



# **National Operational, Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (2025-2026)**

**Part of the Ghana National Strategic Framework to End Child Marriage 2017-2026**



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to End Child Marriage 2017-2026**

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## Introduction

The National Operational, Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (2025-2026) was developed to guide the Government of Ghana in the monitoring and tracking the progress of the implementation of the National Strategic Framework to End Child Marriage in Ghana 2017-2026. The Operational Plan has been updated based on previous Operational, Monitoring and Evaluation Plan from 2023 to 2024, and is in line with relevant national, regional and global policies, legal frameworks and action plans. The updating process of the Operational Plan was led by the Child Marriage Unit of the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection (MoGCSP) in consultation with other Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) of the Government of Ghana, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), development partners, private sector, academia, media and adolescents. UNFPA and UNICEF Ghana provided technical and financial support as part of the UNFPA-UNICEF Global Programme to End Child Marriage. The Global Programme is generously funded by the Governments of Canada, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, the United Kingdom, and Zonta International.

## 2025-2026 National Operational/M&E Plan on Ending Child Marriage

Goal/Objectives	Indicators	Means of Verification	Data Collection Frequency	Baseline (2024)	Source of Baseline	Target		Lead Agencies	Key Partners
						2025	2026		
<b>Goal</b> A society without child marriage by 2030	Percentage of women (20-24) who were married or in union before age 18	2022 GDHS/MICS/GMHS	5-yearly	16.1%	2022 GDHS/MICS/GMHS	15.5%	14.9%	GSS/NPC/MoGC-SP/GHS/DVS	All Key Partners listed in the NSF
	Percentage of women (20-24) who were married or in union before age 15	2022 GDHS/MICS/GMHS	5-yearly	3.3%	2022 GDHS/MICS/GMHS	3.1%	2.9%	GSS/NPC/MoGC-SP/GHS/DVS	All Key Partners listed in the NSF
<b>Objective 1</b> To empower girls and boys to be better able to prevent and respond to child marriage	Knowledge of modern contraceptive methods by currently married girls (15-19)	2022 GDHS/MICS/GMHS	5-yearly	95.5%	2022 GDHS/MICS/GMHS	95.6%	95.8%	GSS/NPC/MoGC-SP/GHS/DVS	All Key Partners listed in the NSF
	Percentage of girls who have knowledge of using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected	2022 GDHS/MICS/GMHS	5-yearly	76.6%	2022 GDHS/MICS/GMHS	78.2%	79.8%	GSS/NPC/MoGC-SP/GHS/DVS	All Key Partners listed in the NSF
	Proportion of adolescent girls (12-14) of lower-secondary school age that are out of school	World Bank	Annually	N/A	World Bank	4.0	3.8	MOE/GES	MoGCSP/DVS/NGOs/DCD/MMDAs/DSW/UNICEF/UNFPA/DPs/World Bank

Goal/Objectives	Indicators	Means of Verification	Data Collection Frequency	Baseline (2024)	Source of Baseline	Target		Lead Agencies	Key Partners
						2025	2026		
Strategy 1.1. Strengthen girls’ and boys’ capacities in life skills, including self-esteem and confidence									
<b>Key Interventions</b>  <b>1.1.1.</b> Strengthen the integration of life skills and Reproductive Health Education (RHE) into the education curriculum	Life skills and reproductive health education integrated into the revised education curriculum	GES education curriculum	Annually	Full elements of life skills and reproductive health education featured in the curriculum	GES education curriculum	75% coverage (Widespread utilisation of the curriculum but with gaps in rural and remote areas)	90% coverage (Near full national adoption including for marginalised groups)	NaCCA/MOE/GES	MoGCSP/ DVS/ NYA/Partners
<b>1.1.2.</b> Provide life skills and reproductive health education programmes, including for out-of-school children, adolescents and youth, that enhance their knowledge, skills, and awareness of their rights, and connect them to services	Number of adolescents who participated in life skills and reproductive health education interventions	Activity reports	Annually	21,958	Activity Reports	27,448 (Moderate increase due to renewed policy focus, expanded programmes, and awareness campaigns)	32,937 (Sustained growth with targeted interventions, digital learning tools, and community-based programmes)	MoGCSP/CSOs/ NGOs	NCCE/GES/GHS
Strategy 1.2. Support establishment and sustenance of adolescents’ groups, which offer safe spaces for girls and boys to talk about sensitive issues									
<b>Key Intervention</b>  <b>1.2.1.</b> Create and expand opportunities for the empowerment of adolescent girls and boys, especially for the most marginalised, through safe spaces	Number of safe spaces at schools/ health facilities adolescent corners/ communities	GHS/GES/ NGOs/Family Health Division annual reports	Annually	1,850	GHS/ Family Health Division annual reports	4,315	4,502	GHS/GES	GES/DSW/DCD/ MMDAs/ NYA/ UNICEF/UNFPA/ DPs



Goal/Objectives	Indicators	Means of Verification	Data Collection Frequency	Baseline (2024)	Source of Baseline	Target		Lead Agencies	Key Partners
						2025	2026		
Strategy 1.3. Review and strengthen existing formal/informal education programmes to ensure that married girls are properly targeted									
<b>Key Intervention</b>  <b>1.3.1.</b> Support adolescent girls to enroll and remain in formal and informal education, through the implementation of the guidelines for prevention of pregnancy among school girls and facilitation of re-entry into school after childbirth	Number of girls (10-19) enrolled in primary and Junior High School (JHS)	EMIS/GES/Girls Education Unit reports	Annually	N/A	EMIS/GES/ Girls Education Unit reports	Primary: 1,058  JHS: 3,311  Total = 4,369	Primary: 1,323  JHS: 4,139  Total = 5,462	GES/DVS	GHS/NGOs/ CSOs/ FBOs/ Traditional and Religious Leaders/UNICEF/ Education Sector/DPs/NVTI/ CNC
	Number of girls (10-19) enrolled in Senior High School (SHS)	EMIS/GES/Girls Education Unit reports	Annually	N/A	EMIS/GES/ Girls Education Unit reports	433	498	GES	GHS/NGOs/ CSOs/ FBOs/ Traditional and Religious Leaders/UNICEF/ Education Sector/DPs/NVTI/ CNC
	Proportion of girls who have completed pre-primary/primary/Junior High Secondary/Senior High School education	EMIS	Annually	N/A	EMIS	KG: 112.8%  PRI: 101.7%  JHS: 94.5%  SHS: 60.0%	KG: 112.8%  PRI: 102.0%  JHS: 95.5%  SHS: 65.5%	MOE/GES	MoGCSP/DVS/ NGOs/DCD/ MMDAs/DSW/ UNICEF/UNFPA/ DPs/World Bank

Goal/Objectives	Indicators	Means of Verification	Data Collection Frequency	Baseline (2024)	Source of Baseline	Target		Lead Agencies	Key Partners
						2025	2026		
<b>Objective 2</b>  To influence positive change in communities' beliefs, attitudes and social norms that drive child marriage	Proportion of people who believe all/most individuals in their communities are marrying children before 18	Partner reports (NORSAAC)	Annually	Parents: 27.3%  Adolescent Boys: 3.9%  Adolescent Girls: 28.6%  (Northern Region)	Partner reports (NORSAAC)	Parents: 27.3%  Adolescent Boys: 3.9%  Adolescent Girls: 28.6%  (Northern Region)	Parents: 27.3%  Adolescent Boys: 3.9%  Adolescent Girls: 28.6%  (Northern Region)	MoGCSP/CSOs/NGOs	UNFPA/UNICEF
	Proportion of household heads who believe marrying daughter/ female household members before age 18 is the best option	Partner reports (NORSAAC)	Annually	0% (Northern Region)	Partner reports (NORSAAC)	3.5% (Northern Region)	3.4% (Northern Region)	MoGCSP/CSOs/NGOs	UNFPA/UNICEF

Goal/Objectives	Indicators	Means of Verification	Data Collection Frequency	Baseline (2024)	Source of Baseline	Target		Lead Agencies	Key Partners
						2025	2026		
Strategy 2.1. Strengthen engagement and dialogue with families and communities on the impact and consequences of child marriage and viable positive alternatives									
<b>Key Interventions</b>  <b>2.1.1.</b> Engage families and communities in dialogue and consensus-building on alternatives to child marriage (including education), the rights of adolescent girls and gender equality (including through the scale-up of the use of Child Protection Community Facilitation Toolkits)	Number of individuals (boys, girls, women, and men) who participate in group education and dialogue sessions on consequences of and alternatives to child marriage, the rights of adolescent girls, and gender equality	Activity reports	Annually	967,569	Activity reports	1,064,325	1,276,155	MoGCSP/DCD/DSW/DoG/DoC	Key partners including NGOs/CBOs/FBOs/Traditional and Religious Leaders/ MMDAs/ UNICEF/UNFPA/DPs
<b>2.1.2.</b> Disseminate key messages and engage communities on child marriage, the rights of adolescent girls and gender equality through mass media (traditional and social media)	Number of individuals reached by mass media (traditional and social media) messaging on child marriage, the rights of adolescent girls and gender equality	Activity reports	Annually	3,680,062	Activity reports	3,864,065	4,250,472	MoGCSP/DVS/DCD/DSW/DoG/DoC/GHS/community centres	Partners Media Networks

Goal/Objectives	Indicators	Means of Verification	Data Collection Frequency	Baseline (2024)	Source of Baseline	Target		Lead Agencies	Key Partners
						2025	2026		
Strategy 2.2. Collaborate with traditional and religious leaders in efforts to end child marriage									
<b>Key Intervention</b>  <b>2.2.1.</b> Engage traditional and religious leaders with dialogues and consensus-building to end child marriage	Number of local actors (traditional and religious leaders) with meaningful participation in dialogues and consensus-building to end child marriage	Activity reports	Annually	5,158	Activity reports	6,050	6,958	MoGCSP/DVS/DoC/DoG/DSW/NCCE/MLGCRA/DCD/NGOs/CBOs/FBOs	Office of the Chief Imam/Christian Council/NGOs/FBOs/NCCE/Conference of the Catholic Bishops/Pentecostal/Charismatic Council/Evangelical Council
Strategy 2.3. Women-led and youth-led organisations are included and supported to mobilize the voices of the marginalized (particularly girls) to challenge harmful social norms, and promote gender equality									
<b>Key Interventions</b>  <b>2.3.1.</b> Support women-led and youth-led organisations to mobilize the voices of the marginalised (particularly girls), challenge harmful social norms, and promote gender equality	Number of women-led and youth-led, feminist organisations, networks and coalitions of CSOs mobilised by the Global Programme in support of challenging social norms, mitigating the pushback and setbacks and promoting gender equality through advocacy, community mobilization and capacity building efforts	Non-Profit Organization (NPO) Unit reports	Annually	99	Non-Profit Organization (NPO) Unit reports	102	107	MoGCSP/NPO Unit-DSW	UNFPA/UNICEF

Goal/Objectives	Indicators	Means of Verification	Data Collection Frequency	Baseline (2024)	Source of Baseline	Target		Lead Agencies	Key Partners
						2025	2026		
Strategy 2.4. Empower men and boys to be champions in promoting more equitable gender norms									
<b>Key Intervention</b>  <b>2.4.1.</b> Engage boys and men in programmes (including reproductive health education for boys) that promote healthy relationships and positive masculinities and gender equality	Number of boys and men actively participating in education/dialogues that address harmful masculinities and gender norms	Activity reports	Annually	Boys: 17,640  Men: 17,735	Activity reports	Boys: 23,959  Men: 23,031	Boys: 30,278  Men: 28,327	DoG/DoC/MoGC-SP/CSO	NGOs/UNFPA/UNICEF
<b>Objective 3</b>  To accelerate the access of adolescents, particularly girls, to quality education, reproductive health services and other opportunities	Proportion of girls and young women (15-19) who have their family planning need met with a modern contraceptive method	2022 GDHS/MICS/GMHS	5-yearly	63.3%	2022 GDHS/MICS/GMHS	80.1%	85.7%	GSS/NPC/MoGC-SP/GHS/DVS	All Key Partners listed in the NSF
	Girls’ transition rate from primary to lower-secondary school	EMIS/GES reports/activity reports	Annually	N/A	EMIS/GES reports/activity reports	100%	100%	GES/GSS	Partners/DPs

Goal/Objectives	Indicators	Means of Verification	Data Collection Frequency	Baseline (2024)	Source of Baseline	Target		Lead Agencies	Key Partners
						2025	2026		
Strategy 3.1. Increase access and retention of adolescents, particularly girls, to pre-tertiary education (primary, secondary and technically and vocational education)									
<b>Key Interventions</b>  <b>3.1.1.</b> Support primary/secondary/non-formal schools to provide quality gender-responsive education for adolescent girls, including Reproductive Health Education (RHE)	To which extent the national education sector plan/policies support gender-responsive teaching and learning	GES Guidance and Counseling/ Complementary Education Agency/ annual reports	Annually	Highly Supportive	GES Guidance and Counseling/ Complementary Education Agency/ annual reports	Highly Supportive (Maintain the high level of gender responsiveness while addressing gaps)	Highly Supportive with Enhanced Implementation (Ensure deeper integration and sustained improvements in gender-responsive education policies)	MoE/GES	Partners/DPs
<b>3.1.2.</b> Support the establishment/renovation of gender-sensitive sanitation and hygiene facilities and materials (including distribution of sanitary pads for girls) in schools	Proportion of schools with improved toilets with changing room for girls for menstrual hygiene purpose	EMIS/other activity reports	Annually	67.0	EMIS/other activity reports	76%	79%	MoE/GES/ MMDAs/MMDAs oversight committee	Education/WASH sectors’ partners/UNICEF

Goal/Objectives	Indicators	Means of Verification	Data Collection Frequency	Baseline (2024)	Source of Baseline	Target		Lead Agencies	Key Partners
						2025	2026		
Strategy 3.2. Increase access of girls and boys, including unmarried, married, divorced and widowed adolescent girls, pregnant girls and adolescent mothers to quality adolescent-friendly and gender-responsive health information and services, including Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health (ASRH) and family planning									
Key Intervention  3.2.1. Support health systems to implement guidelines, protocols and standards for adolescent-friendly and gender-responsive coordinated, quality services for adolescent girls and boys	Number of adolescent girls and boys who accessed adolescent sexual and reproductive health information and services	Family Health Division records/DHMS/ GHS annual reports	Annually	Girls: 558,883  Boys: 220,840	Family Health Division records/DHMS/ GHS annual reports	Girls: 614,771  Boys: 242,924	Girls: 707,986  Boys: 279,363	GHS	Partners/NGOs/ CSOs/UNICEF/ UNFPA
	Number of health facilities providing quality adolescent-responsive information and services	Family Health Division records/DHMS/ GHS annual reports	Annually	4,918	Family Health Division records/DHMS/ GHS annual reports	5,018	5,098	GHS	Partners/NGOs/ CSOs/UNICEF/ UNFPA
Strategy 3.3. Strengthen collaboration between education and health service providers on Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health (ASRH) issues to ensure effective provision of the necessary services in school settings									
Key Intervention  3.3.1. Strengthen periodic engagement and review sessions between education and health service providers at all levels	Number of joint GES/ GHS monitoring visits to schools and health facilities to assess the implementation of Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health (ASRH) policies/ strategies	GHS Family Health Division records	Quarterly	2	GHS Family Health Division records	2	2	GES/GHS	NPC/NYA/DVS/ DSW/DOVVSU/ RCC/MMDAs

Goal/Objectives	Indicators	Means of Verification	Data Collection Frequency	Baseline (2024)	Source of Baseline	Target		Lead Agencies	Key Partners
						2025	2026		
Strategy 3.4. Increased capacity of relevant sectoral systems (Gender-based Violence (GBV), child protection and justice) to deliver coordinated, quality programmes and services that are responsive to the needs of adolescent girls and their families									
<b>Key Interventions</b>  <b>3.4.1.</b> Strengthen service delivery mechanisms to deliver coordinated, quality, and integrated services, including GBV and child protection case management	Number of service delivery points providing quality adolescent-re-sponsive services (GBV/ child protection case management)	GHS/Ghana Police Service/ CHRAJ/SWIMS/ ISS DSWCD – MLGCRA reports	Annually	N/A	SWIMS/ISS DSWCD – ML- GCRA/OHLGS reports	3,769	4,523	MoGCSP	DOVVSU/Judicial Service/CHRAJ/ NCCE/GHS/ GES/DPs/NGOs/ CBOs/FBOs
	Number of social service providers trained on the Inter-sectoral Standard Operating Procedures (ISSOPs), including GBV and child protection case management	SWIMS/ISS DSWCD – MLG- CRA reports	Annually	Men: 820  Women: 670  Total = 1,490	SWIMS/ISS DSWCD – ML- GCRA/OHLGS reports	Men: 886  Women: 724  Total = 1,610	Men: 957  Women: 782  Total = 1,739	MoGCSP	DOVVSU/Judicial Service/CHRAJ/ NCCE/GHS/ GES/DPs/NGOs/ CBOs/FBOs
	Number of girls and boys who accessed quality adolescent-responsive services (GBV/child protection case manage- ment)	DOVVSU/DVS/ SWIMS/ISS DSWCD – MLG- CRA reports	Annually	Girls: 844  Boys: 519	SWIMS/ISS DSWCD – ML- GCRA/OHLGS reports	Girls: 928  Boys: 571	Girls: 1,067  Boys: 657	SWIMS/ISS DSWCD – MLG- CRA/OHLGS	DOVVSU/Judicial Service/CHRAJ/ NCCE/GHS/ GES/DPs/NGOs/ CBOs/ FBOs
	Number of child mar- riage cases recorded by agencies with protec- tion case management mandates	DOVVSU/DVS/ SWIMS/ISS DSWCD – MLG- CRA reports	Annually	Girls: 246  Boys: 23  Total = 269	SWIMS/ISS DSWCD – ML- GCRA/OHLGS reports	Girls: 295  Boys: 28  Total = 323	Girls: 339  Boys: 32  Total = 371	SWIMS/ISS DSWCD – MLG- CRA/OHLGS	DOVVSU/Judicial Service/CHRAJ/ NCCE/GHS/ GES/DPs/NGOs/ CBOs/ FBOs



Goal/Objectives	Indicators	Means of Verification	Data Collection Frequency	Baseline (2024)	Source of Baseline	Target		Lead Agencies	Key Partners
						2025	2026		
	Number of SGBV cases involving girls and boys recorded by agencies with protection mandates	DOVVSU/ SWIMS/ISS DSWCD – MLG-CRA reports	Annually	Boys: 2,898 Girls: 3,702 Total = 6,600	SWIMS/ISS DSWCD – ML-GCRA/OHLGS reports	Boys: 3,043 Girls: 3,887 Total = 6,930	Boys: 3,195 Girls: 4,081 Total = 7,276	SWIMS/ISS DSWCD – MLG-CRA/OHLGS	DOVVSU/Judicial Service/CHRAJ/ NCCE/GHS/ GES/DPs/NGOs/ CBOs/ FBOs
	Number of SGBV cases involving girls and boys addressed by agencies with protection mandates	DOVVSU/ SWIMS/ISS DSWCD – MLG-CRA reports	Annually	N/A	SWIMS/ISS DSWCD – ML-GCRA/OHLGS reports	Girls: 1,333 Boys: 857 Total = 2,190	Girls: 1,673 Boys: 1,075 Total = 2,748	SWIMS/ISS DSWCD – MLG-CRA/OHLGS	DOVVSU/Judicial Service/CHRAJ/ NCCE/GHS/ GES/DPs/NGOs/ CBOs/ FBOs
<b>3.4.2.</b> Strengthen the capacity of law enforcement officers to investigate and prosecute child marriage and Sexual and Gender-based Violence (SGBV) cases in a child-friendly and adolescent-responsive manner	Number of police personnel and prosecutors trained on child marriage policies as part of broader SGBV issues	Ghana Police Service report/ DOVVSU records/CHRAJ	Annually	Men: 244 Women: 163 Total = 407	Ghana Police Service report/ DOVVSU records	Men: 268 Women: 179 Total = 447	Men: 306 Women: 206 Total = 512	DOVVSU	Ghana Police Service
	Number of child marriage cases reported to the Ghana Police Service	DOVVSU/DVS/ CHRAJ	Annually	N/A	DOVVSU	10	10	DOVVSU	MoGCSP/DPs/ UNICEF/UNFPA/ CHRAJ/NCCE/ DSW/DCD/NGOs /CBOs/FBOs/ GES/GHS/Traditional Leaders/ Partners

Goal/Objectives	Indicators	Means of Verification	Data Collection Frequency	Baseline (2024)	Source of Baseline	Target		Lead Agencies	Key Partners
						2025	2026		
<b>3.4.3.</b> Increase access to child-friendly and gender-responsive justice services for those who experienced child marriage and SGBV	Number of Child-Friendly Gender Based Violence (CF-GBV) courts in the country	Judicial Service of Ghana records/social enquiry report	Annually	20 (including 2 Juvenile Courts)	Judicial Service of Ghana records/ social enquiry report	20 (including 2 Juvenile Courts)	20 (including 2 Juvenile Courts)	Judicial Service of Ghana records/ social enquiry report	Judicial Service of Ghana records/ social enquiry report
	Number of child marriage cases pursued in Child-Friendly GBV Courts	Judicial Service of Ghana records/social enquiry report	Annually	N/A	Judicial Service of Ghana records/ social enquiry report	2	2	Judicial Service of Ghana	Ministry of Justice Attorney General Office/Judiciary Development Partners (e.g. DANIDA, UNICEF)/ Police Prosecutors
<b>Strategy 3.5. Increase capacity of national and sub-national social protection, poverty reduction, and economic empowerment programmes and services to respond to the needs of the poorest adolescent girls and their families</b>									
<b>Key Intervention</b>  <b>3.5.1.</b> Support the implementation of social protection, poverty reduction, and economic empowerment programmes and services that are adolescent-friendly, gender-responsive and reaching the poorest adolescent girls and their families	Number of girls (12-17) benefiting from LEAP Programme	MoGCSP - Social Protection Directorate	Annually	122,326	MoGCSP - Social Protection Directorate	128,442	134,864	MoGCSP - Social Protection Directorate	Partners/DPs
	Number of children under 18 years linked to NHIS	NHIA/ MoGCSP - Social Protection Directorate	Annually	9,708,183	NHIA/ MoGCSP - Social Protection Directorate	9,902,347	10,199,417	NHIA/GSS	Partners/DPs

Goal/Objectives	Indicators	Means of Verification	Data Collection Frequency	Baseline (2024)	Source of Baseline	Target		Lead Agencies	Key Partners
						2025	2026		
Strategy 3.6. Strengthen the Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) system for the registration of children at birth, marriages, and divorces									
<b>Key intervention</b>  <b>3.6.1.</b> Develop interoperability between health and birth registration systems	Percentage of births of children (0-1) registered	Birth and Death Registry records	Annually	24.8%	Birth and Death Registry records	28.5%	32.0%	Birth and Death Registry	GHS/GES/NGOs/FBOs/DPs/WB/UNICEF/NIA
<b>Objective 4</b>  To Facilitate coordination, implementation and enforcement of national laws, policy and strategic frameworks related to ending child marriage	Maturity index (measured by the strength of child protection systems on six dimensions (governance and coordination; policy and legislation; engagement and participation; financing and HR; access to services; and data collection and M&E))	UNICEF Maturity Index	Annually	3.03	UNICEF Maturity Index	3.03	3.05	UNICEF	UNFPA/Partners

Goal/Objectives	Indicators	Means of Verification	Data Collection Frequency	Baseline (2024)	Source of Baseline	Target		Lead Agencies	Key Partners
						2025	2026		
Strategy 4.1. Ensure that national laws and policies are in line with international human rights standards, aimed at preventing child marriage, protecting those at risk and addressing the needs of those affected									
<b>Key Intervention</b>  <b>4.1.1.</b> Strengthen the capacity and provide technical support to the government to update/amend laws and policies in line with international human rights standards aimed at preventing child marriage, protecting those at risk and addressing the needs of those affected	Number of policies or legal instruments addressing child marriage drafted, proposed, or adopted at national and sub-national level	MoGCSP activity reports	Annually	5 (Children’s Act 560,Domestic Violence Act, Constitution of the Republic of Ghana 1992, Criminal Offences Act,29, 1960, Marriage Act, Child and Family Welfare Policy and Gender, Policy, National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (2022-2025))	MoGCSP activity reports	1	1	MoGCSP/DVS/DoC/NDPC	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

Goal/Objectives	Indicators	Means of Verification	Data Collection Frequency	Baseline (2024)	Source of Baseline	Target		Lead Agencies	Key Partners
						2025	2026		
Strategy 4.2. Institutionalise and ensure resources for a coordinating body for ending child marriage within the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection									
<b>Key Intervention</b> <b>4.2.1.</b> Advocate for allocation of resources including common fund for the coordinating function for ending child marriage by the Domestic Violence Secretariat within the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection	Percentage of Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection budget allocation for Domestic Violence Secretariat for coordination of ending child marriage	MOF/MoGCSP	Annually	3.0%	MOF/MoGC-SP	3.0%	3.0%	MoGCSP/DVS	MOF/Parliamentary Select Committee on Gender and Children & Population and Development/DPs
Strategy 4.3. Ensure effective collaboration and coordination between different actors in the implementation of National Strategic Framework on Ending Child Marriage									
<b>Key Interventions</b> <b>4.3.1.</b> Hold mid-year and end of year review meetings of the National Stakeholder’s Forum to End Child Marriage	Number of stakeholder meetings to review the progress of implementation of the Ending Child Marriage Operational and M&E Plan	MoGCSP minutes/ reports of stakeholders meetings	Bi-Annual	2	MoGCSP minutes/ reports of stakeholders meetings	2	2	DVS	GoG/Child Marriage Network/ DPs/ INGOs/ CBOs/FBOs/ OHLGS/MMDAs
<b>4.3.2.</b> Strengthen private sector participation and support for child marriage interventions	Number of private sector institutions engaged in sessions for the National Coordination Function for Ending Child Marriage	Activity reports	Annually	0	Activity reports	2	2	DVS	Private sector/ development partners

Goal/Objectives	Indicators	Means of Verification	Data Collection Frequency	Baseline (2024)	Source of Baseline	Target		Lead Agencies	Key Partners
						2025	2026		
<b>Objective 5</b>  To increase the data and evidence available on ending child marriage to inform policy and programming									
<b>Strategy 5.1. Improve monitoring and reporting to track the progress against milestones and targets set in the Ending Child Marriage Operational M&amp;E Plan</b>									
<b>Key Intervention</b>  <b>5.1.1.</b> Develop a dashboard to track the progress of the implementation of the Ending Child Marriage Operational M&E Plan; integrate into the existing Ending Child Marriage Information Portal	Dashboard integrated into the Ending Child Marriage information portal to track the progress of the implementation of the Ending Child Marriage Operational M&E Plan	Activity reports	Annually	No Dashboard in place	Activity reports	No Dashboard in place	Dashboard developed	MoGCSP	Partners

Goal/Objectives	Indicators	Means of Verification	Data Collection Frequency	Baseline (2024)	Source of Baseline	Target		Lead Agencies	Key Partners
						2025	2026		
Strategy 5.2. Document and disseminate good practices on ending child marriage to inform programming and advocacy efforts									
<b>Key intervention</b>  <b>5.2.1.</b> Raise awareness and promote the use of the Ending Child Marriage Information Portal among stakeholders to document and disseminate evidence and good practices on ending child marriage to inform programming and advocacy efforts	Number of sensitisation sessions for stakeholders on the use of the Ending Child Marriage Information Portal	DVS activity reports	Quarterly	1	DVS activity reports	3	3	MoGCSP/DVS	UNFPA/UNICEF
	Number of advocacy materials (newsletter, policy brief, reports, etc.) on good practices produced by stakeholders on ending child marriage to inform programming and advocacy efforts	DVS activity reports	Annually	1	DVS activity reports	2	2	MoGCSP/DVS	Partners/NGOs/CSOs/UNFPA/UNICEF
Strategy 5.3. Conduct periodic research to better understand drivers and changing patterns of child marriage and effective strategies to address them									
<b>Key Intervention</b>  <b>5.3.1.</b> Strengthen national capacity to generate and use quality data and evidence on what works to end child marriage and support married girls	Number of generated evidence (publication, study reports) and knowledge that focus on what works to end child marriage	DVS activity reports	Annually	3	DVS activity reports	2	2	MoGCSP/DVS	GSS



# ANNEXES



# 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) IF APPLICABLE				
D.	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS IN WHICH ACTIVITIES TOOK PLACE				
E.	NUMBER OF COMMUNITIES ACTIVITIES TOOK PLACE				
F.	PERIOD OF REPORTING (TICK AND SPECIFY)	YEAR	QUARTERLY	BI-ANNUALLY	ANNUALLY

#### 2. PROGRESS REPORT ON ACTIVITY IMPLEMENTATION

OBJECTIVE (S)	STRATEGY	KEY INTERVENTION/ ACTIVITY	INDICATOR	ACHIEVEMENT (Disaggregated by gender if numbers)	TARGET BY 2026 (disaggregated by gender if numbers)	TARGET BY 2021	TARGET BY 2022	TARGET BY 2023	DISABILITY	
									YES	NO

GENERAL REMARKS: .....

REPORTED BY: .....

RECEIVED BY: .....

DATE: .....

DATE: .....

.....

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)				





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child  
marriage  
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