters (Contributing to SDG target 13.1).	1 (2012)	1 (Updated)	Updated National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy	<b>UN-Habitat</b> , UNEP, UNDP	



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	<p><b>3.4</b> Extent to which Ghana’s national human rights institutions are in compliance with the Paris Principles (Contributing to SDG indicator 16.a.1).</p>	<p>1 (2022) <b>Scale:</b> 0 – Not Compliant 1 – Partly Compliant 2 – Mostly Compliant 3 – Fully Compliant</p>	<p>2 (2025)</p>	<p>Annual Progress Reports CHRAJ, Amnesty: International Ghana; MoGCSP</p>	<p><b>UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNHCR, ILO, FAO, IOM, UNFPA, WFP, OHCHR</b></p>	
	<p><b>3.5-</b> Level of Citizens Trust in Institutions (Contributing to SDG target 16.b).</p>	<p>% Trust in Institutions ‘Somewhat’ and ‘A lot’ (2020) Parliament – 50.6% EC – 52.9% Local Government Council – 41.3% The Police – 39% Ghana Armed Forces – 72.9% Courts – 47.9%</p>	<p>% Trust in Institutions ‘Somewhat’ and ‘A lot’ (2025) Parliament – 60% EC – 55.9% Local Government Council – 46.3% The Police – 55% Ghana Armed Forces – 75% Courts – 50%</p>	<p>Afrobarometer Survey Report</p>	<p><b>UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA</b></p>	