



National Operational, Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (2020-2021)

Part of the Ghana National Strategic Framework to End Child Marriage 2017-2020



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March 2020



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Published by:

Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection and UNICEF Ghana

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This National Operational, Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (2020-2021) is part of the Ghana National Strategic Framework to End Child Marriage 2017-2026 developed by the Domestic Violence Secretariat of the Ministry of Gender Children and Social Protection in consultation with other ministries, departments and agencies of the government of Ghana and partners. UNICEF Ghana provided technical and financial support as part of UNFPA-UNICEF Global Programme to End Child Marriage. This global programme is co-funded by European Union, Zonta International and the Governments of Norway, Belgium, Netherlands, Canada and the United Kingdom

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Introduction

This National Operational, Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (2020-2021) is part of the Ghana National Strategic Framework to End Child Marriage 2017-2026 developed by the Domestic Violence Secretariat of the Ministry of Gender Children and Social Protection in consultation with other ministries, departments and agencies of the government of Ghana and partners. The first version of this document was developed in 2017 and was applicable for 2017-2018. In 2019, the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection extended that for one more year to cover 2019. This document is the second version. The second version of this document was updated and revised in 2019 in a consultative manner. This operational plan is based on a revised and updated theory of change to address child marriage in Ghana. The theory of change is available at the end of this document.

2020-2021 National Operational / M&E Plan on Ending Child Marriage in Ghana

	Indicators	MOV (Data Source)	Data collection frequency	Baseline (2019)	Target (end 2021) (indicative)	Lead Agencies	Key Partners	2020	2021
Goal: A society without child marriage by 2030	Percentage of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	DHS/ MICS	Approximately every three years	19.3% (MICS, 2017-2018)	17%	MoGCSP (Domestic Violence Secretariat)	All Key Partners listed in the NSF		
	Percentage of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15	DHS/MICS	Approximately every three years	5 % (MICS 2018)	3%	MoGCSP (Domestic Violence Secretariat)	All Key Partners listed in the NSF	X	X
Objective 1 To empower girls and boys to be better able to prevent and respond to child marriage.	Percentage of girls who complete secondary education.	GES/EMIS	Annually	49.20%	55.34%	GES-EMIS MoE	MoGCSP (DVS), NGO's, DCD, MMDA's DSW, UNICEF, UNFPA, DPs	X	X

	Indicators	MOV (Data Source)	Data collection frequency	Baseline (2019)	Target (end 2021) (indicative)	Lead Agencies	Key Partners	2020	2021
	Percentage of girls who completed the basic education	GES/EMIS	Annually	KG- 49.3% PRI – 49.23% JHS – 48.50%	KG- 50.50% PRI -50.50% JHS -50.5%	GES-EMIS MOE	MoGCSP NGOS MMDAS DSW DCD, UNICEF, UNFPA, DPs	X	X
Strategy 1.1: Build girls' and boys' capacities in life skills including self-esteem and confidence								X	X
Key Interventions: 1.1.1 Review and ensure comprehensive integration of life skills and ASRH in the education curriculum	Integration of life skills and ASRH in the revised curriculum	NaCCA MoE	Annually	Partial elements of life skills and ASRH featured in the curriculum	Minimum standard of life skills and ASRH content reflected in the revised curriculum	NaCCA MoE	MoGCSP (DVS) Education Sector partners		
1.1.2 Strengthen the integration of life skills / ASRH into existing programmes for out of school youth	Integration of Life Skills/ ASRH into the revised National Youth Policy	NYA Records	Annually	N/A	Life Skills fully integrated as priority area under the revised National Youth Policy	NYA	MOE, CSOs, NGOs NVTI,CNC, DPs	X	

	Indicators	MOV (Data Source)	Data collection frequency	Baseline (2019)	Target (end 2021) (indicative)	Lead Agencies	Key Partners	2020	2021
<p>Strategy 1.2: Support establishment and sustenance of adolescents' groups, which offer safe spaces for girls and boys to talk about sensitive issues.</p> <p>Key Interventions: 1.2.1 Functional safe spaces and youth clubs both in school and in the community for girls and boys</p>	No of functional safe spaces/youth clubs accessible to adolescents out of school	GHS NYA NGOs/CSO/ FBOs Reports	Annually	N/A	*TBC at 2020 National CM Stakeholder Forum	GHS NYA NGOs/CSO/ FBOs	NGOs/ CSOs/FBOs, UNICEF, UN- FPA, DPs	X	X
	Number of adolescent corners/clubs in health facilities	GHS (Family Health Division Annual Report)	Annually	752	1400	GHS NGOs/CSOs	GES, DSW, DCD, MMDAs, NYA, UNICEF, UNFPA, DPs	X	X
<p>Strategy 1.3: Strengthen existing education and skills development programmes to ensure that pregnant girls, married girls and adolescent mothers are effectively equipped with knowledge and skills</p> <p>Key Interventions: 1.3.1 Support the implementation of the new GES guidelines on adolescent pregnancy prevention and school re-entry across the country</p>	Number of girls who returned to school after child birth (in line with new GES guidelines on adolescent pregnancy prevention and school re-entry)	GES EMIS Girls Education Unit Reports	Annual	2720	N/A	GES DVS	GHS NGOs/ CSO/ FBOs Traditional and Religious leaders, UNICEF, Education Sector DPs	X	X

	Indicators	MOV (Data Source)	Data collection frequency	Baseline (2019)	Target (end 2021) (indicative)	Lead Agencies	Key Partners	2020	2021
1.3.2 Support programmes targeted at married girls and adolescent mothers to provide life skills and livelihoods training/economic empowerment opportunities	Number of married girls and adolescent mothers engaged by Government and NGOs in life skills and livelihoods training/ economic empowerment programmes	Activity reports by government agencies and NGOs/ CSOs / non formal actors (CODVET, DCD, NYA, MMDAs, NGOs/CSOs)	Annually	N/A	*TBC at 2020 National CM Stakeholder Forum	DCD/ DSW NYA, CODVET, NGOs/ CSOs GES Non-formal Education Division	All partners engaged in skills and economic empowerment programming	X	X

Objective 2: To influence positive change in communities' beliefs and attitudes and social norms that drive child marriage.	Percentage of adults who believe that child marriage/cohabitation is acceptable for girls	WORLD VISION Reports (for specific programmatic areas)	Annually	33.59 % (World vision programme areas)	TBC at 2020 National CM Stakeholder Forum	World Vision	NGOs/CSOs, UNICEF, UNFPA, DPs, all CM Partners	X	X
	Percentage of adolescent girls who are aware that marriage below age 18 is against the Law in Ghana	Reports from UNICEF and UNFPA (Selected districts in NR and CR)	Annually	66% (NR)	90% (NR)	UNICEF UNFPA	UNICEF, UNFPA, NGOs/CSOs (INGH, NORSAAC)		

	Indicators	MOV (Data Source)	Data collection frequency	Baseline (2019)	Target (end 2021) (indicative)	Lead Agencies	Key Partners	2020	2021
<p>Strategy 2.1 Strengthen engagement and dialogue with families and communities on the impact and consequences of child marriage and viable positive alternatives.</p> <p>Key Interventions: 2.1.1 Expand community sensitisation programmes in selected communities of high prevalence areas, particularly those challenging gender stereotypes, delaying marriage and supporting more equitable gender norms (including through the scale-up roll out of the use of Community Facilitation Toolkits)</p> <p>2.1.2 Use mass media to educate communities and public on gender equality and ending child marriage</p>	Number of communities engaged (disaggregated by rural/urban)	MLGRD (DCD) Reports MoGCSP (DoG, DoC, DV Secretariat, DSW Reports)	Quarterly	483	400	MoGCSP DCD, DoG, DVS	Key partners, incl. NGOS, CBOs, FBOs, traditional and religious leaders, UNICEF, UNFPA	X	X
	Number of community members engaged on topics related to child marriage, gender equality, SGBV (disaggregated by age, sex)	DCD, DSW, DoG, DoC	QUARTERLY	58,120 (DCD)	100,000 DCD)	DCD DSW DoG DoC	Key partners, incl. NGOS, CBOs, FBOs, traditional and religious leaders/ MMDAs, UNICEF, UNFPA, DPs	X	X
	Number of mass media programmes held on tv and radio Number of print media articles published	MOGCSP (DVS Reports)	Bi-annually	N/A	50 (Radio And TV) 50 Publications	MoGCSP (DVS)	All Partners Media Networks	X	X

	Indicators	MOV (Data Source)	Data collection frequency	Baseline (2019)	Target (end 2021) (indicative)	Lead Agencies	Key Partners	2020	2021
2.1.3 Support community dialogues and reflections on ending child marriage and gender equality through community Drama/theater	Number of communities reached through community theater/drama	Reports from MoLGRD (DCD) GACA Initiative (partnership with Centre for National Culture)	Bi-annually	48	TBC at 2020 National CM Stakeholder Forum	DCD/CNC	NGOs/ CSOs, FBOs, UNICEF	X	X
	Number of community members engaged through community drama/theater	Reports from MoLGRD (DCD) GACA Initiative (partnership with Centre for National Culture)	Bi-annually	18,479	TBC at 2020 National CM Stakeholder Forum	DCD/CNC	NGOs/ CSOs, FBOs, UNICEF	X	X
	*Indicator to be identified in consultation with stakeholders in 2020 National Stakeholders Forum	All implementing partners working on on community engagement	Annually	N/A	TBC at 2020 National CM Stakeholder Forum	DVS	All implementing partners working on community engagement	X	X
2.1.4 Identify and engage community role models as agents of change, particularly boys and men as champions.									

	Indicators	MOV (Data Source)	Data collection frequency	Baseline (2019)	Target (end 2021) (indicative)	Lead Agencies	Key Partners	2020	2021
Strategy 2.2 Collaborate with traditional and religious leaders in efforts to end child marriage	Number of traditional and religious leaders engaged in ending child marriage dialogues.	CSOs/NGOs/ FBOs reports DCD Reports MoGCSP Departments Reports (e.g. DoC, DoG, DSW, DVS)	Annually	800	1000	MoGCSP (DVS)	DCD/DSW, DoC, DoG, NGOs/ CSOs/ FBOs, House of Chief Secretariat-Traditional and Religious leaders/ Champions of Change Media, UNICEF, UNFPA	X	X
Key Interventions: 2.2.1 Support Traditional leaders to make community declarations towards ending child marriage	Number of traditional leaders who have supported community actions(oral declarations and written or documented bye-laws) towards ending child marriage.	Media Reports, CSO Reports, DoG, DCD (GACA) Reports	Bi-annually	N/A	50	MoGCSP (DVS)	MoGCSP Departments, MoLGRD (DCD), DSW, UNICEF, UNFPA NGOs/ CSOs/FBOs, Traditional Councils, MMDAs, Media	X	X

	Indicators	MOV (Data Source)	Data collection frequency	Baseline (2019)	Target (end 2021) (indicative)	Lead Agencies	Key Partners	2020	2021
2.2.2 Continuous engagement with faith based leaders to strengthen their role and capacities in ending child marriage	Number of faith based leaders engaged on ending child marriage	MoGCSP Reports (DoC, DoG, DSW, DVS), NCCE, MoL-GRD (DCD), NGOs/CBOs/ FBOs	Bi-annually	600	1000	MoGCSP (DVS)	Office of the Chief Imam, Christian Council, NGOs/FBOs, NCCE, Conference Of the Bishops of the Catholics, Pentecostal and Charismatic Council and Evangelical Council	X	X
Strategy 2.3 Disseminate widely IEC materials on ending child marriage and gender equality using both traditional and social media platforms.	* No specific intervention prioritized under this Strategy for 2020. It will be updated for 2021.								

	Indicators	MOV (Data Source)	Data collection frequency	Baseline (2019)	Target (end 2021) (indicative)	Lead Agencies	Key Partners	2020	2021
<p>Strategy 2.4</p> <p>Engage and ensure meaningful participation of youth leaders and young decision - makers, particularly adolescent girls, in ending child marriage efforts</p> <p>Key Interventions:</p> <p>2.4.1 Hold youth dialogues and fora to discuss effective strategies to end child marriage and support gender equality</p> <p>2.4.2 Support youth led advocacy efforts and campaigns</p>	<p>*Specific indicators, targets and baselines for 2020-2021 interventions under this Strategy to be confirmed at 2020 National Stakeholders Forum</p>								

	Indicators	MOV (Data Source)	Data collection frequency	Baseline (2019)	Target (end 2021) (indicative)	Lead Agencies	Key Partners	2020	2021
Objective 3: To accelerate access of adolescents, particularly girls, to quality education, reproductive health services and other opportunities like social welfare, social protection services and economic empowerment.	Gender Parity Index (GPI) – a ratio of girls to boys at primary and secondary level	EMIS	Annual	1.00-Primary	1.00-Primary	GES	Education Partners, UNICEF	X	X
				1.00- JHS	1.02- JHS				
				0.93- SHS	0.95- SHS				
Strategy 3.1 Increase access and retention of adolescents, particularly girls, to pre-tertiary education (primary, secondary and technical /vocational education).	Girls Net admission rate at Primary and JHS	EMIS	Annually	PRI – 87.1 JHS –49% SEC- 29%	PRI – 89.5 % JHS –49.9% SEC- 33.9%	GES	Education Partners, UNICEF	X	X
	Girls completion rates at Primary, JHS and SHS	EMIS	Annually	PRI-103.2 JHS-78.8 SHS-54.6	N/A	GES (Girls Education Unit)	Education Partners, UNICEF	X	X
	Girls transition rates at Primary,JHS and SHS	EMIS	Annually	3,191 in 2018/2019 academic year (GES)	N/A	GES	Education Partners, UNICEF	X	X

	Indicators	MOV (Data Source)	Data collection frequency	Baseline (2019)	Target (end 2021) (indicative)	Lead Agencies	Key Partners	2020	2021
Key Interventions:	3.1.1 Advocate for the placement of pregnant/ married girls who qualify into free SHS without having to re-write BECE	GES Records (GEU)	Annually	None	All 16 regions and 2060 districts by the end of 2021	GES	Education Partners, UNICEF	X	X
	3.1.2 Engage care givers and girls on the importance of early return to school after child birth								
	3.1.3 Advocate for gender sensitive sanitation and hygiene facilities and materials (including distribution of sanitary pads for girls) in schools	EMIS Data on School Infrastructure	Annually	164	TBC at 2020 National CM Stakeholder Forum	MoE, MMDA's/District assembly oversight committee	Education and WASH Sectors' Partners, UNICEF	X	X
	3.1.4. Enforce the implementation of the GES Safe School programme across the country	GES-Guidance & Counseling EMIS	Annually	825 JHS Schools	1,397 primary and 825 JHSs	GES, MoE (EMIS)	All partners working in the Education Sector, UNICEF	X	X

	Indicators	MOV (Data Source)	Data collection frequency	Baseline (2019)	Target (end 2021) (indicative)	Lead Agencies	Key Partners	2020	2021
<p>Strategy 3.2. Increase access of girls, boys, married adolescents, pregnant adolescents and adolescents with disabilities to adolescent friendly health facilities, information, education and services including counselling, contraceptives, SGBV services</p> <p>Key Interventions 3.2.1 Ensure delivery of age appropriate ASRH information and services to adolescent girls and boys, including those with disabilities, in and out of school settings</p>	Number of girls and boys accessing adolescent friendly health services and information through health centres.	Family Health Division Records	Annually	2,700,899	100,000 additional girls and boys as compared to baseline	GHS	Health Sector Partners, NGOs/CSOs (e.g. PPAG, Marie Stopes, etc.) UNICEF, UNFPA	X	X
	Number of Facilities providing adolescent friendly health services, including counselling, - contraceptives and SGBV services	Family Health Division Records	Annually	752 (2018)	4000 (By 2020)	GHS	Health Sector Partners, NGOs/CSOs (e.g. PPAG, Marie Stopes, etc.) UNICEF, UNFPA	X	X

	Indicators	MOV (Data Source)	Data collection frequency	Baseline (2019)	Target (end 2021) (indicative)	Lead Agencies	Key Partners	2020	2021
	Number of SHS School infirmiries fully functional with GHS Nurses providing adolescent health friendly information and services	SHEP GES (EMIS)	Annually	286	295	GES- SHEP	Partners in the Education and Health Sectors	X	X
Strategy 3.3 Strengthen collaboration between Education and Health Sector providers on ASRH issues to ensure effective provision of the necessary services in school settings. Key Interventions: 3.3.1 Strengthen periodic engagement and review session between education and health sector providers at all levels	Number of Adolescent Health Committee coordination meetings held at the National Level	GHS Family Health Division Records	Quarterly	1 per quarter (total 4 in 2019)	8 (4 per year)	GES/GHS	NPC, NYA, DV Secretariat, DSW, DOVVSU	X	X
	Number of joint GES/ GHS monitoring visits to schools and health facilities to assess implementation of ASRH policies/ strategies (national level)	GHS Family Health Division Records	Annually	4	8 (4 per year)	GES/GHS		X	X

	Indicators	MOV (Data Source)	Data collection frequency	Baseline (2019)	Target (end 2021) (indicative)	Lead Agencies	Key Partners	2020	2021
<p>Strategy 3.4</p> <p>Ensure that social welfare services are provided to adolescents at risk/affected by child marriage and SGBV</p>	<p>Number of child marriage cases involving girls and boys recorded and addressed by agencies with protection mandates</p> <p>Number of SGBV cases involving girls and boys recorded and addressed by agencies with protection mandates</p>	<p>DSW Records, MMDAs Reports to MoLGRD, NGOs/CSOs, FBOs</p> <p>Data from Agencies with CP/GBV protection mandates</p>	Annually	N/A	TBC at 2020 National CM Stakeholder Forum	DSW, NGOs, CSOs, FBOs, Data from Agencies with CP/GBV protection mandates	CHRAJ, NCCE, DOVVSU, UNICEF, UNFPA, MoLGRD etc	X	X
<p>Key intervention</p> <p>3.4.1 Provide counselling, safe temporary shelter, referral services to adolescents at risk or affected by child marriage and SGBV</p>	<p>Number of child marriage and SGBV cases referred by DSW to other service providers</p>	<p>DSW Records, OHLGS and MoLGRD Records, DOVVSU records, DV Secretariat records</p>	Annually	N/A	TBC at 2020 National CM Stakeholder Forum	DSW, DOVVSU DV Secretariat	CHRAJ, NCCE, DOVVSU, NGO, GHS, GES, UNICEF, NGOs, CBOs, FBOs, etc.	X	X

	Indicators	MOV (Data Source)	Data collection frequency	Baseline (2019)	Target (end 2021) (indicative)	Lead Agencies	Key Partners	2020	2021
Strategy 3.5 Ensure that social protection services are available to the most vulnerable households to alleviate poverty	Number of households with adolescent girls benefiting from LEAP Programme	LEAP (MoGCSP)	Annually	338,628	338,628	LEAP-MoGCSP	Stakeholders working in the Social Protection Sector, UNICEF	X	X
	Number of Households with adolescent girls linked to NHIS	Social Protection (MoGCSP)		TBC	TBC at 2020 National CM Stakeholder Forum	Social Protection-MoGCSP	Sector, UNICEF		
Objective 4: To ensure national laws, policy and strategic frameworks related to ending child marriage are in place and are effectively enforced and monitored	Number of child marriage cases reported to police	DOVVSU	Annually	9	At least 40 cases	DOVVSU	CHRA-J, NCCE, DSW/DCD, NGO CBOs, FBOs GES, GHS, Traditional Leaders, All Partners	X	X

	Indicators	MOV (Data Source)	Data collection frequency	Baseline (2019)	Target (end 2021) (indicative)	Lead Agencies	Key Partners	2020	2021
	Percentage of MoGCSP budget allocation for DV Secretariat for coordination of ending child marriage work	MoGCSP	Annually	Allocation of 3% of MoGCSP Budget	Allocation of 5% of MoGCSP	MoGCSP DV Secretariat	MOF, Parliamentary Select Committee on Gender and Children, NDPC, DPs, UNICEF	X	X
	Number of legal instruments in existence with provisions on ending child marriage that are in line with international standards (E.G. minimum age of marriage at 18 years for both girls and boys regardless of parental consent, etc.)	MoGCSP	Annually	At least 5 (Children's Act 560, Domestic Violence Act, Constitution of the Republic of Ghana 1992, Marriage Act Criminal Offences Act, 1960, Marriages Act), Child and Family Welfare Policy and Gender Policy	At least 5 amendment related to Children's Act, Criminal Offences Act and Juvenile Justice Act passed by Government	MoGCSP (DVS/DoC)	Parliament Select Committee on Gender and Children, AG Office, MPs, Judiciary, Parliamentary Select Committee on Legal and Constitutional Amendment, CHRAJ and National House of Chiefs, DPs, UNICEF, etc.	X	X

	Indicators	MOV (Data Source)	Data collection frequency	Baseline (2019)	Target (end 2021) (indicative)	Lead Agencies	Key Partners	2020	2021
Strategy 4.1									
Strengthen the Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) system for the registration of children at birth and marriages	Percentage of children (0-1) registered	Records from Births and Deaths Registry	Annually	70%	80%	Births and Deaths Registry	GHS/GES, NGOs, FBOs, DPs, World Bank, UNICEF etc.	X	X
Strategy 4.2									
Provide police and prosecutors with the necessary capacity to investigate and prosecute cases of child marriage and SGBV.	Number of specialized CP/GBV courts for child/women victims in the country	Records from Judicial service	Annually	2 (2019)	10	Judicial service	Ministry of Justice, Attorney General Office, Judiciary, / Development Partners (e.g. DANIDA, UNICEF), Police prosecutors	X	X
	Number of child marriage cases pursued in CP/GBV Courts.	Records from Ghana Police Service and the Courts	Annually	3	40	Police, Judicial service, Courts			
Key Interventions:									
4.2.1 Conduct in-service training for relevant police personnel and prosecutors on child marriage, child protection and sGBV issues	Number of police personnel and prosecutors trained on child marriage as part of broader SGBV issues	Ghana Police Service Report	Annually	210	1000	GPS DOVVSU	MoGCSP, DPs, UNICEF, UNFPA	X	X

	Indicators	MOV (Data Source)	Data collection frequency	Baseline (2019)	Target (end 2021) (indicative)	Lead Agencies	Key Partners	2020	2021
4.2.2 Submit amendments of key child protection laws including Children's Act and other legal instruments to ensure better protection of children against child marriage, and other forms of GBV	Amendments passed by Parliament	DoC (MoGCSP), Parliament Records	Annually	No amendments submitted	Amendments passed by Parliament	MoGCSP/ DoC, Parliament	AG office, Parliament Select Committee on Gender and Children, Judiciary, Child protection/ GBV stakeholders, UNICEF	X	X
<p>Strategy 4.3 Institutionalize and ensure resources for a coordinating body for Ending Child Marriage within the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection</p> <p>Key Interventions:</p> <p>4.3.1 Advocate for Allocation of resources for the coordinating function on CM by the DVS within the MoGCSP</p>	Dedicated budget line to Ending Child Marriage Coordination work within the Domestic Violence Secretariat Budget	MoGCSP's Budget	Annually	Dedicated budget line available	Budget line available and 3.5% of MoGCSP allocated to it	MoGCSP	Ministry of Finance, NDPC, Development Partners	X	X

	Indicators	MOV (Data Source)	Data collection frequency	Baseline (2019)	Target (end 2021) (indicative)	Lead Agencies	Key Partners	2020	2021
<p>Strategy 4.4.</p> <p>Ensure effective collaboration and coordination among cross-sectoral stakeholders in the implementation of the National Strategic Framework on ending Child Marriage in Ghana</p>	Number of times/ year the national stakeholders' network meet to review the status of implementation of the ECM Operational Plan	MoGCSP Meeting Reports	Bi-Annually	2 times	4 times (twice/year)	MoGCSP DVS	Members of the End child marriage Network including GoG, Development Partners, UNICEF, UNFPA, INGOs, CBOs, FBOs, etc.	X	X
<p>Key Interventions:</p> <p>4.4.1 Hold mid- year and end of year review meetings of the National Stakeholder's Forum to end Child Marriage</p> <p>4.4.2 Ensure the issue of child marriage is addressed in the Regional and District Social Services/ Child Protection and Gender Committees</p>	<p>Integration of CM and SGBV issues in the MMDAa and RCCs meeting agendas</p> <p>Number of MMDAs that have incorporated CP/ GBV Indicators in their Mid Term Development Plans (MTDP) and Budgets</p>	<p>Monitoring and Periodic reports from the regional and district Government officials</p> <p>NDPC, PHLGS</p>	<p>Annually</p> <p>Annually</p>	<p>N/A</p> <p>197 MMDAs</p>	<p>At least 5 Regional and MMDA's Social Services sub-committees have included CM/SGBV in their discussions agendas</p> <p>260 MMDAs</p>	<p>DVS</p> <p>NDPC/ OHLGS</p>	<p>Office of the Head of Local Government Service (OHLGS), MMDAs</p> <p>DPs, UNICEF</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p>

	Indicators	MOV (Data Source)	Data collection frequency	Baseline (2019)	Target (end 2021) (indicative)	Lead Agencies	Key Partners	2020	2021
Objective 5: To increase the data and evidence available on ending child marriage to inform policy and programming.									
Strategy 5.1 Regular monitoring and tracking of progress against milestones and targets in the implementation of the Ending Child Marriage Operational / M&E Plan Key Interventions: 5.1.1 Develop tools/ mechanisms to operationalize information sharing, monitoring and evaluation efforts by partners									
-Develop database for data collection and analysis on the implementation of the Operational Plan	Existence of an internal Database within the DV Secretariat	DVS Records	Annually	N/A	Zero version of the Data base by Quarter II 2020/ Operational Version by December 20201	DVS	PPME, MoGCSP, UNICEF, UNFPA	X	

	Indicators	MOV (Data Source)	Data collection frequency	Baseline (2019)	Target (end 2021) (indicative)	Lead Agencies	Key Partners	2020	2021
- Develop reporting templates for key institutions	Existence of Reporting Template for partners' use.	DVS Records	Annually	N/A	Template Available by Quarter I 2020 and shared with ECM National Partners	DVS	PPME, MoGCSP	X	
- Ensure availability of Research Support Staff within the DVS	Appointment of Research Staff within the DVS	DVS Records	Annually	None	At least 3 full time Staff with Research JD	DVS	MoGCSP Public Service	X	

	Indicators	MOV (Data Source)	Data collection frequency	Baseline (2019)	Target (end 2021) (indicative)	Lead Agencies	Key Partners	2020	2021
<p>Strategy 5.2 Document and disseminate evidence and good practices on ending child marriage to inform programming and advocacy efforts.</p> <p>Key Interventions: 5.2.1 Share information and updates on programmes through End Child Marriage Campaign and MoGCSP Social media pages</p> <p>5.2.2 Prepare and disseminate periodic newsletters to key Child Marriage stakeholders on relevant evidence and adaptable best practices</p>	Number of public following for the MoGCSP End Child Marriage campaign Facebook Page	Records from DVS CM Office	Bi-Annually	29,100 Followers	TBC by DVS	DVS	Stakeholders network members	X	X
	Number of monthly newsletters produced and shared with stakeholders	Records from DVS	Quarterly	48 (4/month)	12 (1/month)	DVS	Stakeholders network members	X	X

	Indicators	MOV (Data Source)	Data collection frequency	Baseline (2019)	Target (end 2021) (indicative)	Lead Agencies	Key Partners	2020	2021
<p>5.2.3 Create information Hub for the general public and ECM Stakeholders on child marriage issues and publications, tools and resources available for informational / programming purposes</p> <p>Strategy 5.3 Conduct periodic research to better understand drivers and changing patterns/trends of child marriage and effective strategies to address them at scale.</p>	Existence of an online Hub depository	Records from DVS CM Office	Annually	N/A	Available online by end of December 2020	DVS	Stakeholders Network members	X	X
	Number of thematic studies on child marriage undertaken	Research reports from Government and Partners	Annually	At least 4 (MICS 2017-2018, UNICEF formative assessment of strategies to address Child Marriage, World Vision Study of CM in high prevalence areas, UNFPA Adolescent Girl SitAn)	At least 3 more studies/ reports/ learning briefs of nation-wide relevance	DVS	Stakeholders Network members, UNICEF, UNFPA	X	X

ANNEX 1: REPORTING TEMPLATE

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SECRETARIAT

Reporting template on Ending Child Marriage Activities in Ghana

1. Brief of Organization

a. NAME OF ORGANIZATION/INSTITUTION				
b. NAME OF REGION (S)				
c. DISTRICT (S) <i>if applicable</i>				
d. NUMBER OF SCHOOLS in WHICH ACTIVITIES TOOK PLACE				
e. NUMBER OF COMMUNITIESACTIVITIES TOOK PLACE				
f. PERIOD OF REPORTING (tick and specify)	YEAR	QUARTERLY	BI-ANNUALLY	ANNUALLY

2. Progress Report on Activity Implementation

OBJECTIVE(S)	STRATEGY-NUMBER	Key intervention/ activity	INDICATOR	TARGET by 2021 ¹	DISABILITY		STATUS/PROGRESS OF TARGET ACHIEVEMENT TO DATE
					YES	NO	

GENERAL REMARKS:

Reported By:

Received by:

Date:

Date:

¹ Audience reached e.g. traditional leaders, youth, etc.

ANNEX 2: THEORY OF CHANGE TO END CHILD MARRIAGE IN GHANA

Impact	Adolescent Girls in Ghana, especially the most marginalized, fully enjoy their childhood free from the risks of marriage, cohabitation and pregnancy; they experience healthier, safer and more empowered life transitions while in control of their own lives, including making choices and decisions about their education, sexuality, protection, relationship formation/marriage, and childbearing.				
National Goal	Ghana National Strategic Framework (2017-2026) Goal (SDG 5.3): A society without child marriage by 2030 SDG Indicator 5.3.1: Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in union before age 15 and before age 18				
Outcomes	Adolescent girls at risk of and affected by child marriage, cohabitation and motherhood have improved agency and are better able to express and exercise positive choices, and access services	Families and communities promote gender equitable norms, and support positive alternatives for girls	Relevant multi-sectoral systems deliver age appropriate/gender responsive, coordinated and cost-effective services to meet the needs of adolescent girls and their families	National laws, Policies and Operational Plans to protect and promote adolescent girls' rights are properly resourced and effectively coordinated and implemented at both national and decentralized (MMDAs) levels	Government of Ghana and partners support and promote the generation and use of robust data and evidence to inform programme design, track progress and document lessons
Strategies	Community engagements and reflections with identifiable groups to promote equitable gender norms and delay marriage		Empowering girls with information, skills, support networks and linkages to services		
	Enhancing the accessibility and quality (age appropriate/gender responsive) of social and justice services for girls and their families		Support economic empowerment / poverty alleviation programmes benefiting vulnerable adolescent girls and their families		
	Support the GoG in effective coordination, resource allocation and implementation of national laws, policies and plans related to ending child marriage at both national and decentralized (MMDAs) levels		Support generation and use of robust data/evidence of emerging trends, programmatic evaluations, documentation of successful interventions to inform programming, policy advocacy and scale-up		
Drivers and Causes	Gender Inequality disproportionately affecting girls and women. Low societal value attributed to adolescents, particularly girls	Adolescent pregnancy	Inadequate family support, parental neglect, lack of inter-generational dialogue		Limited economic support and opportunities for girls to cover for basic needs due to household poverty and/or neglect
	Limited availability/access and low-quality of services for girls leading to lack of viable alternatives to marriage and unions and affecting girls' wellbeing	Limited enforcement /ineffective implementation of legal and policy frameworks, including limited allocation of resources, for the protection and promotion of adolescents' rights			Social pressure/expectation for girls to marry and form a family leading to social stigma for non-conforming girls
Problem	Child Marriage, manifesting as both formal marriage and informal unions (cohabitation) still persists in Ghana, With 19% of girls married/in union by age 18 and 5% of girls married/ in union by age 15 (MICS 2018)				



**end
child
marriage**
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