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STATEMENT

BY

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AT THE

55TH SESSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION
ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

ON

AGENDA ITEM 26 FOLLOWING THE FORTY-NINTH WORLD
CONFERENCE ON WOMEN AND TO THE TWENTY-THIRD SPECIAL
SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY "WOMEN 2000: GENDER
EQUALITY, DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE FOR ALL"
TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY

Mr. Chairman,

It is an honour for me to address the 52nd session of the Commission on the Status of Women. I wish to sincerely congratulate you and the other members of the Bureau on your election, trustee, these affairs of the Commission. We are determined under your stewardship, we will achieve progress in addressing the challenges in our states implementation of strategies towards the promotion of access, equity and parity for women and girls in education, training, science and technology, as well as the promotion of women's equal access to full employment and decent work.

My delegation wishes to laud ourselves "the" shareholders' image by Mozambique and Argentina on behalf of Africa and the Group of 77 and China respectively. We warmly commend the Secretary General for the quality of his report. We are of course aware that in spite of the significant progress made many challenges still exist. We are nevertheless persuaded by the report of the Special Rapporteur on Women on the strategic direction to which is being charted to face up to these challenges.

In this connection, we will encourage UN Women to factor in existing regional structures such as the African Union and ECOWAS in the on-going study on field capacities, in order to complement the review of national level capacities. Ghana will continue to promote the access to and participation of women and girls in education, science and technology, convinced that science and technology are crucial for modernization, industrialization and socio-economic development.

Mr. Chairman,

In 1987, Ghana launched the Science, Mathematics and English Clinics, designed to address the gender imbalance and misconceptions about girls' participation in Science, Technology and Mathematics Education in general. Accordingly, SIME clinics were organized for girls. To help sustain this process, the Ministry of Education established a desk for the coordination of SIME. Subsequently, the clinics were decentralized to the regional levels where two or three regions were combined in clusters for each clinic. By 1999, clinics were extended to include girls from the primary school schools and organized in all the ten regions of Ghana.

The experiences gained from these clinics served as a foundation for the establishment of the Girls' Education Clinics and Science Education Clinics respectively. The combined efforts of these two units have contributed a great deal to improve girls' access and performance in education in general, and science and mathematics in particular. After twenty years of its organization, girls who are currently in employ most often work in fields previously perceived to be male dominated.

The ultimate goal of the organization of the clinics is to achieve the target of 50% female students at the tertiary level taking up Science, Technology and Mathematics related courses. Even though this goal is yet to be achieved, the SIME clinics have yielded the following positive results:

- Students (girls), in particular, are better able to deal with gender stereotypes associated with female subjects. This is due to the fact that girls have misconceptions about mathematical disciplines, particularly in science, technology and mathematics subjects and gradually these broken.
- Student enrolment in science and mathematics is highly higher than before the programme started. At the inception of the STME in 2006, girls only 12% of all students were enrolled in science and 2% in mathematics at senior high schools. Currently, female students constitute 23.8% of students in physics, science and technology related programmes in the University of Ghana.

It is encouraging to note that recent Senior High School examination results also indicate that girls are achieving better grades in science as compared to their male counterparts in previous years. Moreover, some studies have recommended that girls who have been participating in science programmes, tend to perform better than their male counterparts.

The STME initiated in 2006, involved 6,12,000 students across the country from 2006 to 2010. Following this success, the focus of the clinics has shifted since 2010, towards building the capacity of both girls and boys in creative thinking. Under the new programme Science, Technology, and Innovation (STI) Camps for Girls Organized under the theme "Empowering Girls through Science, Technology and Innovation Education: a Better Ghana", these camps were targeted at selected students in junior high in the various regions.

Mr. Chairman,

We hope to continue mobilizing all national stakeholders as well as international partners in collaboration with UN Women and other development partners. This will require developing our institutional capacities and the provision of relevant technical and financial support at the national and sub-national levels. It will also involve the development of the appropriate interdepartmental programme coordination to ensure an efficient and sustainable system of training and development of scientists for a science literate society. Every effort will also be made to collaborate with existing regional institutions established by ECOWAS and the African Union to help realize an African literate society.

I wish to conclude by emphasizing the importance that my delegation attaches this 55th session. We are pleased that the work of the Commission continues to be invaluable in raising awareness of issues pertaining to gender inequalities for socio-economic development and peace. In this regard, it is our hope that the 55th session will engage innovative strategies that will accelerate efforts at the end of this year's theme so as to attain gender equality, which promotes和平。

I thank you!