

QUESTIONNAIRE

OVERVIEW OF TRENDS IN ACHIEVING GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S ADVANCEMENT

In Ghana, since the declaration of the International year of women in 1975 and also the establishment of the National Council on Women and Development, Ghana's Machinery on Women, remarkable progress has been made towards addressing both practical short term needs and strategic long term needs of women. The NCWD formulated a ten and fifteen year plan of action towards the advancement of women in 1975 and 1985 respectively. This plan of action identified activities to be undertaken in the areas of education, employment, health and legislation in Ghana. Since after the fourth World Conference in Beijing, China in 1995, a consolidated National Plan was developed based in a review of previous year plans of action, the Nairobi Forward looking statements, the African and the Global Platforms of Action and Declarations and/or other international conferences such as the World Summit on Development, the International Conference on Population and Development, the City Summit on Habitat.

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The Ghana Plan for Action for implementation of the Beijing Platform following priority areas considered very crucial in ensuring socio-economic political emancipation of women and towards the achievement of the Goals of gender equality and advancement of women.

- Poverty and Economic Structure
- Education and the Girl Child
- Health and Environment
- Power-sharing and decision making
- Violence, Peace and Human Rights

Methodology

The Advancement of Women,

media

The Plan for Action indicated strategies, expected targets and responsible organisations and collaborative partners, soon after Beijing a brief on the Beijing Conference, the Republic, Democratic and the other areas of concern was submitted to Cabinet. Government accepted the report and indicated its commitment to the implementation of the Beijing Platform of Action. Appropriate programmes and projects were designed to implement the recommendations within the Ghanaian institutional environment in order to enhance women's capacity to develop their full potential. Activities or "such programmes" are poverty alleviation programmes, micro-credit facilities for women, and educational and legal reforms.

A lot have been achieved in the area of gender equality and advancement of women since after the Beijing Conference. The Government of Ghana demonstrated its commitment towards the implementation in many concrete ways.

First, the National Machinery on Women and Development (NCWD) organised a two day workshop to gain consensus on a draft 15 year Plan of Action for implementation of the Beijing and the African Platform for Action. The Plan of Action covered strategies for implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action.

It also identified Ministries and key sectors responsible for implementation of specific actions.

Secondly, the First Lady, Nana Konadu Agyemah-Rawlings, proposed to the Government asking for 40% representation of women in all decision making bodies. The proposal was accepted in principle by government pledging 20% representation of women on all decision making bodies.

Finally considered and studied proposals and issued a statement of policy and systematic and sustained implementation of Action towards equality of rights and

recommendations for Affirmative action provided a set of guidelines for the various aspects of Affirmative action opportunity for every woman in Ghana.

Government has established a National Commission on Women's Affairs to coordinate and to enhance the status of the National Machinery on Women's Affairs. It shall be an independent body with a secretariat and a commissionership within the Executive Government, an office who will be in charge of the affairs of women in Ghana.

that at the local level, District Assemblies have 30% representation of women. To achieve this target, the National Commission on Civic Education (NCCE) will be charged to create the necessary awareness on the importance of women offering themselves as candidates whilst at the same time embarking on a campaign to educate the electorates on the election of more women to such places as Parliament, District Assemblies and Unit Committees. In pursuance of these, the National Machinery (NCWD) will be resourced to implement the Commission's efforts in the creation of political awareness amongst women to enable them take advantage of the choices and opportunities available to them.

Another major achievement towards gender mainstreaming is the development of a "gender strategy framework" for reducing gender

The framework cannot be over emphasized. The gender strategy policy in the process of being finalised. As a result of this initiative, other as health, Education, Agriculture, the Trade Union Congress, Services Commission are 'developing' Gender policy documents respective sectors drawing from the Board policy guidelines and structure National Gender Policy document.

The "Gender policy" addendum will guide partners in development to coordinate and

International Machinery and other
international developments

In addition, the Commonwealth Secretariat facilitated the National Machinery meeting, which included policy and programme Ministers, to discuss the process towards establishment of a gender mainstreaming system. The meeting was convened by the National Gender and Development Bureau, and was held in London on 11-12 March 2003.

Another major achievement is the commission of a research study on the nature and incidence of violence against women. The Research Findings and a case study on violence against women are ready for dissemination to the wider public. A lot of awareness has been created. Women and children who are harassed or treated violently are openly talking. The print and electronic media

MEASURES

demonstrated its commitment towards the Plan of Action aimed at improving the general and rural women in particular, by its

allocation of an amount of 216.4 million cedis under the 1996 budget for the Women Community and Development project to enhance women's economic status. Government also made available an amount of one billion cedis (1,000,000,000.00) cedis under the rural finance scheme through all registered financial institutions to women

and groups serving them.

available for feasibility study and

Atika Women Bank (Ghana)

for start-up expenses. The budget allocated aimed at enhancing women's access to credit and their economic empowerment under the 1996 Budget. The subsequent budgetary allocation to the National Machinery for 1997 saw some improvement. With the introduction of the new budget system, the National Machinery budget comprehensively for three years and was allocated a total sum of 299 million cedis towards implementation of programmes and activities for 1999. On the issue of credit facilities for women entrepreneurs, efforts were made to link women to traditional banking systems and various rural banks. Specific credit schemes

targeted to women. Some of these were credit lines under the

Plan of Action to Mitigate the Social Cost of Structural Adjustment

Programmes for the Community for Women

Development (ENOW). Today credit facilities available include the Bank of Ghana, Credit Scheme for Women Entrepreneurs, National Board for Small Scale Industries, Business Assistance Fund, CUSAVES, etc. Two specific programmes for women credit bank to be set up by the 31 December Women's Movement to support women international and bilateral debts have contributed financially towards implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action. UNDP and WHO sponsored a research on the nature and incidence of Violence Against Women in a sum of about 80 million cedis. UNICEF sponsored the translation and printing of the Beijing Platform for Action in five local dialect to June of about 2000 cedis. UNFPA had supported the National Machinery in many diverse areas to carry out educational and sensitization programme on population, family planning and reproductive health issues. UNFPA also sponsored centrally the International Women's Week celebrations. UNFPA also sponsored a number of delegations to the 43rd Session of the Commission on the Status of Women and the preparatory meetings for the

FINANCIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL

The Government of Ghana has implemented the

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The Government has established a more clear-cut Administrative framework for handling women's affairs. The National Machinery on Women and Development is placed at the highest level possible in within the Government Machinery of Governance. NCWD is under the office of the president and has direct and indirect linkages with key Ministries, Departments and Agencies as well as with Non-governmental Organisations. At the apex of Administration within the Executive Arm of Government, an officer is charged with the responsibility of handling women's affairs. The officer links up with a permanent Desk at the NCWD Headquarters to deal with the implementation of the policy on Affirmative Action. All Ministries, Departments and Agencies are mandated to create women's desk or focal persons to ensure that prompt action is taken on issues no. Implementation of Affirmative Action a nine-member committee on Affirmative Action is being constituted.

marked on a serious effort of planning for the future the nation envisages.
On 2020 Ghana development policy framework aims at achieving gender

management system to monitor how gender is being mainstreamed
Government sector policies will also be established with support from the
wealth Secretariat.

overnment through the NAWD formulated an Action Plan in consultation
with NGOs/Identified groups/Interest groups

Priority areas include:
- Poverty reduction and access to credit
- Decision making and participation
- Education
of the National Machinery and Health

Incorporates recommendations from Government and NGO
which met to develop action plans on selected areas of

All Ministries are in the process of mainstreaming gender in their policies
Ministries of Health, Education, Environment, Water Resources, Land
and Natural Resources, Gender, Finance, Trade and Industry, Communications
and Information, and the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development

The
repre
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vasectomy are being promoted vigorously through use of male dominos of the various associations clubs. The Ministry is promoting adolescent family planning Policy, the National Reproductive Health Policy, National Population Policy and the Adolescent Reproductive Policy.

The Ministry of Health has regularly held bi-annual conferences for service providers from the public and private sectors as a reproductive health programme. During these conferences, the ministry has been able to share information and experiences on reproductive health programme activities.

Established Regional Resource teams for reproductive health have been established in the regions and to productive health service providers comprising physicians, from all the regions have been trained to function in the regions and to providers in the districts. About 350 health cross-sections of media personnel have been trained in lactation management promotion.

Public and private sectors have received information on focus on Inter-Uterine device (IUD)

National Healers have been trained in safe delivery skills respectively. "Safe delivery" has received attention.

A number of NGOs and other voluntary organizations have prepared practical guidelines and programmes dealing with practical matters. Government has also free medical care scheme for elderly people which became effective in 1998.

trained to function in the regions and to providers in the districts. About 350 health cross-sections of media personnel have been trained in lactation management promotion. They have also been given an update on b

Over 1000 nurse midwives from service training in family planning insertion.

A significant number of TBAs are trained in motherhood skills and infection control. Issue of elderly people have begun

A national policy on the aged

COALITION ON GENDER

There is also a Gender Coalition that seeks to secure the support and commitment of policy makers, opinion leaders programmers on the Affirmative Action policy developed as a Post Beijing activity. It also supports on-going

en and girls with specific reference to their opportunities, inheritance, marriage, divorce, tenure, harmful traditional practices, sexual issues that intensive advocacy and lobby since of Female Genital Mutilation in the Country. Intensify the efforts to achieve the effective community levels.

In order to protect the right health, economic and social personal ownership of property violence. A positive example the ICPD and Beijing led to. Further advocacy is needed implementation of laws at the

in the organization of women at all levels. In the last three years, the number of women in decision making levels has increased from 16 to 18 out of 200. With sponsorship from International Development (IDFID), three

on Women and Development, the Institute of Statistical Research and the Institute of Management and Public Adminis

and Social, Economic, Research complex and development relevant training workshops and NCWD disseminates the research findings to various institutions and government. While this will serve to conclude demands for Affirmative Action, it will also serve as a major sensitization and advocacy endeavour.

Under the same programme, NCWD has set up a documentation centre. With technical assistance and in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, a management information system will be set up to further disseminate gender and development data, to enhance its mainstreaming efforts and disseminate best

directory of women in leadership positions. This will include a directory of women with leadership qualities at the grassroots level.

A programme of interaction between adolescents and women's groups which began to identify acceptable modalities for delivery of reproductive health education as part of School curriculum is to converge into the Women in Public and Private Employment Project. The youth with public speaking abilities and leadership skills will be exposed to further training and mentorship and they will serve as peer advocates.

IMPLEMENTATION OF CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION

OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN

A National Sub-Committee on CEDAW was established in April 1993 to monitor

women's rights, the implementation of

the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW).

The Committee has been instrumental in

monitoring the implementation of CEDAW.

It has also been instrumental in

advocating for the protection of women's

rights and the promotion of gender equality

in all areas of national life.

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THE ECONOMY AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION

Ghana Government continues to implement pilot programmes to ensure that beneficiaries have access to revolving loans on soft terms for income-generating activities such as oil processing. A holistic programme approach is adopted which includes training, skills development, micro-finance, health and family well-being, business management, non-formal education, sanitation etc.

Facilitated in collaboration with relevant agencies, this objective is to enhance beneficiaries' ability to make informed life choices. These projects are funded by the Government of Ghana and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities.

A survey has indicated that although many of the beneficiaries have passed through menopause and outside the reproductive age, as group they are still very receptive educators to their peers. Information on menopause and other basic health issues is available in the media and from NGOs.

The challenge is to increase awareness among women about the importance of information on menopause and other basic health issues.

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This challenge was met with support from some donor communities including UNFPA, WHO, UNICEF and UNPA to augment Government's budget allocation.

2. The human resources constraints are being resolved. Staff who were responsible for poor conditions of service have been replaced. The National M

NGOs at the regional and district levels to reach out to rural women.

3. And lastly, efforts are being made to sensitize labour men and women to changing social attitudes and perceptions of the roles of women and ensuring gender balance in development.

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gramme, a gender working
sure that programmes are

inalization based on social
eliminate some of the main causes

levels global, international
individual levels)

sure that the benefits of economic
distributed equitably to forestall further

With the AIDS pandemic, the

western interventionism and neo-liberal economic policies
global debt which is crippling developing countries

IVES

on Population and Development

3)

Against Women

- Make poverty reducing technologies
- Improve the position of women and their families
- Improvement in social development
 - o ensure that poor women benefit from
 - group working group has been established
 - gender sensitive and meet the needs of

The ending all forms of discrimination
status, gender though would go a long
of poverty remains a major challenge.

Fulfilling such a task will require efforts
nationalism regional, community and a

Another equally difficult challenge is how
and social growth and development amid
impoverishment of the poor and power

How can we prevent further impoverish

poorer in other countries environmental degradation
conflict and even nuclear war and the mounting

COMMITMENTS TO FURTHER ACTION AND

1. Implementation of the International Conference
Declarations and Commitments and Plan of Action

2. The Vienna Declaration on Human Rights

3. The African Charter of people and human rights

4. The CEDAW Convention

5. The UN Declaration on Elimination of Violence

6. The World Summit for Social Develop

AR 2000

Elimination of all
ic laws of

ment planning as essential components

6 health delivery system.

the optional Protocol to CEDAW.

T AND EQUALITY

political progress in the years ahead.

ce now underway in Ghana, al-

respond more to the public demands for

and sanitation services are at the top.

er cause itself. Women's issues are on the

agenda. The Government is fulfilling its

at various international fora concerning the development of

s rights are being recognised as Human Rights. The Ghana

um term programme addresses issues of gender and

women's reproductive rights. The Constitution guarantees equal

FURTHER ACTIONS AND INITIATIVES TO BE TAKEN IMPLEMENT THE PLATFORM FOR ACTION BEYOND

- Incorporation of the remaining articles of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination not yet incorporated into the Constitution of Ghana.

- Integration of population into the framework of Ghana's population policy.

- Integration of reproductive health into the adoption and implementation of the National Population Policy.

VISION FOR WOMEN'S ADVANCEMENT

FOR WOMEN IN THE NEW MILLENNIUM

We can envision enormous social and economic changes. There are positive changes in democratic government which include the basic services, of which education

Another fundamental shift is

in the way women + society

are changing. Women + society

Issues Encountered/ Issues Identified	Further Action Never Initiatives	Other
ment for rapist be stiffer.	are now coming talk about their nices.	s are being exposed. !!

Further Action New Initiatives	Other

Target and Specific Achievable Measurable Relevant Time-bound	Obstacles Encountered/ Lessons Learned
Target has been set. However, it is not clear what the target is. The target is not achieveable. The target is not specific. The target is not measurable. The target is not relevant. The target is not time-bound.	The building is dilapidated and needs refurbishing. Local points of interest will be highlighted as a result of the project.