

# 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, Lady Nana Konadu Agyemah-Bonsu, the First Lady of Ghana, proposed to Government asking for 40% representation of women in 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

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

The "Gender" policy document will guide partners in development to coordinate and harmonise their activities in the implementation of gender

National Machinery and other

gender related development

activities.

In addition to the above, the National Machinery has been established to oversee the implementation of the gender management system. This is in line with the recommendations of the Commonwealth Secretariat initiated by the National Commission on Civic Education. The Commonwealth Secretariat has developed a gender management system which is designed to enhance the gender mainstreaming process.

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 for 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.

Government has created an opportunity for women

through the Economic and Social Development (ENOWE), today credit facilities available through the Bank of Ghana, Credit Scheme for Women Entrepreneurs, National Board for Small Scale Industries, Business Assistance Fund, Cossavase, among others, offer exciting opportunities for women.

credit bank to be set up by the 31 December Women's Movement to support women international and bilateral donors 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 MEASURES**

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 on implementation of Affirmative Action a nine-member committee on Affirmative Action is being constituted by the government.

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, Communications, Information  
Technology, Labour, Social Welfare, Transport, Lands, Minerals, Energy, Water  
Resources, Agriculture, Animal Resources, Fisheries, Forestry, Lands, Minerals,  
Energy, Water Resources, Agriculture, Animal Resources, Fisheries, Forestry,

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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 programme management forum to review service delivery and to plan programme activities.

Established Regional Resource teams for reproductive health have been established in the reproductive health service. These teams, comprising physicians, nurses and other health workers from all the regions have been involved in the planning and management. Cross-sections of media personnel have been involved in the promotion of breast feeding.

Trained to function in the regions and to provide services in the districts. About 350 health workers including nurses and midwives and about 100 midwives and 1000 health workers have been trained in lactation. They have also been given an up-to-date information on the new WHO recommendations on breast feeding.

In the public and private sectors have received training in family planning, starting with focus on Inter-Uterine device (IUD)

Over 1000 nurse midwives and 1000 health workers have received service training in family planning, including IUD insertion.

Health care workers and Traditional Healers have been trained in safe delivery and family planning control respectively. The issue of elderly people has begun to receive attention.

A significant number of health workers have been trained in motherhood skills and in the care of the elderly. The issue of elderly people has begun to receive attention.

A national policy on elderly people is being prepared. A number of NGOs and voluntary organizations have raised awareness and developed specific programmes dealing with practical matters. Government has also constituted a "free medical care scheme" for elderly people, which became operational in 1998.

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## **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 legal 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 Ad

and Social, Economic, Research completed a gender development relevant training programme. NCWD keeps 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 further assistance from its collaboration with the National Population Council, a management information system will be set up to further disseminate gender and development data to enhance its mainstreaming efforts and disseminate best practices in the field of gender development. This will also serve to identify women with leadership qualities at the grassroots level.

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 dovetail into the Women in Public and Private Sectors. To those young women 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 1995 to monitor women's rights, the implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and the Human Rights Commission.

The implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) is monitored by the National Sub-Committee on CEDAW. The Committee monitors the implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and the Human Rights Commission.

### 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 micro-finance, vocational training, health, family well-being, business management, non-formal education, sanitation etc. This programme is facilitated in collaboration with relevant agencies. The 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 relevant educators to their communities. Information on menopause and other basic health issues is available in the media and from NGOs.

1. The challenge of financial resources allocation faced in the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action is financial, human and material allocation.

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

2. The human resources constraints are being resolved. Staff who are responsible for poor conditions of service have been replaced. The National Ministry of Health has recruited additional staff to work out to rural women.

3. And that of social and economic empowerment of labour force, ensuring equal opportunities and per-

able.

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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

(1)

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 so-

lutions. There are positive changes in

democratic government which

basic services, of which education

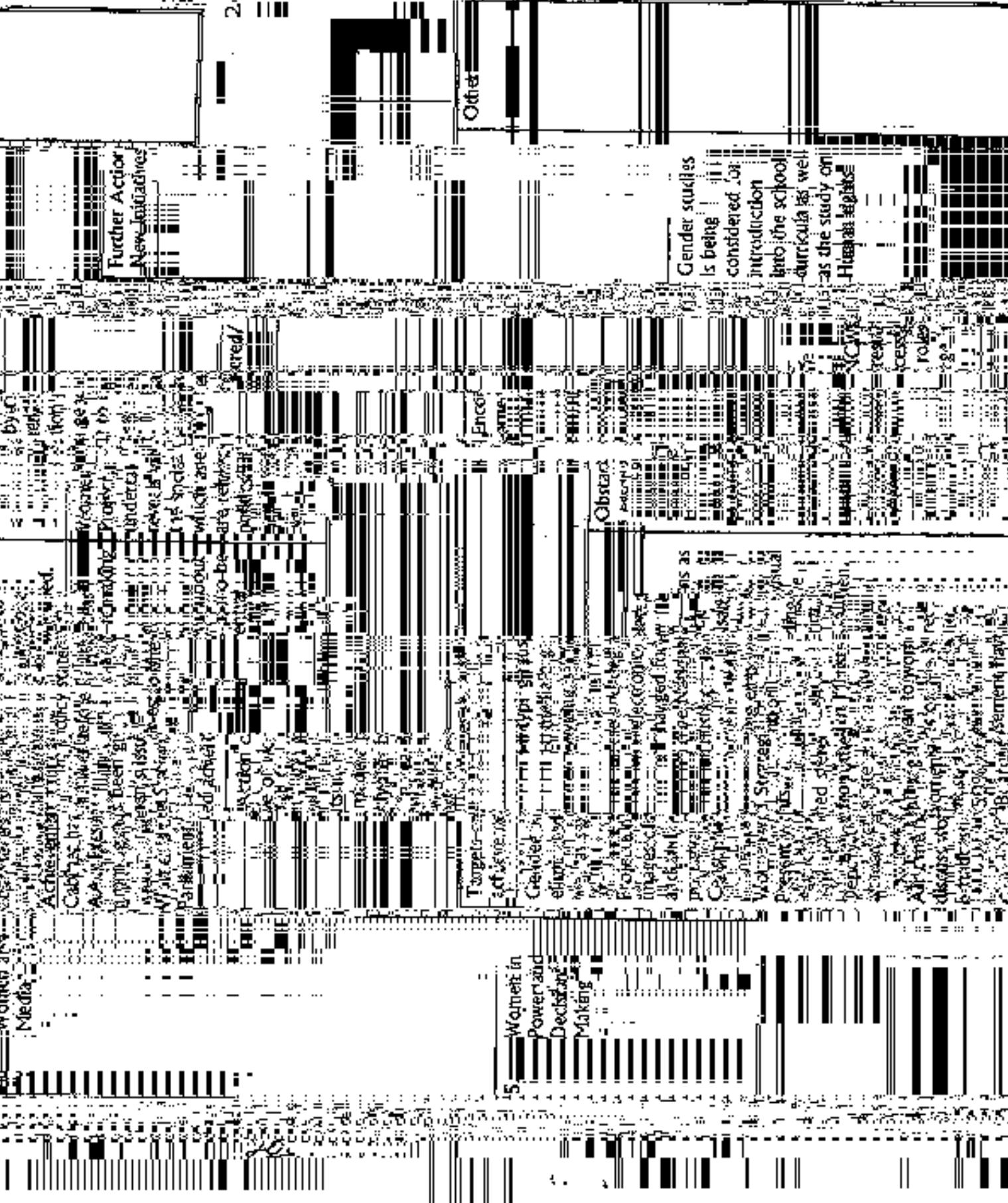
Another fundamental shift is

the way women + society

are changing. Women + society



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



| Further Action<br>New Initiatives | Other |
|-----------------------------------|-------|
|                                   |       |

| Target and Specific<br>Achievable<br>Measurable<br>Relevant<br>Time-bound | Obstacles Encountered/<br>Lessons Learned  |
|---|--|
| Target has been set.<br>Owner's responsibility<br>to implement.           | The building is dilapidated<br>and needs refurbishing.<br>Local points will be used as a result. |