

WOMEN IN RURAL - GHANA

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4th Global Forum on Gender Statistics

March 25-29, 2012

Dead Sea, Jordan

PRESENTATION OUTLINE

- Introduction
- Status of Rural Women in Ghana
- Using Gender Statistics in Policy making for GE and WE in Rural Ghana
- Conclusion

INTRODUCTION

- Gender equality (GE) and Women's empowerment (WE) commitments are enshrined in the constitution
- A good number of legislation and ratification of various conventions and treaties that seek to promote the rights of women have been passed by the government of Ghana.
- The adoption of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) as part of Ghana's Medium Term National Development Policy Framework (MTNDPF), the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA).

INTRODUCTION

- CEDAW – Article 14 enjoins state parties to take into account the particular problems faced by rural women and the significant roles which rural women play in the economic survival of their families, nation etc.
- The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action adopted in 1995 at the 4th World Conference on Women, focused on improving the situation of rural women through equal access to productive resources, especially land, capital and technology, as well as to gainful employment, decision-making, education and health services.
- The Platform for Action emphasized the need for successful strategies to empower women living in rural areas.

RURAL WOMEN IN GHANA

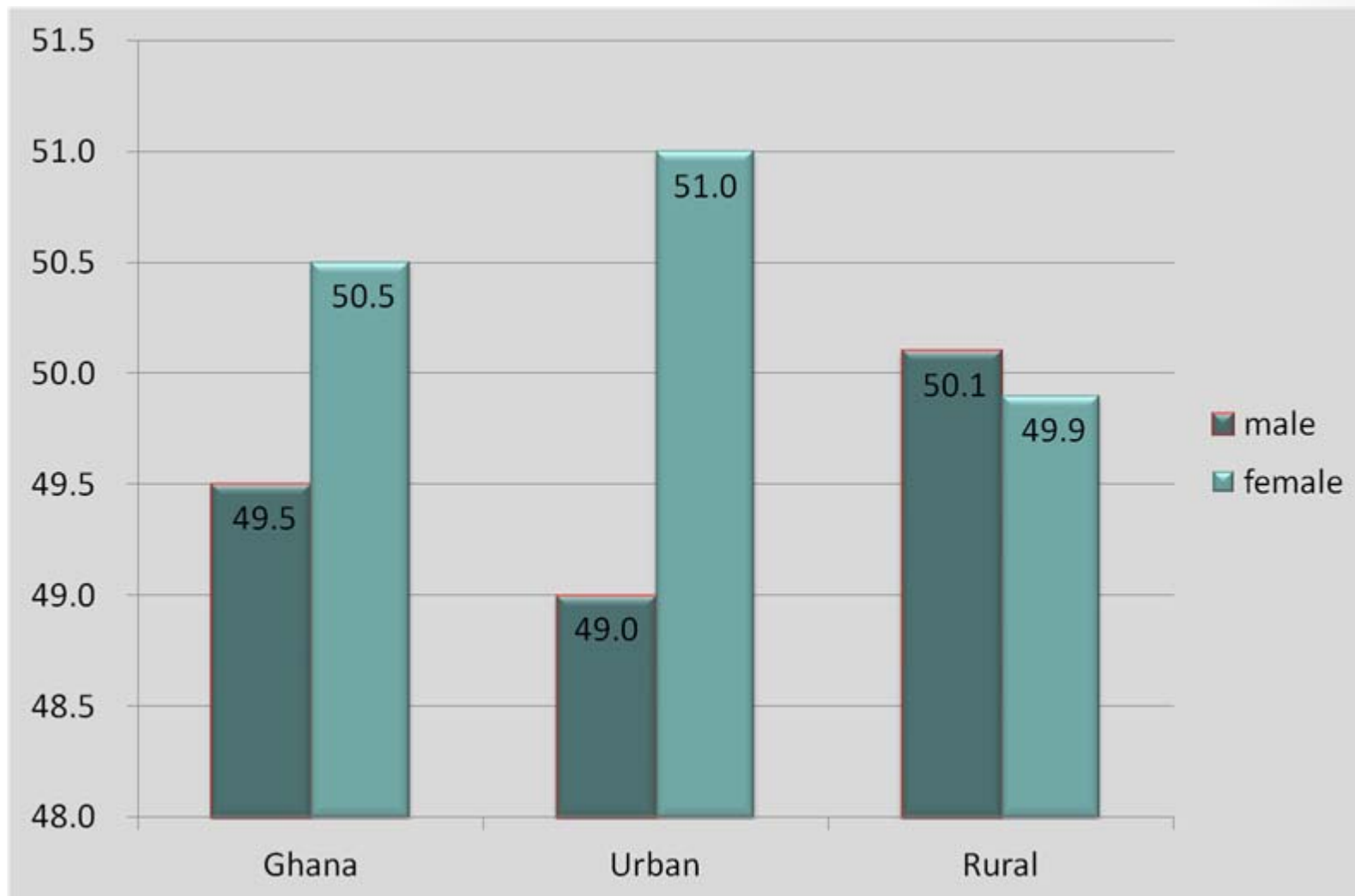


RURAL WOMEN IN GHANA

- Rural women in Ghana play a critical role in agricultural production and in the rural economy.
- By improving the educational attainment of rural girls and empowering rural women to play a role in the economy, increases their access to economic resources such as land, credit, jobs, opportunities, skills development as well as access to market information.
- By doing all of the above and increasing their participation in decision making is a prerequisite for pro-poor growth, sustainable development and the achievement of all the MDGs.

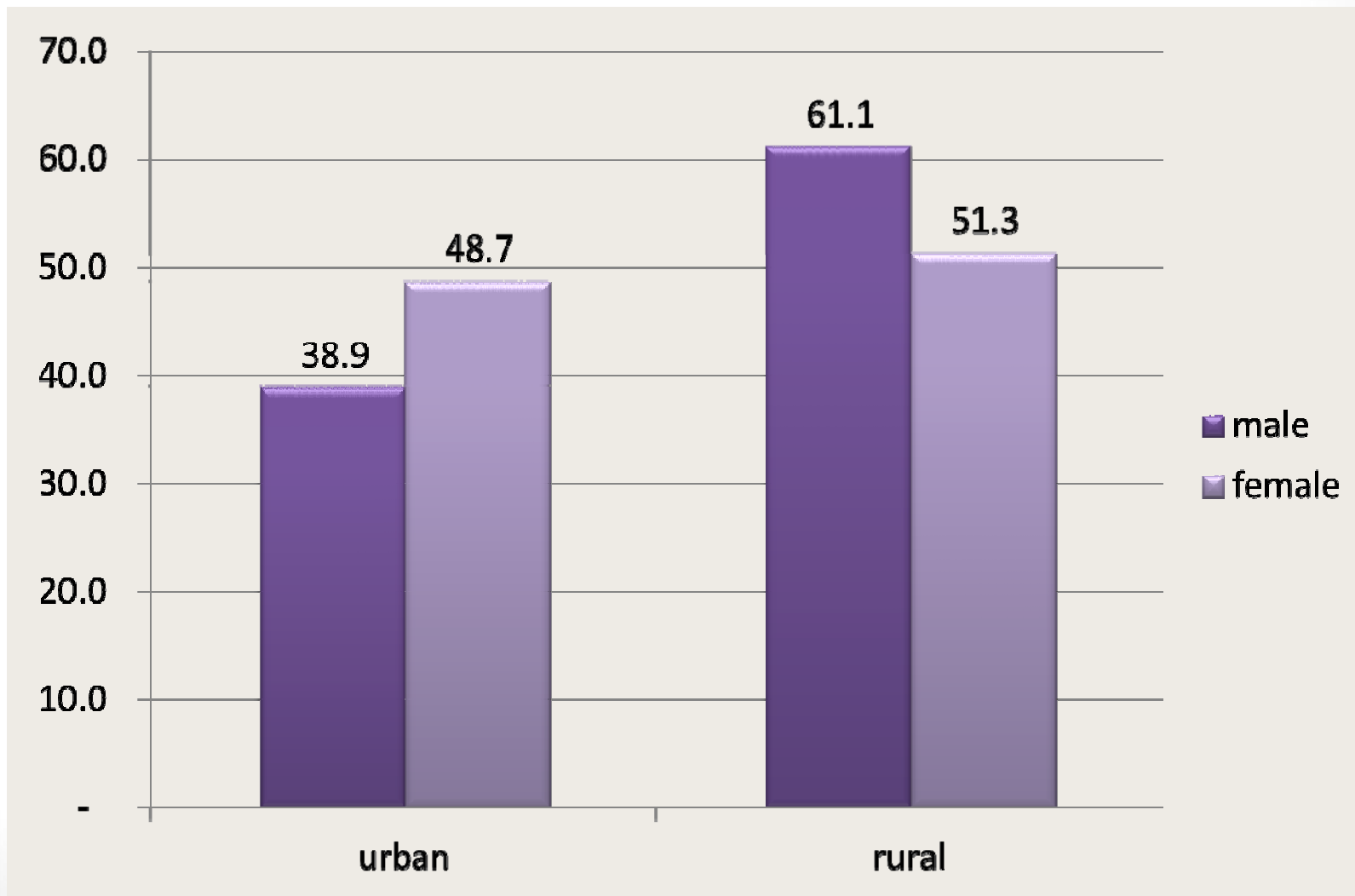
RURAL WOMEN IN GHANA

2010 Pop Projection - GSS



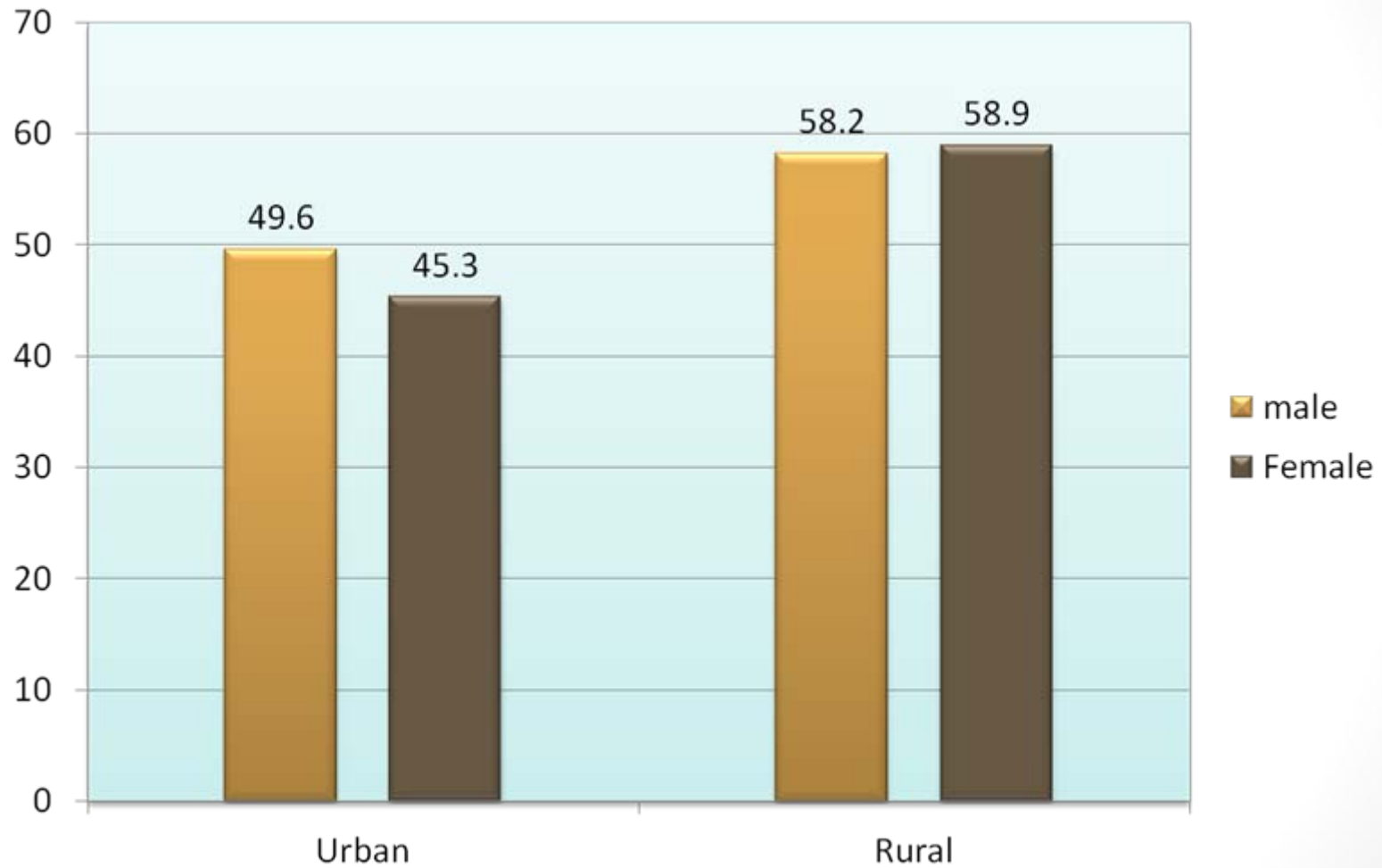
RURAL WOMEN IN GHANA

- Heads of Households % – GLSS 5 Report



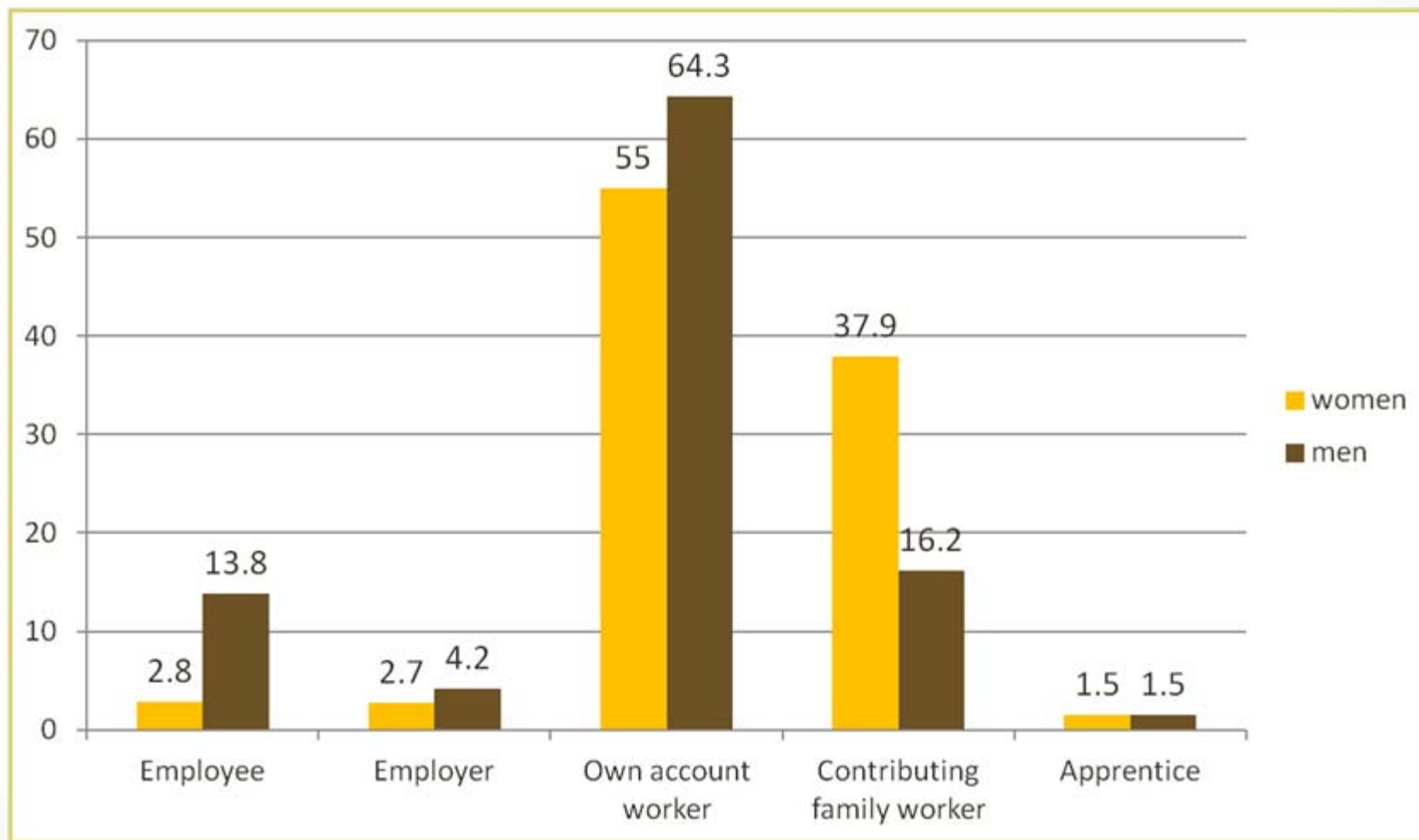
RURAL WOMEN IN GHANA

- GSS- GLSS 2005/06: The economically active population



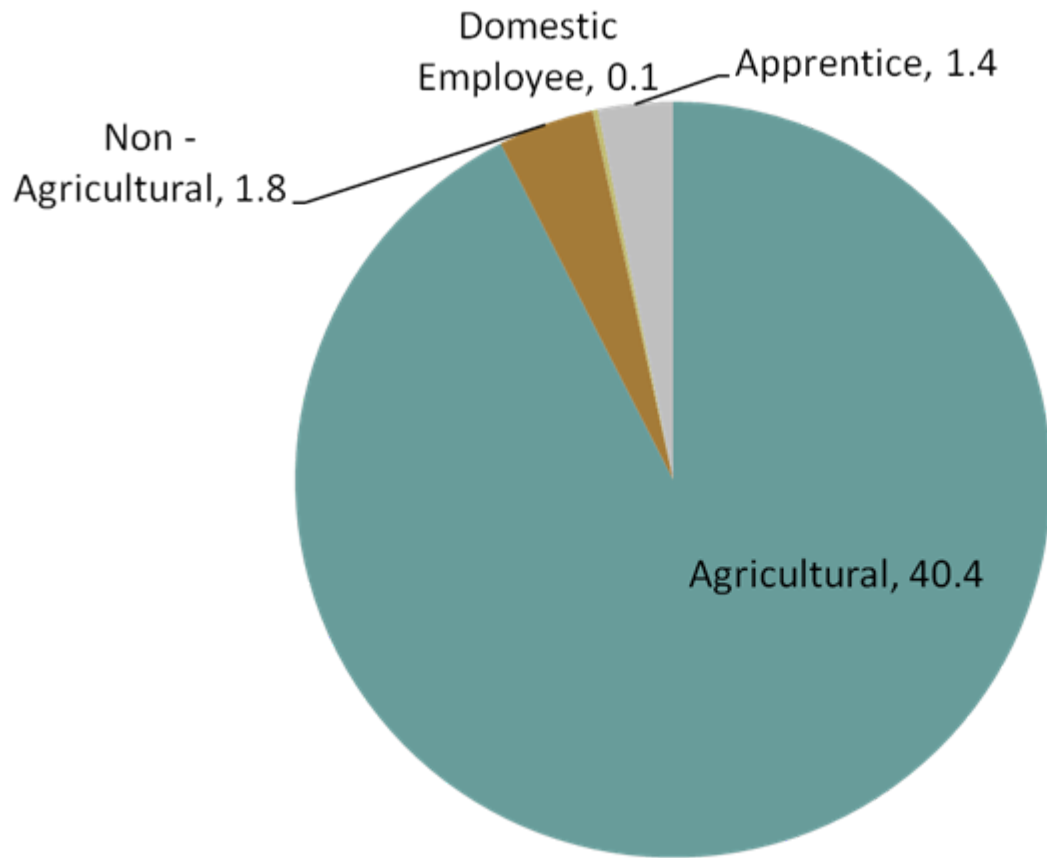
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Rural Employment Status - GLSS 2005/06



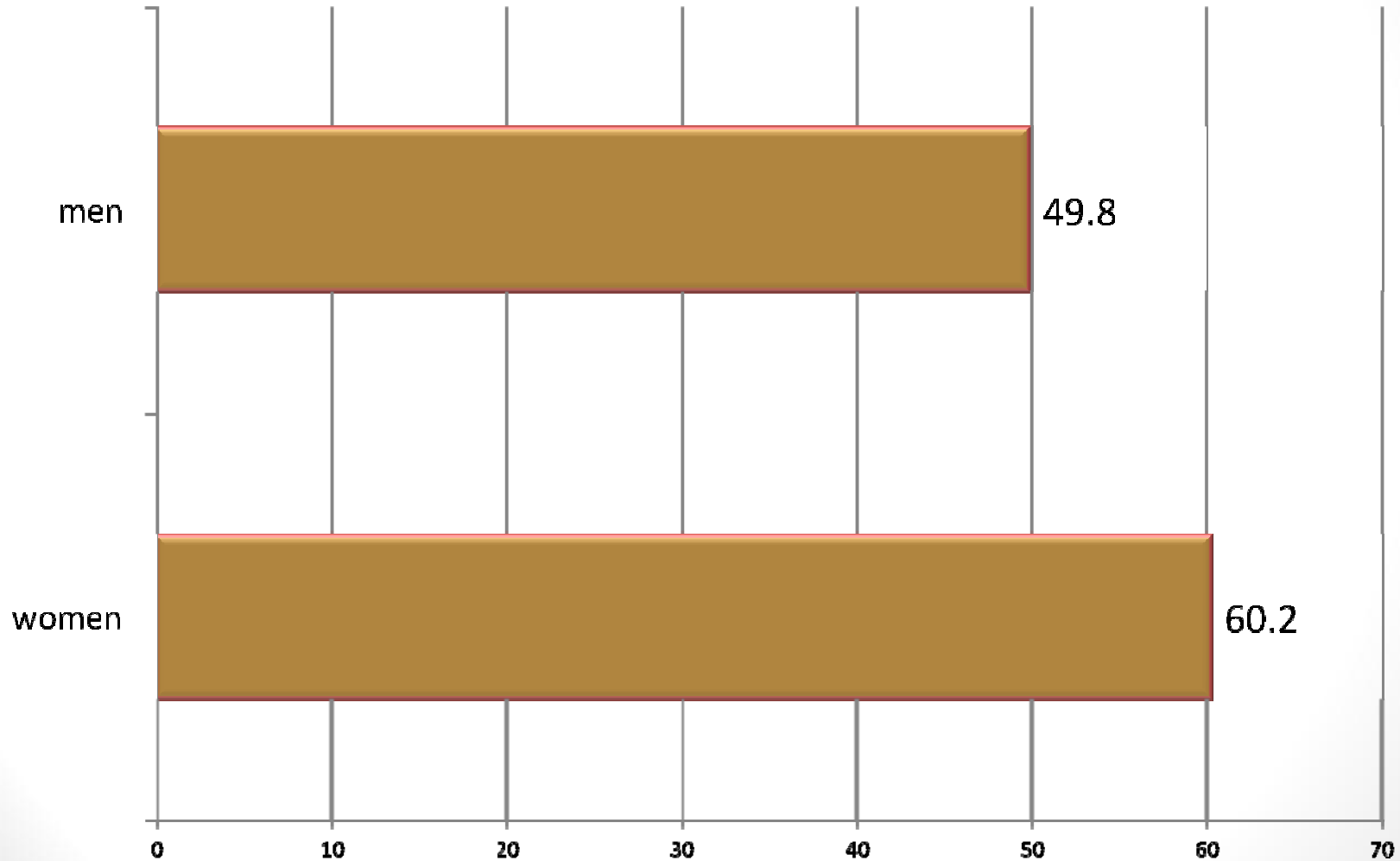
RURAL WOMEN IN GHANA

- Rural Type of Work – Contributing Family Worker, GSS - GLSS 5



RURAL WOMEN IN GHANA

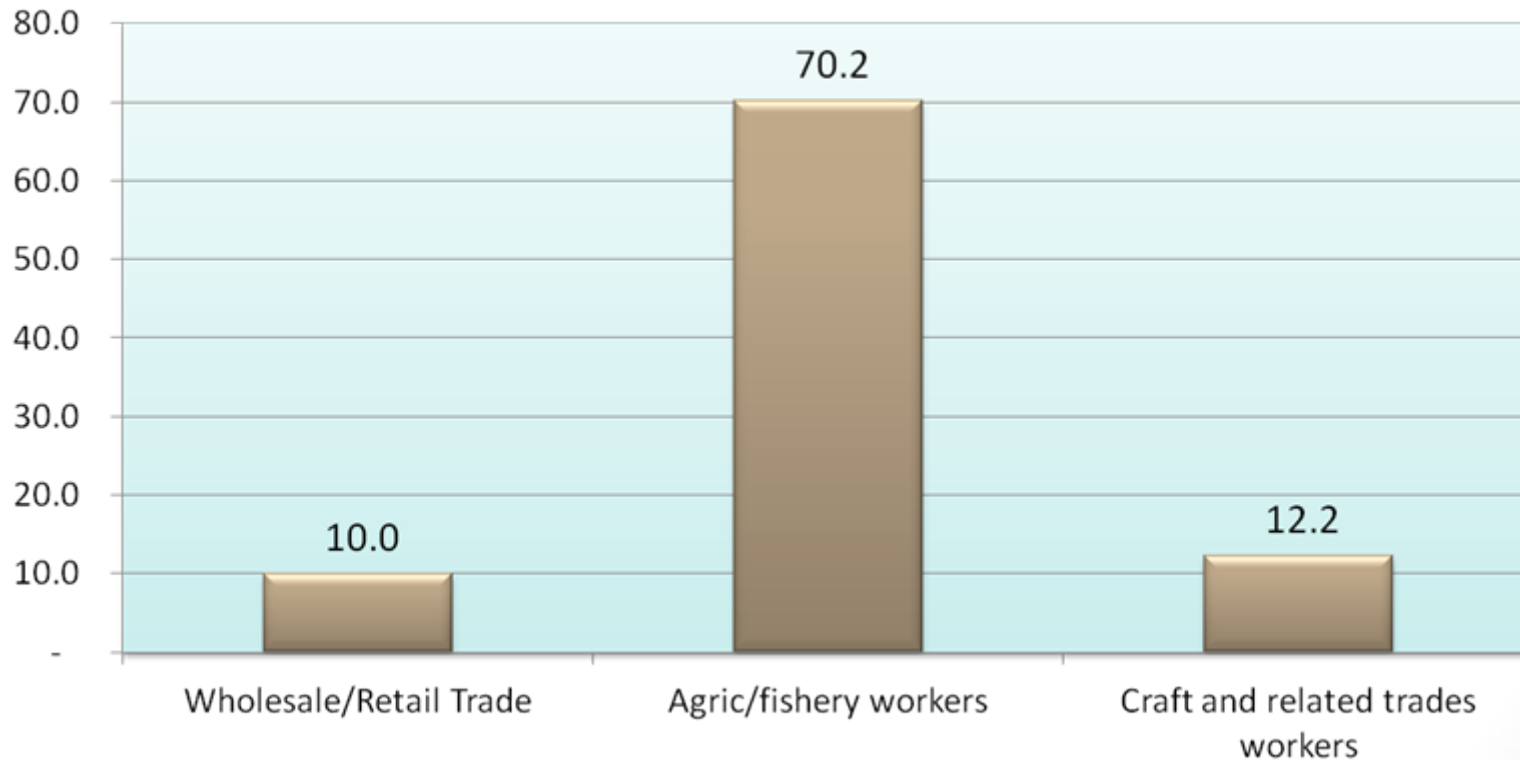
Informal employment



RURAL WOMEN IN GHANA

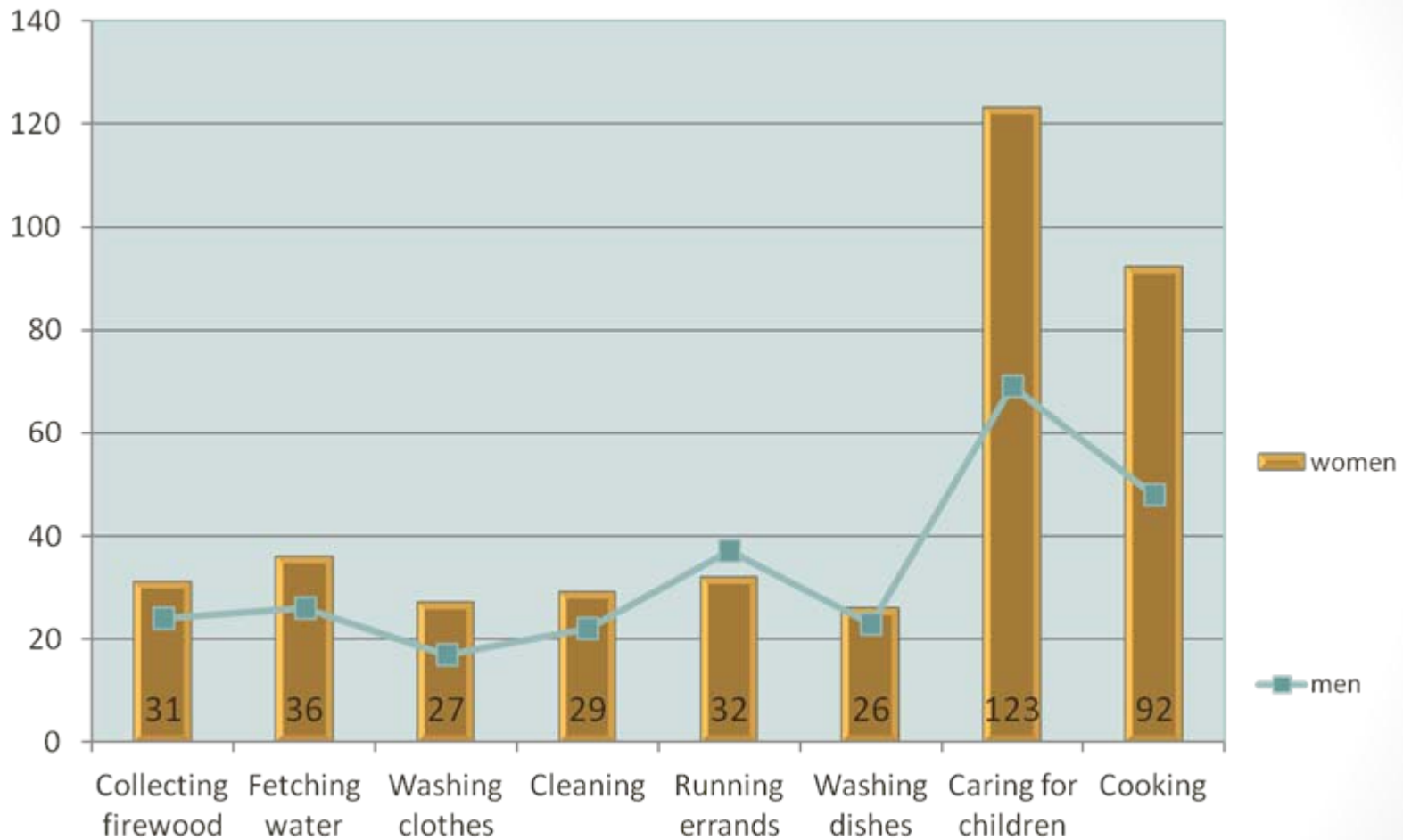
- Type of Occupation in Informal Employment

Occupation, %



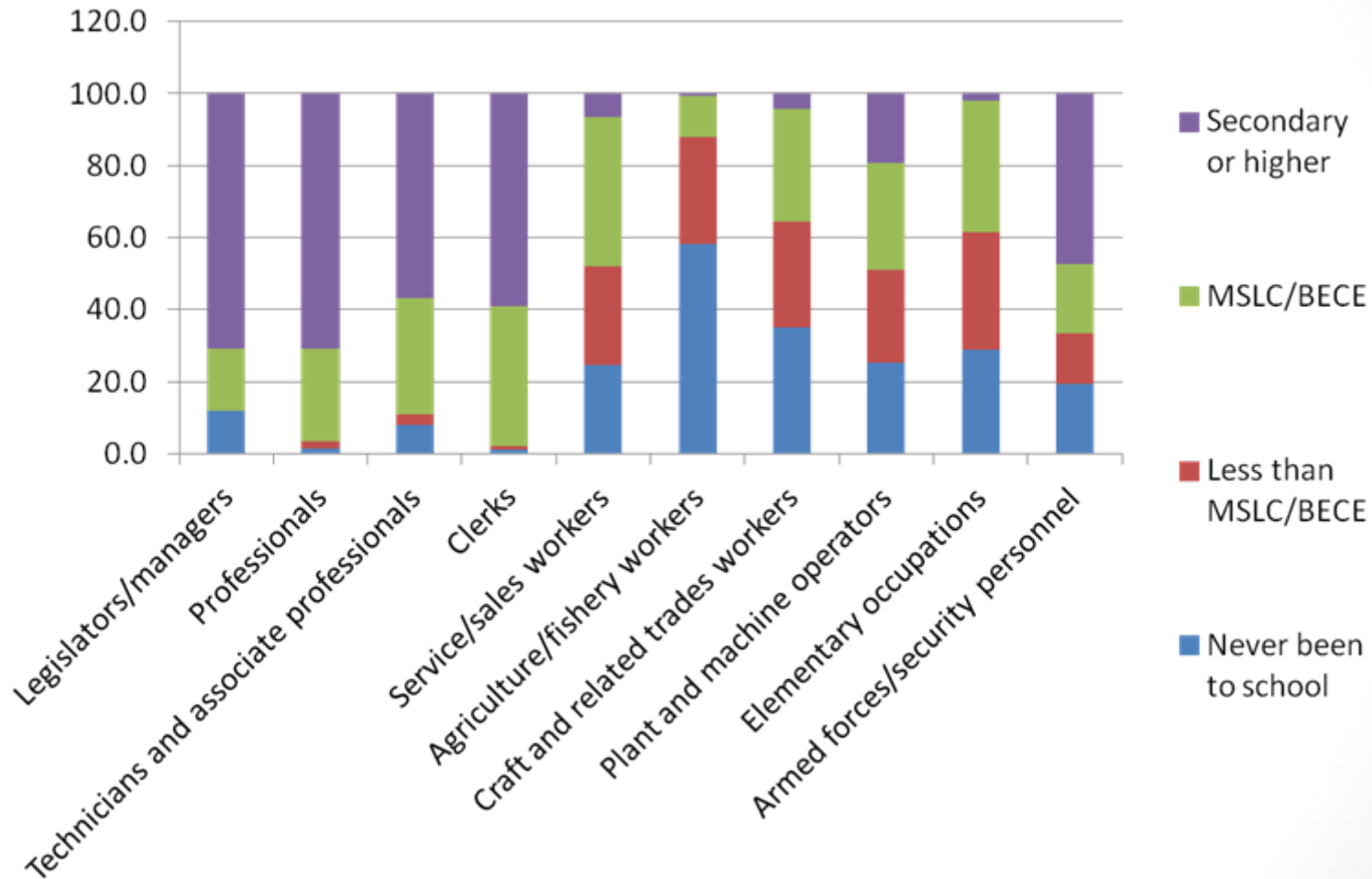
WOMEN IN RURAL GHANA

- Average Time Spent (min) in Unpaid Work, GSS-Glss5 2005/06



WOMEN IN GHANA

- Educational attainment by occupation- Glss 2005/06



CHALLENGES

- Behavioral and attitudinal changes within our cultural set-up that violates the rights, discriminates and marginalizes rural women
- Lack of disaggregated data – by locality i.e. urban, rural district etc as well as sex/gender sensitive indicators to promote effective gender planning and evidence-based decision making to address inequalities rural face
- Limited political will and commitment manifested in the inadequate allocation of both financial and human resource to address the above issues

USING GENDER STATISTICS IN POLICY MAKING FOR GE AND WE OF RURAL WOMEN

- Makes the case to most decision makers who are men for GE and WE and will address challenges faced by rural women
- Provision of Gender Statistics (GS) and Sex disaggregated data (SDD) for gender analysis to inform evidence based decision making in favour of rural women
- Setting gendered targets and providing gender indicators to monitor and evaluate progress of rural women

USING GENDER STATISTICS IN POLICY MAKING FOR GE AND WE

What Ghana is doing: -

- Greater use of GS/SDD in policy dialogue/ policy advocacy e.g. Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) initiative began in 2007
- Gender Equality indicators available for measuring progress in the GSGDA annual progress reports (APRs)
- Establishment of Gender Sector Working Group (GEST) and Gender Statistics Working Group (GSWG) to analyze the issues of rural women

CONCLUSION

- Using GS/SDD for policy making will enable Ghana which has recently assumed the status of lower middle income country (MIC) address Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment issues of rural women to enable them share and enjoy equally same human rights, personal ambitions, socio-economic and political opportunities as their urban counterparts and men.
- It will among other things accelerate the pace of the country's sustainable development.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR KIND ATTENTION