



**Executive Board of the
United Nations Development
Programme, the United Nations
Population Fund and the
United Nations Office for
Project Services**

Distr.: General
5 July 2022

Original: English

Second regular session 2022

29 August to 1 September 2022, New York

Item 3 of the provisional agenda

Country programmes and related matters

Country programme document for Ghana (2023-2027)

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I. UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF)

1. Ghana is a lower-middle income country with a population estimate of 30.8 million people in 2021, which is a five-fold increase since independence in 1957, with females (50.7 per cent) outnumbering males (49.3 per cent) by almost half a million. Youth and people living with disabilities constitute 38 per cent and 7.8 per cent of the population, respectively. The country's Human Development Index (HDI) value for 2019 was 0.611, which places it in the medium human development category, with a ranking of 138 out of 189 countries. The Gender Inequality Index value of 0.538 also places the country at 138 out of 189 countries. In 2020, 45.6 per cent of Ghana's population was categorized as multi-dimensionally poor, posing a threat to national progress to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).¹ In general, high rates of rural poverty and spatial inequality have driven rapid rural-urban and north-south migration without a corresponding increase in decent urban employment opportunities and basic services, with youth and women most affected.

2. The United Nations Common Country Assessment (CCA) notes considerable progress was made in advancing national development priorities and the SDGs in the last few decades.² However, in the report it is noted that despite strong gross domestic product (GDP) growth figures over the last decade, Ghana's economy has yet to show significant structural transformation and related progress on the income ladder. The economy remains heavily dependent on the agricultural sector in spite of the growing prominence of the services sector in contributing to GDP and the absorption of labour.³ Moreover, the COVID-19 pandemic had a severe impact on economic activities, slowing economic growth from 6.5 per cent in 2019 to 0.4 per cent in 2020. The pandemic particularly affected the micro and small enterprise (MSME) sector that generates up to 70 per cent of the national GDP. Although Ghana's economy is recovering from the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic it now faces new challenges brought on by the Russia-Ukraine crisis by way of global oil price shocks, fuel-pump prices, and food cost increases.⁴

3. The CCA also indicates that poverty, livelihoods, gender, and geography continue to determine the level of climate change vulnerabilities in Ghana. People living under the poverty line are assumed to have reduced capacity to adapt to climate change.⁵ The report notes that despite the upward democratic governance trajectory, national capacity gaps in public service delivery, contested rule of law and human rights aspects, and limited participation of citizens (especially women, youth and other marginalized groups) have contributed to a weakening of social contracts and created a deficit of trust in key institutions. In addition, Ghana's peace dividend is coming under stress as new conflict drivers and internal and sub-regional threats to stability emerge.

4. Ghana's vision for fulfilling its development potential, addressing identified challenges, consolidating its status as a middle-income country and supporting Ghana Beyond Aid are defined in several major policy documents and national strategies. At the centre of different policies and strategies is the Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies (CPESDP) 2017- 2024 that sets out the government vision for creating an optimistic, self-confident, and prosperous nation. CPESDP calls for this to be done through the creative use of the country's human and natural resources, and operating within a democratic, open and fair society where mutual trust and economic opportunities exist for all. CPESDP also seeks to modernize and transform agriculture, promote industrial diversification, and accelerate youth employment with deliberate national strategies to localize and achieve the SDGs, leaving no one behind.

¹ NDPC/GoG (2019), "Ghana: VNR Report on the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development," p. 118.

² UN Ghana (2021), United Nations Common Country Analysis for The Republic of Ghana.

³ UN Ghana (2021), "Economic Transformation Analysis," CCA Thematic Brief, p. 52.

⁴ UNDP Ghana Briefing Note Impact of Russia-Ukraine War on Ghana.

⁵ The World Bank (2020), Ghana Country Environmental Analysis.

5. The UNSDCF articulates government expectations of the UN development system (UNDS) in delivering strategic priorities of the Government of Ghana. It centralizes the economic transformation agenda and commitment to leave no one behind, with special attention on the country's youth and SDG achievement. Considering lessons learned from the UN Sustainable Development Partnership (UNSDP) 2018-2022 Evaluation, the new UNSDCF (2022-2025) development process adopted a co-creation approach that involved participatory consultations and inputs from all stakeholders to facilitate implementation. The UNDP Country Programme is anchored in the UNSDCF and takes inspiration from the Ghana Coordinated Programme for Economic and Social Development (CPESD) vision document and Ghana Beyond Aid strategy document. Together, these form the centerpiece towards fulfilling the economic and social transformation agenda in Ghana. The overarching vision of these two documents rests on the goals of a wealthy, inclusive, sustainable, empowered, and resilient Ghana where the people are self-reliant and in charge of the country's destiny. Complimentary to the policy vision are commitments to implementing the SDGs, African Union Agenda 2063, and Paris Agreement on Climate Change (COP21). These policy commitments are being implemented through the post-COVID-19 blueprint for economic recovery, Ghana CARES programme, and the medium-term development framework (2022-2025).

6. The Ghana country programme also takes inspiration from the UNDP Strategic Plan (2022-2025) with the focus on three directions of change (structural transformation, leaving no one behind, and building resilience), as well as the six signature solutions and UNDP Strategic offer for Africa (2022-2025). It also takes advantage of lessons learned from evaluations, including the Independent Country Programme Evaluation (ICPE) and the UNSDP 2018-2022 Evaluation. The two pillars of the CPD are aligned with the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (2022-2025), in particular goals to build a prosperous country; safeguard the natural environment and constructed environment; maintain a stable, united, and safe country, and build resilience to withstand threats to different risks and shocks, including COVID-19. Programme priority areas are also aligned to the 19 policy actions of the Updated Nationally Determined Contribution and have the potential to maximize synergies between adaptation and economic diversification, which will result in mitigation co-benefits.⁶

7. UNDP comparative advantage draws comes from its strategic positioning as a long-term and trusted government partner during previous programming cycles, and as a result of ongoing activities at national and sub-national levels in advancing progress towards the achievement of the SDGs. As evidenced in the ICPE, UNDP has a successful track record of supporting development progress and in delivering on partner priorities in line with the UNSDCF in the areas of women and youth empowerment, peace and social cohesion, climate financing, digitalization and learning. Moving forward, UNDP will contribute to UNSDCF objectives by playing a strategic role in bringing together partnerships from government, civil society organizations (CSOs), development partners and private sector for accelerating the implementation of the SDGs. As a partner of choice for institutional capacity strengthening, UNDP will continue to leverage the expertise of its innovation hubs and the Accelerator Lab to foster innovation and creativity that helps strengthen institutions and systems and foster inclusive development.

8. UNDP will emphasize collaboration across a revitalized UN system and continue drawing on complementary strengths and capabilities to deliver stronger and collective results for the people of Ghana. This will be achieved by applying integrated approaches aimed at transformative change.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

9. The overarching theory of change can be summarized as follows: **IF** government and peoples' capacities for sustainable, resilient and inclusive growth and structural transformation are enhanced, **IF** policies, strategies and institutional frameworks to boost accountable, inclusive,

⁶ Updated Nationally Determined Contribution under the Paris Agreement (2020 - 2030).

responsive governance and social cohesion are strengthened, and **IF** gender equality is mainstreamed, and women, youth, other marginalized groups are empowered; **THEN** all people will enjoy an inclusive and transformed economy that creates jobs, and **THEN** people will benefit from transparent, accountable, inclusive institutions and greater environmental stewardship, leading to enhanced socioeconomic development, and a peaceful and socially-cohesive Ghana.

10. The UNDP Ghana country programme takes its priorities from the UNSDCF vision that is inspired by a cohesive, innovative, responsive, and agile UNDS, and aims to promote and support SDG implementation for an inclusive and resilient Ghana. UNDP will provide investment expertise, including catalytic financial structuring, de-risking, and capital deployment to drive resource mobilization for climate financing and achieving SDG impact. UNDP will apply a holistic development approach based on its track record as published in the ICPE and various evaluations and surveys. Aside from its own reports, UNDP will also leverage data from analytical reports by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and World Bank country environmental analysis reports to inform programme design focused on natural resource management and the restoration of degraded landscapes. The country programme will ensure the use of a human rights-based approach across programme activities, including the principle of ‘leave no one behind’ to ensure all human rights (economic, social and environmental) are upheld.

11. Against the backdrop of rising to lower middle income country status, UNDP Ghana will continue to focus on making effective use of a tight resource envelope to advance equitable and transformative development in Ghana, including the consolidation of governance reforms. Main areas of work will include sustainable development and inclusive growth, and strengthened institutional capacities for good governance, human rights, peace, and security. Programme implementation will employ a portfolio approach to arrive at strategic solutions for complex challenges. The goal is to break “siloed” ways of working by clustering around two programming areas: (i) resilience and linking economic and environment resilience through skills, financing and technology access for MSMEs, and (ii) inclusion in reaching marginalized groups, including them as partners and agents of change, expanding opportunities for youth and women, and increasing citizen engagement and participation to prevent conflict, sustain peace and ensure social cohesion.

Sustainable, resilient and inclusive growth and structural transformation

12. Based on the recommendations of the ICPE and the principle of ‘leave no one behind’, UNDP will support the Government of Ghana to reinforce a youth and women led MSME sector that flourishes in a green, inclusive, and equitable manner. This will be achieved primarily through partnerships with the private sector in building the capacities of institutions to deliver improved services to support MSMEs to innovate and leverage additional financing for increased productivity and opportunities for decent jobs, particularly youth. This will help position enterprises to take advantage of the large African Free Trade market. It also holds great potential for achieving the SDGs 8,9,10, and 17 in particular.

13. Findings from recent evaluations suggest deepening of engagement with key development actors in climate action. UNDP, in close collaboration with the Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation, will lead coordination and resource mobilization efforts for climate action. Concurrently, the Forestry Commission, Ghana Cocoa Board, Metropolitan, Municipal, and District Assemblies (MMDAs), and Community Based Organizations (CBOs) will collaborate on interventions for restoring degraded landscapes and promoting sustainable environmental production with a specific emphasis on agroforestry. As the private sector continues to provide targeted finance and technology aimed at driving climate action and environmental sustainability, SMEs and start-ups will lead in onboarding and adopting digital technology that serves people and the planet.

14. Drawing from its global expertise and local networking capacities, UNDP will facilitate access to innovative tools, approaches and technologies developed and tested around the world to help communities (particularly in the north or highly degraded rural areas) adapt to climate change, reduce vulnerability to disasters, promote environmental conservation, support the private

sector to make production more environmentally sustainable, and enhance private sector involvement in inclusive markets and the delivery of green products and services. The latter includes a focus on youth-led innovative business models.

15. UNDP will continue to coordinate support with the government by retaining core strategic partnerships with MMDAs, national ministries, departments and agencies, commissions and development authorities, while exploring government cost-sharing engagements. Additionally, UNDP will strengthen collaboration with other UN agencies in the context of Delivering as One (DaO) and leverage its existing partnerships with bilateral and multilateral donors especially the top five development partners from the last CPD cycle: Green Climate Fund (GCF), Adaptation Fund, the governments of Japan and Germany, and the Global Environment Facility (GEF). New partnerships with CSOs (for advocacy, accountability, and expertise), academia (quality data gathering, identification of innovative solutions and for knowledge production and dissemination), and private sector (for incubation of innovative and alternative sources of resources, and to create green jobs) will be explored, nurtured and managed. African Union, regional actors, Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), tech hubs, parliament, youth organizations will also be engaged in programme partnerships.

16. The UNDP resource mobilization strategy will include scaling up access to vertical funds such as GCF, Adaptation Fund, GEF, and Montreal Protocol and retaining private funding towards the attainment of the SDGs. UNDP will continue to partner with the government on the implementation of the Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF) relating to SDG financing strategies at subnational and national levels to complement the Country Financing Roadmap for the SDGs, a country-led initiative to formulate an action plan to unlock greater financing for SDGs achievement.⁷

Accountable, inclusive, and responsive governance and social cohesion

17. Noting the UNDP track records in institutional capacity strengthening and multi-stakeholder engagement, UNDP will align efforts with national priorities and support state and non-state institutions in enhancing their capabilities through the exploration of innovative approaches.

18. To accelerate the implementation of the SDGs, UNDP will support impactful policymaking, strategic innovation, digitalization, inclusive data collection and use, and promote easy access to information through one-stop shops/dashboards. UNDP will support and provide technical assistance to the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) to support routine data collection, surveys and compilation of national human development reports and multi-dimensional poverty indices. Jointly with the United Nations country team (UNCT) and other Development Partner (DPs), UNDP will focus on data and analytics to strengthen national statistical systems for planning, financing and reporting with attention on inclusion of vulnerable groups such as women and youth in national data sets, and to ensure timely production of data for SDG reporting.

19. Building on past success in facilitating constitutional reform and supporting the conduct of free, fair and transparent elections, UNDP will partner with the Ministry of Justice and Attorney General's Department and Parliament to support ongoing constitutional, electoral and legal reforms that promote inclusive and transparent governance processes. In collaboration with civil society, the Electoral Commission, and National Commission for Civic Education, UNDP will enhance aspects of voter education, citizen participation in electoral processes at national and local levels, and the expansion and uptake of globally accepted digital technologies and innovations to improve transparency and effective management of general and local elections.

20. A critical role, UNDP will enhance the enabling environment for economic governance, including natural resource management, to contribute to social cohesion and delivery of people-centered economic dividends. In line with SDGs 1, 2, and 16, UNDP will provide tools, methodologies, and capacities to support partnerships between UN agencies and the government

⁷ World Economic Forum (2021), Country Financing Roadmap for the SDGs: Ghana.

to strengthen the efficient and transparent mobilization of revenue. UNDP will also collaborate with national audit institutions, and other UN agencies to promote more transparency, accountability and cost-effectiveness in public financial management and control of illicit financing flows. UNDP will also enhance partnerships with CSOs to support advocacy towards the more equitable and inclusive participation of women and youth in decision-making processes and management of economic and natural resource governance ecosystems.

21. Leveraging its trusted partner role in line with ICPE recommendations, UNDP will support effective collaboration amongst local authorities, civil society, and communities at large, as well as development partners to establish dialogue spaces for deepening democratic discourse, promoting inclusive participation, increasing women and youth leadership, and demanding accountability. In addition to strengthen social contract and responsiveness, UNDP will monitor and transform service delivery by contributing to policy dialogues with national and local government on citizen rights and accountability as per SDG financing dialogues.⁸ Furthermore, UNDP will advocate for policy options on inclusive and sustainable economic growth and SDG implementation through coordinated platforms. In line with SDG 5, UNDP will explore a joint intervention with UN Women in partnership with the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection (MoGCSP), governments of Canada and Norway, national political parties, parliament, and other actors to strengthen women groups and CSOs, and address the inadequate numbers of women in political and governance processes and mainstream gender equality and empowerment of women and youth, focusing on vulnerable groups (women, children, people in late adulthood, people with disabilities, and people living with HIV).

22. UNDP, in partnership with the Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ) and other UN agencies, will adopt a human rights-based approach that works with right-holders and duty-bearers and draws on the principle of fulfilling economic, and social rights to strengthen the protection of the human rights of all segments of society, particularly women and people living with disabilities. Contributing to SDG 3, leveraging UNDP global and regional assets, and in partnership with Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and Government of Japan, UNDP will work with the Ghana AIDS Commission (GAC) and Ghana Health Service to enhance health systems and improve equitable access and rights of vulnerable groups to health services, especially those related to HIV/AIDS, non-communicable and infectious diseases (NCDs).

23. To address challenges related to increasing transnational organized crimes and political instability in neighbouring countries that has caused an increased number of displaced people and illegal immigrants, UNDP will continue to build upon its trusted leadership role in peacebuilding and keeping to expand its reach to regional peace councils, civil society, CBOs, and other peace actors. In collaboration with the governments of Japan, Germany, and Sweden, UNDP will strengthen efforts to prevent and mediate ongoing and emerging conflicts that may involve violent extremism, political vigilantism, and herdsman-farmer conflicts, and to combat terrorism and crime in the country and sub-region. This will be accomplished by working in collaboration with relevant UN agencies and other partners on programmatic interventions that strengthen the functionality of peace architecture and introduce measures to promote social cohesion at the regional level. UNDP will also support the creation of an enabling environment to promote the inclusion of women and youth in peacebuilding processes, capacity building, dialogue, meaningful participation and direct support to young peacebuilders as implementers of peacebuilding initiatives in fulfilment of SDG 16, and UN security council resolutions 1325, 2250, 2419, and 2535.

⁸ See <https://inff.org/report/governance-and-coordination-report>.

III. Programme and risk management

24. This country programme document (CPD) outlines UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at the country level. Accountabilities of managers at country, regional and headquarter levels with respect to country programmes is prescribed in the organization's Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures and Internal Control Framework.

25. The programme will be nationally executed. If necessary, national execution may be replaced by direct execution for part or all of the programme to enable response to force majeure. Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers will be used in a coordinated fashion with other UN agencies to manage financial risks. Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to concerned projects.

26. In addition, UNDP will leverage the expertise of regional service centers and headquarters for needed advisory services. Programme accountability will focus on development results, use of programme resources as well as the sustainability of development investments.

27. Development financing challenges in Ghana's lower middle-income country environment shifted funding from aid to trade and investments with potential risk to resource mobilization efforts to meet projected revenue. Challenges may be multiplied by the Ukraine-Russia conflict and deviation of development finance from other regions, including Africa, all of which may impact the implementation of planned activities. To address potential shortfalls in aid flows and seize emerging opportunities, UNDP will explore new types of financing, partnerships and collaborations, along with support analytical work on expanding fiscal spaces, including innovative sources of financing from private sector and non-traditional donors. UNDP will use its convening power to galvanize partnerships with bilateral and multilateral institutions. While the size of the programme is expected to increase significantly in the new cycle, UNDP will adopt measures from conducting private sector to human rights due diligence to avoid operational and reputational risks. Over time, measures will be modified to ensure UNDP adapts to new challenges.

28. Political risks and possible flare-ups of latent and emerging conflicts can negatively impact the implementation of planned projects in affected communities. UNDP will manage this risk by continuously scanning the operating environment, strengthening collaboration with national authorities, and strengthening early warning and response mechanisms. The programme will be agile enough to be adapted to evolving contexts, UNDS reforms, and the new UNDP Strategic Plan.

29. Potential health threats arising from poor sanitation management, regional and national health epidemics, climate-related disasters, and negative environmental impacts related to unregulated mining will be addressed through proactive collaboration with national authorities, regional entities to enhance the policy environment, promote adherence to national environmental laws and, where possible, strengthen the resilience of institutions and local communities. Ongoing recovery efforts related to COVID-19 and pandemic-specific socioeconomic implications will be bolstered by sustained collaboration with the government, UNCT, and development partners at policy and programme levels. UNDP will also enforce quality assurance principles, apply its Social and Environmental Standards, undertake regular monitoring, and use the biannual review mechanism to assess programme risks and put in place mitigation actions.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

30. Monitoring and evaluation will be guided by relevant UNDP policies and procedures, and indicators in the CPD results framework, which are drawn from the Partnership Framework and UNDP Strategic Plan, 2022- 2025.

31. In line with ICPE recommendations for the country office to strengthen its monitoring and evaluation systems to provide evidence-based data on the progress of results against targets and generate information on outcomes as well as output level changes directly related to UNDP contributions, the country office will develop and implement a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation plan for the new country programme. UNDP will implement the project quality assurance system and develop capacities for gender-sensitive monitoring and evaluation. In addition, the country office will organize periodic review meetings with partners to assess progress.

32. UNDP will also leverage the monitoring and evaluation capacities of Ghana's well-renowned research and academic institutions, and the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) to conduct surveys and contribute to evaluations, policy briefs and reports. A share of the programme budget will be allocated for these activities. A gender marker will be applied to outputs and used to track CPD budgets and expenditures to improve planning and resources allocation regarding gender equality. At the UNSDCF outcome level, monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken via inter-agency results groups, as well as through mid-term and final evaluations of the UNSDCF and CPD.

33. The Evaluation Plan in the annex of this CPD is formulated with a view to enhance transparency, learning, accountability for results within CPD priority areas and to generate lessons for improved programming. This plan complies with Section II of the UNDP evaluation policy and will be periodically reviewed to address changes made during the CPD implementation cycle.

34. The evaluation plan will be reviewed and updated periodically. Evaluations will be selected, planned and conducted to measure progress and results for learning and accountability purposes. Findings and recommendations from all evaluations will be used to enhance project, portfolio and programme design and implementation and will inform decisions to make needed adjustments during the implementation phase as well as ensure accountability to stakeholders. In addition, evaluations will be used to strengthen the quality of partnership for resource mobilization to expand the scope of key interventions for increased impact.

Annex. Results and resources framework for Ghana (2023-2027)

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Building a green, inclusive, and prosperous country that creates opportunities for all				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #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.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Structural transformation accelerated, particularly green, inclusive and digital transitions				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS (including indicators, baselines targets)	MAJOR PARTNERS/ PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS	ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME (US dollars)
<p>Indicator: Proportion of men women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions (SDG indicator 1.2.1.).</p> <p>Baseline: Overall: 45.6% (2020) Male heads of households: 47.7% (2020) Female heads of households: 40.6% (2020)</p> <p>Target: Overall: 40.6% (2025) Male heads of households: 42.7% (2025) Female heads of households: 35.6% (2025)</p> <p>Indicator: Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities (SDG indicator 8.5.2.).</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: TBD</p> <p>Indicator:</p>	<p>Data Source: Multi-dimensional child index in Ghana and Multi-dimensional Poverty Index, Ghana</p> <p>Frequency: Every four years</p> <p>Responsible: GSS</p> <p>Data Source: to be determined (TBD)</p> <p>Frequency: TBD</p>	<p>Output 1.1.: Enabling environment improved for enhanced productivity of youth and women led MSMEs.</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.1.: Number of enabling, inclusive and gender responsive strategies and digital solutions developed and implemented to increase productivity of MSMEs. Baseline: 3 (2021) Target: 50 (2027) Data Source: MoTI/MoF reports and Ghana Budget Statement. Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.2.: Number of institutions with strengthened capacities to provide adequate business regulatory and/or development services to MSMEs. Baseline: 8 Target: 20 Data Source: UNDP Project Reports, National Development Planning Committee, GEA, Ministry of Trade and Industries reports. Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Output 1.2.: Institutional capacities to promote innovative public and private</p>	<p>National Development Planning Commission (NDPC), Ministry of Finance (MoF), Ministry of Trade and Industry (MoTI), Ghana Statistical Service (GSS), Ghana Enterprise Agency (GEA), Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), International Fund for Agricultural Development, United Nations Capital Development Fund</p>	<p>Regular: 500,000 Other: 7,000,000</p>

<p>Reduction in national emissions of carbon dioxide compared to the “business as usual” scenario.</p> <p>Baseline: 46.69 MtCO₂e⁹ (2019)</p> <p>Target: 59.79 MtCO₂e (2025)</p> <p>Indicator: Proportion of land degraded over total land area</p> <p>Baseline: 7,963,900 ha (2020) Target: 3,706,950 (2025)</p>	<p>Responsibility: TBD</p> <p>Data Source: Ghana’s Communications and Biennial Update reports to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)</p> <p>Frequency: Biennial</p> <p>Responsibility: The Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation (MESTI) and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)</p> <p>Data Source: Annual Progress Reports of the Ghana Forestry Commission (FC), Ghana’s Communications and Biennial Update Reports to UNFCCC.</p> <p>Frequency: Annual/biennial</p> <p>Responsibility: FC</p>	<p>financing/investment for sustainable economic diversification enhanced.</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.1.: Number of institutions with enhanced capacity to promote innovative public and private financing/investment. Baseline: 1 (2021) Target: 3 (2027) Data Source: MoF report Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Output 1.3.: Degraded landscapes (reserves and off-reserves) restored through public and private partnerships for people and planet.</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.1.: Number of hectares of degraded land or forests under improved management (through Modified Taungya System (MTS), Community Resource Management Areas (CREMAs) that contributes to CO₂ emission reductions. Baseline: 124,096 ha (2021) Target: 730,000 ha (2027) Data Source: FC Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.2.: Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (t CO₂eq) reduced or avoided (including increased removals).</p>	<p>National Youth Authority (NYA); Ministry of Youth and Sports, MoF, GEA, the National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Programme, MoTI, United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), and UNIDO</p> <p>Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources (MLNR), Forestry Commission, environment Protection Agency, MESTI, MMDAs, research institutions, CSOs, traditional authorities, Ghana Cocoa Board, State Secretariat for Economic Affairs, European Union, FAO, other development partners</p>	<p>Regular: 615,000 Other: 7,000,000</p> <p>Regular: 600,000 Others: 22,000,000</p>
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⁹ Unit of measurement refers to metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent.

		<p>Baseline: 0 tCO₂e (2021) Target: 4.5 million tCO₂e (2027) Data Source: FC, Ghana's Communications and Biennial Update reports to UNFCCC Frequency: Annual</p>		
		<p>Output 1.4.: Communities enabled to adopt systems for integrating climate change and environmental considerations into management of natural resources (e.g., forest and land) and livelihood activities.</p> <p>Indicator 1.4.1.: Number of Community Resource Management Areas (CREMA) or similar landscape management structures established and operationalized. Baseline: 49 Target: 60 Data Source: Forestry Commission Reports Frequency: Annual.</p> <p>Indicator 1.4.2.: Number of males and females benefitting from the adoption of diversified, climate resilient livelihood options. Baseline: Females: 3,600 (2021) Males: 2,400 (2021) Target: Female: 15,600 (2027) Male: 5,200 (2027) Data Source: Forestry Commission reports Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 1.4.3.: Number of districts with development plans integrating climate change and environmental considerations.</p>	MLNR, FC, EPA, MESTI, MMDAs, research institutions, CSOs, and traditional authorities	<p>Regular: 600,000 Others: 12,000,000</p>

		Baseline: 10 (2021) Target: 50 (2025) Data Source: NDPC reports Frequency: Annual		
		<p>Output: 1.5.: Risk-informed and Evidence-based plans/policies and innovative solutions developed and financed at national and subnational levels for gender-responsive climate action, green and circular economy in line with international conventions.</p> <p>Indicator1.5.1.: Number of innovative finance instruments developed and implemented for climate smart agriculture, just energy transition and disaster risk reduction. Baseline: 0 (2021) Target: 4 (2027) Data Source: National Communication to the UNFCCC and Biennial Transparency Report Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator1.5.2.: Number of partnerships with state and non-state actors for environmental services established and implemented. Baseline: 14 (2021) Target: 30 (2027) Data Source: MESTI reports Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 1.5.3.: Extent to which gender sensitive policy measures (governance, financing mechanisms and institutional capacities) are developed and implemented for climate action, green and circular economy. Baseline: 2 (very partially) Target: 3 (partially) Data Source: MESTI reports Frequency: annual</p>	MESTI, Association of Ghana Industries, Ghana Recycling Initiative by Private Enterprises, Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources, Accra Metropolitan Assembly, MMDAs, Private Enterprise Federation, UNICEF, UNIDO, research institutions, CSOs, development partners, Netherlands Embassy in Ghana, Canadian Embassy, Germany, Sweden, Switzerland, EPA	Regular: 600,000 Others: 12,000,000

NATIONAL GOAL: A democratic political system that maintains a stable, united and safe country, is issue based, people-centred, result-oriented and accountable to the public.				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME #3: By 2025, people in Ghana will benefit from transparent, accountable, inclusive governance institutions and systems including quality integrated digital services delivering a peaceful, cohesive and just society.				
STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Structural transformation accelerated, particularly green, inclusive and digital transition.				
Indicator: Level of citizen trust in institutions Baseline: (2020) Parliament – 50.6% EC – 52.9% Local Government Council – 41.3% The Police – 39% Ghana Armed Forces – 72.9% Courts – 47.9% Target: (2025) Parliament – 60% EC – 55.9% Local Government Council – 46.3% The Police – 55% Ghana Armed Forces – 75% Courts – 50% Indicator: Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live (SDG Indicator 16.1.4). Baseline: 37.4% (2019) -feels very safe 45.3% (2019) -feels moderately safe Target: 40.7% (2025) - feels very safe 42% (2025) feels moderately safe	Data Source: Afrobarometer Survey Report Frequency: Biennial Responsibility: Ghana Centre for Democratic Development (CDD)	Output 2.1.: Democratic institutions and processes strengthened for an inclusive and open public sphere with expanded public engagement. Indicator 2.1.1.: Number of strategies implemented at the national and sub-national levels to promote inclusive spaces for advancing leadership and participation of women, and youth in public life. Baseline: 5 (2021) Target: 10 (2027) Data Source: MoGCSP Reports Frequency: Annual Indicator 2.1.2.: Number of mechanisms instituted to strengthen public sector agility and effectiveness for improved service delivery. Baseline: 0 (2022) Target: 5 (2027) Data Source: MMDA Reports Frequency: Annual	Ministry of Local Governance (MoLC), Inter-ministerial committee on local government, MMDAs, Public Service Commission, NDPC, MoGSP, Children and Social Protection, NYA, Ministry of Interior, Electoral Commission, CSOs, development partners, Netherlands Embassy in Ghana, Canadian Embassy, GIZ, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	Regular: 500,000 Others: 5,500,000
		Output 2.2.: Communities and infrastructures for peace enabled to adopt systems for resilience and, early action and prevention. Indicator 2.2.1.: Extent to which early action measures are adopted to manage current and emerging conflicts. Baseline: Level 2: Partially Target: Level 3: Moderately Data Source: NPC Reports Frequency: Annual Indicator 2.2.2.: Number of gender- responsive community and cross-border initiatives and action	National Peace Council (NPC), National Commission on Small Arms and Light Weapons, CSOs, National Security Fusion Center, International Organization for Migration (IOM), UNFPA, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), UNICEF,	Regular: 404,000 Others: 4,000,000

Indicator: Extent to which Ghana's national human rights institutions are in compliance with Paris Principles (SDG indicator 16.a.1). Scale: 0 – Not Compliant 1 – Partly Compliant 2 – Mostly Compliant 3 – Fully Compliant Baseline: 1(2022) Target: 2(2025)	Data Source: Annual Progress Reports Frequency: Annual Responsibility: Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ), Amnesty International Ghana	plans in place for enhancing resilience and conflict prevention. Baseline: National 2 (2021); Sub-national 5 (2021) Target: National 4 (2027); Sub-national 10 (2027) Data Source: NPC/GNACSA Reports Frequency: Annual	development partners, and Netherlands Embassy in Ghana	
		Indicator 2.2.3.: Number of women and youth organizations, movements and networks at sub-national level with strengthened capacity for conflict prevention, resilience and national interest. Baseline: Women: 3, Youth: 3 (2021) Target: Women: 6, Youth: 6 (2027) Data Sources: NPC Reports Frequency: Annual		
		Output 2.3.: Local governance systems strengthened for increased socioeconomic opportunity, inclusive and gender sensitive basic service delivery, transparency and accountability. Indicators 2.3.1.: Number of new measures implemented to enhance the agility and responsiveness of local governance institutions for improved service delivery and accountability. Baseline: 0 (2021) Target: 20 (2027) Data Source: Local Government Service Reports Frequency: Annual Indicator 2.3.2.: Number of women and youth focused CSOs with enhanced capacity to participate in governance processes at the local level. Baseline (2021): 1 CSO (Y), 2 CSOs (W) Target (2027): 6 CSO (Y), 4 CSOs (W) Data Source: GSS Reports Frequency: Annual	MoLC, ministerial committee on local government, MMDAs, local government service, academia, CSO's, private sector, and UNICEF	Regular: 500,000 Others: 10,000,000
		Output 2.4.: Economic governance capabilities, including on natural resource management strengthened, to contribute to social cohesion and delivery of the economic dividends of democratic governance. Indicator 2.4.1.: Number of initiatives implemented at national and sub-national level to enhance the	Commission of Human Rights and Administrative Justice, Judicial Service, Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MMDAs), National Youth Authority, MoGCSP, UN Women, International	Regular: 300,000 Others: 3,500,000

		<p>enabling environment for economic and natural resource governance.</p> <p>Baseline: National: 0 (2021) Sub-national: 0 (2021)</p> <p>Target: National: 2 (2027) Sub-national: 3 (2027)</p> <p>Data Source: NDPC reports and MMDA composite budgets</p> <p>Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 2.4.2.: Number of women and youth and their networks engaged in the economic and natural resource governance ecosystem.</p> <p>Baseline (2021): 0 Networks</p> <p>Target (2027): 5 Networks</p> <p>Data Source: NDPC Reports</p> <p>Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Output 2.5.: Policies and strategies developed and implemented for equitable health services for all of society, particularly the vulnerable.</p> <p>Indicator 2.5.1.: The number of digital solutions introduced to accelerate equitable health service delivery to the vulnerable and marginalized.</p> <p>Baseline: 1 (2021)</p> <p>Target: 3 (2027)</p> <p>Data Source: GHS and NDPC Report</p> <p>Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 2.5.2.: Number of health institutions with strengthened capacity to provide non-discriminatory services to all.</p> <p>Baseline: 4 (2021)</p> <p>Target: 8 (2027)</p> <p>Data Source: GHS Report</p> <p>Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Output 2.6.: National capacities for planning, budgeting and data systems for SDGs</p>	<p>Labour Organization (ILO), UNFPA, UNAIDS, National AIDS Control program, Ghana AIDS Commission, Inter-Ministerial Coordination Committee on Implementation of Universal Periodic Review (UPR), Ministry of Health, Ghana Health Service (GHS), non-state actors, and Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources</p>	
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		<p>implementation, including indicator tracking and reporting, strengthened.</p> <p>Indicator 2.6.1.: Number of strategies implemented to generate data for SDG implementation and reporting.</p> <p>Baseline: 5 (2021)</p> <p>Target: 10 (2027)</p> <p>Data Source: Voluntary National Review Report</p> <p>Frequency: Biennial</p>		
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