

**MINISTRY OF GENDER, CHILDREN
AND SOCIAL PROTECTION**



**SECOND PHASE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR
THE NATIONAL SOCIAL PROTECTION POLICY
(Years 2023 to 2033)**

DECEMBER, 2023

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

Entity

AGI	Association of Ghana Industries
ASSI	Association of Small-Scale Industries
CAGD	Controller and Accountant General's Department
CHRAJ	Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice
COTVET	Commission for Technical and Vocational Education and Training
CPSEDP	Coordinated Programmes of Social and Economic Development Policies
CROs	Child Rights Organisations
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
CSPASP	Civil Society Partnership for Accountability in Social Protection
CSPS	Centre for Social Policy Studies
DCD	Department for Community Development
DoC	Department of Children
DoG	Department of Gender
DOVVSU	Domestic Violence and Victims Support Unit
DPs	Development Partners
DSW	Department of Social Welfare
DSWCD	Department of Social Welfare and Community Development
FBOs	Faith-Based Organizations
GEA	Ghana Employers Association
GES	Ghana Education Service
GFD	Ghana Federation of Disability Organizations
GHS	Ghana Health Service
GMA	Ghana Medical Association
GNAD	Ghana National Association of the Deaf
GNHR	Ghana National Household Registry
GSFP	Ghana School Feeding Programme
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service

GUTA	Ghana Union of Traders Associations
IMCCoD	Inter-Ministerial Coordinating Committee on Decentralization
ISD	Information Services Department
ISS	Integrated Social Services
LAC	Legal Aid Commission
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty
LIPW	Labour Intensive Public Works
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MASLOC	Microfinance and Small Loans Centre
MIC	Middle Income Country
MLGDRD	Ministry of Local Government, Decentralisation and Rural Development
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MoC	Ministry of Communications
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MoGCSP	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoI	Ministry of Information
MoJAGD	Ministry of Justice and Attorney-General's Department
MoTI	Ministry of Trade and Industries
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
MSWR	Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resource
MWH	Ministry of Works and Housing
NADMO	National Disaster Management Organizations
NAFCO	National Food Buffer Stock Company
NCCE	National Commission for Civic Education
NCDP	National Council for Persons with Disability
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations

NHIA	National Health Insurance Authority
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
NIC	National Insurance Commission
NLC	National Labour Commission
NMTDP	National Medium Term Development Plan
NPRA	National Pensions Regulatory Authority
NSPP	National Social Protection Policy
OHLGS	Office of the Head of Local Government Service
OLG	Organized Labour Groups
OoP	Office of the President
PPMED	Policy, Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Directorate
RCC	Regional Coordinating Council
RSIM	Research, Statistics and Information Management
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SSNIT	Social Security and National Insurance Trust
SP	Social Protection
SPD	Social Protection Directorate
SPIP	Second Phase Implementation Plan
SPISTC	Social Protection Inter Sectoral Technical Committee
SPSWG	Social Protection Sector Working Group
SWCES	Single Window Citizen Engagement Service
TAs	Traditional Authorities
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UNIWA	Union of Informal Workers Associations
WROs	Women's Right Organizations
YEA	Youth Employment Agency

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The National Social Protection Policy (NSPP) launched in 2016 defines social protection and the social protection floor in the Ghanaian development context. The policy has three (3) main objectives and sets the strategic imperatives that would guide the pursuit of the objectives. These imperatives are derived from the policy vision and guiding principle. It provides the institutional coordination framework and proposes mechanisms to ensure accountability. The guiding principle is that “every Ghanaian matters”, as provided for in the Directive Principles of State Policy of the Fourth Republican Constitution.

Five (5) flagship programmes constituted the Social Protection Basket, which was the starting point of policy implementation. These were the (a) Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) as an initiative for social assistance and a cash transfer facility; (b) Labour Intensive Public Works (LIPW) for employment creation for the productive poor; (c) Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP) to address nutrition, education support, employment creation, income replacement and supplementary support issues; (d) National Health Insurance (NHI) Exemptions to enhance financial access to health care for the poor; and (e) Basic Education Capitation Grants to promote equitable access to basic education.

Policy implementation was aligned with national action on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The first phase of implementation consisted of a two-year transition plan (2016-2017) and a three-year short-term implementation plan for 2018 to 2021. The first phase focused on providing basic, integrated services through programmes and enhancing social security, welfare and demand for social protection. The remaining ten (10) years would be executed in a second phase, covering the medium and long-terms.

Although the policy proposed a review of the first phase after the third year to inform planning for the next stage of implementation, the process was slowed down by the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020; thereby, extending the short-term implementation period by one year. The first-phase review was thus undertaken in 2022, with insights and lessons from the review providing a basis for the development of a second-phase implementation plan for the remaining ten (10) years.

Findings from the Review

The review was undertaken through a multi-pronged approach including documentary review, stakeholder engagements, expert interviews, analyses and validation activities. Findings included:

- About half of the 210 activities identified for the first phase plan had been satisfactorily initiated.
- Synergies had been built between LEAP, LIPW and NHIS; however, further efforts are required to link them with other SP initiatives and social services to have holistic, positive impacts on vulnerable families.
- Information-sharing about the plan and its implementation had been inadequate; and communication and dissemination between the public and non-state sectors needed to be strengthened.
- Some agencies/organizations were not aware of their roles in the implementation plan; or expected that MoGCSP would initiate or implement the indicated policy actions.

- Social protection-related initiatives by several MDAs, other public institutions, CSOs and the private sector were also not captured in the annual reports.
- Some activities required longer-term action than had been envisaged because of their complexity.
- Operational concerns included adequate and timely financing; mainstreaming gender, disability and inclusion in social protection; and harmonizing case management and grievance-handling systems.
- Coordination challenges at the sub-national level related to inadequacy of institutional systems and capacities, resource availability, communication arrangements, clarity in sectoral responsibilities and local-level partnerships with non-state actors.

Other findings related to the contextual changes since the NSPP had been introduced in 2016: the development of two (2) National Medium-Term Development Plans (NMTDPs) and Coordinated Programmes of Social and Economic Development Policies (CPSEDP); national aspirations towards a “Ghana beyond Aid” agenda reducing dependence on international aid; the COVID-19 pandemic, the post-COVID environment, disasters and other emergencies; and the macroeconomic limitations that limited programme delivery and institutional strengthening. Over the period, new national policies were developed including the youth, decentralization, local economic development and urban policies. Several gender policies were being reviewed at the end of 2022, including the National Gender Policy and the gender policies for the education and health sectors. A social protection strategy aligned with the National Security Strategy had been developed.

The Second Phase Implementation Plan (SPIP)

Despite these challenges and new realities, stakeholders recommended the continuation of about 40% of the activities in the second phase or the medium to longer term. Since the implementation of the NSPP is intended to contribute to realizing national commitments to human development, it is important for it to be aligned with national medium-term planning processes and frameworks overseen by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC). In order not to confuse the terminology, **this implementation plan is referred to as “The Second Phase Implementation Plan (SPIP) of the NSPP** (rather than the medium- and long-terms indicated in the original policy).

The SPIP is presented in a matrix form, consisting of strategic actions, accompanying indicators, timelines and sub-phases (2023-2025; 2026-2029; and 2030-2033), responsible institutions (lead and collaborators) and the outcomes/outputs. In total, there are one hundred and sixty-two (162) strategic actions clustered into seventeen (17) action thrusts. These strategic actions and corresponding activities are estimated to cost GHS 13,405,000 over the ten-year implementation period.

Ninety (90) organizations and groups of stakeholders will be involved in the plan’s implementation. In recognition of the coordination mandate for social protection of MoGCSP, the Ministry has been identified as the lead agency for most strategic actions. However, in areas requiring specialized capacity, a co-lead entity has been identified. Collaborating partners will make requisite contributions to achieving the desired results. The SPIP also outlines steps to facilitate collaboration and identifies the roles, entry points and coordination between collaborating entities.

1. CONTEXT OF THE SECOND PHASE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR THE NSPP (2023-2033)

1.1 Background

The National Social Protection Policy (NSPP), which was launched in 2016, defines social protection and the social protection floor in the Ghanaian development context. The policy has three (3) main objectives and sets the strategic imperatives that would guide the pursuit of the objectives. These imperatives are derived from the policy vision and guiding principle. It provides the institutional coordination framework and proposes mechanisms to ensure accountability. The guiding principle is that “every Ghanaian matters”, as provided for in the Directive Principles of State Policy of the Fourth Republican Constitution.

The Social Protection Floor (SPF), as defined in the NSPP, consists of promoting universal basic essential health care; operationalizing maternal protection and free maternal healthcare policy provisions; and working towards minimum income security for children, working-age persons and older persons. Over a fifteen (15) year period, the following policy objectives would be pursued:

- Poverty would have been reduced by half through increased and improved effective and efficient social assistance for poor and vulnerable Ghanaians;
- Employment opportunities would have been considerably enhanced through the promotion of productive inclusion and decent work; and
- Social security and social insurance would have been increased and improved for all Ghanaians.

Policy implementation was aligned with national action on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The first phase of implementation consisted of a two-year transition plan (2016-2017) and a three-year short-term implementation plan for 2018 to 2021. The first phase focused on providing basic, integrated services through programmes and enhancing social security, welfare and demand for social protection. The remaining ten (10) years would be executed in a second phase, covering the medium and long-terms. This document is the implementation plan for the second phase.

Five (5) flagship programmes constituted the Social Protection Basket, which was the starting point of policy implementation. These were the (a) Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) as an initiative for social assistance and a cash transfer facility; (b) Labour Intensive Public Works (LIPW) for employment creation for the productive poor; (c) Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP) to address nutrition, education support, employment creation, income replacement and supplementary support issues; (d) National Health Insurance (NHI) Exemptions to enhance financial access to health care for the poor; and (e) Basic Education Capitation Grants to promote equitable access to basic education.

The policy proposed a review of the first phase after the third year to inform planning for the next stage of implementation. However, the process was slowed down by the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020; thereby, extending the short-term implementation period by one year. Therefore, a review of the first phase was undertaken in 2022. Insights and lessons from the review provided a basis for developing a second-phase implementation plan for the remaining ten (10) years.

1.2 Insights from the First Phase Review (2018-2022)

The review of the first phase was undertaken in 2022 through a multi-pronged approach including documentary review, stakeholder engagements, expert interviews, analyses and validation activities. The process revealed that about half of the 210 activities identified for the first phase plan had been satisfactorily initiated. Synergies had been built between LEAP, LIPW and NHIS. However, further efforts are required to link them with other SP initiatives and social services to have holistic, positive impacts on vulnerable families. Stakeholders recommended the continuation of about 40% of the activities in the second phase or the medium to longer term.

The review indicated that information-sharing about the plan and its implementation had been inadequate; and communication and dissemination between the public and non-state sectors needed to be strengthened. Some of the low performance scores resulted from some agencies/organizations not being aware of their roles in the implementation plan; or expecting that MoGCSP would initiate or implement the indicated policy actions. Social protection-related initiatives by several MDAs, other public institutions, CSOs and the private sector were also not captured in the annual reports.

During the first phase, economic, social, political and natural events had various implications for the uptake and completion of some activities. National resource constraints, new social priorities and target groups as well as emergencies from human and natural causes also slowed down work on some aspects of the plan. These factors encouraged further reflection on vulnerability and therefore, social protection requirements in Ghana. Again, events like the COVID-19 pandemic required the SP sector stakeholders to re-think methods of engagement and support for the vulnerable. Some activities required longer-term action than had been envisaged because of their complexity. Imperatives such as the re-assessment of LEAP households and completion of the Ghana National Household Registry (GNHR) were not accomplished during the first phase.

Other areas that emerged for urgent action were employment-related, including attention to decent work and unemployment assistance, particularly for young people. Social protection had to be promoted as a right in order to reduce political influencing, improve accountability and be located on the national security agenda as a priority. Operational concerns included adequate and timely financing; mainstreaming gender, disability and inclusion in social protection; and harmonizing case management and grievance-handling systems. Various welfare-related issues also required attention including providing foster care and residential homes, psychosocial support and strengthening collaboration between social protection, health and disaster management.

Coordination at the sub-national level (particularly district level) had remained a challenge. Some of the handicaps related to the inadequacy of institutional systems and capacities, resource availability, communication arrangements, clarity in sectoral responsibilities and local-level partnerships with non-state actors. Communication and feedback systems between the sub-national and national levels need to be strengthened. Feedback on the implications of local contextual influences on vulnerability and social protection had to be conveyed to the regional and national levels in order to develop more responsive support for district and community level action.

Finally, there have been contextual changes since the formulation of the NSPP. Two (2) National Medium-Term Development Plans (NMTDPs) and Coordinated Programmes of Social and Economic Development Policies (CPSEDP) were developed after 2016. Ghana's international aspirations had gone beyond Middle-Income Country (MIC) status to promoting a "Ghana Beyond Aid" philosophy, reducing dependence on international aid. The COVID-19 pandemic, the post-COVID environment, disasters and other emergencies have provided new operational lessons and reinforced local-level priorities. Macro-economic challenges and limitations in the fiscal space had hampered programme delivery as well as institutional strengthening. On the other hand, reforms in the Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) system, availability of relevant national statistics (the 2021 population census and the MICs data) and survey data and the innovative integrated social service (ISS) system provided more accurate guidance for the way forward for programme development.

Over the period, new national policies had been developed including the youth, decentralization, local economic development and urban policies. Several gender policies were being reviewed at the end of 2022, including the National Gender Policy and the gender policies for the education and health sectors. A social protection strategy aligned with the National Security Strategy had been developed. In view of this, policy coherence in implementation was essential, particularly in relation to children, gender, young people and disability issues. These issues were to be taken into account in the Second Phase Implementation Plan (SPIP) for the NSPP.

1.3 Provisions in the NSPP for Years 4 to 15 of Implementation (Second Phase)

The NSPP made proposals for the medium-term to long-term that would occur between years 4 to 15 of implementation. These proposals focused on preventive, promotive and transformative actions including prioritizing food and nutrition security; strengthening maternal protection; building disaster-preparedness as well as emergency and shock-responsiveness capacity; and promoting efficiency and innovation in the ongoing, SP Basket-related initiatives. The last aspect envisaged scaling-up the flagship programmes and expediting productive inclusion for young people to move them from at-risk situations into sustained employment. Work would continue on consolidating the social protection floor and pursuing social insurance for the under-served publics.

The operational requirements for this phase include securing and sustaining funding, enhancing public ownership and information-dissemination and knowledge management. Capacity development for innovative service delivery, holistic monitoring and evaluation, improved targeting efficiency and stronger feedback mechanisms would also be worked on. Integrating private sector efforts and encouraging cooperative approaches would be fostered. The expenditure plans in the national budgetary framework would be reviewed and updated.

Reviewing and learning from the LEAP programme would provide direction in terms of expanding the eligibility criteria, linking beneficiaries to GNHR data and connecting cash assistance to other social protection services. The case management system would be re-tooled and electronic payments scaled up. The institutional arrangements would also be improved to become more efficient. Vulnerable groups would be linked more intentionally to complementary social services and initiatives to build their assets and capabilities. Civil society SP services involvement would be further encouraged to integrate non-state support with public SP interventions. Civil society

contributions would be reported on more holistically and captured in the national SP reports. All of these remain important and have been incorporated into the Second Phase Implementation Plan.

Since the implementation of the NSPP is intended to contribute to realizing national commitments to human development, it is important for it to be aligned with national medium-term planning processes and frameworks overseen by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC). In order not to confuse the terminology, **this implementation plan is referred to as “The Second Phase Implementation Plan (SPIP) of the NSPP** (rather than the medium- and long-terms indicated in the original policy).

1.4 Donor Partner Support

Development Partners (DPs) have, over several years supported the Government’s efforts in enhancing the delivery of social protection services to the poor, extremely poor, vulnerable, and excluded. Social Protection in Ghana has therefore seen major innovations, improvement, and coverage because of this support from the DPs. They have proved very instrumental, and continuously influenced and shaped Ghana’s social protection landscape, from designing and implementing several social protection and pro-poor strategies and projects to developing a National Social Protection Policy and even advocating for the enactment of a Law for social protection.

Ghana’s National Social Protection Policy acknowledges the critical roles DPs can play in the delivery of a sustainable and inclusive social protection system, which includes influencing and supporting policy formulation, provision of technical support as well as financing policy priorities, promoting learning of best practices and facilitating knowledge sharing among others. For instance, the World Bank has through projects like the Ghana Social Opportunities Project (GSOP) and the Ghana Productive Safety Nets Project (GPSNP and GPSNP 2) strengthened and enhanced systems for effective and efficient coordination of social protection. These projects have resulted in improvements in targeting, case management, payment as well as monitoring and evaluation systems. Also, these supports have helped expand and improve the delivery of Ghana’s flagship SP programmes such as the LEAP, LIPW and Ghana School Feeding Programme (through the additional financing arrangement for the GPSNP 2).

Social protection systems in Ghana have also been influenced, shaped, and improved with consistent support and commitments from the United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF), Foreign Commonwealth Development Office (FCDO), World Food Programme as well and the European Union. This support manifests in research, advocacy, financial and technical backstopping, and has seen improvements in the delivery of overall social protection in Ghana, which has impacted the LEAP programme, and GSFP among others.

The support and commitment from the development partners to social protection in Ghana cannot be overemphasized; the partnership between the government and development partners is very formidable and must be sustained toward the realization of Ghana’s social protection and poverty reduction agenda. The second phase of implementation of Ghana’s Social Protection Policy should see more of a well-coordinated development partner front to reduce or avoid duplication and enhance synergies.

2 PROPOSALS FOR THE SECOND-PHASE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (2023-2033)

The Second Phase Implementation Plan (SPIP) covers the remaining ten (10) years of the NSPP and will be implemented between 2023 and 2033. The activities outlined in SPIP are presented in three (3) categories as follows:

- (i) Category One: Strategic actions linked to the main policy objectives;
- (ii) Category Two: Strategic actions for operational and systems strengthening; and
- (iii) Category Three: Strategic actions to close gaps and consolidate the social protection floor.

The plan is presented in a matrix form, consisting of strategic actions, accompanying indicators, timelines and sub-phases (2023-2025; 2026-2029; and 2030-2033), responsible institutions (lead and collaborators) and the outcomes/outputs. In total, there are one hundred and sixty-two (162) strategic actions clustered into seventeen (17) action thrusts as indicated below. Ninety (90) organizations/types of institutions have been identified for lead and collaborating roles.

These strategic actions and their corresponding activities are estimated to cost a total of GHS 13,405,000 over the ten-year implementation period.

2.1 Category One: Actions linked to the Main Policy Objectives

Policy Area	Action Thrust	No. of Strategic Actions
Policy Objective One	Reduce extreme poverty through the provision of effective and efficient social assistance	11
Policy Objective Two	Enhance employment opportunities for vulnerable families and communities through productive inclusion and decent work	10
Policy Objective Three	Increase access to social security and social insurance for poor and vulnerable groups	6
Cross-Cutting Objective	Link emergency and complementary assistance, security and social protection	15
Total Actions for Category One		42

2.2 Category Two: Operational and Systems Strengthening Actions

Operational Objectives	Action Thrust	No. of Strategic Actions
Operational Objective One	Strengthen coordination, coherence and complementarity in social protection delivery	12
Operational Objective Two	Improve targeting efficiency and increase access for excluded persons	8
Operational Objective Three	Achieve adequate and reliable funding through the national budgetary framework and complementary sources	6
Operational Objective Four	Enhance rights-based approaches to social protection	11
Operational Objective Five	Institutionalize robust and holistic monitoring and evaluation systems linked to desired outcomes and impacts	12
Operational Objective Six	Provide requisite capacity for delivery of social protection at all levels of administration	8
Operational Objective Seven	Mainstream gender, disability and inclusiveness issues in social protection	9
Operational Objective Eight	Strengthen social welfare, community facilitation, referrals and psychosocial support	9
Total Actions for Category Two		75

2.3 Category Three: Closing the Gaps and Consolidating the Social Protection Floor

Policy Area	Action Thrust	No. of Strategic Actions
SP Floor Gap One	Promote universal basic essential health care	11
SP Floor Gap Two	Operationalize maternal protection convention/free maternal healthcare	10
SP Floor Gap Three	Minimum Income Security for Children	8
SP Floor Gap Four	Minimum Income Security for Working Age	10
SP Floor Gap Five	Minimum Income Security for Older Persons	6
Total Actions for Part Three		45

3 IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTIONS FOR SECOND-PHASE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

3.1 Introduction

Effective implementation of the Second Phase of the NSPP relies on participating institutions knowing and recognising their roles within the implementation framework; and collaborating effectively with other institutions and stakeholders to achieve the policy objectives. Two (2) multi-sectoral entities will facilitate the joint-action required for effective implementation, namely, the Social Protection Inter-Sectoral Technical Committee (SPISTC) and the Social Protection Sector Working Group (SPSWG). Their functions, composition and modes of operation are outlined in the Social Protection Coordination Framework. A third entity which will be critical in coordinating and learning from implementation brings together over two hundred (200) civil society organizations (CSOs) working in the social protection (SP) sector. These are described further below.

Lead organizations have been selected based on their mandate for the identified area and their coordination responsibilities. Lead organizations have a responsibility to initiate relationships, convene other parties to contribute to the strategic action and harmonize their efforts to realize the desired outputs and outcomes. In recognition of the coordination mandate for social protection of MoGCSP, the Ministry has been identified as the lead agency for most strategic actions. However, in areas requiring specialized capacity, a co-lead entity has been identified.

The lead organisations work with other relevant public and non-state parties to ensure the effective implementation of the Social Protection Policy. The collaborators are organizations and stakeholders that have an interest in the activity, and in some cases, the technical expertise and operational capacity to make requisite contributions to achieving the outcomes and desired results. Where collaborating organizations have clearer mandates and stronger capacities than others, the lead organization will be encouraged to work with these entities closely.

3.2 Second Phase Implementation Plan's Coordinating Structures

1. The Social Protection Inter-Sectoral Technical Committee (SPISTC): A Technical Committee composed of representatives of Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), Independent Governance Institutions and CSO Partners with direct responsibility for social protection-related initiatives coordinating planning, budgeting, monitoring, information management and reporting on agreed sets of activities; SPISTC is identified where coordinated action beyond separate MDAs is required.
2. The Social Protection Sector Working Group (SPSWG): A wider forum bringing together stakeholders in social protection including Development Partners (DPs), meeting quarterly to oversee, validate and contribute to the direction of social protection delivery in Ghana and provide backstopping for new plans and initiatives.
3. The Civil Society Partnership for Accountability in Social Protection (CSPASP): CSPASP consists of a partnership that brings together over 200 CSOs through three umbrella organizations, namely the Civil Society Platform on Social Protection; the Social Accountability Platform; and the CSO-SDG Goal 10 Platform.

3.3 Lead Organisations

The implementation matrix designates the following organizations as the lead or key drivers of the indicated strategic actions. Most of these parties are represented on the Social Protection Inter-Sectoral Technical Committee (SPISTC) and the Social Protection Sector Working Group (SPSWG).

No. Institution(s)

1. Legal Aid Commission (LAC)
2. Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs)
3. Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) represented on the Social Protection Inter-Sectoral Technical Committee (SPISTC)
4. Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations (MELR), associated Departments and Agencies including the Department of Cooperatives
5. Ministry of Finance (MoF)
6. Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MOFA)
7. Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection (MoGCSP) and associated Departments and Agencies including
 - Department of Children (DoC)
 - Department of Gender (DoG)
 - Department of Social Welfare (DSW)
 - Policy, Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Directorate (PPMED)
 - Research, Statistics, and Information Management Directorate (RSIM)
 - Social Protection Directorate (SPD)
 - Ghana National Household Registry (GNHR)
 - Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP)
 - Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP)
 - National Council for Persons with Disability (NCPD)
 - Single Window Citizens Engagement Service (SWCES)
1. Ministry of Health (MoH)
2. National Health Insurance Authority (NHIA)
3. Ministry of Information (MoI)
4. Ministry of Justice/Attorney-General's Department (MoJAGD)
5. Ministry of Local Government, Decentralisation and Rural Development (MLGDRD) and associated Departments and Agencies including
 - Births and Death Registry
 - Department for Community Development (DCD)
12. National Development Planning Commission (NDPC)
13. National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO)
14. National Pensions Regulatory Authority (NPRA)
15. Office of the Head of Local Government Service (OHLGS)
16. Social Security and National Insurance Trust (SSNIT)

3.4 Collaborating Institutions

The collaborating institutions whose support will be required to implement the identified activities consist of (a) Governance and Oversight Institutions; (b) Ministries; (c) Public Services; (d) Other Public Agencies and Commissions; (e) Non-Governmental and Civil Society Organizations; (f) Key Entities for Productive Inclusion; (g) Academic, Research and Training Institutions; (h) Private Sector; and (i) Key, Non-State Interest Groups. These are listed below and further justification of their roles, entry points and coordinating entities have been provided in Appendix One.

No.	Institution(s)
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- | | |
|-----|---|
| 1. | Academic and Research Institutions with specialities in social protection |
| 2. | Association of Ghana Industries (AGI) |
| 3. | Association of Small-Scale Industries (ASSI) |
| 4. | Cabinet of the Government of Ghana |
| 5. | Caterers (Contracted under the Ghana School Feeding Programme) |
| 6. | Centre for Ageing Studies (University of Ghana) |
| 7. | Centre for Social Policy Studies (CSPS) |
| 8. | Child Rights Organizations (CROs) |
| 9. | Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) |
| 10. | Controller and Accountant-General's Department (CAGD) |
| 11. | Commission for Technical and Vocational Education and Training (COTVET) |
| 12. | Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ) |
| 13. | Council of State |
| 14. | Domestic Violence and Victims Support Unit (DOVVSU of Ghana Police Service) |
| 15. | Development Partners (DPs) |
| 16. | Department of Social Welfare and Community Development (DSWCD) |
| 17. | Faith-Based Organizations (FBOs) |
| 18. | Ghana AIDs Commission |
| 19. | Ghana Enterprises Agency (GEA) |
| 20. | Ghana Education Service (GES) |
| 21. | Ghana Federation of Disability Organisations (GFD) |
| 22. | Ghana Health Service (GHS) |
| 23. | Ghana Meteorological Agency (GMA) |
| 24. | Ghana National Association of the Deaf (GNAD) |
| 25. | Ghana Police Service |
| 26. | Ghana Prisons Service |
| 27. | Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) |
| 28. | Ghana Union of Traders Associations (GUTA) |
| 29. | Human Trafficking Unit (MoGCSP) |
| 30. | Inter-Ministerial Coordinating Committee on Decentralization (IMCC) |
| 31. | Information Services Department (ISD) |
| 32. | Judicial Service |
| 33. | Market and Trade Associations |
| 34. | Media |

35. Microfinance and Small Loans Centre (MASLOC)
36. Ministry of Communication (MoC)
37. Ministry of Education (MoE)
38. Ministry of Trade and Industry (MoTI)
39. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME)
40. Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources (MSWR)
41. Ministry of Works and Housing (MWH)
42. National Food Buffer Stock Company (NAFCO)
43. National Commission on Civic Education (NCCE)
44. National Insurance Commission (NIC)
45. National Labour Commission (NLC)
46. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)
47. Office of the President (OoP)
48. Organized Labour Groups (OLG)
49. Parliament of Ghana
50. Private Sector Organizations
51. Regional Coordinating Council (RCCs)
52. Traditional Authorities
53. Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Service
54. Union of Informal Workers Associations (UNIWA)
55. Women's Rights Organisations (WROs)
56. Youth Employment Agency (YEA)

4 OPERATIONALIZING THE SECOND PHASE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

4.1 Key Steps for Operationalization

This section outlines the key step to be taken in operationalising the second phase of the implementation plan, as well as the entities responsible for each step.

Activity	Responsible Entities
Launch Second Phase Implementation Plan (SPIP)	MoGCSP, Social Protection Inter-Sectoral Technical Committee (SPISTC) Membership, Development Partners (DPs) and National Development Planning Commission (NDPC)
Secure commitment of partners to Social Protection Inter-Sectoral Technical Committee (SPISTC) and Social Protection Sector Working Group (SPSWG) commitments and SPIP implementation	MoGCSP, SPISTC, SPSWG, MoF, NDPC, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), Traditional Authorities, Media, Private Sector, other identified implementing institutions and stakeholders
Review the SP communication strategy to ensure effective mobilization and timely dissemination of information amongst key state and non-state stakeholder institutions.	MoGCSP, SPISTC, SPSWG, MoC, MoI, NDPC and CSOs
Key aspects include <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • learning and sharing to promote evidence-based policy implementation; • inter-operability of management information systems (MIS) and • linkages with CSOs' and DPs' digital and social media resources; and • optimal deployment of available channels 	
Develop annual action plans, monitoring framework, information-sharing and reporting arrangements in line with the national planning systems provisions	MoGCSP, SPISTC, SPSWG, MoF, NDPC and CSOs
Progress and performance review (December, 2027)	MoGCSP, SPISTC, SPSWG, NDPC and Implementing Partners
Progress and performance review (December, 2030)	MoGCSP, SPISTC, SPSWG, NDPC and Implementing Partners
End-of-Second Phase evaluation (December 2033)	MoGCSP, SPISTC, SPSWG, NDPC and Implementing Partners

4.2 Securing Commitment to Participation in the SPIP

The Minister (MoGCSP) shall communicate formally with institutions with roles in the SPIP to invite their participation and commitment. Partner institutions with representation on the Social Protection Inter-Sectoral Technical Committee (SPISTC) and the Social Protection Sector Working Group (SPSWG) shall be familiarized with the specific functions and methods of working on these platforms. These modalities are outlined in the Social Protection Coordination Framework. Appropriate collaboration arrangements shall be mutually agreed upon with the other institutions.

Participating entities shall formally confirm their participation. At the SPISTC level, institutions shall provide action plans to indicate how the functions assigned to them will be implemented for harmonization into the inter-sectoral/comprehensive SP annual action plans.

Lead organizations, MoGCSP or appropriate departments of the Ministry shall initiate activities with collaborators and with their support, extend tasks and processes to other relevant parties. Activities outlined in sector and annual plans of collaborating MDAs and other partners which are significant for the SPIP shall be identified and synchronized with the annual inter-sectoral SP plan; along with provisions for targeting, budgeting and monitoring arrangements. Opportunities to leverage resources (including finances, human resources and logistics) from other sector MDAs as well as DP, CSO and private sector sources shall be actively pursued for SPIP implementation.

Other steps for coordinating the SPIP shall include:

- Identifying focal points for SP in the MDAs to support their plan implementation roles including periodic reporting, engagement with other partners and follow-up.
- Development of annual institutional SP work-plans by implementing institutions aligned to the MDA/institution's annual work-plan; which can be referenced to corresponding actions in the SPIP
- Development of indicators for sections of the SPIP that sector programmes have to report on
- Strengthening SPISTC for quarterly reporting and periodic review of Plan implementation
- Activating sub-national structures with clear functions and reporting arrangements in relation to SP. The entities involved are the Regional Planning Coordinating Units (RPCUs), District Planning Coordinating Units (DPCUs), the District Social Protection Implementation Teams (D-SPITs) and the community social protection facilitation arrangements.

4.3 Establishing and Operationalizing the Sub-National SP Coordination System (Regional, District and Community Levels)

1. The Ministry in collaboration with the Office of Head of Local Government Service (OHLGS), the Ministry of Local Government, Decentralization and Rural Development (MLGDRD) and the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) shall establish a Sub-Committee of the SPISTC to support the activation and operationalization of sub-national SP coordination mechanisms.
2. The Sub-Committee on Sub-National SP Coordination shall support SPISTC to:

- Develop and implement a roadmap for assemblies to inaugurate D-SPITs and commence activities with the appropriate authorities.
- Provide the RPCUs and DPCUs with clear terms of reference for coordination and monitoring of SP programmes at the sub-national level.
- Assist the RPCUs, DPCUs, D-SPITs and CSPF to develop a monitoring and evaluation system and indicators that will be synchronized with the district, regional and national M and E system and MEMIS operated by SPISTC.
- Liaise with RPCUs and DPCUs to undertake verification of identified gaps in the SPIP implementation process.
- Provide a channel for conveying feedback from the national to the regional and district levels.
- Advocate funding and resources for sub-national SP activities through SPISTC.

5. FRAMEWORK FOR SECOND PHASE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (2023-2033)

5.1 Actions Linked to the Main Policy Objectives (2023-2025; 2026-2029; 2030-2033)

Policy Objective One: Reduce extreme poverty through the provision of effective and efficient social assistance

Strategic Action	Indicator	Timelines			Responsible Institutions		Outcomes/ Outputs	Estimated Cost (GHS)
		2023-2025	2026-2029	2030-2033	Lead	Collaborators		
1.1 Strengthen and continue delivery of flagship SP programme categories in Social Basket ¹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of the population in extreme poverty • Net enrolment rate (KG, Primary, JHS, SHS) • Gross enrolment rate (KG, Primary, JHS, SHS) • Gender parity index (KG, Primary, JHS, SHS) • Share of children with special needs in mainstream education • The proportion of poor and vulnerable households with improved incomes • Number of people covered by health insurance or a public health system per 1,000 population • The proportion of the population covered by social protection programmes 	X	X	X	MoGCSP (SPD)	MoH, MoE, GHS, GES, NHIA, OHLGS MLGDRD, MoF, Parliament, DPs, MELR, MOFA (NAFCO), CSOs, GEA, YEA, GSS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced incidence of extreme poverty • Increased basic school enrolment • Improved household income for poor and vulnerable population • Increased access to healthcare for all Ghanaians • Increased number of people/households benefiting from SP programmes 	609,500

¹ Cash Transfers, Education Capitation, NHIS Indigent Support, Labour-Intensive Public Works/other productive inclusion interventions and Ghana School Feeding Programme/other nutrition-related interventions

Strategic Action	Indicator	Timelines			Responsible Institutions		Outcomes/ Outputs	Estimated Cost (GHS)
		2023-2025	2026-2029	2030-2033	Lead	Collaborators		
1.2 Review underlying vulnerability and poverty concepts to include multi-dimensional poverty perspectives in the SP programme design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The existence of multi-dimensional poverty perspectives in SP programme design 	X	X		MoGCSP	MoH, MoE, GHS, GES, NHIA, OHLGS MLGDRD, MoF, DPs, MELR, NDPC, Academic and Research Institutions, GSS, NPC, NADMO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerability and poverty concepts reviewed • Multi-dimensional poverty perspectives incorporated into poverty and vulnerability concepts 	470,000
1.3 Conduct feasibility analyses to review the design, coverage and projections for key social protection-related programmes from 2024 to 2032 ²	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The existence of feasibility analysis on SP programmes • Number of SP-related programmes with reviewed projections 	X	X		MoGCSP	MoH, MoE, MoF MLGDRD, MOFA, GHS, GES, NHIA, NDPC, DPs, Academic and Research Institutions, NDPC, GSS, NPC, NADMO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feasibility analyses conducted • Number of SP-related programmes that have reviewed projections 	357,500
1.4 Develop a framework to support the use of transfer values in reviewing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence on transfer values of proposed cash transfers for essential needs of targeted beneficiaries 	X	X		MoGCSP	MoF, GSS, SPISTC, DPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence on transfer values for cash transfers generated • Framework to guide review of cash transfer 	350,000

² Cash Transfers, Education Capitation, NHIS Indigent Support, Labour-Intensive Public Works, Ghana School Feeding Programme and Productive Inclusion Initiatives

Strategic Action	Indicator	Timelines			Responsible Institutions		Outcomes/ Outputs	Estimated Cost (GHS)
		2023-2025	2026-2029	2030-2033	Lead	Collaborators		
cash-based transfers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Framework to guide reviews of cash transfer programmes 						programmes developed	
1.5 Review and strengthen the design and delivery of GSFP as a rights-based SP initiative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review sessions on targeting modalities, delivery processes and linkages on GSFP • Evidence of collaboration between GSFP and other SP flagship programmes • Proportion of GSFP processes conducted through digital and electronic systems • Number of advocacy processes/events on legislative support for GSFP 	X	X		MoGCSP	MLGDRD, MoC, GES, GHS, MOFA, DPs, CSOs/NGOs, OHLGS, NHIA, MoF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GSFP targeting modalities and service delivery processes reviewed and strengthened • Linkages between GSFP and other SP programmes strengthened • Expansion of technological processes to enhance equity and transparency • Support for legislative framework for GSFP increased 	700,000
1.6 Develop a long-term strategy to scale up direct cash transfer programmes to reach all extremely poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of households with complete data records registered in a single registry • Percent of beneficiaries that have exited the cash transfer programme • Number of households benefitting from cash transfer programmes • Proportion of cash transfer beneficiary 	X	X		MoGCSP	MLGDRD, MoF, DPs, NDPC, Academic and Research Institutions, IMCC, OHLGS, MoC, Private Sector Organizations, CSOs, DPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced coverage of direct cash transfer programmes • Strategy for scaling up direct cash transfer programmes in place 	240,000

Strategic Action	Indicator	Timelines			Responsible Institutions		Outcomes/ Outputs	Estimated Cost (GHS)
		2023-2025	2026-2029	2030-2033	Lead	Collaborators		
	households below the extreme poverty line • The existence of a long-term strategy for scaling up direct cash transfer programmes							
1.7 Develop long-term strategy to scale up other SP initiatives to reach at least 50% of potential beneficiaries ³	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The existence of a long-term strategy for scaling other SP initiatives • Proportion of beneficiaries reached with other SP initiatives • Number of households with complete data records registered in a single registry 	X	X		MoGCSP	MLGDRD, MoF, DPs, MoFA, Academic and Research Institutions, GES, MoE, GEA, NDPC, IMCC, MoH, MELR, MoC, OHLGS, GEA, YEA, Private Sector Organizations, CSOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategy for scaling other SP initiatives in place • Improved access of potential beneficiaries to other SP initiatives • Increased coverage of other SP initiatives by 50% • Increased enrolment of beneficiaries on other SP initiatives 	2,200,000
1.8 Develop productive inclusion interventions targeted at extremely poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of beneficiaries with direct access to PI interventions, disaggregated by gender; and by female-headed households versus male-headed households • Number of productive inclusion interventions developed • The proportion of extremely poor population benefiting 	X	X		MoGCSP	NDPC, MLGDRD, MoF, DPs, MoFA, GEA, IMCC, MELR, CTNET, TVET Service, OHLGS, CSOs, GSS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved access of extremely poor with productive capacity to PI interventions developed • Increased awareness of gender issues in access to productive inclusion interventions 	2,360,000

³ 2023 statistics as the baseline

Strategic Action	Indicator	Timelines			Responsible Institutions		Outcomes/ Outputs	Estimated Cost (GHS)
		2023-2025	2026-2029	2030-2033	Lead	Collaborators		
	from productive inclusion interventions							
1.9 Support livelihood opportunities and complementary services for urban poor and inner-city residents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection) in urban poor and inner-city areas • The proportion of urban poor with access to livelihood opportunities and complementary services 	X	X	X	MoGCSP	NDPC, MLGDRD, MoF, DPs, MoFA, GEA, IMCC, MELR, MoE, MoH, MWH, MSWR, OHLGS, GHS, GSS, CSOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased access of urban poor population to livelihood opportunities and complementary services 	2,360,000
1.10 Strengthen linkages between SP initiatives and agricultural activities in rural communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of MMDAs with programmes linking SP programme beneficiaries to agricultural initiatives in rural communities 	X	X	X	MoGCSP	MOFA, MLGDRD, GEA, OHLGS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linkages strengthened between SP initiatives and agricultural activities in rural communities • Initiatives in the rural development policy operationalized 	2,180,000
1.11 Strengthen the use of statistics in tracking the effectiveness of social protection and poverty reduction interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of annual budget utilized for tracking the effectiveness of social protection and poverty reduction interventions • Number of research/studies conducted on SP and 	X	X	X	MoGCSP	Academic and Research Institutions, NDPC, CSOs/NGOs, DPs, GSS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced use of statistics for evidence-based decision-making and programming in social protection 	2,212,000

Strategic Action	Indicator	Timelines			Responsible Institutions		Outcomes/ Outputs	Estimated Cost (GHS)
		2023-2025	2026-2029	2030-2033	Lead	Collaborators		
	poverty reduction interventions • Number of SP and poverty reduction research findings adopted • Number of MMDAs with functional district statistics office							

Policy Objective Two: Enhance employment opportunities for vulnerable families and communities through productive inclusion and decent work

Strategic Action	Indicator	Timelines			Responsible Institutions		Outcomes/ Outputs	Estimated Cost (GHS)
		2023-2025	2026-2029	2030-2033	Lead	Collaborators		
2.1 Strengthen linkages between social assistance programmes and productive and financial inclusion (P&FI) initiatives	• The proportion of beneficiaries of social assistance programmes provided with financial support and linkage to productive inclusion initiatives	X	X	X	MoGCSP	MLGDRD, GEA, MELR, TVET Service, YEA, Dept of Cooperatives, Telecommunications Companies, Financial Institutions, Private Sector Organizations, MoC, OHLGS	• Improved linkages and complementarity between social assistance programmes and P&FI initiatives • Reduced poverty incidence • Increased access to financial inclusion	705,000
2.2 Develop and implement comprehensive productive inclusion strategy for vulnerable persons with	• The existence of comprehensive productive inclusion strategy for vulnerable persons with productive capacity	X		X	MoGCSP	NDPC, MLGDRD, MoF, DPs, MoFA, GEA, IMCC, MELR, OHLGS, TVET	• A comprehensive productive inclusion strategy in place • Increased coverage of extremely poor populations by	60,000

Strategic Action	Indicator	Timelines			Responsible Institutions		Outcomes/ Outputs	Estimated Cost (GHS)
		2023-2025	2026-2029	2030-2033	Lead	Collaborators		
productive capacity							productive inclusion interventions	
2.3 Promote information dissemination on complementary social services amongst vulnerable groups with productive capacity ⁴	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of complementary social services awareness programmes organised for vulnerable groups with productive capacity • Proportion of vulnerable groups with productive capacity with access to complementary social services 	X	X	X	MoGCSP	MoI, ISD, NCCE, MELR, MLGDRD, OHLGS MMDAs, Media, CSOs, Telecommunications Companies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased awareness of complementary social services amongst the vulnerable population • Improved access to complementary social services for vulnerable population 	695,000
2.4 Strengthen uptake of available opportunities in entrepreneurship, skills development, investment, and insurance for vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total government spending in social protection and employment programmes as a proportion of the national budgets and GDP • Proportion of vulnerable groups with access to skills development, entrepreneurship, investment, and insurance opportunities 	X	X	X	MoGCSP	MoI, ISD, NCCE, MELR, MLGDRD, OHLGS, MMDAs, Media, TVET Service, GEA, YEA, CSOs, NIC, MoF, MASLOC, NHIS, NADMO, Financial Institutions, Telecommunications Companies, Other Private Sector Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased awareness of skills development, entrepreneurship, investment, and insurance opportunities for vulnerable population 	480,000
2.5 Strengthen coordination and collaboration between state and non-state productive inclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of PI committees at all levels (National, Regional and district) • Number of collaboration and coordination meetings organised between state 	X	X	X	MoGCSP	MELR, MLGDRD, OHLGS, MMDAs, TVET Service, GEA, YEA, Private Sector Organizations, FBOs, Traditional Authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced collaboration and coordination between state and non-state PI initiatives for vulnerable groups 	200,000

⁴⁴ Awareness of the opportunities in the TVET sector must be increased among poor and vulnerable groups

Strategic Action	Indicator	Timelines			Responsible Institutions		Outcomes/ Outputs	Estimated Cost (GHS)
		2023-2025	2026-2029	2030-2033	Lead	Collaborators		
initiatives for vulnerable groups	and non-state PI initiatives for vulnerable groups							
2.6 Promote decent work conditions for beneficiaries of SP programmes with productive capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of PI beneficiaries provided with employable skills • Proportion of the SP programme with productive capacity beneficiaries in vulnerable employment (%) 	X	X	X	MoGCSP	MoI, ISD, NCCE, MELR, MLGDRD, DPs, Media, OHLGS, MMDAs, Private Sector Organizations, Telecommunications Companies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased awareness on decent work conditions • Improved access to decent work conditions 	705,000
2.7 Promote informal workers' and vulnerable persons' participation in SP policy and decision-making processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proportion of informal sector workers involved in SP policy and decision making • The existence of structures for SP policy discussion and decision-making 	X	X	X	MoGCSP	Organized Labour Groups, SSNIT, DPs, MELR, MLGDRD, Trade Associations, Market Associations, GUTA, UNIWA, GFD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced participation of informal sector workers in SP policy and decision-making 	945,000
2.8 Collaborate with local authorities to ensure infrastructural services and markets for PI beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of PI beneficiaries with access to infrastructural services and markets 	X	X	X	MoGCSP	MLGDRD, OHLGS, RCCs, MMDAs, MoTI, Market Associations, Traditional Authorities, MELR, Trade Associations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved access of PI beneficiaries to market and infrastructural facilities 	1,560,000
2.9 Collaborate with a national network of market associations to improve productive inclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of PI beneficiaries that have joined a national network of market associations 	X	X	X	MoGCSP	MLGDRD, OHLGS, RCCs, MMDAs, MoTI, Market Associations, MoFA, MELR, Trade Associations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased collaboration between state agencies and market associations in PI provision 	1,360,000

Strategic Action	Indicator	Timelines			Responsible Institutions		Outcomes/ Outputs	Estimated Cost (GHS)
		2023-2025	2026-2029	2030-2033	Lead	Collaborators		
2.10 Establish annual dialogues on social protection, productive inclusion, business and employment assistance	• Number of national dialogues on social protection, productive inclusion, business and employment assistance	X	X	X	MoGCSP	MLGDRD, DPs, NDPC, MELR, MoTI, OHLGS, RCCs, MMDAs, YEA, GEA, MoFA, TVET Service, CSOs, NADMO, MASLOC, MoI, SSNIT, NPRA, Academic and Research Institutions, Market Associations, Trade Associations, Private Sector Organizations, FBOs, Traditional Authorities	• Annual national dialogues on SP institutionalized	1,200,000

Policy Objective Three: Increase access to social security and social insurance for poor and vulnerable groups

Strategic Action	Indicator	Timelines			Responsible Institutions		Outcomes/ Outputs	Estimated Cost (GHS)
		2023-2025	2026-2029	2030-2033	Lead	Collaborators		
3.1 Conduct ongoing education for vulnerable groups on social security, insurance and personal investment opportunities	• Number of educative programmes organised for vulnerable groups on social security, insurance, and personal investment opportunities	X	X	X	MoGCSP	SSNIT, Organized Labour Groups, GUTA, MELR, MLGDRD, NPRA, NIC, Trade Associations, Market Associations, DPs, NHIA, Financial Institutions, CSOs, TVET Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved understanding of social security, insurance, and personal investment opportunities by members of vulnerable groups • Increased access of vulnerable groups to social security and insurance 	705,000

Strategic Action	Indicator	Timelines			Responsible Institutions		Outcomes/ Outputs	Estimated Cost (GHS)
		2023-2025	2026-2029	2030-2033	Lead	Collaborators		
3.2 Undertake targeted capacity building for identified groups on social investment, social insurance and social security schemes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of identified groups sensitized on social investment and social security schemes • Proportion of vulnerable groups with access to social security and insurance 	X	X	X	MoGCSP	SSNIT, Organized Labour Groups, GUTA, MELR, MLGDRD, NPRA, NIC, DPs, Trade Associations, Market Associations, Financial Institutions, CSOs, TVET Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased knowledge of social security schemes among identified groups • Increased access to social security and investment schemes 	1,070,000
3.3 Undertake biennial review of social security and social insurance services targeted at vulnerable persons and informal economy actors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of reviews undertaken on social security and social insurance services for informal sector economy and vulnerable persons 	X	X	X	MoGCSP	SSNIT, Organized Labour Groups, GUTA, MELR, MLGDRD, NPRA, NIC, DPs, NHIA, Trade Associations, Market Associations, Financial Institutions, CSOs, TVET Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social security and social insurance services for the informal sector economy and vulnerable persons reviewed • Increased access to social security and social insurance services 	835,000
3.4 Facilitate the development of sustainable pension and social insurance schemes for vulnerable and occupational groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The existence of sustainable pension and social insurance schemes for vulnerable and occupational groups • Number and proportion of vulnerable and occupational groups benefitting from pension and social insurance schemes 	X	X		MoGCSP	SSNIT, NHIA, MELR, MLGDRD, NPRA, NIC, DPs, Organized Labour Groups, GUTA, Trade Associations, Market Associations, TVET Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable pension and social insurance schemes for vulnerable groups developed 	1,920,000
3.5 Support an advocacy agenda on innovations in	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of advocacy programmes on innovating social insurance 	X	X	X	MoGCSP	SSNIT, NHIA, MELR, MLGDRD, NPRA, NIC, DPs, Organized Labour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expansion in social insurance products 	1,200,000

Strategic Action	Indicator	Timelines			Responsible Institutions		Outcomes/ Outputs	Estimated Cost (GHS)
		2023-2025	2026-2029	2030-2033	Lead	Collaborators		
social insurance including maternity, unemployment and sovereign insurance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of insurance schemes offering insurance for maternity, unemployment, others • Proposals for sovereign insurance 					Groups, GUTA, Trade Associations, Market Associations, TVET Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced understanding of insurance in protecting the public against disaster risk 	
3.6 Track ongoing responsiveness of service providers/institutions to vulnerable groups in social insurance provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of an efficient SP M&E system • Number of service providers/ institutions monitored on their responsiveness to vulnerable groups in social insurance provision 	X	X	X	MoGCSP	SSNIT, NHIA, GHS, MELR, MLGDRD, NPRA, NIC, DPs, Organized Labour Groups, CSOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved service delivery of social insurance schemes to vulnerable groups 	1,200,000

Cross-Cutting Objective: Link emergency and complementary assistance, security, and social protection

Strategic Action	Indicator	Timelines			Responsible Institutions		Outcomes/ Outputs	Estimated Cost (GHS)
		2023-2025	2026-2029	2030-2033	Lead	Collaborators		
4.1 Build awareness of key audiences of linkages between emergency assistance and other social protection interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of stakeholder engagements organised on linkage between emergency assistance and other social protection interventions 	X	X	X	MoGCSP	NADMO, MINTER, MoI, MLGDRD, MoFA, DPs, OHLGS, GHS, MoH, CSOs, MASLOC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased understanding of linkages between emergency assistance and responsive social protection interventions 	705,000

Strategic Action	Indicator	Timelines			Responsible Institutions		Outcomes/ Outputs	Estimated Cost (GHS)
		2023-2025	2026-2029	2030-2033	Lead	Collaborators		
4.2 Assess state of shock-responsiveness and emergency preparedness of sub-national institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The existence of an assessment report on responsiveness and emergency preparedness at the sub-national level • Proportion of sub-national institutions with emergency preparedness and response plan 	X	X	X	MoGCSP	NADMO, MINTER, MoI, MLGDRD, MoFA, DPs, OHLGS, GSS, GHS, MASLOC, GES, CSOs, NHIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shock-responsiveness and emergency preparedness of sub-national institutions assessed • Improved responsiveness of sub-national institutions to shocks and emergencies 	315,000
4.3 Develop coordinated emergency and shock- response strategies and protocols at national and sub-national levels from the SP perspective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The existence of a national emergency preparedness and response plan with SP perspectives 	X	X		MoGCSP	NADMO, MINTER, MoI, MLGDRD, MoFA, DPs, OHLGS, GMA, GSS, GHS, MoH, NHIA, CSOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinated shock response SP strategies and protocols in place 	315,000
4.4 Strengthen institutional and stakeholders' capacities for shock-responsiveness, emergency assistance and district-level disaster prevention and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of well-resourced emergency centres established at the national, regional and district levels • Number of MMDAs with trained emergency response experts • Number of regional and district capitals implementing city resilience action plans 	X	X	X	MoGCSP	NADMO, MINTER, MoI, MLGDRD, MoFA, DPs, OHLGS, GMA, GSS, GHS, MoH, NHIA, CSOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved institutional capacity for shock responsiveness and emergency assistance • Enhanced stakeholders' capacity for district-level disaster prevention, management and risk assessment 	1,134,000

Strategic Action	Indicator	Timelines			Responsible Institutions		Outcomes/ Outputs	Estimated Cost (GHS)
		2023-2025	2026-2029	2030-2033	Lead	Collaborators		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of SP stakeholders trained in disaster prevention, management and risk assessment Existence of guidelines for management of district-level shock 						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidelines for management of district-level shock in place 	
4.5 Build awareness of vulnerable groups of security risks and strengthen community and individual responsiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of vulnerable groups trained on security risk assessment and disaster responsiveness 	X	X	X	MoGCSP	NADMO, MINTER, MoI, MLGDRD, MoFA, DPs, OHLGS, GMA, GSS, GHS, MoH, NHIA, CSOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased knowledge of security risks among vulnerable 	705,000
4.6 Strengthen SP activities targeted at ex-convicts, other vulnerable persons and streetism in peri-urban areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of SP initiatives targeted at ex-convicts, rehabilitated persons and persons living on the streets in peri-urban areas 	X	X	X	MoGCSP	MLGDRD, MINTER, DSW, OHLGS, MMDAs, CSOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SP activities targeted at ex-convicts, rehabilitation, street persons and vulnerable groups on the street intensified 	285,000
4.7 Identify and coordinate complementary assistance requirements for vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of guidelines for complementary assistance The number of vulnerable groups complementary assistance requirements identified 	X	X		MoGCSP	NADMO, MINTER, MoI, MLGDRD, MoFA, DPs, GES, MoE, MELR, OHLGS, RCCs, MMDAs, GMA, GSS, GHS, MoH, NHIA, CSOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved coordination of complementary assistance for vulnerable groups Improved access of vulnerable groups to complementary assistance 	285,000
4.8 Target vulnerable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of vulnerable natural resource-rich 	X	X	X	MoGCSP	OHLGS, RCCs, MMDAs, Market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased access to PI and social 	285,000

Strategic Action	Indicator	Timelines			Responsible Institutions		Outcomes/ Outputs	Estimated Cost (GHS)
		2023-2025	2026-2029	2030-2033	Lead	Collaborators		
communities in natural resource-rich areas for social assistance and productive inclusion support	communities provided with social assistance and productive inclusion support <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of natural resource-rich community population in extreme poverty 					Associations, Trade Associations, DPs, NDPC, MELR, MoTI, MMDAs, YEA, GEA, MoFA, TVET Service, MLGDRD, MLNR, Minerals Commission	assistance for vulnerable communities in natural resource-rich areas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced coverage of PI and social assistance Reduced incidence of poverty and vulnerability in natural resource-rich communities 	
4.9 Target refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), migrant communities and border towns for emergency social assistance, productive inclusion and post-emergency support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of refugees, IDPs and migrant communities provided with social assistance and productive inclusion support Proportion of refugees, IDPs and migrant community population in extreme poverty 	X	X	X	MoGCSP	GIS, OHLGS, RCCs, MMDAs, MELR, Market Associations, DPs, NDPC, MoTI, MoFA, , YEA, GEA, TVET Service, UNHCR, NADMO, MLGDRD, MINTER, IOM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced coverage of PI and social assistance for refugees, IDPs and migrant communities Increased access to PI and social assistance for refugees, IDPs and migrant communities Reduced poverty incidence amongst target communities 	1,000,000
4.10 Strengthen follow-up protocols from emergency assistance to post-emergency productive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of disaster and security risk protocols reviewed to enhance emergency assistance to post emergency PI for vulnerable communities/ groups 	X	X	X	MoGCSP	MINTER, MLGDRD, NADMO, OHLGS, MoH, MoE, MELR, DPs, CSOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved follow-up processes and transition from emergency assistance to post-emergency productive inclusion 	1,000,000

Strategic Action	Indicator	Timelines			Responsible Institutions		Outcomes/ Outputs	Estimated Cost (GHS)
		2023-2025	2026-2029	2030-2033	Lead	Collaborators		
inclusion for vulnerable communities and groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of poor households/communities with access to labour market interventions 						in vulnerable groups and communities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased access to labour market interventions for poor households/communities 	
4.11 Promote cooperative initiatives by vulnerable groups in social insurance and productive inclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of cooperative societies formed by vulnerable groups to participate in social insurance and productive inclusion initiatives 	X	X	X	MOGCSP	MELR, Dept. of Cooperatives, SSNIT, NHIA, MASLOC, OHLGS, MLGDRD, MMDAs, CSOs/NGOs, Development Partners, Financial Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased adoption of cooperative approaches to social insurance and productive inclusion initiatives 	1,134,000
4.12 Generate and expand sustainable financing options for emergency and shock-response interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of national budget ring-fenced for emergency and shock response interventions • Amount of money mobilized through public and non-state sources for emergency and shock-response interventions • Evidence of financing options subjected to wide stakeholder/Expert consultation 	X	X	X	MOGCSP	MoF, MELR, OHLGS, MMDAs, NIC, NADMO, Private Sector Organizations, CSOs/NGOs, Development Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommendations for sustainable financing generated, tested and adopted • Wider appreciation of sovereign insurance options • Dedicated amount from public funds ring-fenced for disaster management and emergencies • Robust framework for mobilizing non-state contributions for emergencies and disasters institutionalized 	400,000

Strategic Action	Indicator	Timelines			Responsible Institutions		Outcomes/ Outputs	Estimated Cost (GHS)
		2023-2025	2026-2029	2030-2033	Lead	Collaborators		
4.13 Align social protection system and food systems more closely to improve food security for vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence/data on the nutrient intake gaps of identified vulnerable groups • Social protection benefits allocated to the purchase of nutritious foods • Evidence of food-fortification initiatives for vulnerable persons at all stages of the life cycle 	X	X		MoGCSP	MoH, MoFA, GHS, CSOs/NGOs, Private Sector Organizations, DPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nutrient intake gaps identified for vulnerable groups targeted for SP • Nutritious foods available for vulnerable groups under SP benefits • Healthy food options are available for vulnerable persons, year-round and at all ages 	240,000
4.14 Coordinate and align SP initiatives with national legislation and policies on security, emergencies, disaster management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of SP initiatives aligned to national legislation and policies on security, emergency and disaster management 	X	X		MoGCSP	MINTER, NADMO, OHLGS, MoH, MoE, MELR, MLGDRD, DPs, CSOs, NDPC, MoJAGD, Parliament, MoF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SP initiatives aligned with legislation and policies on security, emergency and disaster management 	994,000
4.15 Advocate ratification of relevant international protocols on IDPs, PWDs, Older Persons, Human and People's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence of ratification of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Kampala Protocol on Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) ○ Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights ○ Protocol on the Rights of Citizens to Social 	X	X		MoGCSP	MoJAGD, MFARI, MELR, MINTER, CSOs/NGOs, DPs, GFD, NCPD, Parliament, AU, UN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant international protocols on IDPs, PWDs, Older Persons, Human Rights and Rights of Citizens to SP ratified 	994,000

Strategic Action	Indicator	Timelines			Responsible Institutions		Outcomes/ Outputs	Estimated Cost (GHS)
		2023-2025	2026-2029	2030-2033	Lead	Collaborators		
Rights and Rights of Citizens to SP	Protection and Social Security; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights Rights of PWD; on Older Persons 						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvements in rights-based delivery of SP with enhanced attention to IDPs, PWDs and Older Persons 	

5.2 Operational Strengthening Actions

Operational Objective One: Strengthen coordination, coherence and complementarity in social protection delivery

Strategic Action	Indicator	Timelines			Responsible Institutions		Outcomes/ Outputs	Estimated Cost (GHS)
		2023-2029	2026-2029	2030-2033	Lead	Collaborators		
5.1 Support passage and operationalization of the National Social Protection Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of National Social Protection Act 	X	X	X	MoGCSP	MoJAGD, MoI, OHLGS, RCCs, MMDAs, MDAs, CSOs/NGOs, DPs, Parliament, OoP, MoF, FBOs Academic and Research Institutions, TAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National SP Act passed and operationalized to facilitate coordination and SP delivery 	74,500
5.2 Undertake annual reviews of coordination and collaboration arrangements at the national level (SPISTC, SWG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of administrative framework on information flow Number of national review meetings organised on social protection 	X	X	X	MoGCSP	NDPC, MoF, MoH, MELR, MoE, GHS, GES, Parliament, MLGDRD, OoP, CSOs/NGOs, DPs, FBOs, MoFA, NHIA, TAs, Academic and Research Institutions,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination and collaboration arrangement at the national level reviewed and improved 	638,000

Strategic Action	Indicator	Timelines			Responsible Institutions		Outcomes/ Outputs	Estimated Cost (GHS)
		2023-2029	2026-2029	2030-2033	Lead	Collaborators		
and other arrangements)						NADMO, Private Sector Organizations		
5.3 Review sub-national protocols for coordinating, budgeting, planning, targeting, monitoring and evaluating social protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of protocols for social protection coordination, budgeting, planning, targeting, monitoring and evaluating reviewed 	X	X		MoGCSP	OHLGS (RCCs), GES, TVET Service, CSOs/NGOs, DP, NDPC, MoF, MoH, MELR, MoE, GHS, GES, MLGDRD, FBO, MoFA, NHIA, TAs, Academic and Research Institutions, NADMO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved coordination, budgeting, planning, targeting and M&E for SP at the sub-national level 	672,000
5.4 Institutionalize the integrated social services system (ISS) to promote inter-sectoral collaboration at the sub-national level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of RCCs and MMDAs institutionalizing ISS 	X	X		NDPC	OHLGS, RCCs, MMDAs, MoGCSP, MLGDRD, CSOs/NGOs, Development Partners, MoF, MoH, MELR, MoE, GHS, GES, FBOs MoFA, NHIA, TAs, Academic and Research Institutions, NADMO,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved coordination and inter-sectoral collaboration in social services delivery at the sub-national level 	606,000
5.5 Harmonize case management procedures and grievance channels at district, regional and levels ⁵	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of harmonized case management procedures and channels at the sub-national level 	X	X		MoGCSP	CSOs/NGOs, Development Partners, NDPC, MoF, MoH, MELR, MoE, GHS, GES, MLGDRD, FBOs MoFA, NHIA, TAs, Academic and Research Institutions, NADMO, MMDAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harmonized and coherent case management procedures and channels at the sub-national level 	662,500
5.6 Facilitate regular meetings of social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of social protection committee 	X	X	X	OHLGS	MLGDRD, MoGCSP, RCCs, MMDAs, NHIA, NADMO, DP, MoF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved coordination and 	1,140,000

⁵ Following up on the process of unifying the social protection-related case management systems

Strategic Action	Indicator	Timelines			Responsible Institutions		Outcomes/ Outputs	Estimated Cost (GHS)
		2023-2029	2026-2029	2030-2033	Lead	Collaborators		
protection committees at regional and district levels	meetings organized at regional and district levels						collaboration of SP at the sub-national level	
5.7 Integrate SP-related performance assessment measures into Existing assessment and evaluation systems at district and regional levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of guidelines for integrating SP-related performance measures into monitoring, review and evaluation requirements for sub-national entities Number of MMDAs and RCCs integrating SP-related performance measures into required programme and systems/process assessments and evaluation Exercises 	X	X	X	NDPC, OHLGS, MLGDRD	MoGCSP, NDPC, MMDAs, NHIA, NADMO, DPs, MoF, GHS, GES, TVET Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SP-related performance assessment measures incorporated into sub-national evaluation systems Improved delivery of SP 	764,000
5.8 Strengthen institutional communication and feedback systems between the sub-national and national levels on SP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of a communication and feedback system for SP 	X	X	X	OHLGS, MoGCSP, MLGDRD	NDPC, RCCs, MMDAs, NHIA, NADMO, DPs, MoF, GHS, GES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced SP communication and feedback systems between national and sub-national levels 	902,500
5.9 Maintain a database of state and non-state SP programmes and service providers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of database on state and non-state SP programmes Updated number of SP programmes and service providers in digitized documentation system (including initiatives and 	X	X	X	MoGCSP	OHLGS, MELR, MoFA, MoH, MoE, MLGDRD, DPC, MMDAs, NHIA, NADMO, DPs, MoF, GHS, GES, GSS, CSOs/NGOs, FBOs, Private sector institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Database on state and non-state SP programmes and service providers available for planning, monitoring and collaboration purposes 	38,000

Strategic Action	Indicator	Timelines			Responsible Institutions		Outcomes/ Outputs	Estimated Cost (GHS)
		2023-2029	2026-2029	2030-2033	Lead	Collaborators		
	actors from MDAs, RCCs and MMDAs)							
5.10 Strengthen coordination of state and non-state SP programme initiatives and providers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of coordination structures for SP at all levels Number of coordination meetings held between state and non-state SP programme initiatives and providers 	X	X	X	MoGCSP	OHLGS, MELR, MoFA, MoH, MoE, MLGDRD, DPC, MMDAs, NHIA, NADMO, DPs, MoF, GHS, GES, CSOs/NGOs, FBOs, Private Sector Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved coordination of state and non-state SP programmes 	460,000
5.11 Institute an acknowledgement scheme for contributors to SP programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of acknowledgement scheme for SP programmes' contributors 	X	X		MoGCSP	OHLGS, MELR, MoFA, MoH, MoE, MLGDRD, DPC, MMDAs, NHIA, NADMO, DPs, MoF, GHS, GES, CSOs/NGOs, FBOs, Private Sector Organizations, Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appreciation for contributors to SP delivery demonstrated Improved perception of SP amongst the Ghanaian public 	576,000
5.12 Identify synergies in sectoral policies and programmes biennially to promote policy coherence and joint action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of biennial meetings/engagements organised to identify synergies in sectoral policies and programmes to promote policy coherence and joint action 	X	X	X	MoGCSP	OHLGS, MELR, MoFA, MoH, MoE, MLGDRD, DPC, MMDAs, NHIA, NADMO, DPs, MoF, GHS, GES, TVET Service, CSOs/NGOs, FBOs, Private Sector Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Synergies and opportunities for joint action leveraged to promote coherence and improved services for beneficiaries 	245,000

Operational Objective Two: Improve targeting efficiency and increased access for excluded persons

Strategic Action	Indicator	Timelines			Responsible Institutions		Outcomes/ Outputs	Estimated Cost (GHS)
		2023-2025	2026-2029	2030-2033	Lead	Collaborators		
6.1 Complete establishment of the Ghana National Household Registry (GNHR) for the entire country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of a functional National Household register 	X	X		GNHR	MoNS, ISD, OHLGS MMDAs, Development Partners, GSS, CSOs/NGOs, MoF, Traditional Authorities, Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National household register established for improved SP targeting 	8,440,000
6.2 Deepen public awareness about the GNHR and targeting processes for SP Programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of public awareness programmes organised on the GNHR and targeting processes 	X	X	X	GNHR	OHLGS, MMDAs, Development Partners, CSOs/NGOs, MoF, Media, ISD, MoI, MoC, Telecommunications Companies, Traditional Authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased awareness on GNHR Improved targeting for SP Increased GNHR data usage 	1,280,000
6.3 Develop data-sharing protocols between GNHR, SP programmes and relevant institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of data-sharing protocols among SP stakeholders 	X	X	X	GNHR	NIA, OHLGS, MMDAs, Development Partners, NHIA, CSOs/NGOs, Academic and Research Institutions, SP Programmes' Agencies, MDAs, FBOs, Private Sector Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GNHR data-sharing protocols in place Improved targeting for SP Increased GNHR data usage 	109,500
6.4 Build capacities of key stakeholders and sustain utilization of GNHR resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of SP stakeholders trained on GNHR Proportion of SP stakeholders utilising GNHR resources for targeting and decision-making 	X	X	X	GNHR	OHLGS, MMDAs, Development Partners, NHIA, CSOs/NGOs, Academic and Research Institutions, SP Programmes' Agencies, MDAs, FBOs, Traditional Authorities, Private Sector Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholders trained on operations GNHR resources Improved targeting for SP Increased GNHR data usage 	496,000

Strategic Action	Indicator	Timelines			Responsible Institutions		Outcomes/ Outputs	Estimated Cost (GHS)
		2023-2025	2026-2029	2030-2033	Lead	Collaborators		
6.5 Review GNHR's effectiveness based on monitoring data collection and dissemination and lessons from international best practice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of evaluations conducted on the GNHR • Number of monitoring reports prepared 	X	X	X	GNHR	OHLGS, MMDAs, Development Partners, NHIA, CSOs/NGOs, Academic and Research Institutions, SP Programmes' Agencies, MDAs, FBOs, Private Sector Organizations, Community Facilitators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved targeting for SP • Increased GNHR data usage 	190,500
6.6 Update GNHR every four years in line with changing demographic and socio-economic trends and other citizens' data systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of updated and functional GNHR 	X	X	X	GNHR	OHLGS, MMDAs, Development Partners, GSS, NHIA, CSOs/NGOs, MoF, Traditional Authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced reliability of the GNHR • Improved targeting for SP 	576,000
6.7 Maintain relationships between GNHR and users for complementary qualitative information to support SP Programming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of administrative framework on information flow • Number of meetings organised between SP data producers and users 	X	X	X	GNHR	MoH, MELR, GHS, GES, MoE, MLGDRD, Development Partners, OHLGS, MMDAs, NHIA, GSS, CSOs/NGOs, Academic and Research Institutions, SP Programmes' Agencies, MDAs, FBOs, Media, Private Sector Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced collaboration between data producers and users 	536,000
6.8 Decentralize GNHR operations including establishment of mobile centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of GNHR operations decentralized • Number of mobile centres established 		X	X	GNHR	OHLGS, MMDAs, Development Partners, GSS, CSOs/NGOs, MoF, Traditional Authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GNHR operations decentralized • Minimum of 16 mobile sub-national centres established 	1,530,000

Strategic Action	Indicator	Timelines			Responsible Institutions		Outcomes/ Outputs	Estimated Cost (GHS)
		2023-2025	2026-2029	2030-2033	Lead	Collaborators		
							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved availability of household data on vulnerability 	

Operational Objective Three: Achieve adequate and reliable funding through the national budgetary framework and complementary sources

Strategic Action	Indicator	Timelines			Responsible Institutions		Outcomes/ Outputs	Estimated Cost (GHS)
		2023-2025	2026-2029	2030-2033	Lead	Collaborators		
7.1 Institute preparation of annual national and sub-national social protection budgets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of platform for preparation of annual national and sub-national SP budgets 	X	X	X	MoGCSP	OHLGS, RCCs, MMDAs, Development Partners, GSS, CSOs/NGOs, MoF, NDPC, SP programme implementers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual national and sub-national SP budgets preparation established 	942,500
7.2 Organize annual, multi-stakeholder dialogues on fiscal space for GoG funding of SP Programmes ⁶	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of platform for annual dialogue on GoG fiscal space funding for SP 	X	X	X	MoGCSP	OHLGS, MMDAs, Development Partners, GSS, OoP, CSOs/NGOs, MoF, NDPC, Academic and Research Institutions, Private Sector Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual dialogue on GoG fiscal space funding for SP organized 	360,000
7.3 Advocate timely disbursement of approved SP budgetary resources at the national and sub-national levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of advocacy programmes organised for timely release of approved SP budgetary resources at the national and sub-national levels 	X	X	X	MoGCSP	CSOs/NGOs, MLGDRD, OHLGS, MoF, CAGD, Parliament, FBOs, Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timely disbursement of approved SP budget for the national and sub-national levels 	259,000

⁶ In the first quarter of every year

Strategic Action	Indicator	Timelines			Responsible Institutions		Outcomes/ Outputs	Estimated Cost (GHS)
		2023-2025	2026-2029	2030-2033	Lead	Collaborators		
	• Timely disbursement of approved SP budget for the national and sub-national levels							
7.4 Advocate adequate funding for institutional structures mandated to deliver SP services and programmes	• Change in budgetary resources approved and released to institutional structures mandated to deliver SP services and programmes	X	X	X	MoGCSP	MLGDRD, OHLGS, MMDAs, Development Partners, CSOs/NGOs, MoF, NDPC, Parliament, OoP	• Increased funding for SP institutional structures	241,000
7.5 Mobilize complementary financing from corporate, philanthropic and diaspora sources in line with the SP policy and law	• Proportion of resources mobilized from corporate, philanthropic and diaspora sources in line with SP policy and regulations	X	X	X	MoGCSP	OHLGS, MMDAs, Development Partners, CSOs/NGOs, MoF, NDPC, FBOs, Parliament, OoP, Private Sector Organizations, Philanthropists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced complementary funding for SP • Increased funding for SP delivery in Ghana 	390,000
7.6 Explore public-private partnerships to support and sustain social protection and social services in vulnerable communities	• Proportion of finances (loans & grants) mobilized through PPP arrangements to support and sustain social protection and social service	X	X	X	MoGCSP	OHLGS, MMDAs, CSOs/NGOs, MoF, NDPC, Parliament, OoP, FBOs, Private Sector Organizations, Development Partners, CSOs/NGOs, Philanthropists	• Enhanced public-private partnerships for sustainable SP services	396,000

Operational Objective Four: Enhance rights-based approaches to social protection

Strategic Action	Indicator	Timelines			Responsible Institutions		Outcome/ Output	Estimated Cost (GHS)
		2023-2025	2026-2029	2030-2033	Lead	Collaborators		
8.1 Promote public discussion, education and targeted learning events on rights-based approaches to SP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of public discussion, education and targeted learning events organised on rights-based approaches to SP 	X	X	X	MoGCSP	OHLGS, MMDAs, Development Partners, CSOs/NGOs, Academic and Research Institutions, SP Programmes' Implementers, MDAs, FBOs, Media, ISD, NCCE, MoI, NDPC, MoF, TVET Service, Private Sector Organizations, MoH, MELR, GHS, GES, MoE, MLGDRD, OHCS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased understanding on right-based approaches to SP 	220,000
8.2 Conduct annual dialogues with policy makers on emerging trends in rights-based SP provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of platform for policy makers to deliberate on rights-based SP provisions Number of dialogues organised on rights-based SP provisions 	X	X	X	MoGCSP	MoH, MELR, GHS, GES, MoE, MLGDRD, MoF, OHCS, OHLGS, MMDAs, Development Partners, NDPC, TVET Service, CSOs/NGOs, Academic and Research Institutions, SP Programmes' Implementers, FBOs, Media, ISD, NCCE, MoI, Private Sector Institutions, Traditional Authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual dialogues on rights-based SP held according to schedule 	600,000
8.3 Enhance relations between MoGCSP, CSOs and interest groups in policies, legislations and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of platform for regular engagements between MoGCSP, CSOs and interest groups in policies, legislations and charters related to SP 	X	X	X	MoGCSP	Development Partners, CSOs/NGOs, Academic and Research Institutions, FBOs, Media, NCCE, SP Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced collaboration between MoGCSP, CSOs and interest groups 	72,000

Strategic Action	Indicator	Timelines			Responsible Institutions		Outcome/ Output	Estimated Cost (GHS)
		2023-2025	2026-2029	2030-2033	Lead	Collaborators		
charters related to SP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of coordinating meetings between MoGCSP, CSOs and interest groups 					Implementers, Private Sector Organizations		
8.4 Foster collaboration between regional and district level SP committees, organized labour, professional and occupational associations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of collaborative meetings between SP stakeholders at subnational level (Region and District) 	X	X	X	MoGCSP	Organized Labour Groups, Private Sector Organizations, MLGDRD, OHLGS MMDAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced collaboration between sub-national SP structures, organized labour and professional associations 	560,000
8.5 Recognize innovative practices in SP by public, private and civil society annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of innovative practices recognized and utilized in SP programme delivery by public, private and civil society 	X	X	X	MoGCSP	OHLGS, MMDAs, Development Partners, CSOs/NGOs, Academic and Research Institutions, SP Programmes' Agencies, MDAs, FBOs, Media, ISD, NCCE, MoI, Private Sector Organizations, MoH, MELR, GHS, GES, MoE MLGDRD, OHCS, Traditional Authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced innovations for effective delivery of SP 	716,000
8.6 Undertake wider community-level education on SP targeting mechanisms and beneficiary charters of rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of community-level education on SP targeting mechanisms and beneficiary charter of rights Proportion of community members with knowledge on SP targeting mechanisms and 	X	X	X	MoGCSP	OHLGS, MMDAs, Development Partners, CSOs/NGOs, Academic and Research Institutions, SP Programmes' Agencies, MDAs, FBOs, Media, ISD, NCCE, MoI, Private Sector Organizations, MoH, MELR, GHS, GES, MoE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased understanding on SP targeting mechanisms and beneficiary charter of rights Improved community participation SP targeting 	9,184,000

Strategic Action	Indicator	Timelines			Responsible Institutions		Outcome/ Output	Estimated Cost (GHS)
		2023-2025	2026-2029	2030-2033	Lead	Collaborators		
	beneficiary charter of rights					MLGDRD, OHCS, Traditional Authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced knowledge on rights-based approaches to SP 	
8.7 Assess all social protection delivery services for equitable accessibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of research/studies conducted on SP delivery services Number of learning products created from research on SP delivery services 	X	X	X	MoGCSP	OHLGS, MMDAs, NCPD, Development Partners, CSOs/NGOs, Academic and Research Institutions, SP Programmes' Agencies, MDAs, FBOs, Media, ISD, NCCE, MoI, Private Sector Organizations, NDPC, MoH, MELR, GHS, GES, MoE MLGDRD, OHCS,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SP delivery services assessed Improved delivery of SP services Increased access to SP services 	302,000
8.8 Collaborate with civil society in activities to address prospects of stigmatization in SP programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of comprehensive collaborative strategy for fostering partnership with civil society to address prospects of stigmatization in SP programmes Number of collaborative activities undertaken with civil society to address prospects of stigmatization in SP programmes 	X	X	X	MoGCSP	Development Partners, CSOs/NGOs, NCPD, FBOs, Media, NCCE, ISD, OHLGS, MMDAs, Private Sector Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced collaboration between MoGCSP and CSOs to reduce stigmatization in SP programmes 	190,500
8.9 Establish media partnerships and platforms for social protection information dissemination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of platform for SP information sharing with media Number of media engagements held on SP 	X	X	X	MoGCSP	OHLGS, MMDAs, Development Partners, CSOs/NGOs, Academic and Research Institutions, SP Programmes' Agencies, MDAs, FBOs, Media, ISD, NCCE, MoI,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased access to SP information Enhanced collaboration with the media Increased awareness on SP interventions 	380,000

Strategic Action	Indicator	Timelines			Responsible Institutions		Outcome/ Output	Estimated Cost (GHS)
		2023-2025	2026-2029	2030-2033	Lead	Collaborators		
						Private Sector Organizations, NDPC,	and delivery mechanism	
8.10 Strengthen household and community capacities for providing feedback on SP initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of sensitisation workshops organised for households and communities on SP feedback mechanisms 	X	X	X	MoGCSP	MLGDRD, OHLGS, MMDAs, CSOs/NGOs, TAs, FBOs, SP Programme Implementers, Community Facilitators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Households and communities sensitized on SP feedback mechanisms 	352,000
8.11 Strengthen use of legal channels and availability of legal aid for protection of vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of SP Courts • Percentage of legal representation of vulnerable groups in court • Number of vulnerable groups with access to legal aid services 	X	X	X	MoGCSP, Legal Aid Commission	MoJAGD, MLGDRD, OHLGS, MMDAs, MoF, DSW, SP Programmes, Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased access to legal aid services for vulnerable groups 	123,500

Operational Objective Five: Institutionalize robust and holistic monitoring and evaluation systems linked to desired outcomes and impacts

Strategic Action	Indicator	Timelines			Responsible Institutions		Outcomes/ Outputs	Estimated Cost (GHS)
		2023-2025	2026-2029	2030-2033	Lead	Collaborators		
9.1 Review monitoring targets and indicators for programmatic and operational objectives annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of review mechanisms for monitoring targets and indicators for programmatic and operational objectives • Number of meetings organised to review monitoring targets and indicators for 	X	X	X	MoGCSP, NDPC,	OHLGS, RCCs, MMDAs, MDAs, DPs, MES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced monitoring targets and programmatic indicators and operational objective • Enhanced programmes delivery 	900,000

Strategic Action	Indicator	Timelines			Responsible Institutions		Outcomes/ Outputs	Estimated Cost (GHS)
		2023- 2025	2026- 2029	2030- 2033	Lead	Collaborators		
	programmatic and operational objectives							
9.2 Operationalise the use of the SP budget tracker for SP programming, monitoring and evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports on the use of the SP budget tracker on SP programme budgetary performance • Monthly and annual monitoring data on budgetary performance of SP programmes 	X	X	X	MoGCSP	MoF, NDPC, DPs, MDAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual update reports of functioning SP budget tracker • Credible monthly and annual monitoring data on budgetary performance of SP Programmes • Alignment between the SP budget and the national budget system 	640,000
9.3 Review programme evaluation indicators, outcomes and results biennially	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of mechanisms for programme evaluation indicators, outcomes and results • Number of meetings organised to review programme evaluation indicators, outcomes and results 	X	X	X	MoGCSP, NDPC	MES, OHLGS (RCCs, MMDAs), MDAs, DPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme evaluation indicators, outcomes and results biennially reviewed • Improved programmes delivery • Improved programme impact 	900,000
9.4 Produce and disseminate consolidated annual SP performance reports including CSOs complementary assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of consolidated annual SP performance reports including CSOs complementary assessments produced and disseminated 	X	X	X	MoGCSP	DPs, CSOs/NGOs, MoE, MLGDRD, NHIA, MoH, GHS, MoF, NDPC, MoI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SP consolidated annual performance reports produced/collated and effectively disseminated • SP activities performance showcased for visibility and policy buy-in 	640,000

Strategic Action	Indicator	Timelines			Responsible Institutions		Outcomes/ Outputs	Estimated Cost (GHS)
		2023- 2025	2026- 2029	2030- 2033	Lead	Collaborators		
9.5 Conduct annual review and learning meetings based on consolidated annual SP reports at national and sub-national levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of annual review and learning meetings organised on consolidated annual SP performance reports at national and sub-national levels 	X	X	X	MoGCSP	DPs, CSOs/NGOs, MoE, MLGDRD, OHLGS, RCCs, MMDAs, MoFA, MMDAs, MELR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual review and learning meetings conducted/organized at national and sub-national levels Stakeholders well-informed of SP delivery and provisions 	640,000
9.6 Integrate SP targets into regional and district medium-term and annual plans, budgets, monitoring and evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proportion of SP targets integrated into medium-term and annual plans, and budgets, of MMDAs and RCCs 	X	X	X	MoGCSP	MLGDRD, OHLGS, RCCs, MMDAs, DPs, NDPC, MoF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SP targets mainstreamed/integrated into district and regional medium-term and annual plans, budgets, monitoring and evaluation Number of regional and district mainstreamed/integrated SP targets in plans Enhanced SP delivery at the regional and district 	750,000
9.7 Promote independent assessment of SP Programmes and social accountability by key interest groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of independent evaluations commissioned and conducted on SP Programmes and social accountability Number of independent assessment reports produced and disseminated on SP Programmes and social accountability 	X	X		MoGCSP	CSOs/NGOs, DPs, Media, NDPC, MES, MDAs, MMDAs, MoF, Academic and Research Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of independent assessments of SP Programmes and social accountability reports published/produced Enhanced transparency in SP Programmes delivery 	1,780,000

Strategic Action	Indicator	Timelines			Responsible Institutions		Outcomes/ Outputs	Estimated Cost (GHS)
		2023- 2025	2026- 2029	2030- 2033	Lead	Collaborators		
9.8 Promote coherence and alignment between social sector policies and programmes and SP initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of SP initiatives streamlined and aligned with social sector policies and programmes 	X	X	X	MoGCSP	NDPC, DPs CSOs/NGOs, MDAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SP initiatives streamlined and aligned with social sector policies and programmes for coherence • Existence of strong coherence and alignment between social sector policies and programmes and SP initiatives • SP initiatives effectively implemented in line with social sector policies and programmes 	2,160,000
9.9 Undertake biennial review of SP programme-based Management Information Systems (MIS), Social Welfare Information Management System (SWIMs) and the Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Management Information Systems (MEMIS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of functional MIS system with inter-operability amongst the various SP programmes and SP-related sectors, updated biennially • Evidence of biennial assessment and consultations to review SP Programmatic and overall, MIS systems 	X	X	X	MoGCSP, SPISTC	NDPC, GSS, MoF, MDAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programmatic and overall MIS systems biennially reviewed • Functional, interoperable MIS systems in place to ensure coherence and effective coordination 	450,000

Strategic Action	Indicator	Timelines			Responsible Institutions		Outcomes/ Outputs	Estimated Cost (GHS)
		2023-2025	2026-2029	2030-2033	Lead	Collaborators		
for interoperability and coherence								
9.10 Undertake relevant thematic studies on issues arising from annual reviews in collaboration with Research Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of thematic studies conducted in collaboration with relevant Research Institutions on emerging SP issues 	X	X	X	MoGCSP	Academic and Research Institutions, DPs, MDAs, MMDAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of thematic studies collaborated with relevant Research Institutions undertaken 	1,840,000
9.11 Review progress of implementation of the Implementation Plan after every four (4) years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review reports on status of implementation of the Implementation Plan in December, 2027 and December, 2030 	X	X	X	MoGCSP	DPs, MDAs, MMDAs, Academic and Research Institutions, NDPC, CSOs/NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress of implementation of the Implementation Plan assessed Recommendations for review of implementation process generated 	450,000
9.12 Conduct impact evaluation of SP policy implementation in 2033	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of impact evaluation report on implementation of SP policy 			X	MoGCSP	DPs, MDAs, OHLGS, RCCs, MMDAs, MLGDRD, NDPC, MoF, Academic and Research Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impact evaluation conducted in 2033 	450,000

Operational Objective Six: Provide requisite capacity for delivery of social protection at all levels of administration

Strategic Action	Indicator	Timelines			Responsible Institutions		Outcomes/ Outputs	Estimated Cost (GHS)
		2023-2025	2026-2029	2030-2033	Lead	Collaborators		
10.1 Assess and strengthen operational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of capacity assessment report on SP-delivery 	X	X		MoGCSP	MDAs, OHLGS, MMDAs, DPs,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SP-delivery units/departments capacities assessed 	1,780,000

Strategic Action	Indicator	Timelines			Responsible Institutions		Outcomes/ Outputs	Estimated Cost (GHS)
		2023-2025	2026-2029	2030-2033	Lead	Collaborators		
capacities of SP-delivery units/departments at national and sub-national levels	units/departments at all levels • Number of capacity building training organised for SP-delivery units/departments at all levels • Existence of functional SP operational units at national and sub-national levels					MLGDRD, MoH, NHIA, CSOs/NGOs	and enhanced/strengthened • Well-functioning SP operational units at national and sub-national levels	
10.2 Develop and implement capacity building strategy for SP stakeholders at national and sub-national levels	• Existence of capacity building strategy for SP stakeholders • Number of SP stakeholders provided with requisite skills and knowledge for efficient and effective SP delivery	X	X		MoGCSP	MDAs, OHLGS, MMDAs, DPs CSOs/NGOs, Academic and Research Institutions	• Capacity building Strategy for SP stakeholders developed and implemented • SP stakeholders provided with requisite skills and knowledge for efficient and effective SP delivery	1,780,000
10.3 Undertake continuing social development education for leadership and key staff of MDAs and MMDAs	• Number of trainings conducted for leadership and key staff of MDAs and MMDAs in social development education	X	X	X	MoGCSP, OHLGS	Academic and Research Institutions, DPs, MDAs, MMDAs, School of Social Work	• Training in social development education conducted for leadership and key staff of MDAs and MMDAs • Leaderships and key staff of MDAs and MMDAs trained • Leaderships and key staff of MDAs and MMDAs capacities enhanced	1,780,000

Strategic Action	Indicator	Timelines			Responsible Institutions		Outcomes/ Outputs	Estimated Cost (GHS)
		2023-2025	2026-2029	2030-2033	Lead	Collaborators		
10.4 Collaborate with CSO partners to develop and deliver periodic training for members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of training manual for developing CSOs capacity on SP • Number of CSO members trained on SP 	X	X		MoGCSP	CSOs/NGOs/DPs, Academic and Research Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training manual developed and members trained periodically on it • Members have requisite training and skills 	900,000
10.5 Establish communities of practice in SP to facilitate peer-learning and Exchange activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of functional communities of practice in SP established for peer-learning and Exchange activities 	X	X		MoGCSP	DPs, CSOs/NGOs, MDAs, MMDAs, Centre for Social Policy Studies (CSPS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Functional Communities of practice in SP established 	750,000
10.6 Undertake relevant studies and disseminate findings into SP practice at various levels/sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of relevant studies and case research into SP practice at various levels/sectors conducted • Number of studies and case research reports into SP practice at various levels/sectors produced and disseminated • Number of findings adopted to enhance SP practice at various levels/sectors 	X	X		MoGCSP	DPs, NDPC, Academic and Research Institutions, MDAs, MMDAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant studies and case research into SP practice conducted and effectively disseminated 	1,780,000
10.7 Build capacities of media for social protection reporting and monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of guidelines for media reporting on social protection information dissemination • Number of training and education sessions with 	X	X		MoGCSP	DPs, Media, Academic and Research Institutions, CSOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacities of targeted media professionals built on social protection reporting and monitoring • Enhanced media reporting and 	1,780,000

Strategic Action	Indicator	Timelines			Responsible Institutions		Outcomes/ Outputs	Estimated Cost (GHS)
		2023-2025	2026-2029	2030-2033	Lead	Collaborators		
	communication and media professionals on social protection reporting, monitoring and information dissemination						monitoring on social protection delivery	
10.8 Organize regular update sessions on SP with key governance oversight bodies and audiences ⁷	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of update sessions organised on SP with key governance oversight bodies and audiences 	X	X	X	MoGCSP	Cabinet, Inter-Ministerial Coordinating Committee on Decentralisation, Parliament, Traditional Authorities, DPs, FBOs, NDPC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Members of key governance bodies regularly updated on SP Key SP governance oversight bodies and audiences abreast with SP delivery 	3,660,000

Operational Objective Seven: Mainstream gender, disability and inclusiveness issues in social protection

Strategic Action	Indicator	Timelines			Responsible Institutions		Outcomes/ Outputs	Estimated Cost (GHS)
		2023-2025	2026-2029	2030-2033	Lead	Collaborators		
11.1 Develop and review guidelines to mainstream gender equality, social inclusion (GESI) and disability provisions into social protection programming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of guidelines for mainstreaming gender equality, social inclusion (GESI) and disability provisions into social protection programming Proportion of SP programmes with gender equality, social inclusion 	X	X	X	MoGCSP National Council for Persons with Disabilities	DPs, CSOs/NGOs MDAs, MMDAs, TAs, FBOs, Academic and Research Institutions, GFD/Organizations of Persons with Disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidelines developed and reviewed Gender equality, social inclusion (GESI) and disability provisions mainstreamed into social protection programming 	900,000

⁷ such as Cabinet, Inter-Ministerial Coordinating Committee (IMCC), Parliament, Council of State and Traditional Authorities

Strategic Action	Indicator	Timelines			Responsible Institutions		Outcomes/ Outputs	Estimated Cost (GHS)
		2023-2025	2026-2029	2030-2033	Lead	Collaborators		
	(GESI) and disability provisions							
11.2 Assess provisions for Persons Living With HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) and other communicable diseases to access SP interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of assessment report on provisions for Persons Living With HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) and other communicable diseases to access SP interventions • Existence of comprehensive national awareness raising strategy and/or plan aimed at combating stereotypes against Persons Living With HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) and other communicable diseases and promoting awareness about their rights • Number of persons Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) and other communicable diseases with access to SP interventions 	X	X	X	MOGCSP. MoH	Ghana AIDs Commission, NHIA, CSOs/NGOs, GHS, MDAs, MMDAs, NDPC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced SP provisions for Persons Living With HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) and other communicable diseases • Improved access of PLWHAs and other communicable diseases to SP support and programme interventions • Living conditions of PLWHAs and other communicable diseases improved 	1,780,000
11.3 Build capacities of staff and service providers in GESI and disability mainstreaming at national and sub-national levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of capacity building trainings conducted for staff and service providers in GESI and disability mainstreaming at national and sub-national levels 	X	X		MoGCSP	CSOs/NGOs/DPs, National Council for Persons with Disability (NCPD), GFD, DoG, MoH, GHS, MDAs, MMDAs, CHRAJ, Academic and Research Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective training conducted for staff and service providers in GESI and disability mainstreaming at national and sub-national levels 	1,780,000

Strategic Action	Indicator	Timelines			Responsible Institutions		Outcomes/ Outputs	Estimated Cost (GHS)
		2023-2025	2026-2029	2030-2033	Lead	Collaborators		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of staff and service providers at national and sub-national levels with requisite skills in GESI and disability mainstreaming 						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff and service providers at national and sub-national levels have requisite skills 	
11.4 Operationalize GESI and disability guidelines in social protection delivery at national and sub-national levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of operational GESI and disability guidelines for SP delivery at all levels Number of national and sub-national level institutions adopting GESI and disability guidelines in social protection delivery 	X	X	X	MoGCSP	MDAs, MMDAs, National Council for Persons with Disability (NCPD), DoG, GFD/ Organization of Persons with Disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GESI and disability guidelines operationalized National and sub-national level institutions adopt GESI and disability guidelines in social protection delivery 	900,000
11.5 Develop safe-guarding protocols for service providers in SP at national and sub-national levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of operational safe-guarding protocols for service providers in SP Proportion of SP service providers implementing safe-guarding protocols 	X	X		MoGCSP, MLGDRD	MDAs, OHLGS, RCCs, MMDAs, CSOs/NGOs, DPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safe-guarding protocols for service providers in SP developed and implemented 	760,000
11.6 Monitor extent of integration of GESI and disability standards into SP planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of SP institutions and programmes integrating GESI and disability standards into planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation 	X	X		MoGCSP, National Council for Persons with Disability (NCPD)	CSOs/NGOs, GFD/ Organization of Persons with Disabilities, MDAs, MMDAs, NDPC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GESI and disability-sensitivity standards integrated into SP planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation annually 	865,000

Strategic Action	Indicator	Timelines			Responsible Institutions		Outcomes/ Outputs	Estimated Cost (GHS)
		2023-2025	2026-2029	2030-2033	Lead	Collaborators		
11.7 Review performance of GESI and disability-related interventions, systems and guidelines biennially	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of mechanisms for review of GESI and disability-related interventions, systems and guidelines performance • Number of meetings organised to review the performance of GESI and disability-related interventions, systems and guidelines 	X	X	X	MoGCSP, National Council for Persons with Disability (NCPD)	CSOs/NGOs, MDAs, MMDAs, DPs, NDPC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GESI and disability-related performance related to programme interventions, systems and guidelines reviewed biennially • Performance of GESI and disability-related interventions, systems and guidelines enhanced 	900,000
11.8 Ensure availability of sign language services for SP units and other services at national and sub-national levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of sign language services available at SP units at national and sub-national levels • Existence of database on sign language services • Number of SP units and other services staff trained in sign language 	X	X	X	MoGCSP, National Council for Persons with Disability (NCPD)	CSOs/NGOs, DSW, GFD/Organization of Persons with Disabilities, Ghana National Association of the Deaf (GNAD), MLGDRD, MMDAs,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased availability of sign language services available for SP programmes and units • Database for sign language services created • Staff of SP units and other services trained in sign language 	3,660,000
11.9 Collaborate with relevant organizations to translate key SP information into braille and local languages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of key SP information translated into braille and local languages • Number of sign language interpreters employed in the public and private sectors at national and subnational levels 	X	X		MoGCSP, National Council for Persons with Disability (NCPD)	CSOs/NGOs, Ghana Association of the Blind (GAB), GFD/Organization of Persons with Disabilities, GILLBT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key SP information translated in braille and local languages • Enhanced dissemination of accessible SP information to PWDs and local 	900,000

Strategic Action	Indicator	Timelines			Responsible Institutions		Outcomes/ Outputs	Estimated Cost (GHS)
		2023-2025	2026-2029	2030-2033	Lead	Collaborators		
							communities in local languages	

Operational Objective Eight: Strengthen social welfare, community facilitation, referrals and psychosocial support

Strategic Action	Indicator	Timelines			Responsible Institutions		Outcomes/ Outputs	Estimated Cost (GHS)
		2023-2025	2026-2029	2030-2033	Lead	Collaborators		
12.1 Conduct assessment of existing capacities in social welfare, facilitation and psychosocial services at the sub-national levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of assessment report on existing capacities in social welfare, facilitation and psychosocial services at the sub-national level 	X	X		MoGCSP/ DSW	MDAs, OHLGS, RCCs, MMDAs, DPs, CSOs/NGOs, Mental Health Authority, Psychology Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of information for designing and delivering capacity-building for SP units and service providers Capacity gaps and requirements for social welfare, facilitation and psychosocial services assessed 	900,000
12.2 Strengthen mobilization of institutional resources for social welfare and community development services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of institutional resources earmarked and released for social welfare services and DCD Existence of functional institutional resources mobilization committees/ structures Number of staff trained on resources 	X	X	X	MLGDRD/ OHLGS, MoGCSP	RCCs, MMDAs, MDAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved earmarking of institutional resources for social welfare services and DCD activities by assemblies and MDAs Establishment of institutional mechanisms for 	900,000

Strategic Action	Indicator	Timelines			Responsible Institutions		Outcomes/ Outputs	Estimated Cost (GHS)
		2023-2025	2026-2029	2030-2033	Lead	Collaborators		
	mobilization mechanisms • Linkage between the Social Welfare Information Management System (SWIMS) and the integrated social protection Monitoring and Evaluation Monitoring and Evaluation System (MEMIS)						resource mobilization • Staff of MDAs and MMDAs trained on resources mobilization processes and mechanisms • Social welfare services and DCD departments and programmes well resourced • SWIMs and MEMIS activated to support social welfare and community development services	
12.3 Strengthen public awareness of social welfare, facilitation and psychosocial services	• Existence of Public Information Campaign (PIC) strategy • Number of campaigns conducted on social welfare, facilitation and psychosocial services available	X	X		MoGCSP/DSW	ISD, NCCE, RCC, MDAs, MMDAs, DPs, CSOs/NGOs, Faith Based Organizations (FBOs), Media, Traditional Authorities, Opinion Leaders, Mental Health Authority, Psychology Council	• Public Information Campaign (PIC) plan/strategy developed and implemented • Number of campaigns of available services related to social welfare, facilitation, and psychosocial requirements	640,000
12.4 Conduct training of social development professionals in	• Number of trainings conducted for development professionals	X	X	X	DSW	School of Social Work, DCD, CSOs/NGOs, Mental Health Authority, Psychology	• Knowledge and skills of social development professionals built in	1,780,000

Strategic Action	Indicator	Timelines			Responsible Institutions		Outcomes/ Outputs	Estimated Cost (GHS)
		2023-2025	2026-2029	2030-2033	Lead	Collaborators		
psychosocial services provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change in performance of social development professionals in psychosocial services provision 					Council, Academic and Research Institutions	provision of psychosocial services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved delivery and availability of psycho-social services 	
12.5 Deepen support services for productive inclusion at district and community levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Share of district budgetary allocations to support productive inclusion services from (a) IGF (b) DACF (c) other sources • Existence of platform to sustain partnerships with CSOs and interest groups at the local level for PI support services • Number of communities provided with coordinated support services for productive inclusion 	X	X	X	MLGDRD	MoGCSP, MoFA, MMDAs, DPs, CSOs/NGOs, FBOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced, coordinated support services for productive inclusion at district and community levels 	750,000
12.6 Sensitize local and community stakeholder groups and civic leaders on social enterprise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of public sensitisation programmes organised for local and community stakeholder groups and civic leaders on social enterprise • Number of local and community stakeholder groups and civic leaders engaged in social enterprise 	X	X		MELR	YEA, TVET Service, COTVET, MASLOC, ASSI, MSMEs, CSOs/NGOs, NDPC, NCCE, MoGCSP, GEA, NDPC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding of local and community stakeholder groups and civic leaders on social enterprise enhanced 	1,780,000

Strategic Action	Indicator	Timelines			Responsible Institutions		Outcomes/ Outputs	Estimated Cost (GHS)
		2023-2025	2026-2029	2030-2033	Lead	Collaborators		
12.7 Strengthen local and community level referral pathways and feedback mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of local and community level client service units strengthened to support referrals and feedback mechanisms • Existence of local and community level referral pathways and feedback mechanisms 	X	X		MoGCSP/SW CES	MDAs, MMDAs, Media, ISD, CSOs/NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local and community level client service units strengthened in referral and feedback services provision • Effective running of local and community level referral pathways and feedback mechanisms • Efficient delivery of referral pathways and feedback services 	1,780,000
12.8 Strengthen household and community capacities for seeking redress and legal solutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of public educations/ sensitization programs organised on alternative dispute resolution (ADR); public defence; and citizenry advisory: • Number of households and communities' capacities-built on seeking redress and legal solutions 	X	X		MoGCSP/DS W	Legal Aid, SWCES, MDAs, MMDAs, DOVSSU, Human Trafficking, CHRAJ, Child Rights Organizations, Judicial Services, Traditional Authorities, NCCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Household and community capacities built for seeking redress and legal solutions • Improved access of households and communities to legal redress solutions 	1,280,000
12.9 Institute annual platforms to reflect on social welfare, psychosocial support, social enterprise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of platforms for stakeholders' engagements/dialogues on social welfare, psychosocial support, social enterprise 	X	X		MoGCSP/ DSW	CSOs/NGOs/DPs, MDAs, MMDA, Academic and Research Institutions, FBOs, Traditional Authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual stakeholders' engagements/ dialogue platforms instituted 	1,840,000

Strategic Action	Indicator	Timelines			Responsible Institutions		Outcomes/ Outputs	Estimated Cost (GHS)
		2023-2025	2026-2029	2030-2033	Lead	Collaborators		
development and social cohesion issues	development and social cohesion issues • Number of meetings organised for deliberations on social welfare, psychosocial support, social enterprise development and social cohesion issues							

5.3 Closing Gaps and Consolidating the Social Protection Floor

SP Floor Gap One: Promote universal basic essential health care

Strategic Action	Indicator	Timelines			Responsible Institutions		Outcomes/ Outputs	Estimated Cost (GHS)
		2023-2029	2026-2029	2030-2033	Lead	Collaborators		
13.1 Streamline processes for identification, registration and renewal of NHIS for indigent groups and persons in correctional facilities	• Number of indigent groups with complete data records registered in a single registry (GNHR) • Proportion of indigent groups registered and NHIS renewed • Number of indigents covered by health insurance per 1,000 population	X		X	NHIA, GNHR, LEAP	MoH, GHS MoGCSP/GNHR, MINTER, CSOs/NGO, DPs, MMDAs, Prisons Service	• Processes for identification, registration and renewal of NHIS for indigent groups streamlined • More indigent groups have access to NHIS for healthcare services (including persons with mental health needs, persons in correctional facilities, pregnant	327,700

Strategic Action	Indicator	Timelines			Responsible Institutions		Outcomes/ Outputs	Estimated Cost (GHS)
		2023-2029	2026-2029	2030-2033	Lead	Collaborators		
							women, lactating mothers, children under 5 and persons 70 years and above)	
13.2 Institute automatic renewal NHIS systems for indigents to ensure continued access to quality of health care services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of functional automatic renewal NHIS systems for indigents • Number of indigents automatically renewed on NHIS 	X	X	X	NHIA	MoH, GHS, MoGCSP, MMDAs, CSOs/NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Functional automatic renewal NHIS systems for indigents instituted • Enhanced quality health care services for indigents for better health outcomes 	262,500
13.3 Institutionalize ongoing monitoring and update of databases for indigent-support through NHIS exemptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of mechanisms for updating databases for indigent-support through NHIS exemptions 	X	X		NHIA/MoH	MoGCSP/GNHR, GSS, NIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced monitoring and targeting for indigent groups • Improved databases for indigent groups 	1,220,000
13.4 Advocate quality of health care for under-served and vulnerable groups at community and local levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of advocacy plan for promoting quality of care for under-served and vulnerable groups • Proportion of under-served and vulnerable groups at community and local levels reporting improved quality of care 	X	X		MoGCSP	MoH, GHS, NHIA, CSOs, DPs, MDAs, MMDAs, Traditional Authorities, FBOs, NCCE, ISD, Media, Community Information Centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy for quality of health care for vulnerable groups initiated • Stakeholders sensitized on provision of quality of care for under-served and vulnerable groups • Improved quality of health care for under-served and 	2,360,000

Strategic Action	Indicator	Timelines			Responsible Institutions		Outcomes/ Outputs	Estimated Cost (GHS)
		2023-2029	2026-2029	2030-2033	Lead	Collaborators		
							vulnerable groups at community and local levels	
13.5 Strengthen the capacity of vulnerable groups to demand and access quality health care services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of public educations/ sensitization programmes organised for vulnerable groups on their rights to quality health care services • Proportion of vulnerable people demanding and accessing quality health care services 	X	X		MoGCSP	GHS, MoF, DPs, CSOs/NGOs, NHIA, NCCE, MMDAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective sensitization of vulnerable groups on rights to quality health care • More vulnerable people have better capacity to demand and access quality health care services 	3,040,000
13.6 Provide social protection services for victims of neglected tropical diseases (NTD) and cancer from vulnerable communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of victims of neglected tropical diseases (NTD) and cancer from vulnerable communities benefitting from social protection services 	X	X	X	MoGCSP	NHIA, MLGDRD, GHS, MoF, CSOs/NGOs, DPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social protection services targeted for victims of Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD) and cancer from vulnerable communities • Enhanced access of victims of NTDs and cancer to SP programmes and services 	2,360,000
13.7 Promote healthy nutrition programmes targeted at vulnerable groups through advocacy and collaboration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of healthy nutrition programmes targeted at vulnerable groups • Number of collaborative events undertaken between state and non-state institutions • Proportion of cash transfer beneficiary 	X	X		MoH, MoGCSP/GSF P	MoGCSP, GHS, MoF, OHLGS, MMDAs, CSOs/NGOs, DPs, MLGDRD, MoFA, GES, Private Sector Organizations, Caterers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education and sensitization on healthy nutrition provided for vulnerable groups • Stronger collaboration between state and non-state institutions on promotion of 	410,000

Strategic Action	Indicator	Timelines			Responsible Institutions		Outcomes/ Outputs	Estimated Cost (GHS)
		2023-2029	2026-2029	2030-2033	Lead	Collaborators		
	households demonstrating improved nutrition						health nutrition amongst vulnerable groups • Healthy nutritional practices among the vulnerable groups improved	
13.8 Strengthen capacities of social development departments for identification of indigents including use of improved datasets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of capacity building programmes organised for social development departments on indigents' identification • Existence of improved database on indigents • Number of indigents with complete data records registered in the single registry 	X	X		GNHR/SPD/D SW	GSS, MMDAS, OHLGS, DPs, CSOs/NGOs, DCD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacities of social development departments strengthened for identification of indigents • Improved datasets on indigents • More indigents efficiently identified 	790,000
13.9 Undertake advocacy for emergency health coverage for indigents and increased funding for NHIS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of advocacy programmes for emergency coverage for indigents and increase funding for NHIS undertaken • Proportion of indigents covered under NHIS • Change in funding for NHIS 	X	X	X	NHIA, NADMO	MoGCSP, DSWCD, ISD, MoF, CSOs/NGOs, DPs, MMDAs, Traditional Authorities, SPSWG, GHS, GNHR and LEAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased advocacy and awareness of emergency coverage for indigents • Enhanced support for increased funding for NHIS • More indigents covered by NHIS • Increased funding available for NHIS 	400,000
13.10 Undertake advocacy for de-coupling NHIS from the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of advocacy events undertaken to promote de-coupling of 	X	X		NHIA/MoH	CSOs/NGOs, MoF, SPSWG, Cabinet, Parliament, GHS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased support for decoupling NHIS from Consolidated Fund 	3,180,000

Strategic Action	Indicator	Timelines			Responsible Institutions		Outcomes/ Outputs	Estimated Cost (GHS)
		2023-2029	2026-2029	2030-2033	Lead	Collaborators		
Consolidated Fund	NHIS from the Consolidated Fund • Existence of independent NHIS						• Timely and sufficient funds for NHIS	
13.11 Review the design and operations of CHPS to ensure responsiveness of facilities and service delivery processes for GESI, disability and other group sensitivity	• Number of CHPS design and operations reviewed to respond to needs of GESI, disability and other group sensitivity • Number of functional CHPS facilities providing services to GESI, disability and other group sensitivity	X	X		MoH/GHS	MDAs, MMDAs, MoF, DPs	• Design and operations of CHPS reviewed • Functional CHPS facilities in place	1,830,000

SP Floor Gap Two: Operationalize the maternal protection convention and the free maternal healthcare policy

Strategic Action	Indicator	Timelines			Responsible Institutions		Outcomes/ Outputs	Estimated Cost (GHS)
		2023-2025	2026-2029	2030-2033	Lead	Collaborators		
14.1 Monitor compliance of legal maternity provisions in the formal sector	• Number of monitoring sessions embarked on to ensure compliance of legal maternity provisions • Proportion of formal sector institutions complying with legal maternity provisions	X	X		MELR, MOGCSP/ DoG	MELR, Legal Aid, GHS, MoH, AGD, MDAs, MMDAs, National Labour Commission, Labour Department, CSOs/NGOs	• Legal provisions on maternity complied with and monitored in the formal sector • Improved adherence and compliance to legal maternity provisions in the formal sector	865,000

Strategic Action	Indicator	Timelines			Responsible Institutions		Outcomes/ Outputs	Estimated Cost (GHS)
		2023-2025	2026-2029	2030-2033	Lead	Collaborators		
14.2 Educate employers, workplace associations and occupational groupings on maternity provisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of sensitization programmes organized for employers, workplace associations and occupational groupings on maternity provisions • Proportions of employers, workplace associations and occupational groupings demonstrating knowledge of maternity provisions 	X	X	X	MELR	All sectors, MoGCSP, Organized Labour, National Labour Commission. Labour Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key actors in employment educated on maternity provisions • Employers, workplace associations and occupational groupings have better understanding of maternity provisions 	1,760,000
14.3 Advocate ratification and operationalization of ILO Convention 156 to support parents of children with special needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence of ratification of ILO Convention 156 by Government of Ghana • Data on parents of children with special needs benefitting from government provisions arising from ratification and operationalization of ILO Convention 156 	X	X	X	MoJAGD, MoGCSP, MELR	Labour Department, DoC, DSW, CSOs/NGOs, DPs, Child Rights Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ILO Convention 156 ratified and steps to operationalize it developed • Active support available for parents of children with special needs 	2,440,000
14.4 Advocate ratification and operationalization of ILO Convention 183 to support working mothers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence of ratified ILO Convention 183 • Data on working mothers benefitting from ratification and operationalization of ILO Convention 183 	X	X	X	MoGCSP/DoG, MELR	Labour Department, Women's Rights Organizations, Organized Labour, DCSOs/NGOs, DPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ILO Convention 183 ratified and operationalized • Effective support available for working mothers from operationalization of ILO Convention 183 	2,440,000
14.5 Promote concept of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of dialogues held with local 	X	X	X	OHLGS, MLGDRD,	CSOs/NGOs, DPs, MMDAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local authorities adopt concept of 	1,400,000

Strategic Action	Indicator	Timelines			Responsible Institutions		Outcomes/ Outputs	Estimated Cost (GHS)
		2023-2025	2026-2029	2030-2033	Lead	Collaborators		
satellite childcare facilities with local authorities and in strategic locations	authorities on satellite childcare facilities concept <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of local authorities establishing satellite childcare facilities • Number of childcare facilities established in strategic locations 				MoGCSP/ DSW, DCD		satellite childcare facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Satellite childcare facilities established in strategic locations 	
14.6 Promote maternity and infant care support for informal economy workers including ante-natal services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data available on maternity and infant care support facilities targeted at informal economy workers 	X	X	X	DSW, DoC	MoGCSP, MoH, MELR, CSOs/NGOs, DPs, GHS,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efficient maternity and ante-natal services targeted at informal economy operators • Improved access to maternity and infant care support including ante-natal services for informal economy workers 	2,470,000
14.7 Promote cash assistance programmes to support maternity provisions for informal economy workers and vulnerable mothers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of cash assistance programmes designed to support maternity for informal economy workers and vulnerable mothers 	X	X	X	MoGCSP/LEA P	MoF, GNHR, DSW, DPs, CSOs/NGOs, WROs, UNIWA, ASSI, MSMEs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash assistance programmes to support informal economy operators and vulnerable mothers available • Improved access of vulnerable mothers to cash assistance programmes 	1,505,000
14.8 Advocate provision of childcare support arrangements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of regulation (s) instituted to promote childcare support 	X	X		MoGCSP/DS W/DoC	GEA, Private Sector Organizations, CSOs/NGOs, DPs, MELR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Functional arrangements for childcare support 	1,135,000

Strategic Action	Indicator	Timelines			Responsible Institutions		Outcomes/ Outputs	Estimated Cost (GHS)
		2023-2025	2026-2029	2030-2033	Lead	Collaborators		
between employers and workers	arrangements between employers and workers • Proportion of workers satisfied with childcare support arrangements by employers						between employers and workers initiated • Clear understanding of childcare support arrangements between employers and workers	
14.9 Advocate insurance arrangements to address maternity-related remuneration for informal operators	• Proportion of informal operators with access to maternity-related insurance arrangements	X	X	X	MoGCSP/DoG	SSNIT, National Insurance Commission, Insurance Companies,	• Effective maternity-related insurance arrangements implemented • Enhanced access of informal operators to insurance arrangements	2,120,000
14.10 Advocate and track paternity provisions in negotiations with employers	• Number of employers initiating and providing paternity support in workers' conditions of service • Evidence of a monitoring framework for tracking trends on paternity provisions in employment conditions	X	X		MoGCSP/DoG	MELR, National Labour Commission, CSOs/NGOs, MDAs, MMDAs, Private Sector Organizations	• Employers' provisions on paternity support initiated, negotiated and implemented • Improved paternity related benefits provided by employers • Improved information on trends on paternity provisions and performance by employers	1,580,000

SP Floor Gap Three: Minimum Income Security for Children

Strategic Action	Indicator	Timelines			Responsible Institutions		Outcomes/ Outputs	Estimated Cost (GHS)
		2023-2025	2026-2029	2030-2033	Lead	Collaborators		
15.1 Improve and sustain equitable distribution of income-substitution interventions and in-kind transfers for children, including school feeding and school capitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of children receiving income-substitution interventions and in-kind transfers 	X	X		MoGCSP/ LEAP/ DSW	MoE, MoFA, DPs, NDPC, GSFP, CSOs/NGOs, WIAD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinated income-substitution interventions and in-kind transfers available and equitably distributed for children in vulnerable communities 	1,470,000
15.2 Prioritize financing for social support programmes for out-of-school children, under-fives and teenagers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of total government spending on social support programmes for out-of-school children, under-fives and teenagers Existence of dedicated budget for social protection programmes 	X	X	X	MoF, MoE	MoGCSP, DSW, MDAs, MMDAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved financing for social support programmes for out-of-school children, under-fives and teenagers 	3,660,000
15.3 Mobilize complementary cash assistance support for poor and vulnerable children beyond LEAP resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of cash assistance support mobilized from complementary sources Number of poor and vulnerable children supported by complementary cash assistance 	X	X	X	MoGCSP, MoF	CSOs/NGOs, MoFA, MoF, MoH, MLGDRD, DPs, MDAs, MMDAs, Private Sector Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Available complementary cash assistance support mobilized Enhanced cash assistance support for poor and vulnerable children Livelihoods of poor and vulnerable children improved 	960,000

Strategic Action	Indicator	Timelines			Responsible Institutions		Outcomes/ Outputs	Estimated Cost (GHS)
		2023-2025	2026-2029	2030-2033	Lead	Collaborators		
15.4 Improve access to prioritized social services and ensure quality of care for poor and vulnerable children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of poor and vulnerable children with access to prioritized social services and quality of care • Number (disaggregated) of vulnerable groups who have better access to prioritized social services and quality of care 	X	X	X	MoGCSP/ DSW	CSOs/NGOs, MDAs, MMDAs, NCPD, GHS, MoH, NHIA, Private Sector Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased access to prioritized social services and quality of care for poor and vulnerable children 	390,000
15.5 Advocate wider nutrition and health services for out-of-school children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of out-of-school children provided with nutrition and health services • Number of advocacy programmes organised on wider nutrition and health services for out-of-school children 	X	X		MoGCSP/DS W/DoC, GSFP Secretariat	MoE, MMDAs, DPs, MoH, GHS, WIAD, MoFA, MoF, CSOs/NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Out-of-school children provided with nutrition and health services • Public education and targeted advocacy conducted on nutrition and health services for out-of-school children 	900,000
15.6 Facilitate access of vulnerable families to births and deaths registration services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of vulnerable families with births and deaths certificates 	X	X		Births and Deaths Registry	OHLGS, MMDAs, MoGCSP, GHS, MoH, NIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased public awareness on available birth and death registration services • Costs associated with accessing births and deaths registration services for vulnerable families reduced • Increase in vulnerable families 	3,560,000

Strategic Action	Indicator	Timelines			Responsible Institutions		Outcomes/ Outputs	Estimated Cost (GHS)
		2023-2025	2026-2029	2030-2033	Lead	Collaborators		
							with births and deaths certificates	
15.7 Support establishment and strengthening of foster care services by assemblies and other institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of foster care facilities established and strengthened by assemblies and other institutions • Proportion of foster care facilities monitored by assemblies 	X	X	X	DSW	OHLGS, MMDAs, CSOs/NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in number of foster care facilities established by assemblies and other institutions • Existing foster care facilities strengthened by assemblies and/or other institutions • Quality care given to children in foster care 	1,780,000
15.8 Coordinate and align SP initiatives with child-development policies and child support interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of SP initiatives coordinated and aligned with child-development policies and child support interventions 	X	X	X	MoGCSP/SPD /DoC/DSW	MDAs, MMDAs, CSOs/NGOs, DPs, Child Rights Organizations, DCD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SP initiatives coordinated and aligned with child-development policies and child support interventions • More child-development and support services harmonized and working together for improved services 	1,560,000

SP Floor Gap Four: Minimum Income Security for Working Age

Strategic Action	Indicator	Timelines			Responsible Institutions		Outcomes/ Outputs	Estimated Cost (GHS)
		2023-2025	2026-2029	2030-2033	Lead	Collaborators		
16. 1 Develop and advocate employment programmes for rural and urban poor populations and working-age school dropouts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of advocacy initiatives on employment for rural and urban poor populations and working-age school dropouts • Number of sustainable employment opportunities available to rural and urban poor populations and working-age school dropouts 	X	X		MELR	MLGDRD, MoFA, MMDAs, DPs, ISD, YEA, TVET Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment advocacy programmes developed and implemented • Sustainable employment options increased for rural and urban poor populations and working-age school dropouts 	760,000
16.2 Strengthen employment-creation and job matchmaking for persons with disabilities and other socially vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of jobs created for persons with disabilities and other socially vulnerable groups • Number of persons with disabilities and other socially vulnerable groups with productive capacity engaged in sustainable jobs • Number of employment opportunities created through job-matchmaking initiatives 	X	X	X	MELR	MDAs, MMDAs, MoFA, MLGDRD, CSOs/NGOs, Labour Department, YEA, DSW, Department of Cooperatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in employment opportunities for persons with disabilities and other socially vulnerable groups through job-match-making • Persons with disabilities and other socially vulnerable groups have improved access to sustainable jobs 	890,000

Strategic Action	Indicator	Timelines			Responsible Institutions		Outcomes/ Outputs	Estimated Cost (GHS)
		2023-2025	2026-2029	2030-2033	Lead	Collaborators		
16.3 Support campaigns for employment-equity measures for vulnerable and under-served groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of campaigns organized in support of employment-equity measures for vulnerable and under-served groups • Proportion of vulnerable and under-served groups benefitting from employment-equity measures 	X	X		MELR, MLGDRD	National Labour Commission, MDAs, Organized Labour Groups, MMDAs, DPs, CSOs/NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced employment-equity measures for vulnerable and under-served groups 	1,200,000
16.4 Strengthen linkage of occupational groups and cooperatives to social insurance education and security initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of sensitization and outreach programmes organized for occupational groups and cooperatives on social insurance education and security initiatives • Number of occupational groups and cooperatives with access to social insurance and security initiatives 	X	X		NPRA, SSNIT	National Insurance Commission, MELR, Insurance Companies, Organized Labour Groups, National Labour Commission, GEA, MoGCSP, Dept. of Cooperatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced access of occupational groups and cooperatives to social insurance and security initiatives • Occupational groups and cooperatives sensitized on social insurance education and security initiatives • Better coordination between occupational groups and cooperatives and social insurance initiatives 	1,650,000
16.5 Support a review of the Labour Act for social protection, occupational safety and health and clarification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of meetings organized for the review of Labour Act on provisions for social protection, occupational safety and health and clarification of maternity ambiguity 	X	X		MELR	Employment Associations, SSNIT, Organized Labour Groups, MoGCSP, MoH, GHS, AG, MDAs, MMDAs, DPs, National Labour Commission, Labour Department,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Labour Act reviewed by key stakeholders in relation to social protection, occupational safety and health and proposals for 	685,000

Strategic Action	Indicator	Timelines			Responsible Institutions		Outcomes/ Outputs	Estimated Cost (GHS)
		2023-2025	2026-2029	2030-2033	Lead	Collaborators		
of maternity ambiguity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence of documented recommendations for revision of the Labour Act 					Department of Factories Inspectorate	clarifying maternity ambiguity	
16.6 Increase information dissemination about economic and social opportunities for working-age persons in vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of a comprehensive information dissemination plan for working-age persons in vulnerable groups about economic and social opportunities Number of dissemination meetings organised for working-age persons in vulnerable groups on economic and social opportunities Number of periodic activities to disseminate up-to-date information on economic and social opportunities through social media; TV; radio; other means 	X	X		MoGCSP	MELR, MoFA, MLGDRD, CSOs/NGOs, DPs, DCD, Social Welfare, National Labour Commission, Organized Labour Groups, YEA, ISD, NCCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprehensive information dissemination plan and public education developed and implemented Increased visibility of economic and social opportunities for working-age persons in vulnerable groups 	620,000
16.7 Support the development of a common national agenda for decent work as a social protection mechanism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of a common national agenda for decent work as a social protection mechanism developed Number of programmes organized to generate and harmonize inputs 	X	X	X	MELR	NDPC, MMDAs, Organized Labour Groups, MoGCSP, National Labour Commission, DPs, Labour Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A common national agenda for decent work as a social protection mechanism developed Clarity in national position on decent work and steps to 	570,000

Strategic Action	Indicator	Timelines			Responsible Institutions		Outcomes/ Outputs	Estimated Cost (GHS)
		2023-2025	2026-2029	2030-2033	Lead	Collaborators		
	from key stakeholders on decent work in Ghana						integrate decent working into national development	
16.8 Support assessment and development of strategies to address decent work deficits in relation to informal economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of assessment Exercises conducted into decent work deficits in the informal economy • Existence of strategies to address decent work deficits in informal economy sector and undertakings • Existence of guidelines for tracking decent work in informal economy sector undertakings 	X	X	X	MELR	CSOs/NGOs, DPs, Organized Labour, UNIWA, DCD, Social Welfare, National Labour Commission, YEA, MoGCSP/SPD, TVET Service, Labour Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategies to address decent work deficits developed • Status of decent work in relation to informal economy • Improvements in status of decent work for the informal economy 	477,500
16.9 Support studies on implications of prospects of retrenchment, redundancy and casualization for social protection provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of studies conducted on implications of prospects of retrenchment, redundancy and casualization for social protection provision 	X	X		MELR	Academic and Research Institutions, DPs, National Labour Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data and information on the potential impacts of retrenchment, redundancy and casualization on social protection provision available. 	509,000
16.10 Coordinate and align SP initiatives with national employment legislation, policies and interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of SP initiatives coordinated and aligned with national employment legislation, policies and interventions • Evidence of adherence to national employment 	X	X		MoGCSP/SPD	DPs, MELR, NDPC, National Labour Commission, MLGDRD, MoJAGD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SP initiatives coordinated and aligned with national employment legislation, policies and interventions 	380,000

Strategic Action	Indicator	Timelines			Responsible Institutions		Outcomes/ Outputs	Estimated Cost (GHS)
		2023-2025	2026-2029	2030-2033	Lead	Collaborators		
	policy requirements in SP initiatives							

SP Floor Gap Five: Minimum Income Security for Older Persons

Strategic Action	Indicator	Timelines			Responsible Institutions		Outcomes/Outputs	Estimated Cost (GHS)
		2023-2025	2026-2029	2030-2033	Lead	Collaborators		
17.1 Review available cash and social assistance schemes for older persons in poor households and communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of cash and social assistance schemes for older persons in poor households and communities reviewed Evidence of the status and types of cash and social assistance schemes for older persons in poor households and communities 	X	X	X	MoGCSP/SPD, DSW, LEAP	MLGDRD, MoF, NPRA, SSNIT, DPs, CSOs/NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash and social assistance schemes for older persons assessed and gaps identified Strategies for improving cash and social assistance support for older persons development More effective cash and social assistance schemes available for older persons in poor households and communities 	1,130,000
17.2 Advocate provision of care facilities for older persons by assemblies, CSOs and private organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of advocacy initiatives to support provision of care facilities for older persons Number of functional care facilities for older 	X	X	X	MoGCSP, DSW	MLGDRD, MoF, NPRA, SSNIT, MMDAs, CSOs/NGOs, Private Sector Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Care facilities for older persons established by assemblies, CSOs and private organizations 	390,000

Strategic Action	Indicator	Timelines			Responsible Institutions		Outcomes/Outputs	Estimated Cost (GHS)
		2023-2025	2026-2029	2030-2033	Lead	Collaborators		
	persons established by assemblies, CSOs and private organizations						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved quality of care available for older persons at national and sub-national levels 	
17.3 Pilot non-contributory financial support and pension schemes for selected groups of older persons and communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of piloted non-contributory financial support schemes for selected older persons and communities Number of older persons and communities engaged in pilot non-contributory pension and financial support schemes 	X	X	X	MoGCSP	MoF, CSOs/NGOs, SSNIT, NPRA, National Insurance Commission, DPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-contributory financial support and pension schemes piloted and lessons learned Improved livelihoods for older persons 	450,000
17.4 Advocate stronger security protection of older persons' material and social assets by assemblies and communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of advocacy initiatives for protection of older persons' assets Existence of guidelines and protocols for protection of older persons' material and social assets at district and community levels 	X	X	X	MoGCSP	MLGDRD OHLGS, MMDAs, Police, National Security, NIC, SSNIT, Traditional Authorities, CSOs, DPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced security protection of older persons' material and social assets Appropriate security protection guidelines for older persons' material and social assets Increased interest in legislation to protect older persons' rights 	1,560,000
17.5 Advocate medical outreach programmes for older persons by state, CSOs and private sector institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of advocacy initiatives for medical outreach programmes for older persons Number of medical outreach programmes 	X	X		MoH, GHS	MoGCSP, NHIA, ISD, DSW, MMDAs, CSOs, NGOs, Private Sector Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiatives for medical outreach programme for older persons developed Older persons health conditions improved 	1,260,000

Strategic Action	Indicator	Timelines			Responsible Institutions		Outcomes/Outputs	Estimated Cost (GHS)
		2023-2025	2026-2029	2030-2033	Lead	Collaborators		
	organized for older persons by state and non-state actors • Proportion of older persons health conditions improved through medical outreach programmes						through medical outreach programmes	
17.6 Coordinate and align SP initiatives with national legislation, policies and frameworks related to aging and older persons' rights.	• Number of SP initiatives reflecting provisions for aging and older persons in national legislation, policy and development frameworks • Evidence of a rights-based National Ageing Policy containing social protection provisions for older persons	X	X	X	DSW	MoJAGD, Centre for Ageing Studies, NDPC, Legal Aid, NHIA, GES, MoF, NPRA	• SP initiatives reflect the rights and needs of older persons and aging processes • Linkages between SP and Ageing Policy strengthened • Ageing Policy developed and validated • Livelihoods, income and welfare of Older Persons protected	1,825,000

APPENDIX ONE: ROLES, ENTRY POINTS AND COORDINATION OF COLLABORATING ENTITIES

Governance and Oversight Institutions

1. **Cabinet of the Government of Ghana:** The Cabinet of Ghana is responsible for approving policies and draft legislation, prior to submission to Parliament. The Sector Minister will be responsible for appropriate communication and engagement with this body.
2. **Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ):** Provided for in the Constitution and the public administration structure of Ghana, under Act 456 (1993).
3. **Council of State:** Provided for in the Constitution of Ghana. The Sector Minister will be responsible for appropriate communication and engagement with this body.
4. **National Commission on Civic Education (NCCE):** NCCE is an independent, governance institution provided for in the Constitution and the National Commission for Civic Education Act, Act 452, of 1993. Because of its responsibility for securing social protection as a right, it is represented on SPISTC and SPSWG.
5. **Office of the President (OoP):** Provided for in the public administration structure of Ghana. The Sector Minister will be responsible for appropriate communication and engagement with this body.
6. **Parliament of Ghana:** Provided for under the Legislature in the Ghanaian Constitution and the public administration structure of Ghana. The Sector Minister will be responsible for appropriate communication and engagement with this body.

Ministries

1. Ministry of Communication (MoC): Provided for in the public administration structure of Ghana.
2. Ministry of Education (MoE): Provided for in the public administration structure of Ghana.
3. Ministry of Trade and Industry (MoTI): Provided for in the public administration structure of Ghana.
4. Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources (MSWR): Provided for in the public administration structure of Ghana.
5. Ministry of Works and Housing (MWH): Provided for in the public administration structure of Ghana.

Services

1. **Ghana Education Service (GES):** Provided for in the Constitution of Ghana, Act 778 of 2008 and other legislation relevant for education and social protection (including the Ghana Pre-Tertiary Education Act, Act 1049, and the Education Regulatory Bodies, Act 1023, of 2020).
2. **Ghana Health Service (GHS):** Provided for in the Constitution of Ghana, Act 525, 1996 and as a facilitator for engagement with other institutions and arrangements relevant for health and social protection.
3. **Judicial Service (JS):** Provided for in the public administration arrangements of Ghana, the Judicial Service has the mandate to develop quality human resources to support the efficient and effective delivery of justice.

4. **Ghana Police Service:** Provided for in the Constitution of Ghana and in the public administration structure of Ghana. Relevant departments for the implementation of the SPIP will include the Domestic Violence and Victim Support Unit (DOVVSU), Community Policing and the Criminal Investigations Department (CID).
5. **Ghana Statistical Service (GSS):** Provided for in the Constitution of Ghana and in the public administration structure of Ghana, the Statistical Service Act 1003 (of 2019) to produce and coordinate quality, relevant, accurate and timely statistical information.
6. **Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Service:** The TVET Service brings together services to oversee, manage and implement approved policies and programmes related to pre-tertiary technical and vocational education and training; strengthening collaboration between industry and training institutions; and promote visibility, public interest and an enabling environment for TVET.

Other Public Agencies and Commissions

1. **Controller and Accountant-General's Department (CAGD):** Provided for in the public administration structure of Ghana under the Ministry of Finance.
2. **Commission for Technical and Vocational Education and Training (COTVET):** Provided for in the public administration structure of Ghana and in the Educational Regulatory Bodies Act, Act 1023, of 2020.
3. **Department of Social Welfare and Community Development (DSWCD):** The Department exists in this form at the local (district/municipal/metropolitan) level or providing the indicated at functions as outlined in LI 1961 and Act 936.
4. **Domestic Violence and Victims Support Unit (DOVVSU):** A Unit of the Ghana Police Service responsible for safeguarding and providing redress in relation to domestic- and gender-based violence.
5. **Ghana AIDs Commission:** Provided for in the public administration structure of Ghana and under Act 938 of 2016.
6. **Ghana Enterprises Agency (GEA):** Provided for in the public administration structure of Ghana and under Act 1043 of 2020.
7. **Ghana Meteorological Agency (GMA):** An agency of the Ministry of Communication involved in analysing and providing support in weather, climate science and climate change.
8. **Inter-Ministerial Coordinating Committee (IMCC) on Decentralization:** established under Act 936 and will support coordination of inter-sectoral social protection activities at the sub-national level.
9. **Information Services Department (ISD):** A Department under the Ministry of Information with a mandate to create wide awareness of government programmes and policies throughout the country and foster public participation and engagement. The ISD oversees the Community Information Centres.
10. **Medium and Small Loans Centre (MASLOC):** MASLOC implements the Government of Ghana's microfinance programmes to enhance access of small entrepreneurs to job creation and business services.
11. **National Food Buffer Stock Company (NAFCO):** NAFCO is a limited liability company owned by the government of Ghana to purchase excess produce, preserve, sell and distribute foodstuffs to state institutions. In relation to social protection, NAFCO is required manage the Government's Emergency Food Programme.

12. **National Insurance Commission (NIC):** NIC is established under the Insurance Act, Act 1061 of 2021 to regulate and ensure effective delivery of insurance. It settles disputes and for the SPIP, facilitate policy formulation and public education on insurance.
13. **National Labour Commission (NLC):** NLC is established under the Labour Act, Act 651 of 2003 to facilitate and settle industrial disputes promoting employment sustainability and growth.
14. **Regional Coordinating Council (RCCs):** RCCs provided for in the Constitution and have functions elaborated in Act 936 for coordinating, monitoring and evaluation of performance of Assemblies in their jurisdictions; provide these entities with technical backstopping, planning, conflict resolution and other support.
15. **Youth Employment Agency (YEA):** YEA is established under the Youth Employment Act, Act 887 of 2015 to equip young people through skills training, internship and other strategies to transit from unemployment to sustainable employment.

Non-Governmental and Civil Society Organizations

1. **Child Rights Organizations (CROs):** Where actions relate to children, organizations working in child rights represented on SPISTC, CRO members of the Civil Society Partnership for Accountability in Social Protection (CSPASP) and existing CRO partners of MoGCSP will provide the mechanism to initiate collaboration with CROs in plan implementation.
2. **Civil Society Organizations (CSOs):** the Civil Society Partnership for Accountability in Social Protection (CSPASP) and CSO representatives on SPISTC and SPWSG will provide the mechanism for collaboration with CSOs.
3. **Ghana Federation of Disability Organisations (GFD):** GFD will be the entry point for engagement with Organizations of Persons with Disability for the implementation of the SPIP and for further direction and wider collaboration.
4. **Ghana National Association of the Deaf (GNAD):** GNAD has been specifically identified because of the activities to promote and deploy sign-language capacities in social services and public events.
5. **Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs):** Activities involving NGOs will be initiated using the Civil Society Partnership for Accountability in Social Protection (CSPASP) and NGO members of the SPISTC and SPSWG as the focal point.
6. **Women's Rights Organisations (WROs):** Initial engagement of WROs towards implementing activities in the SPIP will be with existing partners of MoGCSP, the Network of Women's Rights Organizations (NETRIGHT) and WRO members of the CSPASP.

Partnerships for Productive Inclusion

1. **Association of Small-Scale Industries (ASSI):** ASSI will provide the starting point for engaging with micro and small enterprises and industries in the implementation of the Plan. Other engagements with micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME) will be facilitated through the Ghana Enterprise Agency (GEA).
2. **Caterers:** Plan implementation involving caterers will be mainly in activities related to the Ghana School Feeding Programme. References to caterers will therefore mean caterers contracted under the programme. Platforms for engagement will be organized through the auspices of the SP Programme (as with other service providers).

3. **Ghana Union of Traders' Association (GUTA):** GUTA, an umbrella body that regulates the activities of traders in Ghana and lobbies Government and other institutions will be engaged to support productive inclusion for social protection.
4. **Market and Trade Associations:** Refers to any registered or unregistered group or association of sellers, shop-keepers, traders, dealers, merchants or vendors of any particular market or locality. Starting point for implementation of activities with market associations in the SPIP will be associations registered with MoGCSP, UNIWA and Market and Trade Associations collaborating with Regional Gender Departments.
5. **Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME):** the starting points for engaging with MSMEs will be the Association of Small Scale Industries (ASSI), Union of Informal Workers Associations (UNIWA) and through the networks of the Ghana Enterprise Agency (GEA).
6. **Union of Informal Workers Associations (UNIWA):** UNIWA is an affiliate of the Ghana Trades Union Congress (TUC) which organizes informal workers into trade unions in order to promote their common interests, protect their rights and cushion them from exploitation.

Academic, Research and Training Institutions

1. **Academic and Research Institutions:** Engagement with academic and research institutions will be initiated through members on the Social Protection Inter-Sectoral Technical Committee (SPISTC) and the Social Protection Sector Working Group (SPSWG). However, specific academic, research and training institutions have been identified in the plan based on particular specializations they offer as well as work they may have initiated in the social protection sector earlier. MoGCSP institutions like the School of Social Welfare and partners including the Institute of Local Government Studies (ILGS) and Centre for Social Policy Studies (CSPS) are members of the SPSWG.
2. **Centre for Ageing Studies (CAS)** of University of Ghana: CAS is indicated because of its mandate for teaching, researching and other services related to aging and older persons.
3. **Centre for Social Policy Studies (CSPS)** of University of Ghana: CSPS is indicated because of its mandate for teaching, researching and other services related to social policy and prior work with DPs and the Ministry in social protection.
4. **Ghana Institute of Linguistics, Literacy and Bible Translation (GILLBT):** A non-governmental organization promoting mother-tongue and local language literacy.

Private Sector

1. **Association of Ghana Industries (AGI):** AGI will be one of three (3) umbrella organizations through which private sector collaboration for the implementation of the SPIP will be initiated. The other two are the Ghana National Chamber of Commerce and Industry (GNCCI), the Ghana Microfinance Institutions Network (GHAMFIN) and the Association of Small-Scale Industries (ASSI).
2. **Private Sector Organizations (PSOs):** PSOs consist of formal manufacturing, industrial, commercial and service firms engaged in activities beneficial to delivery of social protection, by way of products, opportunities for employment or corporate social responsibility. The plan however mentions Telecommunications and Financial Companies where there is specific need for the resources these entities offer. Activities involving PSOs in the SPIP shall be initiated through the AGI, GNCCI, GHAMFIN and ASSI.

3. **Telecommunications Companies (Telcos):** Telcos are specified out of the Private Sector because of the specialized services they offer relating to mobile services, messaging and information mobilization.

Key, Non-State Interest Groups

1. **Development Partners (DPs):** Formal international entities supporting social protection delivery and related activities in Ghana consisting of bi-lateral and multi-lateral agencies as well as international development organizations, foundations and programmes.
2. **Faith-Based Organizations (FBOs):** The starting point for engagement with FBOs for implementation of activities in the SPIP will be through the Christian Council of Ghana (CCG), the Ghana Pentecostal and Charismatic Council (GPCC) and the Coalition of Muslim Organizations in Ghana (COMOG) for further direction and wider collaboration.
3. **Media:** The initial points of contact for implementation of activities identified in the SPIP involving media will be through the Network of Journalists in Social Protection (JISOP) and the Ghana Journalists Association (GJA) as necessary.
4. **Organized Labour Groups (OLG):** Representative associations of workers to improve the economic status and working conditions of employees, also known as unions. Engagement with organized labour for implementation of SPIP will be initiated through the Ghana Trades Union Congress (TUC); and will collaborate with other unions through a period platform including the Ghana Federation of Labour, Ghana National Association of Teachers, Other Teachers and Educational Workers' Unions, the Civil and Local Government Staff Association of Ghana (CLOGSAG), the Ghana Registered Nurses and Midwives Association (GRNMA), other Health Workers' Unions and representation from other sectors.
5. **Traditional Authorities (TAs):** TAs refers primarily to the structures provided for under Chapter 22 of the Constitution and the Chieftaincy Act, Act 759 of 2008. These consist of the National House of Chiefs, the Regional Houses of Chiefs, Traditional and Divisional Councils. Actions in SPIP shall be initiated with these structures, particularly at national and regional levels.

