



# GHANA

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## STATEMENT

BY

**HON. JULIANA ASUMAH-MENSAH**

MINISTER FOR WOMEN & CHILDREN'S AFFAIRS

AT THE

**54<sup>TH</sup> SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON THE  
STATUS OF WOMEN**

NEW YORK, MARCH 3, 2010

My delegation pleased to join previous speakers in expressing our continued commitment to support you, and the institutions and members of the Council for the successful discussion. Ghana looks forward to a fruitful and productive session whose outcome should be an effective vehicle for making a difference in the lives of women.

We express our solidarity and deep condolences to the Government and People of Haiti and Chile for the devastating human toll of their respective earthquakes.

Ghana welcomes the adoption of General Assembly resolution 61/161 on the establishment of a viable gender entity, the UN Entity for Gender Equality and Empowerment.

We align ourselves with the statements made by the distinguished representatives of the African Group, and the Group of 77/China.

**Mr. Chairman,**

Ghana has since the last review of the Beijing Platform for Action, in 2005, consistently striven to make progress in implementing the principles of RFA-BER-A, achieving significant results amid several challenges. Gender perspectives as well as MDG indicators have been factored into the national development policy frameworks and strategies of the country.

Mr. Chairman,

In a continuous effort to address violations of the rights of women and girls, Ghana has formulated and enacted a number of legal regulations, including the Anti-SLA, Anti-Trafficking Act, criminalizing gender offences and harmful traditional practices such as child widowhood rites, FGM, ritual servitude, and passed laws to address women's rights in marriage, divorce and inheritance. The Government is currently in the process of passing a Spousal Property Rights Bill into an Act and also reviewing the existing Intestate Succession Law.

To facilitate women's role in peace and security, Ghana's Plan of Action on UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security is in the process of being finalized. Women are part of the National, Regional and District Peace Councils, as well as Regional Peace Promoters and Mediation Committees which have helped deepen the democratic processes and maintained peace and security.

**Mr. Chairman,**

To ensure adequate resources allocation for gender equality programmes, the Government has through a cabinet directive introduced **Gender responsive budgeting (GRB)** into key ministries such as Agriculture, Health and Education and 10 other Ministries, Departments and Agencies. This is complemented by the systematic compilation of sex-disaggregated data with the collaboration of the Statistical Service of Ghana.

Women's empowerment programmes have provided micro-credit, skills development, capacity building and supply of appropriate technology equipment, information, extension services and advice.

Mr. Chairman,

Social Protection Policies targeting poor women have been introduced. Amongst these is the introduction of the National Social Welfare Fund (NSWF) which aims at 50% of females are poor. A minimum wage for women is being considered for inclusion in the programme which will be extremely poor protection has also been introduced.

The introduction of programmes such as initiation grant, free school uniforms, free bus fare for school children, and one laptop for every child. Within the Girls' Education Unit of the Ministry of Education, has contributed immensely to improved access to education in terms of enrollment and attendance. The gender parity index (ratio of girls to boys) is currently 0.97 in primary school and 0.96 for most secondary education (2005/2006/07). The elimination of gender disparity in primary and secondary education is likely to be fully achieved by 2015.

In order to address existing challenges of maternal mortality to achieve MDG 5, policies and legislations have been put in place including a Health Service Act which ensures free maternal care under National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS, 2007) and promotes access to maternity services. These efforts brought down 5% to less than Maternal Mortality between 2005 and 2006. Ghana, like other developing countries still has a high maternal mortality rate. The Ghana Maternal Health Survey (2007) indicates that maternal mortality rate is 451 deaths per 100,000 live births. The level of infrastructure is still low, skilled personnel remain scarce, particularly in rural areas.

Also, strong with governmental support in addressing the AIDS prevalence rate (UNAIDS) has reduced and is currently at 1.9%. This is due to the strong governmental support including successful mother-to-child transmission programmes which has resulted in some hospitals in regions with highest prevalence rates recording success stories of 96% babies born negative for HIV infection.

**Mr. Chairman,**

Ghana recognizes that the active participation of women in socio-cultural, cultural, economic and political life is a prerequisite for successful and sustainable development. In 2017, 11 women have been appointed to key ministerial positions within the government, including the Minister of Women's Affairs, the Speaker of Parliament, the Chief Justice, the Minister of Youth and Sports, the Minister of Gender and Development, the Minister for Justice and the Director General of the Immigration Service. Even though Ghana has integrated gender into its national development agenda with some success, some of the goals making significant improvements, the country still remains far from achieving the Millennium Development Goals.

There are however challenges with regard to sustained institutional and resource oriented. The lack of sustained progress in expanding women's participation in governance; limited viable district level gender support units; lack of sustained commitment from government, development partners, inability to scale-up strong partnerships with civil society organizations and inadequate resources for ending violence against women and girls inhibit women's advancement. A notable obstacle that needs greater attention is the lack of reliable and consistent data tracking progress of the MDGs.

**Mr. Chairman,**

In conclusion, Mr Chairman, it is Ghana's determination to continue to develop and implement measures that progressively enable us achieve gender equality and the advancement of women. To facilitate optimum, there is a need for enhanced collaboration with development partners, donors and local stakeholders to provide technical and financial support for programmes of the Ministry for Women and Children's Affairs. We also know the importance of international, southern, north and north-south cooperation.

The Ministry has kick-started a self-assessment process to evaluate and improve more effective systems for achieving gender equality. The New Gender Equality Framework therefore presents an opportunity for achieving this goal.

Thank you