



**MINISTRY OF GENDER, CHILDREN AND SOCIAL
PROTECTION (MOGCSP)**

**ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT
2018**

FEBRUARY 2018

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

Background

The Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection (MoGCSP) Annual Progress Report (APR) for 2018 has been compiled based on the assessment of the status of indicators and targets set for monitoring the progress of key gender, children and social protection interventions undertaken during the year 2018. The MoGCSP's 2018 APR provides a review of the implementation of policies and strategies outlined in its SMTDP (2018-2021).

The main objectives of the APR are to:

- Provide information on MoGCSP's progress in the implementation of the SMTDP (2018-2021) in relation to the *National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF) 2018-2021, "An Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All"*.
- Identify challenges that hindered the achievement of the goals and objectives set in the SMTDP (2018-2021),
- Propose policy recommendations to address the challenges.

The Government in 2018, adopted the *"An Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All"* as its *National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF) 2018-2021*, to be implemented over a four-year period (2018-2021). The National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF) 2018-2021 provides a comprehensive, multi-dimensional and consistent set of development policy objectives and strategies. It is the main source of information for MDAs and MMDAs to guide the preparation and implementation of medium-term, annual development plans and budgets.

The NMTDPF (2018-2021) is expected to create opportunities for all Ghanaians, safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient, built environment. It is also to build and maintain a stable, united, safe and prosperous society.

The framework builds on the successes and addresses the challenges of its immediate predecessor – the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA II), which was implemented over the period 2014-2017.

The policy objectives, strategies and flagship initiatives of Government in the NMTDPF (2018-2021) are organized under the following broad development dimensions.

- Economic development;
- Social development;
- Environment, Infrastructure and human settlements;
- Governance, corruption and public accountability and
- Ghana's role in International Affairs

To ensure that the Ministry's planned activities and programmes are in line with the NMTDPF (2018-2021) "*An Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All, 2018-2021*", the Sector's Medium-Term Development Plan (SMTDP) 2018-2021 focused on two of the five Development Dimensions based on its prioritized issues. These are;

- (i) Social Development and
- (ii) Governance, Corruption and Accountability

The Ministry adopted thirteen (13) policy objectives under the two Development Dimensions:

i. Social Development

- Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes;
- Promote economic empowerment of women;
- Ensure food and nutrition security;
- Strengthen food and nutrition security governance;
- Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development;
- Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship;
- Strengthen social protection especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly;
- Enhance the well-being of the aged;
- Ensure the rights and entitlements of children;
- Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system;
- Harness the benefits of migration for socio-economic development;
- Strengthen social protection especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly; and

ii. Governance, Corruption and Accountability

- Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination;

The Ministry also adopted forty-six (46) corresponding strategies in the NMTDPF to guide the smooth implementation of programmes and activities during the planned period. This is shown in the table below.

Adopted Objectives and Strategies from the NMTDPF 2018-2021

FOCUS AREA	ISSUES	KEY POLICY OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	IMPLEMENTING AND COLLABORATING AGENCIES	GLOBAL/ REGIONAL LINKAGES
Goal: Create opportunities for all Ghanaians					
Development Dimension: Social Development					
1. GENDER EQUALITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unfavourable socio-cultural environment for gender equality 	1.1 Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes	1.1.1 Ensure passage and implementation of the Affirmative Action (Gender Equality) Bill (SDG Target 5.c) 1.1.2 Target attainment of gender balance on all government-appointed committees, boards and official bodies (SDG Targets 5.1, 5.5, 5.c) 1.1.3 Institute gender-responsive budgeting and training on gender equality in civil and public services (SDG Target 5.c) 1.1.4 Introduce measures to promote change in socio-cultural norms and values inhibiting gender equality (SDG Targets 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 10.2)	MCRA, National House of Chiefs, MoJAGD, MOGCSP, MELR, Parliament, MOE, GES, NCPD, Regional Houses of Chiefs, MLGRD, CSOs, Labour Department and other stakeholders	SDG 5, 10 AU 1, 2, 3, 17,20
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities 	1.2 Promote economic empowerment of women	1.2.1 Reintroduce and enforce the administrative directive on reservation of 30% of poverty alleviation funds of MMDAs to service women's enterprises (SDG Target 5.c) 1.2.2 Improve access to education, health and skills training in income-generating activities for vulnerable persons including head porters (<i>kayayei</i>) (SDG Targets 3.8, 4.5) 1.2.3 Institute mentoring of girls' programme to create a pool of potential female leaders (SDG Targets 5.1, 5.c)	MLNR, MLGRD, MoF, MASLOC, MOTI, MOH, MOE, MELR, MOFA, MOJAGD, Parliament, Lands Commission, Ministry of Chieftaincy and Religious Affairs, MoGCSP, MMDAs, private sector, NGOs, GRA, NCCE, Ministry of Information, NBSSI, AGI, Labour Department and other stakeholders	SDG 3, 4, 5 AU 1, 3, 17,20
2. POPULATION MANAGEMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human trafficking 	2.1 Harness the benefits of migration for socio-	2.1.1 Improve living conditions of female head porters (<i>kayayei</i>) (SDG Targets 1.1, 1.2)	MLGRD, IOM, GSS, MINT, Labour Department, GNCM, NDPC, ME/GES, MMDAs, MFARI,	SDG 1 AU 1, 2, 13, 17,20

		economic development		MIMR, MoI, GIS, MoH, GHS, MoF,	
3. FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY	• Household food insecurity	3.1 Ensure food and nutrition security (FNS)	3.1.1 Develop and implement a food and nutrition security strategy which adopts a life-cycle approach to addressing malnutrition at all levels (SDG Target 2.2)	MOH, MMDAs, CSIR-FRI, CSOs, MoFA, academia, NGOs, GSA, FDA, MOTI, private sector, development partners, GHS, MoYS, MoE, MOFA, NDPC, MLGRD, MMDAs, MOGCSP, MoF, MOC, NDPC, FBOs, other relevant institutions	SDG 2 AU 1,3,4,5
	• Inadequate social mobilisation, advocacy and communication on nutrition	3.2 Strengthen food and nutrition security governance	3.2.1 Develop and disseminate a multi-stakeholder social mobilisation, advocacy and communication strategy on food and nutrition security (SDG Target 3.d)	MoH, FDA, CSIR, academia, CSOs, DPs, MoFA-(SRID, MED), NMIMR, GSA, MoTI, CSIR-FRI, FBOs, MLGRD, MMDAs, private sector, MOF	SDG 3 AU 1,3,5, 12,20
4. DISABILITY AND DEVELOPMENT	• Exclusion and discrimination against PWDs in matters of national development	4.1 Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development	4.1.1 Amend and implement Disability Act 2006 (Act 715) to conform to the UN Convention on Disability (SDG Targets 1.3, 1.4, 16.3, 16.b) 4.1.2 Ensure passage of legislative instruments for implementation of Mental Health Act, 2012 (Act 846) and Disability Act, 2006 (Act 715) (SDG Targets 3.4, 16.3, 17.14) 4.1.3 Decentralise NCPD fully to district level to coordinate issues of disability (SDG Target 16.6)	MoGCSP, NCPD, and MoE, GFD, CSOs, MDAs, MMDAs, DPs, NCCE, AESL, LUSPA, MoH, MoC, NVTI	SDG 1, 16, 17 AU 1, 2, 3, 4,11, 12, 17,18
	• Lack of physical access for PWDs to public and private buildings	4.2 Ensure that PWDs enjoy all the benefits of Ghanaian citizenship	4.2.1 Ensure the implementation of the Ghana Accessibility Standards to ensure access of PWDs to the built environment, goods, services and assistive devices (SDG Targets 10.2, 11.1) 4.2.2 Promote the eradication of disability-related discrimination (SDG Targets 5.1, 10.2, 10.3)	MELR, MoI, NMC, MASLOC, NYA, MOJAGD, Parliament, GES, MoF, AESL, MDAs, TAs, GHS, NGOs, media and other stakeholders	SDG 4, 5, 10, 11 AU 1, 2, 4, 11, 12, 17, 18,20

			4.2.3 Encourage use of sign language in public institutions (SDG Target 4.7) 4.2.4 Integrate PWDs issues in local and national governance systems. (SDG Target 10.2)		
5. SOCIAL PROTECTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak social protection systems • Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups • Ineffective coordination of social protection interventions 	5.1 Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly	5.1.1 Mainstream social protection into sector plans and budgets (SDG Targets 1.3, 10.4) 5.1.2 Enact national social protection law which establishes a social protection floor (SDG Targets 1.3, 5.4, 10.4) 5.1.3 Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups (SDG Targets 1.3, 5.4, 10.4) 5.1.4 Expand Ghana national household registry database to cover all 10 regions (SDG Targets 16.9, 17.8) 5.1.5 Strengthen access for vulnerable groups to justice, rights, and entitlements (SDG Targets 1.4, 16.3) 5.1.6 Strengthen education and awareness against stigma, abuse, discrimination, and harassment of vulnerable people (SDG Targets 16.2, 16.3, 16.b) 5.1.7 Promote viable and sustainable economic livelihood schemes for vulnerable people, including fisher folk (SDG Targets 1.4, 2.3, 14.b) 5.1.8 Establish effective institutional arrangements for implementation of national social protection policy (SDG Targets 5.c, 16.6) 5.1.9 Institute dedicated and sustainable funding arrangements for the national social protection scheme (SDG Target 10.4) 5.1.10 Establish well-resourced shelters for abused persons (SDG Target 11.1) 5.1.11 Develop and implement productive and financial inclusion alongside the LEAP cash grant to facilitate graduation of LEAP beneficiaries from the cash transfer programme (SDG Targets 8.10, 9.3)	MoGCSP, MoE, MoH, MoF, MLGRD, MoA, NPC, GSS, MMDAs, LGSS, CSPS, Ghana AIDS Commission, NGOs, DP, NGOs, DP	SDG 1, 2, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14 16, 17 AU 1, 2, 17,18
6. CHILD AND FAMILY WELFARE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of policies to cater for children in 	6.1 Ensure effective child protection and	6.1.1 Develop policies to address issues of child trafficking, “streetism”, child online protection and other neglected conditions (SDG Targets 8.7, 16.2)	MoGCSP, DoC, MOC, MoE, MLGRD,	SDG 4, 5, 8, 16, 17

	<p>relation to specific conditions such as trafficking, “streetism” and online hazards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low awareness of child protection laws and policies • Weak enforcement of laws and rights of children 	family welfare system	<p>6.1.2 Establish an inter-sectoral framework for collaboration, implementation and accountability for child protection and family welfare issues (SDG Targets 8.7, 16.2, 16.6)</p> <p>6.1.3 Decentralise Department of Children for effective coordination and implementation of interventions (SDG Targets 16.2, 16.6)</p> <p>6.1.4 Develop child protection management information system (SDG Target 17.18)</p> <p>6.1.5 Promote implementation of policies that increase enrolment and retention in schools such as the School Feeding Programme and Capitation Grant (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2, 16.6, 16.b)</p> <p>6.1.6 Increase awareness of child protection (SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3)</p>	MMDAs, LGS, NDPC, DSW, LGS, academia, CSOs, MoF, DCD, traditional authorities, religious institutions, CSOs, NCCE	AU 1,18
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child neglect 	6.2 Ensure the rights and entitlements of children	<p>6.2.1 End harmful traditional practices such as female genital mutilation and early child marriage. (SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2, 16.3)</p> <p>6.2.2 Enhance inclusion of children with disability and special needs in all spheres of child development (SDG Targets 4.5, 4.a, 10.2, 11.2)</p> <p>6.2.3 Promote justice for children, including reforming child panels, setting up family courts and strengthening capacity of correctional facilities and caregivers (SDG Target 16.3)</p>	MoGCSP, Ghana Police Service, Ghana Prisons Service, DSW, DoC, DCD, Ministry of Local Government, CSOs, FBOs, traditional authorities MoF, Judicial Service, Legal Aid Scheme, MMDAs, GHS, GES, National Disability Council, media	SDG 4, 5, 10, 11, 16 AU 1,18
7. THE AGED	Limited opportunity for the aged to contribute to national development	7.1 Enhance the well-being of the aged	<p>7.1.1 Facilitate passage of the National Ageing Bill (SDG Target 16.6)</p> <p>7.1.2 Establish an Ageing Council to coordinate implementation of the ageing policy (SDG Target 16.6)</p> <p>7.1.3 Build capacity to formulate, implement, monitor and evaluate policies on ageing (SDG Targets 1.3, 10.2, 16.b)</p>	MoGCSP, TA, NCCE, DSW, DOC, DCD, Media, NCCE, Media	SDG 1, 5, 10, 16, 17 AU 1, 3,12

			<p>7.1.4 Mainstream ageing issues in national development frameworks and poverty-reduction strategies (SDG Targets 1.3, 1.b, 17.14)</p> <p>7.1.5 Promote socially supportive community care systems for the aged, based on positive traditional and modern values, devoid of stereotyping, discrimination and disrespect (SDG Targets 1.3, 1.b, 5.4)</p> <p>7.1.6 Pay adequate attention to gender variations in ageing (SDG Targets 5.1, 5.c)</p>		
Goal: Maintain a stable, united and safe society					
Development Dimension: Governance, corruption and public accountability					
1. PUBLIC POLICY MANAGEMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of a comprehensive database of public policies • Ineffective M&E of implementation of development policies and plans • Weak research capacity of MDAs and MMDAs 	1.1 Enhance capacity for policy formulation and coordination	<p>1.1.1 Strengthen the capacity of public institutions to undertake policy analysis, development planning, monitoring and evaluation, macro-econometric modelling and forecasting (SDG Target 17.9)</p> <p>1.1.2 Strengthen capacity of research and statistical information management systems of MDAs and MMDAs (SDG Targets 16.6, 17.19)</p>	NDPC, GSS, MDAs, MMDAs	SDG 16, 17 AU 11,12

The 2018 Annual Progress Report (APR) document covers;

- Introduction of the Annual Progress Report,
- An over view of MOGCSP,
- Situational Analysis on status of women, children and the vulnerable in Ghana,
- Key achievements in 2018,
- Policy Outcome Indicator and Targets,
- Conclusion,
- Recommendations and way forward.

OVERVIEW OF MOGCSP

Profile

The Government of Ghana over the years has prioritized its social development goals to promote issues of gender equity and equality, survival and development of children, as well as harmonize social protection interventions and programmes to contribute to the National Development Agenda. The Government recognizes that, sustainable development cannot take place without social intervention programmes to empower and support the vulnerable and the excluded. In respect of the above, in 2001 pursuant to Executive Instrument (EI 8), the Government created the Ministry of Women and Children's Affairs (MOWAC) to ensure that the rights of women and children were promoted for sustainable development.

To further reinforce this commitment, the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection (MoGCSP) was created in 2013 by Executive Instrument (EI 1) to replace the MoWAC. The current Ministry is an amalgam of MoWAC, Department of Social Welfare (DSW), National Council on Persons with Disability (NCPD), the Ghana School Feeding Programme and the Social Protection Division of the Ministry of Employment and Labor Relations (MELR).

Mandate

The Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection is mandated to ensure gender equality through the mainstreaming of gender considerations, promote the welfare and protection of children and empower the vulnerable, excluded, the aged and persons with disabilities through social protection interventions to contribute to national development.

Vision

A harmonious society in which the survival and development of the sexes, children, the vulnerable, the excluded and persons with disability are guaranteed.

Departments and Secretariats

The current Departments, Secretariats and Council which constitute the Ministry are:

- Department of Gender
- Department of Children

- Department of Social Development
- Domestic Violence Secretariat
- Human Trafficking Secretariat
- National Council on Persons with Disability
- Ghana School Feeding Programme
- Ghana National Household Registry (GNHR)
- Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) Secretariat

Sector Medium Term Development Plan (2014 – 2017)

MoGCSP implemented its Sector Development Strategic Implementation Plan, which spanned the period 2014 to 2017. The achievements over the plan period were modest but impressive. The challenges were equally daunting as a number of the strategic goals and targets could not be achieved. These challenges included:

- Inadequate Capacity (Technical, Financial and Human) of institutions to implement programmes for women, children and the vulnerable
- Inadequate budgetary allocation
- Weak monitoring and evaluation of programmes and projects
- Weak Policy coordination on gender, children and vulnerable issues

After the 4-year implementation plan in 2017, it became necessary to review it in order to draw lessons and design a new one which will be in harmony with the National Development Agenda and the President Coordinated Programmes named the *Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All, 2017-2024* of the new government. There was also the need to meet the demands of international conventions and treaties to which Ghana is a party, in order to address emerging local and global challenges on women, children, the aged, excluded and other vulnerable groups.

The current Sector Medium Term Development Plan (SMTDP) (2018 – 2021) was developed by the Ministry as a four-year Development Plan based on the *National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF) 2018-2021, “An Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All”*. The plan was developed to provide a policy framework and a new direction that would guide MOGCSP to implement its mandate over the period.

The principal methodology adopted in the preparation of the plan was participatory and interactive. It is anchored on the principles of consensus-building by all stakeholders to enhance collective ownership, commitment and effective plan implementation and monitoring.

The Sector Medium-Term Development Plan addresses among others, the following key issues:

- Exclusion and Discrimination against PWDs on matters of national development
- Weak research capacity of MDAs and MMDAs
- Lack of a comprehensive database of public policies

- Ineffective monitoring and evaluation of implementation of development policies and plans
- Unfavourable socio-cultural environment for gender equality
- Ineffective coordination of social protection interventions
- Weak social protection systems
- Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups
- Relatively weak capacity of governance institution
- Weak coordination of the development planning system
- Child neglect
- Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities
- Low awareness of child protection laws and policies
- Ineffective inter-sectoral coordination of child protection and family welfare
- Human trafficking
- Lack of physical access to public and private structures for PWDs
- Household food insecurity
- Inadequate social mobilization, advocacy and communication on nutrition
- Limited opportunity for the aged to contribute to national development
- Lack of policies to cater for children in specific conditions such as child trafficking, “streetism”, and child online protection

Data Collection for the Preparation of the 2017 APR

The Policy Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (PPME) and the Research, Statistics and Information Management (RSIM) Directorates of the Ministry led the preparation of the APR. The Departments of Gender, Children and Social Welfare as implementing agencies of the Ministry played an important part in the compilation of data. The data shows the extent to which the programmes and projects are contributing to the achievement of the sector goals and objectives.

Both quantitative and qualitative data were gathered by the Ministry. This was to ensure that demographic, socio-economic, expenditure and other data were included to be of assistance to both the Ministry and its stakeholders.

Sources of primary data include tendering and contract awards, audit recommendations, transfers of GoG and Donor funds, programmes and projects undertaken and their impacts on targeted beneficiaries etc.

Secondary data was as well very important in the APR preparation. Data from other stakeholders such as CSO’s, NGOs, Research Institutions and MDAs had been gathered and analyzed to determine the level of achievement.

A validation forum on both primary and secondary data collected was organized to assess the data and ensuring that errors, misinformation and inconsistencies were eliminated from the final data.

MOGCSP's Financial Performance for 2018 (January -December)

The Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection was allocated a total budget of *Seven Hundred and Thirty-Eight Million and Ninety-Seven Thousand, Six Hundred and Seventy-Three Ghana Cedis (GH¢738,097,673.00)* in 2018.

The total expenditure stood at *Four Hundred and Ninety-Six Million, Four Hundred and Seventy-One Thousand, Seven Hundred and Fifteen Ghana Cedis, Nineteen Pesewas (GH¢496,471,715.19)* as at December, 2018.

GoG amounted to *Four Hundred and Seventy-Two Million, Two Hundred and Sixty-Eight Thousand, Six Hundred and Eighty-Two Ghana Cedis, Sixty-One Pesewas (GHs472,268,682.61)*.

Funds from Development partners amounted to *Twenty-Four Million, One Hundred and Eighty Thousand, Nine Hundred and Ninety-Six Ghana Cedis, Twenty-Six Pesewas (GHs24,180,996.26)* and

IGF amounted to *Twenty-Two Thousand and Seventy-Two Ghana Cedis, Thirty-Two Pesewas (GH¢22,072.32)*. This amount is an addition of funds from Department of Children and Department of Social Welfare.

For Compensation of Employees, an amount of *Twenty-Seven Million and Thirty-Four thousand, Thirteen Ghana Cedis (GH¢27,034,013.00)* was budgeted for and actual expenditure as at December, 2018 was *Twenty-Four Million, Six Hundred and Fifty-Six Thousand, Six Hundred and Eighty-Six Ghana Cedis, Sixty-Six Pesewas (GH¢24,656,686.66)* representing 91.21%.

In 2018, budgeted amount for goods and service was *Two Million, Three Hundred and Twenty-Three Thousand, Two Hundred Ghana Cedis, (GH¢2,323,200.00)* while expenditure for Goods and Service stood at *Two Million, Three Hundred and Twenty-Three Thousand, Two Hundred Ghana Cedis (GH¢2,323,200.00)* as at December, 2018 representing 100% of amount budgeted under goods and services.

As at December, 2018 Ghana School Feeding has received an amount of *Three Hundred and Fifty-Eight Million, Three Hundred and Thirty Thousand, Seven Hundred and Five Ghana Cedis (GH¢358,330,705.00)* out of their approved budget of *Four Hundred and Twenty-Three Million, Seven Hundred and Ninety-Five Thousand, Four Hundred Ghana Cedis (GH¢423,795,400.00)*.

The Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme received a budgetary allocation of *One Hundred and Sixty-Eight Million, Three Hundred and Sixty-Nine Thousand, Eight Hundred Ghana Cedis (GH¢168,369,800.00)*. *One Hundred and Twenty-Three Million, Two Hundred and Sixteen Thousand, Three Hundred and Thirty-Four Ghana Cedis (GH¢123,216,334.00)* has been expended as at December 2018.

MOGCSP's Financial Performance for 2018

Financial Performance for 2018 Excluding LEAP and School Feeding

EXPENDITURE ITEM	APPROVED BUDGET /APPROPRIATION (2018)	2018 BUDGET ALLOTMENT	*AMOUNT RELEASED	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE FOR THE Period (2018)	ACTUAL PAYMENTS FOR THE Period 2018	PROJECTIONS FOR NEXT Period 2019
Compensation of Employees	27,034,013.00	24,331,132.00	24,331,132.00	24,331,132.00	24,331,132.00	30,160,047
Use of Goods and Services	2,323,200.00	2,323,200.00	2,323,200.00	2,323,200.00	2,319,200.00	3,224,224.00
o/w ABFA						
Capital Expenditure	10,000,000.00	9,246,170.14	9,246,170.14	9,246,170.14	9,246,170.14	4,750,000.00
o/w ABFA						
Total	39,357,213.00	35,900,502.14	35,900,502.14	35,900,502.14	35,900,502.14	38,134,271.00

Financial Performance for Social Benefit (LEAP and GSFP) 2018

EXPENDITURE ITEM	APPROVED BUDGET /APPROPRIATION (2018)	2018 BUDGET ALLOTMENT	*AMOUNT RELEASED	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE FOR THE Period 2018	ACTUAL PAYMENTS FOR THE Period 2018	PROJECTIONS FOR NEXT Period 2019
GSFP	423,795,400.00	385,330,705.00	385,330,705.00	385,330,705.00	385,330,705.00	262,016,517.00
LEAP	168,369,800.00	123,216,334	123,216,334	123,216,334	123,216,334	168,000,000.00
Total	592,165,200	508,547,039	508,547,039	508,547,039	508,547,039	430,016,517

Expenditure Estimates by Budget Programme, Economic Classification, Projects and source of Funding

The summary expenditure estimates by budget programme, economic classification, projects and source of funding is indicated in the table below:

Funding Type (GOG/IGF/ABFA/DP) by Budget Programme

FINANCIAL											
S/N	BUDGET PROGRAMME/ SUB-PROGRAMME NAME	APPROVED BUDGET /APPROPRIATION (2018)	TOTAL APPROVED BUDGET BY FUND SOURCE				Period January To December, 2018 Budget Allotment (GOG & ABFA)	*AMOUNT RELEASE D (GOG & ABFA)	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 2018	ACTUAL PAYMENTS FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 2018	PROJECTI ONS FOR NEXT PERIOD JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 2018
			GOG	AB FA	IGF	DP FUND					
P1	Management and Administration										
SP1.1	General Administration	434,042,360	434,042,360				359,501,835.14	359,501,835.14	359,501,835.14	282,303,831.00	
SP.2	Finance	123,480	123,480				123,480.00	123,480.00	123,480.00	160,678.00	
SP1.3	Human Resource Management	8,658,607	8,658,607				2,799,069.46	2,799,069.46	2,799,069.46	7,313,140.00	
SP.4	Policy planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation	1,811,823	246,960			1,564,863	246,960.00	246,960.00	246,960.00	118,798.00	
SP.5	Research, Statistics and Information Management	1,082,319	82,320			999,999	82,320.00	82,320.00	82,320.00	2,732,668.00	
	Total programme 1	445,718,589	443,153,727			6,564,862	369,753,664.60	369,753,664.60	369,753,664.60	294,560,972.00	
P2	Gender Equality and Women's Development										
SP2.1	Gender Mainstreaming	1,339,277	100,000			1,239,277	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	3,209,905.00	
SP2.2	Women's Right and Empowerment	2,260,605	1,499,881			760,724	613,751.21	613,751.21	613,751.21		

	Total Programme 2	3,599,882	1,599,881			2,000,001	713,751.21	713,751.21	713,751.21	713,751.21	3,209,905.00
P 3	Child Rights promotion, Protection and Development										
SP. 3.1	Child Right Promotion, protection and Development	7,642,518	2,183,921	32,770	5,425,827	755,852.24	755,852.24	755,852.24	755,852.24	3,939,291.00	
	Total Programme 3	7,642,518	2,183,921	32,770	5,425,827	755,852.24	755,852.24	755,852.24	755,852.24	3,939,291.00	
P. 4	Social Development										
SP. 4.1	Social Services	273,890,757	183,338,957		90,551,800	143,885,174.23	143,885,174.23	143,885,174.23	143,885,174.23	190,891,153.00	
SP. 4.2	Securing Inclusion for Disability	2,985,927	985,927		2,000,000	250,730.88	250,730.88	250,730.88	250,730.88	669,576.00	
	Total Programme 4	276,876,684	184,324,884		92,551,800	144,135,905	144,135,905	144,135,905	144,135,905	191,560,729.00	
P. 5	Domestic Violence and Human Trafficking										
SP.5 .1	Domestic Violence	2,100,000	100,000		2,000,000	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	965,928.50	
SP.5 .2	Human Trafficking	2,160,000	160,000		2,000,000	160,000.00	160,000.00	160,000.00	160,000.00	965,928.50	
	Total Programme 5	4,260,000	260,000		4,000,000	260,000.00	260,000.00	260,000.00	260,000.00	1,931,857.00	

CHAPTER TWO SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

Analysis of cross cutting issues:

Biodiversity, Climate change, green economy and environment in general

As a Ministry responsible for the protection of the rights of the vulnerable, any change in the biodiversity and climate will have negative influence on our constituents, as most vulnerable groups are in subsistence farming with limited access to agro-inputs. However, the advent of green economy provides an opportunity for the vulnerable in society to take part in the preservation of the environment and ecosystems to ensure environmental sustainability. The SMTDP will focus on how the vulnerable – women and PWDs could be linked to government green jobs strategy especially under the one district one factory project.

Migration (emigration and immigration)

The teaming number of children, youth and women migrating from the rural areas to urban areas for non-existent jobs is of great concern to the Ministry. One of such issue is the phenomenon of young girls called kayayei who migrate mainly from the three Northern regions to urban market centres in the capital cities in the south for non-existent jobs. This has therefore developed into a developmental and social challenge for the country to tackle. Such persons do not have access to good housing, health, education and sanitation. There is also a growing concern on the issue of streetism in the country. Children sell and sleep on the streets leading to school delinquency, school dropout and homelessness.

To address these menaces, the SMTDP will focus on the implementation of programs that will provide skills and alternative livelihood for these girls. Promote the implementation of FCUBE by reintegrating children of school going age in the streets school, educating parents on their responsibilities and enactment of laws that protect children.

Employment

Creation of job opportunities for the vulnerable especially the youth is a key factor in the poverty reduction and national development. Creating sustainable jobs through effective targeting of social protection interventions will ensure an equal opportunity for the participation of all. Opportunities within the SMTDP will include the professionalization of Geriatric Care aimed at training professionals to provide care and support for the elderly in their homes during the day while their families are at work. Expansion of social protection interventions such as the Ghana National Household Registry will create temporary jobs while registration lasts. Recruitment of caterers for the Ghana School Feeding Programme is another source of employment creation. Recruitment of staff for the National Council on Persons with Disability for all the 216 Districts and 10 Regional Coordinating Councils is another potential for job creation.

However, the major challenge would be budgetary allocation to undertake activities related to the above job creation opportunities.

Gender equality

Gender is a cross-cutting issue as it affects every facet of development. MoGCSP is the national machinery which promotes gender equality and equity. Given that women are usually in a disadvantaged position in the work place compared to men, promotion of gender equality and equity implies attention to women's needs and perspectives. Key gender inequality and inequity concerns which affect development include gender-based violence, women empowerment, women participation in decision making, women access to and control of economic resources, safe working environment, amongst others. These manifest in unequal remuneration for work of equal value; unequal opportunity and treatment in employment; unequal access; inadequate gender statistics, sex disaggregated data and an integrated Management Information System (MIS) affect effective decision for planning and development of policies and programmes to address gender inequality issues.

To address this, the SMTDP will focus on the implementation of the National Gender Policy, Domestic Violence Act, Gender Mainstreaming and Gender Responsive Budgeting across MDAs and MMDAs. The implementation of the legislative and policy frameworks (the Affirmative Action Law, the Interstate Succession Law and the Domestic Workers Regulation, amongst others) will further be strengthened to reduce the gender gap in all sectors of the economy. There will be production of gender statistics, sex disaggregated data, an MIS and research to address gender imbalances in society.

Poverty, Inequality and Social Protection

The MoGCSP is mandated to coordinate the implementation of social protection programmes in the country in an efficient, effective and properly targeted manner. The Ministry in its bid to ensure effective implementation of Social Protection programmes developed and is implementing the National Social Protection Policy (NSPP) which seeks to provide a framework for delivering social protection in a more holistic and sustainable manner.

The NSPP recognizes that poverty takes on an intergenerational dimension as children who grow up in poverty suffer its effects throughout their lives, and are more likely to pass it on to their children. Poverty and Inequality are the biggest threat to the World and needs to be tackled. The growing inequality has contributed to an increasing poverty, hence becoming a pressing issue which requires attention. According to Ghana Living Standard Survey Round 6 Report, about a quarter of Ghanaians are poor and that a seven year assessment has also revealed that the dynamics of poverty is still a rural phenomenon.

This segment of the population do not have adequate access to economic activities to enable them effectively participate in the national economic development. The issues of vulnerability continue

to manifest in other ways such as malnutrition, food insecurity, streetism, and lack of access to health and social services by a core section of the population. This leads to low income at the household level, inadequate access to health and nutrition, education and social interventions. The situation is further compounded by lack of access to justice by the poor in situation of abuse, violence and exploitation.

In pursuance to the above, specific laws such as the Persons with Disability Act, 2007 (Act 715), Children's Act, 1998 (560), Juvenile Justice Act, 2006 (635), Human Trafficking Act, 2005 (694), Domestic Violence Act, 2007 (732) and social policies will be implemented to promote the welfare of children, women, Persons with Disability, the aged and the extreme poor in society. Some mechanisms to ensure their adaptation will include the administration and supervision of orphanages, support to paupers, family reconciliation, community sensitisation and adoption of children, juvenile justice administration, National Social Protection Policy, LEAP and National Ageing Policy implementation.

Currently, the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme and the Ghana School Feeding Programmes are covering 213,044 Households and 1.6 million children respectively. The SMTDP will seek to expand coverage, improve linkages to complimentary services, develop a comprehensive case management system and ensure productive inclusion of the extremely poor and vulnerable in society.

Under the school feeding programme, the SMTDP will also help to improve targeting of beneficiary schools, expand coverage, transparency in caterer contracting and management, and nutritional content of meals.

Children and young people will play a critical role in implementing change in the next development agenda. The SMTDP will be keen on the promotion and protection of rights of children especially those in difficult circumstances (child poverty, child abuse, children in conflict with the law, child trafficking, child labour, orphans and vulnerable children) by implementing the Child Protection Policy (Child and Family Welfare and Justice for Children Policy) at all levels through the creation of a national database on child protection issues, programmes to prevent child streetism and kayayei, promotion of family based care for children in difficult situations.

The SMTDP will also seek to improve the productive inclusion of women, aged and persons with disability. It will also scale up social protection interventions and provide assistive devices for PWDs and ensure compliance to the Accessibility Standards.

Security

Women play a key role in conflict prevention, management and resolution. In spite of this role, women are often neglected in peace and security. However during war, conflict and unrest, women, children, and the aged bear the brunt.

To include women in conflict resolution, Ghana has ratified the UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on women peace and security. To give effect to this international instrument, Ghana has developed a National Action Plan (GHANAP) 1325. The plan has three main pillars which include protection and promotion of human rights of women and girls in situation of conflict and in peace support operations; participation of women in conflict prevention, peace and security institutions and processes; and prevention of violence against women including sexual, gender-based and conflict related violence. Implementation of the GHANAP 1325 includes sensitisation of key stakeholders on the implementation of the GHANAP 1325 and the development of 10 Regional Action Plans on GHANAP.

The SMTDP will seek to develop an Action Plan within the period to ensure that women peace issues are adequately addressed to increase women's recruitment into the security sectors and peace mediation.

Nutrition Security

Food insecurity and malnutrition is a developmental issue and can lead to intergenerational poverty. Children within poor and extreme poor households tend to suffer malnutrition resulting in stunting, wasting, obesity, underweight among others which tend to have a toll on their cognitive and physical capabilities.

The Ministry through its agencies implement social interventions targeted at improving nutrition, promoting food security and reducing poverty amongst extremely poor households in Ghana. Interventions such as the LEAP and GSFP implemented by agencies under MoGCSP has proven to be useful tools towards the promotion of food security and nutrition especially in deprived or poor communities in Ghana.

The SMTDP will ensure the mainstreaming of nutrition into the Ministry's social protection interventions and other key programmes with key focus on public information campaigns on nutrition.

Social Services

HIV and AIDS

The acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), which is caused by the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), emerged in the 1980s as the most terrifying epidemic of modern times. The AIDS pandemic affects primarily young to middle-aged adults, on whom both the national economy and family survival depend. HIV /AIDS has the potential to devastate human development, setting countries backward in their efforts to increase infant and child survival, achieve longer life expectancy and promote better life chances through education , as well as productive and secure livelihoods.

The Ministry will develop a work place HIV/AIDS policy to properly address HIV/AIDS related issues at the work place.

Vulnerability

The Ministry is mandated to pursue laws, policies, strategies, programmes and projects that seek to improve the socio-economic status of vulnerable and excluded in society to contribute to the socio-economic development of Ghana.

In pursuance of this mandate, specific laws such as the Persons with Disability Act, 2007 (Act 715), Children's Act, 1998 (560), Juvenile Justice Act, 2006 (635), Human Trafficking Act, 2005 (694), Domestic Violence Act, 2007 (732) and social policies such as the Aging Policy are being implemented to promote the welfare of children, women, Persons with Disability, the aged and the extreme poor in society. Some mechanisms to ensure their adaptation include administration and supervision of orphanages, support to paupers, family reconciliation, community sensitisation and adoption of children, juvenile justice administration, National Social Protection Strategy - LEAP, National Ageing Policy.

The LEAP programme will continue to support households/persons identified as living in situation of extreme poverty and vulnerability. The Ministry will also renovate shelters, remand homes, rehabilitation and correctional centres for the vulnerable and persons in difficult situation.

Culture

Culture is dynamic and not static. In Ghana, cultural practices and beliefs have been inimical to the development of girls and women. Women in pre-modern society were seen as bearers of children, retailers of fish and farmers, whilst the men are the power brokers and decision makers. Within the traditional sphere, the childbearing ability of women was explained as the means by which lineage ancestors were allowed to be reborn. Ghanaian women no longer 'belong to the kitchen', roles and responsibilities which hitherto remained the prerogative of females. Females have climbed to the upper leadership echelons of politics, career, business, and all other sectors. This renaissance is a direct result of the efforts put in by Ghana's vibrant civil society and the Government to advance the cause of women and children. Women have since risen to positions of professional importance in Ghana and beyond.

Negative socio-cultural practices such as FGM, trokosi, early marriages, etc., continue to affect the full participation of women, children and PWDs. The Ministry will implement the National Strategic framework for ending child marriage, ensure the implementation of laws banning negative socio-cultural practices and the inclusion and participation of PWDs, women and other vulnerable groups including alleged witches in all aspect of national development

Natural and man-made Disasters

When natural disasters occurs it is the most vulnerable groups in society who suffer, i.e. women, children, the aged and PWDs. Disasters may take the form of; drought, earth quake and epidemic, extreme temperatures, flood; insect infestation, volcano, storm and wild/bush fire. Such disasters

impact on the financial resources of the Ministry in terms of providing shelter and support for such victims and the need to position the Ministry to effectively carry out this mandate.

CHAPTER THREE

KEY ACHIEVEMENT OF PROGRAMMES/PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED IN 2018

In 2018, the Ministry embarked on various programs, interventions and activities intended to promote an integrated and inclusive society that provides equal opportunity for all; protect the rights of children, women, men, the vulnerable, excluded, the aged and persons with disabilities. Pursuant to this, the following remarkable achievements were made. These are captured per programme areas:

1. Institutional and Legal Strengthening

The Ministry is responsible for the creation of a legal environment through the development of appropriate policies to facilitate gender mainstreaming, the promotion and protection of vulnerable people in society.

The Ministry, therefore, initiated processes to develop the National Ageing Bill and Social Protection Bill to give a legal framework for the implementation of the Policies.

National stakeholder consultations have been done on the Bills and currently, drafting instructions are being prepared for the Attorney Generals Department to finalize the Bill for submission to Cabinet for consideration.

The Affirmative Action Bill is undergoing further review to reflect the broader views of the public and government priorities on women for re-submission to Cabinet.

The Ministry facilitated the passage by Parliament, the Foster Care and Adoption regulations in line with the UN Guidelines on Alternative Care of Children, the 1993 Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Cooperation in respect of Intercountry Adoption.

2. Gender Equality and Women Empowerment

- A forum on Adolescent pregnancy, Sex and Gender-Base Violence (SGBV) was held in the Central Region and Telensi District in the Upper East Region to educate young people to take charge of their reproductive health. A total of 2,000 and 100 youth respectively participated in the programme.

- 290 girls, 180 boys and 50 parents from the Central Region, 2000 girls in the Sunyani Municipality and 700 girls from Banda District benefited from a school outreach programme dubbed “My Body My Pride”. The programme sought to educate participants on adolescent reproductive health.
- 500 copies of the 5-year Strategic Plan on addressing Adolescent Pregnancy in Ghana were printed and distributed to the public to help curb the situation.
- The Ministry, as part of the UN global agenda to ensure gender equality, equity and empowerment sensitized a total number of 631 persons in the Upper East, Ashanti and Central Regions on the “He-For-She” Campaign. The objective of the campaign is to promote the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goal 5 aimed at achieving Gender Equality and Empowerment of all Women and Girls. The objective is to involve men to promote the welfare of women and girls. Currently, a total of 2,156 men and boys have pledged their commitment to the Campaign.
- A television Talk Show dubbed “Girlz Girlz Power” has been initiated by the Ministry and aired on GTV with the support from UNFPA and UNICEF. The programme is an innovative approach to reach adolescent girls and other young people with information to assist them in their development process. Eight episodes have so far been aired.
- 80 women from the Forestry Commission in the Brong Ahafo Region were sensitized on the National Gender Policy with support from GIZ in June 2018. The aim is to promote gender mainstreaming in the forest governance processes and share information on women’s roles, resources and vulnerability along Ghana’s Timber Value Chain.
- A stakeholder consultative workshop was held to solicit inputs to develop the Ghana National Action Plan Two (GHANAP 2) on the UN Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security. The objective of GHANAP 2 is to ensure the full representation and active participation of women in conflict, prevention, resolution, peace, negotiation, mediation, crisis and security management at all levels of the Ghanaian society.
- The Ministry, in its quest to mainstream Gender into MDAs and MMDAs plans, built capacity of 28 Gender Desk officers and 40 officers in various MMDAs on the National Gender Policy.
- A Capacity Building Workshop on effective participation of women in local governance was organized for 100 Women in Agona West Municipality. This is to ensure and encourage women to stand for District Assembly Elections.

- The Ministry, in collaboration with UNFPA provided medical equipment and supplies to Mafi-Dove Health Centre constructed by the community in the Central Tongu District, Volta Region. Mafi-Dove is a community where women are not allowed to give birth due to traditional beliefs.

3. **Child Rights Promotion, Protection and Development**

- Five calendar day events namely; Safer Internet Day, National Children’s Day, Africa Union (AU) Day of the African Child, International Day of the Girl Child and World Children’s Day were duly observed and celebrated.
- A National Child Protection Committee workshop was organized to discuss Ghana’s United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) concluding observation report.
- The Ministry has finalized the Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) Standards for children 0 – 3 years to regulate operations of Day Care Centres in Ghana.
- Organized twenty (20) radio sensitization programmes on child rights, violence against children, responsible parenting, the Child and Family Welfare Policy (CFWP) and Justice for Children Policy (JfCP). The sensitization was aimed at empowering children, parents and families on Child Rights issues.

4. **Social Development**

Social Services

- A nationwide compilation of data on 2,972 Person’s with Disability (PWD’s) has been finalized for mainstreaming disability.
- The Ministry undertook outreach programmes on Child Protection at Agbogbloshie, Mallam, Madina and Makola Markets in the greater Accra region.
- The Foster Care Operational Manual and Case Management Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) have been revised to improve our service delivery.
- The Ministry provided 139 PWDs with skills training to provide them with decent economic activity and improve their livelihood.
- 162-day care centres were registered and 165 had their certificates renewed.
- 63 adoption applications were processed with 47 being granted approval
- Under the Ministry’s programme dubbed ‘**#Operation Get Off the Street Now for A Better Life**’. The following have been achieved:

- Ninety-Seven (97) children rescued from the street of Accra.
- Thirteen (13) children were reintegrated into their families,
- Twenty-one (21) people including children and their mothers sent to Nigerian Embassy for repatriation.

Social Protection

- Needs assessment for the development of the Ghana Employment and Social Protection (GESP) Project estimate has been concluded.
- A high-level meeting on Productive Inclusion was held to engender the Development of sustainable income earning activities for Social Protection beneficiaries.
- Under the Single Window Case Management System (SWCMS) 635 cases were recorded, out of this number, 532 cases were resolved. About 600 social welfare officers have been trained on their role in the management of the SWCMS/ Helpline of Hope.

5. Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)

- The Ministry continuously made six (6) successive bi-monthly payments to beneficiary households.
- Electronic protocols for reconciling LEAP payment data and funds with GHIPSS and generating LEAP beneficiary payroll developed to improve the programme.
- As at October 2018, the Programme enrolled a total of **408,512** extremely poor households and this translates to **1,781,938** direct beneficiaries.
- With support from UNICEF, a Consultant was engaged to design an electronic monitoring and reporting systems for the LEAP. The e-monitoring and reporting systems will digitize LEAP District M&E reporting tools for implementation across LEAP districts to ensure timely submission of LEAP reports by District Social Welfare Officers. The system will also enable the LEAP Management Secretariat to conduct real time monitoring to track Programme implementation at the community level.

6. Ghana School Feeding Programme

- 34,028 Caterers and head cooks were trained in food safety, hygiene and child nutrition to improve on the quality of food served to the children.
- 3,023 schools across the country were monitored to check enrolment, quality and quantity of food, kitchens etc.
- Validation on enrolment figures in the Greater Accra, Eastern and Central Regions have been finalized. Validation of data for the remaining regions is in progress.

7. Securing Inclusion for Persons with Disability

- Three consultations were held with the NCPD Board and Ministry of Transport officials on mainstreaming provisions in the Ghana Accessibility Standard on the Built Environment into Ghana's building code.
- A draft Communication strategic plan on PWDs has been developed.
- Sensitization programme on the importance of the use of sign language during public functions and service centres was held at the Calvary Evangelistic Ministry in Accra.
- Engaged with stakeholders to review ACT 715 to conform with provision in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disability (UNCRPD).
- Celebrated the 2018 International day of Persons with Disability in December with a durbar at the State House.

8. Human Trafficking

- Awareness creation efforts on Human Trafficking and migration issues to curb the situation has been increased.
- Standard Operating procedure on HT launched in Greater Accra, Volta and Central Regions.
- 9 victims of HT reintegrated and supported with seed capital to start a business.
- Children's shelter for trafficked victims renovated and 10 staff recruited to operationalize the Adult and Children's shelters.
- The UN world day against Child labour was commemorated with a durbar at Victoria Park, Cape Coast.
- Over 500 stakeholders sensitized on child labour and child trafficking issues.
- Collaborated with the Central Adoption Unit to sensitize 2 Appeal Court Judges and 75 High Court Judges in Accra and Kumasi on human trafficking and its modern trends and adoption. Her Ladyship, The Chief Justice was in attendance.
- Ghana has moved a step forward in the Trafficking in Person report from Tier 2 watch list to Tier 2.
- Government of Ghana (Ministry of Works and Housing) supported the Ministry with a renovated bungalow to be used as an adult shelter to rehabilitate trafficked women.

- Ghana commemorated the World Day Against Trafficking in Persons (Blue Day) with a grand durbar of Chiefs, Queen mothers and the general public including drivers, boat and canoe owners associations of Sege in Ada West and Afram Plains North.

9. Domestic Violence

- Sensitization workshop was held for MCEs and DCEs on DV issues in the Greater Accra, Ashanti, Brong Ahafo, Upper East, Upper West and Northern Regions to create awareness on the issue.
- School outreach programmes were held in the Osu Klotey Sub-Metro District.
- Shelter and rehabilitation services were provided for 159 rescued child victims and 7 adults.
- The Office of the first Lady in collaboration with the Ministry and the African Union (AU) hosted the Second African Union girls’ summit on the theme “**Enough with the Silence**” in December, 2018. The summit provided a platform for stakeholders to assess their roles and reaffirm their commitment in the campaign to end early child marriage and other negative-socio cultural practices. The conference attracted over 1000 participants including First ladies across the continent.

10. International Obligations and Commitments

The Ministry participated in a number of conferences in 2018 as part of its commitment to the International Community.

The Ministry Participated in:

- The 11th Session of the Conference of States Parties of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in New York in June, 2018
- The 20th Annual Global Child Nutrition Forum in Tunis in October, 2018
- The 57th Session of the United Nations Commission for Social Development in New York on the theme, “*Addressing Inequalities and Challenges to Social Inclusion through Fiscal Wage and Social protection.*”
- The 62rd Session of the Commission on the Status of Women in New York in March, 2018 on the theme, “*Social Protection systems, Access to Public Services*”

and Sustainable Infrastructure for Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women and Girls”.

Challenges

- Limited office accommodation and space
- Inadequate number of Technical Staff
- Inadequate logistics
- Inadequate staff at the Regional Offices of the Departments of Gender and Children
- Inadequate and delay in release of funds
- Low DP support for SP interventions.
- Decreased financial support by DPs to cash payments for LEA

Recommendations:

- Speed up work on the Ministry’s five storey building to create more space for staff
- Ministry of Finance to increase budgetary allocation to the Ministry to help achieve its mandate.
- Recruit more staff to enhance service delivery.
- Ensure regular and timely release of funds by the Ministry of Finance.

CHAPTER FOUR

POLICY OUTCOME INDICATORS AND TARGETS

OUTCOME INDICATOR DESCRIPTION	UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	BASELINE		LATEST STATUS 2018		TARGET 2019	
		YEAR	VALUE	TARGET	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE/VALUE	YEAR	VALUE
Established Child Protection Information Management System (CPMIS)	Established Child Protection Information Management System (CPMIS) in place	2017	0	Undertake 3 consultations to finalize concept note on CPMIS	two consultation undertaken	2019	Standard Operating Procedures for key stakeholders developed
Child related Policies and Laws amended to better protect children	No. of child related laws and policies amended.	2017	Seven (7) Regional consultations with stakeholders and launch the review process	3 consultation meeting with AGs department, Judicial service, children and other key stakeholders	5 consultation meeting with AGs department, Judicial service, children and other key stakeholders	2019	Submission of proposed amended portions of the Act to Parliament
Incidence of child abuse cases	No. of reported cases of child trafficking	2017	335	70	120	2019	120
	No. of reported cases of child abuse to DSW	2016	4,720	4,720	3,540	2019	3,540
	No. of child maintenance cases reported	2017	2,571	3,000	3,632	2019	3,632
withdrawn street children given skills training	No. of withdrawn street children given skills training	2017	127	3,500	4,000	2019	4,500

training and/or enrolled in schools	No. of withdrawn street children enrolled in schools	2017	29	29	31	2019	100
	No. street children given skills training	2017	127	3,500	4,000	2019	4,000
Children profiled from closed down residential home	No. of children reintegrated back to family from orphanages.	2017	3,586	400	364	2019	400
children provided with care, education, and counselling in residential homes for children	No. of children provided with care, education and counselling.	2017	309	600	650	2019	650
Non-performing orphanages close down	No. of orphanages closed down	2017	0		0	2019	34
Increase awareness of child protection (SDG Targets 5.3, 16.2)	No. of people sensitized on child protection issues	2017	3,976	5,000	5,156	2019	6,000
Number of extremely poor households benefiting from LEAP	Number of LEAP beneficiary households	2017	212,545	456,000	456,000	2019	350,000 ¹
Annual Social protection-related expenditure	Budget expenditure for LEAP	2017	GH¢S80,000,000	GH¢168,369,800.00	GH¢168,369,800.00	2019	GH¢338,261,085.60
	Budget expenditure for GFSP	2017	GH¢244,000,000.00	GH¢423,795,400.00	GH¢423,795,400.00	2019	GH¢583,574,605.66 ²
Jobs created under GSFP	No. of caterers employed under GSFP	2017	3,048	3,000	3,490	2019	3,490

¹ This is as a result of graduated LEAP beneficiaries from the programme. 2

² This is a cumulative figure from 2019-2022

Pupils benefiting from GSFP	No. of pupils benefiting from GSFP	2017	1,671,777	2,000,000	2,589,618	2019	2,848,580
No. of GES basic schools benefiting from with the GSFP	No. of basic schools benefiting from GSFP	2017	6,524	8,000	8,269	2019	8,500
Improved institutional/governance framework for social protection at national, regional and district level	Establish: • Inter-Ministerial Social Protection Steering Committee	2017	0		0	2019	1
	• Inter-Sectoral Social Protection Technical Committee	2017	1		-	2019	-
	• Regional Social Protection Coordinating Committee	2017	2	1	1	2019	2
	• District Social Protection Committee	2017	5	10	17	2019	35
Act to ensure sustainability of the implementation of Social Protection interventions	SP law in place.	2017	Draft Bill developed	Finalize SP Bill	Draft Bill finalized	2019	Pass SP law by parliament
Improve targeting and selection of beneficiary households for social protection programmes	No. of established Ghana National Household Registry (GNHR) database for ten regions	2017	1	1	1	2019	2

No. of MMDAs having released the stipulated 3% of common fund to PWDs.	No. of MMDAs who have released stipulated 3% of common fund to PWDs	2017	216	254	254	2019	254
Provision of Employable skills for PWDs	No. of PWDs provided with employable skills	2017	300	250	279	2019	300
Affirmative Action law enacted and implemented	Legal framework to create supportive environment for promoting gender equity and women empowerment	2017	Reviewed and submitted to Cabinet for approval	Submit AA Bill to Cabinet for approval	AA Bill revised by Cabinet and submitted to AGs.	2019	Pass Affirmative Action Bill by Parliament
Shelters for victims of Domestic Violence renovated	Total no. of operational shelters for victims of DV	2017	0	2	0	2019	2
Proportion and number of children and adults engaged in exploitative labour/ trafficking	No. of stakeholders trained to identify children and adult engaged in exploitative labour/trafficking	2017	159	200	190	2019	250
Established MIS for the Ministry	MIS facility in place and functional	2017	-		1	2019	1
	Number of end users trained.		0		25		40

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION

The Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection (MoGCSP) exists to contribute to the development of the nation by achieving gender equality and equity, facilitate the enforcement of the rights of children and promote the integration, protection of the vulnerable, excluded, and persons with disabilities in the development process through appropriate policies and strategies with adequate resources.

Pursuant to this, the Ministry, in 2018, planned and implemented activities, programmes and interventions that aimed at the realization of its mandate and the *“Agenda for jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All, 2018-2021”*.

The implementation of programmes resulted in the following key achievements.

- Formulated and translated policies into priorities and strategies for efficient and effective service delivery.
- Attained gender equality and equity in social and economic development systems and outcomes.
- Promoted the economic empowerment of women to make them economically independent.
- Ensured the rights and entitlements of children for effective child protection and family welfare system.
- Integrated the vulnerable, Persons with Disability, the excluded and Disadvantaged into the mainstream of society.
- Reduced the extreme poverty and enhanced the potential of the poor to enable them contribute to National Development.
- Facilitated the access to complementary services (such as welfare, livelihoods and improvement of productive capacity) among Social Protection beneficiary households.

In 2019, the Ministry will continue to implement the following policies and programmes that aim to protect the rights and welfare of Women, the Vulnerable, Persons with Disability, the Excluded, Children and the Aged to enable them contribute meaningfully to national development.

- Initiate Children’s Parliament to inculcate the habit of responsible law making and peoples representation to the Youth.
- Undertake a Community-based Social Protection, Health and Nutrition Programme to provide service to the aged.
- Formalize the “Kayayie” trade, with opportunities for further education, entrepreneurial training, and the provision of decent accommodation and creches for their children.

- Online registration of caterers for the Ghana School Feeding Programme to ensure fairness and accountability.
- Develop a Home Care Service Providers Programme to improve skills of these providers and also bring dignity to the trade and
- Strengthen the involvement of Persons with Disabilities in key decision-making processes from the District to the National Level to ensure their representation in the Legislation.

Also, the Ministry will continue to work with relevant stakeholders to create a sustainable society to make life better for marginalized groups to ensure that, no one is left behind in contributing to the socio-economic development of the country.

CHAPTER SIX

SUMMARY AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

To ensure the complementarity of social protection interventions, promoting and protecting the rights of the vulnerable, marginalized and persons with disability, the Ministry recommends the following broad strategies to improve and expand Governments efforts to attain equity, job creation and provide equal opportunity for all citizens:

- Facilitate the passage of the Affirmation Action Bill.
- Develop a comprehensive Monitoring and Evaluation tracking tool for all Social Protection Interventions.
- Facilitate the drafting and passage of the Social Protection Bill.
- Recertify LEAP beneficiaries for graduation.
- Review existing policies and draft new sector related Acts and policies.
- Advocate for gender equality and women’s empowerment at all levels.
- Develop and implement a productive and financial inclusion for the vulnerable by 2021.
- Coordinate the implementation of the Human Trafficking Act.
- Implement the national strategic framework on ending child marriage.
- Provide meals to beneficiary pupils under the Ghana School Feeding Programme.
- Provide bi-monthly payment to LEAP beneficiary households.
- Coordinate the implementation of the Child and Family Welfare, Justice for Children Policy, Early Child Care and Development and other child related policies.

There is the need for the Ministry to strengthen partnership with its stakeholders in the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals and the President’s Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development.