REPUBLIC OF GHANA

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MEDIUM-TERM NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

AN AGENDA FOR JOBS:
CREATING PROSPERITY AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL (2018-2021)

2019 ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

National Development Planning Commission

Republic Of Ghana

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

1D1F	*One District One Factory*
AAP	*Annual Action Plan*
ADB	*Agricultural Development Bank*
ADR	*Alternative Dispute Resolution*
AfCFTA	*African Continental Free Trade Area*
AGI	*Association of Ghana Industries*
AIB	*Accident Investigation Bureau*
AIDS	*Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome*
AMISOM	*African Union Mission in Somalia*
ANS	*Air Navigation Services*
APRs	*Annual Progress Reports*
ART	*Antiretroviral Therapy*
ASA	*Africa Sankofa Account*
AU	*African Union*
BOG	*Bank of Ghana*
BOP	*Business Operating Permit*
BRT	*Bus Rapid Transit*
CHPS	*Community-based Health Planning and Services*
CHRAJ	*Commission for Human Rights and Administrative Justice*
CLASS	*Complimentary Livelihood Asset Support Scheme*
CMMP	*Capital Market Master Plan*
COP	*Conference of the Parties*
CPESDP	*Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies*
CPI	*Corruption Perception Index*
CRP	*Clean Rivers Programme*
CSOs	*Civil Society Organisations*
DACF	*District Assemblies Common Fund*
DDF	*District Development Facility*
DOVVSU	*Domestic Violence and Victims Support Unit*
DPCU	*District Planning Coordinating Unit*
DPs	*Development Partners*
DTT	*Digital Terrestrial Television*
EC	*Electoral Commission*
ECF	*Extended Credit Facility*
ECG	*Electricity Company of Ghana*
ECOWAS	*Economic Commission of West African States*
ECTIB	*Economic Trade and Investment Bureau*
EOCO	*Economic and Organised Crime Office*
EPCC	*Economic Policy Coordinating Committee*
ESRP	*Energy Sector Recovery Programme*
EXIM	*Export Import Bank*
FAO	*Food and Agriculture Organization*
FOBs	*Forward Operating Bases*
FPPs	*Flagship Programmes and Projects*
FSO	*Foreign Service Officers*
GACC	*Ghana Civil Aviation Authority*
GAF	*Ghana Armed Forces*
GAT	*Ghana Amalgamated Trust*
GBP	*British Pound Sterling*
GCB	*Ghana Commercial Bank*
GCI	*Global Competitiveness Index*
GCX	*Ghana Commodity Exchange*
GDP	*Gross Domestic Product*
GEPA	*Ghana Export Promotion Authority*
GES	*Ghana Education Service*
GFA	*Ghana Football Association*
GFZB	*Ghana Free Zones Board*
GHG	*Greenhouse Gas*
GIR	*Gross International Reserves*
GIRSAL	*Ghana Incentive-based Risk Sharing System for Agricultural Lending*
GLSS	*Ghana Living Standards Survey*
GNCCI	*Ghana National Chamber of Commerce and Industry*
GNFS	*Ghana National Fire Service*
GoG	*Government of Ghana*
GRIC	*Ghana Innovation and Research Commercialization Centre*
GS	*Ghana Standard*
GSFP	*Ghana School Feeding Programme*
GSS	*Ghana Statistical Services*
GWh	*Gigawatt hours*
HIV	*Human Immunodeficiency Virus*
HR	*Human Resource*
HRMIS	*Human Resource Management Information System*
ICT	*Information and Communications Technology*
IGF	*Internally Generated Funds*
IMCIM	*Inter-Ministerial Committee on Illegal Mining*
IMF	*International Monetary Fund*
iMMR	*Institutional maternal mortality ratio*
IPEP	*Infrastructure for Poverty Eradication Programme*
ISKVD	*Infectious Spleen and Kidney Virus Disease*
IUU	*Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated*
JHS	*Junior High School*
Km	*Kilometre*

Ktoe	*Kilotonnes of oil Equivalent*
LD	*Labour Department*
LEAP	*Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty*
LI	*Legislative Instrument*
MASLOC	*Microfinance and Small Loans Centre*
MDAs	*Ministries, Departments and Agencies*
MDSI	*Ministry of Special Development Initiative*
MELR	*Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations*
MFI	*Microfinance Institutes*
MICE	*Meeting, Incentive, Conference, & Exhibition*
MINURSO	*United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara*
MINUSCA	*United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilisation Mission in the Central African Republic*
MINUSMA	*United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilisation Mission in Mali*
MLGRD	*Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development*
MMDAs	*Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies*
MMTL	*Metro Mass Transit Limited*
MoE	*Ministry of Education*
MoF	*Ministry of Finance*
MoFA	*Ministry of Food and Agriculture*
MoFAD	*Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development*
MoFARI	*Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration*
MONUSCO	*Mission de l'Organisation des Nations Unies pour la stabilisation en République démocratique du Congo*
MOT	*Ministry of Transport*
MoTI	*Ministry of Trade and Industry*
MPC	*Monetary Policy Committee*
MPI	*Multidimensional Poverty Index*
MPR	*Monetary Policy Rate*
MTCO2e	*Metric Tons of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent*
MTN	*Mobile Telephone Network*
MTNDPF	*Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework*
MW	*Megawatts*
NABCO	*Nation Builders Corp*
NABTEX	*National Board for Technical Examination*
NACAP	*National Anti-Corruption Action Plan*
NADMO	*National Disaster Management Organisation*
NBSSI	*National Board for Small Scale Industries*
NCCE	*National Commission for Civic Education*
NCPD	*National Council for Person's with Disability*
NDCs	*Nationally Determined Contributions*
NDPC	*National Development Planning Commission*
NEIP	*National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Programme*
NER	*Net Enrolment Rate*
NHIS	*National Health Insurance Scheme*
NHMF	*National Housing and Mortgage Fund*
NHMS	*National Housing and Mortgage Scheme*
NIR	*Net International Reserves*
NLC	*National Labour Commission*
NMC	*National Media Commission*
NPL	*Non-performing Loans*
NPRA	*National Pensions Regulatory Authority*
NRSA	*National Road Safety Authority*
NTC	*National Tripartite Committee*
OHLGS	*Office of the Head of Local Government Service*
OmniBSIC	*OmniBSIC Bank Ghana Limited*
OPD	*Out-patient Department*
OVT	*Operation Vanguard Taskforce*
PAC	*Public Accounts Committee*
PACSTI	*Presidential Advisory Council on Science, Technology and Innovation*
PBL	*Prudential Bank Limited*
PEF	*Private Enterprises Foundation*
PFJ	*Planting for Food & Jobs*
PLHIV	*People Living with Human Immunodeficiency Virus*
PSRRP	*Public Sector Reform for Results Project*
PSRS	*Public Sector Reform Secretariat*
PURC	*Public Utilities Regulatory Commission*
PWDs	*Persons with Disabilities*
R&D	*Research and Development*
REITs	*Real Estate Investment Trusts*
REP	*Rural Electrification Project*
RFA	*Regional Football Association*
ROPAA	*Representation of the People Amendment Act*
S&Ls	*Savings and Loans Companies*
SDFs	*Spatial Development Frameworks*

SDGs	*Sustainable Development Goals*
SDIs	*Specialised Deposit-Taking Institutions*
SEC	*Securities and Exchange Commission*
SHS	*Senior High School*
SIGA	*State Interests and Governance Authority*
SME	*Small and Medium Enterprises*
SOWC	*State of the World's Children*
SPs	*Structure Plans*
SPV	*Special Purpose Vehicle*
STI	*Science, Technology and Innovation*
STIs	*Sexually Transmitted Infections*
TDC	*Tema Development Corporation*
TOR	*Terms of Reference*
TVET	*Technical and Vocational Education and Training*
UG	*University of Ghana*
UMB	*Universal Merchant Bank*
UN	*United Nations*
UNAMID	*United Nations African Union Mission in Darfur, Sudan*
UNDOF	*United Nations Disengagement Observer Force*
UNFCCC	*United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change*
UNICEF	*United Nations Children's Fund*
UNIFIL	*United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon*
UNISFA	*United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei*
UNMISS	*United Nations Mission in South Sudan*
USD	*United States Dollar*
VRA	*Volta River Authority*
WAPP	*West Africa Power Pool*
YDI	*Youth Development Index*
YLSTI	*Youth Leadership and Skills Training Institute*

Executive Summary

Introduction

The 2019 national APR assessed the progress of implementation of the medium-term national development policy framework. The assessment was based on five development dimensions – economic; social; environment, infrastructure and human settlements; governance, corruption and public accountability; and Ghana's role in international affairs. Linking the 2019 Budget to the implementation of the policy framework and implementing the MTNDPF at the district level was also assessed. This report shares the outcomes of the assessment together with the identified challenges and proffers policy recommendations.

Economic dimension

The overall goal for the dimension was to build a prosperous society. This was achieved through broad objectives across six focus areas. The programmes and activities undertaken in 2019 under these areas led to significant achievement in inflation rate; decrease in the ratio of non-performing loans; rise in tourist arrivals and gains in tourism receipts; and average increase in productivity of selected staple crops.

The Ghana cedi underperformed against the three major currencies as the GDP growth targets were missed. There was inadequate financing for SMEs due to fiscal constraints within the private sector as a result of contractions in market coverage, long term finance, high cost of accessing capital and low innovation capacity. Also, there was inadequate private investment in agribusiness; proliferation of illegal and unregulated fishing methods; poor storage and transportation systems; low transfer and uptake of research findings by stakeholders; and untimely release of planting materials and certified seeds.

Key policy recommendations include the expediting of processes for establishing a National Development Financial Institution (Development Bank) that will provide long term loans at affordable rates to businesses and industry; liaising with external financing institutions to provide subsidized financing for identifiable groups and SMEs to accelerate the industrial transformation and create employment, especially for the youth; and promote the development of commodity value chains to boost investments, and support innovation and adoption of improved local fishery production for domestic consumption and exports.

Social dimension

The goal of the social dimension was to create opportunities for all Ghanaians. This was achieved through broad objectives across 14 focus areas. The accomplishments under this dimension include improvements in total enrolment at all levels of education, increased net enrolment at Senior High School (SHS) and transition rates from junior to senior high schools. The nurse-to-population ratio exceeded the sector target. The share of remittances in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) witnessed an increase of 31.7 percent over the previous year. There was also an improvement in the coverage of the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme with the establishment of 3,111 new LEAP communities across all the 260 districts.

Despite the recorded achievements, there were some challenges including declining net enrolment at the kindergarten, primary and JHS levels; poor diets and high micronutrient deficiencies; inadequate access to basic water and sanitation services; high incidence of multidimensional poverty; and continued limited representation of women in politics and public life.

The key policy recommendations proposed under the social dimension include instituting measures to improve net enrolment and educational outcomes; prioritising health promotion, especially on the importance of diets and its implications on morbidity and mortality; enhancing investments in the provision of adequate basic water and sanitation services; and expediting the passage of the Affirmative Action (Gender Equality) Bill and ensuring its full implementation.

Environment, infrastructure and human settlements

The goal of the dimension was to safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment. This was achieved through broad objectives across 20 focus areas. The achievements for this dimension include the creation of 83,000 jobs under the forest plantation programme; the approval of the Digital Terrestrial Television (DTT) policy and Energy Sector Recovery Programme (ESRP) and; the enactment of the National Road Safety Authority (NRSA) Act, 2019 (Act 993), Ghana Integrated Iron and Steel Development Corporation Act, 2019 (Act 988) and Biosafety (Management of Biotechnology) Regulations, 2019 (L.I. 2383).

However, some challenges were observed in this dimension, including ineffective regulatory regime within the railway sector; limited financial viability of the energy sector; inadequate housing units and abandoned uncompleted affordable housing projects; absence of a national carrier to support the hub vision; low priority of Spatial Planning (Structure and Local Plans); and Illegal mining and pollution of water bodies.

Key policy recommendations under this dimension include Intensifying measures to stop illegal small-scale mining (galamsey) in collaboration with communities and traditional authorities; fully implementing the Energy Sector Recovery Programme; intensifying efforts to establish a home-based carrier while sustaining upgrades and development activities at airports; accelerating the recruitment of skilled physical planners to help develop and implement spatial plans (Structure and local plans) at the sub-national level to reduce haphazard development; and integrating government guarantees into incentive measures to attract private sector investments in the housing sector.

Governance, corruption and public accountability

The goal for this dimension was to maintain a stable, united and safe country. This was achieved through broad objectives across 11 focus areas. Some observable achievements were: passage of 13 Bills into law; enactment of 15 Legislative Instruments; ratification of 16 International Agreements; improvements in Police officer to citizen ratio and Fire officer to citizen ratio; and recovery of GH¢862,696.52 from implementation of 139 recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee.

Some key challenges identified included: inadequate resources for some independent governance institutions (IGIs); increase in crime; congestion in prisons; limited engagement with citizenry on development efforts; and delays in implementation of PAC recommendations.

Key policy recommendations proposed under this dimension include increasing financial resource allocation and timely release of funds to IGIs; strengthening coordination and monitoring of the implementation of National Anti-Corruption Action Plan (NACAP); improving police visibility across the country; adopting non-custodial sentencing as a measure to decongest prisons; and promoting the utilization of existing platforms to enhance development communication at all levels.

Ghana's role in international affairs

The overall goal of this dimension was to strengthen Ghana's role in international affairs. This was achieved through four broad objectives. Some remarkable achievements recorded include the reappointment of His Excellency President Nana Addo Dankwa Akuffo-Addo as Co-Chair of the Eminent Group of Advocates for the SDGs; mainstreaming of the SDGs and Africa Union's Agenda 2063 into the planning and budgeting processes; the visit by the President of the 73rd United Nations General Assembly, H. E María Fernanda Espinosa Garcés to help strengthen multilateral relations; and the visit of His Excellency President Nana Addo Dankwa Akuffo-Addo to Barbados, resulting in the request for supply of 375 Ghanaian nurses to boost healthcare delivery in that country.

However, some notable challenges were encountered during 2019. These were inadequate trade fair facilities and delay in implementation of ROPAA.

Key policy recommendations include expediting the redevelopment of the Trade Fair Centre to help make Ghana a trade hub as the country hosts the AfCFTA Secretariat; and expediting actions on the technical and administrative modalities for the implementation of the ROPAA roadmap.

Linking the 2019 budget to the implementation of the policy framework

This section assessed the linkage between the 2019 budgetary allocations and the priorities of the MTNDPF, 2018-2021. It further examined expenditure on government's 18 flagship programmes and projects, the distribution of discretionary expenditure, the alignment of 2019 spending priorities with the thematic areas of the MTNDPF and an analysis of the budgetary allocation to Sustainable Development Goal 1 (SDG 1). The report recommended an increase in budgetary allocation and expenditure on critical infrastructure to accelerate growth and economic transformation, and for government to ensure fiscal discipline in the implementation of the flagship projects and programmes.

Implementing the MTNDPF at the District Level

This section assessed the progress made in implementing the MTNDPF at the district level. It analyses the income and expenditure of Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) for plan implementation, monitoring and evaluation. It also assesses the staff strength of the MMDAs to carry out their mandates. The section concludes with a performance review of selected poverty-reduction interventions and the twenty core district indicators.

There was an increase in Internally Generated Funds and District Development Facility [1] by 13 percent and 54 percent respectively over the 2018 period. Besides, the 1D1F initiative provided direct and indirect jobs, thereby improving the well-being of Ghanaians at the local level. Moreover, Ahanta West and Accra Metropolitan Assembly were the only districts in 2019 that achieved the minimum staffing requirement per the Office of the Head of Local Government Service (OHLGS) staffing norms. Nevertheless, a high percentage of Annual Action Plans were implemented[2] in 2019, with MMDAs in Greater Accra region implementing, on average, a higher proportion of their annual action plans.

The key challenges identified were low internally generated funds collection by MMDAs; inadequate staff at the regional and district level; limited regional coverage of operational 1D1F initiatives; and inability of MMDAs to complete the implementation of their annual action plans.

Key policy recommendations include: enhancing the human resource capacity at the regional and district levels; facilitating the expansion and completion of 1D1F initiatives to provide employment opportunities at the districts level; passage of the Local Government and Municipal Finances Bill to enable MMDAs diversify their sources of funding; and strengthening inter-sectorial collaboration among the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, Office of the Head of Local Government Service, the Ministry of Finance, and NDPC to address administrative and operational challenges of DPCU and RPCUs.

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1 DDF-one of the funding mechanisms of projects and programmes at the district level. It is a discretionary funding incentive by government to MMDAs which comply with the rules, legal regulations and policies in the performance of their mandate. Compliance is confirmed through an assessment conducted on yearly basis using the District Performance Assessment Tool (DPAT).

2 The total number of activities carried out (completed or ongoing) as a percentage of planned activities in the annual action plans.

Chapter 1

Introduction

1.0. Background

Article 36, clause 5 of the 1992 Constitution of the Republic of Ghana enjoins every President to "within two years after assuming office, present to Parliament a coordinated programme of economic and social development policies, including agricultural and industrial programmes at all levels and in all the regions of Ghana."

In fulfilment of this constitutional injunction, the President in 2017, published the Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies (CPESDP), 2017 – 20124 dubbed "An Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All". The vision of this Coordinated Programme is to create:

"an optimistic, self-confident and prosperous nation, through the creative exploitation of our human and natural resource, and operating within a democratic, open and fair society in which mutual trust and economic opportunities exist for all."

The Coordinated Programme formed the basis for the preparation of a detailed medium-term national development policy framework (MTNDPF), to be implemented over the period 2018-2021. Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), as well as, Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) have prepared their respective medium-term development plans based on the MTNDPF, which inform annual national budgets. The MTNDPF also serves as the reference document that informs citizens, as well as the international community of the government priorities and the enabling environment to be provided by Government.

In line with its mandate under Article 87, clause 2e of the 1992 Constitution, to monitor, evaluate and coordinate development policies, programmes and projects, the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) has been preparing Annual Progress Reports (APRs) on the implementation of the MTNDPFs since 2002. The APRs track the progress of implementation of the MTNDPFs toward an agreed set of targets, identify key challenges and provide policy recommendations. The 2019 version of the Annual Progress Report (APR) is the eighteenth in the series and provides the mid-term status of the implementation of the current MTNDPF.

1.1. Objectives

The report provides an assessment of the progress of implementation of policies and strategies outlined in the MTNDPF. The principal objectives of the 2019 APR are to:

i. Track progress in key performance indicators of national development;
ii. Assess the level of achievement of targets set in the Medium-Term National Development Agenda; and
iii. Provide recommendations to accelerate the implementation of the Medium-Term National Development Agenda, 2018 to 2021.

1.2. Preparation Process

The 2019 APR was prepared in a participatory manner using the Cross-Sectoral Planning Groups (CSPGs[3]), to allow for inputs from multiple stakeholders and ensure broad ownership of the report. The entire process was coordinated by NDPC in accordance with Section 1 of the National Development Planning (System) Act, 1994 (Act 480).

3 *CSPGs are multi-stakeholder groups comprising representatives from the public sector, private sector, civil society organisations, and academia among others.*

The 2019 APR process commenced with an inception meeting at NDPC in March 2019 during which the results framework for the MTNDPF was discussed together with data requirements and data collection instruments. Working with the Regional Coordination Councils (RCCs), MMDAs were assisted to prepare their respective APRs. The APRs of MDAs and MMDAs provided data and information for the preparation of the national APR. Where there were data gaps, staff of the Commission made follow-up visits. Based on the review of MDA and MMDA APRs, draft reports were prepared for each development dimension. The draft reports were shared for stakeholder validation meeting at NDPC in June 2019. Comments from the stakeholder validation meeting were incorporated into a revised draft report. Experts on the thematic committees of the Commission reviewed the draft report. Comments from the experts were incorporated into a revised draft report, which was submitted to the Commission for approval.

1.3 Data Availability, Quality And Related Matters

The preparation of the 2019 APR has been hampered by inadequate access to quality, reliable and timely data from MDAs and MMDAs. Despite this, the Commission complemented data received from MDAs and MMDAs with information from other reputable local and international sources.

Specific challenges encountered during the preparation of the report include:

i. Lack of data on a number of indicators;

ii. Inconsistencies in data collected from the MDAs and MMDAs for the same variables for the same period;

iii. Delays by MDAs and MMDAs in providing requisite data;

iv. Inadequate technical and financial resources to conduct monitoring and evaluation activities at all levels and/or to undertake regular and systematic studies; and

v. Different reporting formats and cycles by requesting authorities continue to exist, particularly at the MDA and MMDA levels. This makes harmonization of data and alignment to other government processes difficult.

1.4 Overview

The end of 2019 marked the mid-point of the Implementation of the Agenda for Jobs Policy Framework, 2018-2021. The implementation of the framework has achieved some noticeable results. with the creation of an estimated 3.6 million jobs between 2017 and 2019 in the public and formal private sectors. The economy is robust with real GDP growth rate averaging 6.97 percent between 2017 and 2019. Key macroeconomic indicators, including budget deficit, inflation and interest rates are trending downwards, and for the first time in over a decade, trade balance recorded surpluses between 2017 - 2019, leading to an improved balance of payment position. Reforms in the banking sector has resulted in a significant reduction in the Non-Performing Loans (NPL) ratio of banks.

Under the digitizing Ghana initiative, an integrated e-immigration system, e-procurement, e-parliament, e-justice, e-cabinet, National Digital and Property Addressing System (NDPAS), National Identification System, Paperless system of the country's ports, and the payment systems interoperability have been introduced. The payment systems interoperability alone has improved financial inclusion.

Through the planting for food and jobs (PFJ) initiative, over 600,000 farmers have been provided with subsidized and improved seeds and fertilizers. This resulted in increased productivity of major crops including maize, rice and soya bean, and over a 56.6 percent increase in exports of foodstuff to neighbouring countries between 2016 and 2019.

The Nations Builders Corp has also provided transient employment for over 100, 000 unemployed graduates, who are now engaged in essential services in the areas of health, education, agriculture, technology, governance and revenue mobilization and collection.

On the social front, there has been a general improvement in access to education and completion rates, especially at the Senior High School level. Gender parity has also been achieved at the basic education level. The introduction of the government's Free Senior High School flagship initiative in 2017/2018 academic year provided opportunity for 90,000 additional students to gain admission into Senior High School. This number increased to 181,000 during the 2018/2019 academic year. Medical emergency service has been revamped and every district now has at least one modern and well-equipped ambulance and Emergency Medical Technicians. In addition, informal sector workers are now able to contribute to Tier 3 of Ghana's Pension scheme through the Provident Fund and other private pension schemes.

There has been an improvement in the ambient water quality of major water bodies, owed largely to the joint military and police task force under Operation Vanguard to combat the operation of illegal small-scale miners. Under the Forest Plantation Strategy (2017-2040), government has provided opportunities for over 100, 000 young people to be employed nationwide between 2017 and 2019. Government improved upon the railway network and refurbished coaches, resulting in an increase in passenger rail traffic. Over 1,300 communities have been connected to the national grid under the Rural Electrification Programme. The Zongo Development Fund has since 2018 supported interventions in the areas of education, water and sanitation, drainage, roads, recreational facilities, street lights, and local economic development that have directly and indirectly impacted the lives of about 63,000 persons in the Zongo Communities.

On the governance front, Government continued to institute measures to ensure that corruption and economic crime are rendered unattractive. In 2018, Government enacted a law to establish the Office of the Special Prosecutor with a sole responsibility of fighting corruption among public office holders. Also, the Freedom to Information Bill was passed into law more than 20 years since the first draft was prepared. The law seeks to operationalise the constitutional right to information by the public, and some private institutions, subject to exemptions that are necessary and consistent to safeguarding the public interest in a democratic state.

Despite these achievements, a number of challenges persist that require attention. The Cedi continues to be unstable in comparison to the three major currencies (USD, GBP and Euro). The private sector and MSMEs continue to be challenged by access to credit. There is limited application of technology in the agriculture value chain, especially among small holder farmers and there is proliferation of illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing methods.

On the social front, the education sector continues to be bedeviled with school infrastructure challenges, and low numeracy and literacy proficiency for children at the primary level. A large proportion of the youth remain unemployed. Adolescent health issues, with particular emphasis on sexually transmitted infections (STIs), HIV/AIDS, abortion, and teenage pregnancy, persist.

The issue of illegal small-scale mining (galamsey), flooding and resultant deaths, haphazard development in urban and peri-urban areas, open defecation and sanitation conditions generally remain a challenge.

On the governance front, there are challenges with persistent lack of funds for effective implementation especially for the Independent Governance Institutions, perceived corruption, and a proliferation of chieftaincy disputes.

1.5 The potential impact of covid-19

Actions taken by governments and businesses in response to the COVID-19 pandemic have far reaching implications for the implementations of the MTNDP. Government revenue for 2020 is projected and experience a shortfall of GHc13.7 billion, with expenditure increasing by about GHc11.7 billion predominantly in response to the health emergency and the resulting socio-economic ramifications. Restrictions to cross-border trade and some economic activities is projected to reduce economic growth to 0.9 percent with a contraction likely, should things get worse. Some planned activities for 2020 are likely to be put on hold or scaled down as resources become stretched and priorities are revised in light of the evolving pandemic. Most development targets for 2020 are therefore unlikely to be achieved, thus putting at risk the prospects of fully achieving the medium-term objectives of the MTNDPF.

A number of relief packages have been put in place to ameliorate the COVID-19 induced hardships brought on households and businesses, as well as stimulate the economy. Among the packages are the extension of free water supply and electricity supply for those on the lifeline tariff till September 2020; nearly fifty percent reduction in Communication Service Tax, and the launch of a GH¢600 million Coronavirus Alleviation Programme (CAP) business support scheme intended to support small and medium-scale enterprises (SMEs).

Government has also put together the Ghana COVID-19 Alleviation and Revitalisation of Enterprises Support (Ghana CARES) programme to stabilize and boost economic recovery and transformation within three-and-half years. Plans are also underway to establish a Guarantee Scheme of up to GH¢2.0 billion to enable businesses to borrow from banks at more affordable rates and at longer tenor to enable them make necessary adjustments and thereby retain jobs. The scheme will also enable businesses in sectors where COVID-19 has revealed opportunities (e.g. food import-substitution, pharmaceuticals, textiles and garments) to take advantage by accessing finance to enable them to expand their operations to meet domestic demand and for export.

1.6 Arrangements of the Chapters

The 2019 APR has three chapters. Chapter One provides the background and the process adopted in preparing the report. The second chapter presents the progress of implementation of the MTNDPF under seven sections; namely:

i. Economic Development;
ii. Social Development;
iii. Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement;
iv. Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability;
v. Ghana’s Role in International Affairs;
vi. Linking the 2019 national budget to the implementation of the policy framework; and
vii. Implementing the MTNDPF at the district level.

Each section outlines their respective policy objectives, assesses the progress of implementation based on a set of indicators and pre-determined targets, and highlights the significant achievements and challenges. Also included in each section are policy recommendations based on identified weaknesses that hindered the achievement of targets. The third chapter presents the general conclusions drawn from the report findings and preparation process and provides a set of recommendations. Additional data on the indicators under the focus areas are included in the appendices.

Chapter 2

Implementation Of The Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework

2.1 Economic Development

2.1.1 Introduction

This section highlights the performance of key economic development indicators in the MTNDPF, 2018-2021. The assessment focuses on analysis of the performance of agreed indicators and their targets for the period between 2018 and 2019. The overall goal is to build a prosperous society, to be achieved through the following broad objectives across six focus areas:

i) **Strong and Resilient Economy:** promote economic growth and employment; enhance monetary discipline and financial stability; ensure financial inclusion; ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability; and promote international trade and investment.

ii) **Industrial Transformation:** ensure energy availability and reliability; enhance production and supply of quality raw materials; improve research and development (R&D), and financing for industrial development; ensure improved skills development for industry; and pursue flagship industrial development initiatives.

iii) **Private Sector Development:** enhance business-enabling environment; improve business financing; support entrepreneurs and small and medium enterprises (SME) development; enhance domestic trade; formalise the informal economy; ensure consumer protection; and promote good corporate governance.

iv) **Agriculture and Rural Development:** promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development; ensure improved public investment; improve production efficiency and yield; improve post harvest management; enhance the application of science, technology and innovation; promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth; and promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation.

v) **Fisheries and Aquaculture Development:** ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture; and ensure sustainable development and management of aquatic fisheries resources.

vi) **Tourism and Creative Arts Development:** diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development; and develop a competitive creative arts industry.

Significant Achievements

Significant achievements observed in 2019 include:

1. Inflation performed better than target;
2. Significant decrease in the ratio of non-performing loans in the banking sector;
3. General increase in the average productivity of selected staple crops; and
4. Increase in tourist arrivals and gains in tourism receipts.

2.1.2 PROGRESS OF IMPLEMENTATION

2.1.2.1 Strong and Resilient Economy

The objective of government's medium-term economic policy framework was to build a robust and buoyant economy to spur per capita GDP from US$1,515.6 in 2016 to a minimum of $2,500 by 2020; and further increase to at least US$2,700 by 2021. The attainment of these projections was predicated on an annual average GDP growth rate of, at least, 7.2 percent over the medium term. Consistent with achieving these growth objectives, the government set the following initial macroeconomic targets in the 2019 annual budget:

i) The overall Real GDP growth rate of 7.6 percent;
ii) The non-oil Real GDP growth rate of 6.2 percent;
iii) The end-period inflation rate of 8.0 percent;
iv) Overall fiscal deficit of 4.2 percent of GDP;
v) Primary balance (surplus) of 1.2 percent of GDP; and
vi) Gross international reserves of at least 3.5 months of imports cover.

Four of the above key indicators were revised during the 2019 mid-year budget review. The overall GDP growth rate was revised downwards to 7.0 percent, non-oil real GDP growth was also revised to 5.9, and the primary balance was revised to 1.1 percent of GDP while the overall deficit was revised upwards to 4.5 percent of GDP. The main factors that underpinned the revisions were:

i) The Ghana Cedi (GH¢) underperformed in the first quarter of 2019 against the three major trading currencies (USD, GBP and Euro);
ii) The deficit target of 2.9 percent of GDP, for the first half of 2019, was exceeded by 0.1 percent due to shortfalls in revenue and grants;
iii) Energy sector IPPs payments emerged which were not programmed in the 2019 budget; and
iv) Targets for crude oil and gas volumes were not realised.

Real Gross Domestic Product Growth Rates

The economy recorded overall real GDP growth rate of 6.5 percent for 2019 compared to 6.3 percent in 2018. However, it underperformed the 8.1 percent growth rate recorded in 2017 (see Table 2.1). On the contrary, non-oil sector real GDP growth declined to 5.8 percent in 2019 from 6.5 percent in 2018, but outperformed 2017 growth rate of 4.6 percent. The main driver of overall GDP growth was the Services sector which recorded a growth of 7.6 percent, outperforming both 2018 and 2017 and the 2019 target of 5.4 percent. In 2019, the overall GDP growth fell short of the average annual GDP growth of 7.2 percent anticipated in the Coordinated Programme.

Table 2.1: Real Sector Growth Rates (%), 2017-2019

Indicators	2017 Baseline	2018 Status	2019 Budget Target	2019 (Provision-al)	Progress Towards Target
Real GDP (%)					
- Agriculture	6.1	4.8	6.4	4.6	Target not achieved
- Industry	15.7	10.6	8.8	6.4	Target not achieved
- Services	3.3	2.7	5.4	7.6	Target exceeded
Overall GDP Growth Rate (incl. Oil)	8.1	6.3	7.0	6.5	Target not achieved
Non-Oil GDP Growth Rate	4.6	6.5	5.9	5.8	Target not achieved

Source: GSS, 2020

Sources of GDP Growth

Agriculture Sector: The sector grew by 4.6 percent in 2019 compared to 4.8 percent in 2018 and 6.1 percent in 2017. This growth was below the 2019 target of 6.4 percent and the projected medium term annual average growth rate of at least 5 percent. The drivers of growth in the sector, in 2019, were crops and livestock subsectors, which grew by 5.3 percent and 5.4 percent respectively, while the fishing subsector grew by 1.7 percent. The Forestry and Logging subsector, however, contracted by 1.7 percent (see Table 2.2).

Table 2.2: Agriculture Subsector Growth Rates, 2017-2019 (%)

Indicators	2017 Baseline	2018 Status	2019 Target	2019 (Provisional)	Progress Towards Target
AGRICULTURE	**6.1**	**4.8**	**6.4**	**4.6**	**Target not achieved**
Crops	7.2	5.8	7.1	5.3	Target not achieved
o/w Cocoa	*9.2*	*3.7*	*5.4*	*5.4*	Target achieved
Livestock	5.7	5.4	5.7	5.4	Target not achieved
Forestry and Logging	3.4	2.4	3.5	-1.7	Declined
Fishing	-1.4	-6.8	3.3	1.7	Target not achieved
Source: GSS, 2020					

Industry Sector: The sector grew by 6.4 percent in 2019 compared to 10.6 percent and 15.7 percent recorded in 2018 and 2017 respectively. It also fell short of its budget target of 8.8 percent (see Table 2.3). The performance of the sector was driven by the mining and quarrying subsector with 12.6 percent growth, of which oil and gas, though fell short of target, grew by 15.1 percent in 2019. Further, manufacturing and electricity grew by 6.3 percent and 6.0 percent, respectively. However, water and sewerage, and construction subsectors each contracted by 4.4 percent.

Table 2.3: Industry Subsector Growth Rates, 2011-2019 (%)

	2017 Baseline	2018 Status	2019 Target	2019 (Provisional)	Progress Towards Target
INDUSTRY	**15.7**	**10.6**	**8.8**	**6.4**	**Target not achieved**
Mining and Quarrying	30.8	23.3	13.1	12.6	Target not achieved
o/w Oil & Gas	*80.3*	*3.6*	20.1	15.1	Target not achieved
Manufacturing	9.5	4.1	6.7	6.3	Target not achieved
Electricity	19.4	5.5	7.1	6.0	Target not achieved
Water and Sewerage	6.1	-3.6	3.5	-4.4	Declined
Construction	5.1	1.1	4.1	-4.4	Declined

Source: GSS, 2020

Services Sector: The services sector growth of 7.6 percent outperformed the 2019 target of 5.4 percent and growth recorded for both 2017 (3.3%) and 2018 (2.7%), as shown in Table 2.4. The main drivers of growth were information and communication, real estate, health and social works, and education, with annual growth rates of 46.5 percent, 19.9 percent, 10.4 percent and 9.4 percent respectively. The financial and insurance subsector recovered from contractions of 17.7 percent and 8.2 percent in 2017 and 2018 respectively to record a growth of 1.6 percent in 2019 slightly missing the 2019 target of 1.7 percent.

Table 2.4: Services Subsector Growth Rates, 2017-2019* (%)

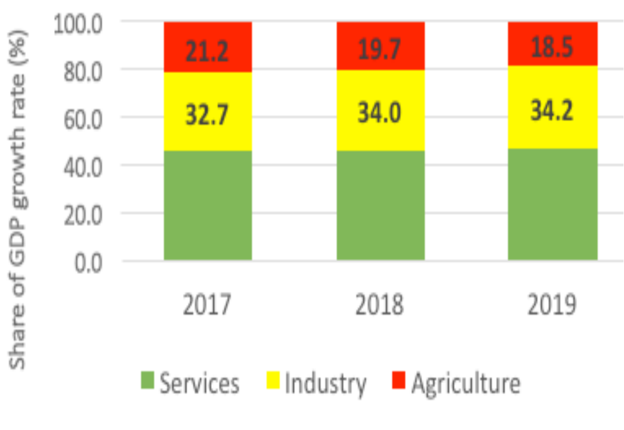
	2017 Base-line	2018 Status	2019 Target	2019* Provi-sional	Progress Towards Target
SERVICES	**3.3**	**2.7**	**5.4**	**7.6**	**Target exceeded**
Trade; Repair of Vehicles, Household Goods	8.2	2.8	5.1	3.7	Target not achieved
Hotels and Restaurants	7.6	3.2	4.7	6.0	Target exceeded
Transport and Storage	8.9	1.1	3.7	4.3	Target exceeded
Information and communication	4.2	13.1	4.6	46.5	Target exceeded
Financial and Insurance Activities	-17.7	-8.2	1.7	1.6	Target not achieved
Real Estate	3.8	-6.5	2.6	19.9	Target exceeded
Professional, Administrative & Support Service activities	2.9	0.3	2.5	5.1	Target exceeded
Public Administration & Defence; Social Security	4.2	4.3	5.7	3.7	Target not achieved
Education	6.3	3.9	4.5	9.4	Target exceeded
Health and Social Work	14.1	22.6	21.2	10.4	Target not achieved
Other Service Activities	5.3	3.1	6.1	2.6	Target not achieved

Source: GSS, 2020

Structure of the Economy

Although the medium-term projections for 2021 point towards a 53.7 percent contribution from the Services sector; 28.1 percent from the Industry sector; and 18.2 percent from the Agriculture sector, the structure remains unchanged over the past three years, as shown in Figure 2.1. The Services, Industry and Agriculture contributed an average of 46.5 percent, 33.6 percent and 19.8 percent, respectively, for the past three years. As at 2019, Services remained the largest sector contributing 47.2 percent of GDP compared to 34.2 percent by Industry and 18.5 percent by Agriculture (see Figure 2.1).

Figure 2.1: Sectoral Contribution to GDP, 2017-2019 (%)



Source: GSS, 2020

Monetary and Financial Performance

Inflation: Under the CPESDP (2017-2024), government projected an average inflation per annum of not more than 10 percent to support its medium-term per capita income target. Rebased headline inflation declined from 9.4 percent in December 2018 to 7.9 percent in December 2019. The reduction in inflation in 2019 shows muted effects of both food and non-food inflation, at 7.2 percent and 8.5 percent, respectively, coupled with the return to relative stability in the exchange rates in the fourth quarter following the unwinding of the significant levels of depreciation seen in the first quarter of the year.

Interest rates: The Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) reduced the Monetary Policy Rate (MPR) by 100 basis points to 16.0 percent in January 2019, and maintained it throughout the year to ensure that policy stance remained tight to contain inflationary pressures. Money market rates, measured by the benchmark 91-day Treasury bill rate inched up to 14.7 percent in December 2019 from 14.6 percent in December 2018. Average lending rates, compiled from the banking sector, however, declined to 23.6 percent in December 2019, from 23.9 percent in December 2018.

Private Sector Credit: According to the Bank of Ghana Credit Conditions Survey conducted in December 2019, there was a net easing in overall credit stance to enterprises. Banking sector data indicated that new advances to the sector recorded an annual increase of 27.3 percent in 2019. The significant increase in the private sector credit was as a result of the recapitalisation exercise and banking sector clean up undertaken by the Bank of Ghana. Annual growth in private sector credit for 2019 increased to 18.3 percent from 10.6 percent in 2018. Total liquidity increased significantly by 21.6 percent in 2019. This compares favourably to the 15.4 percent recorded as at the end of 2018.

Non-Performing Loans: The Non-Performing Loans (NPL) ratio in the banking sector was 13.9 percent as at end December 2019. This is a marked improvement compared to 18.2 percent in 2018 and 21.6 percent in 2017. This was largely as a result of reforms in the banking sector.

Banking Sector Reforms

As part of the banking sector reforms, the Bank of Ghana (BoG) increased the minimum paid up capital to GH¢400 million by the end of December 2018. At the end of the recapitalisation exercise, through injection of new capital, capitalization of profits, mergers and support from the Ghana Amalgamated Trust (GAT), 23 out of 36 banks met the requirements. This intervention protected over 7,000 jobs, and ensured that nine indigenous banks are in operation. About GH¢ 4.6 billion in depositor's funds have also been saved.

Fiscal Policy Performance

Provisional data for 2019 indicates that the fiscal deficit arising from Government's operations was 4.8 percent of GDP, on cash basis. This compares adversely to the revised deficit target of 4.5 percent for 2019 and 3.9 percent recorded in 2018, as shown in Table 2.5. The higher-than programmed fiscal deficit resulted from underperformance in revenue, which fell short of target by 10.1 percent, higher than the 6.6 percent reduction in expenditure. The primary balance recorded a surplus, for the third consecutive year, equivalent to GH¢3.0 billion (0.9% of GDP) in 2019.

Table 2.5: Summary of Central Government Operations for 2019

Indicators (GH₵ billion)	2018	2019							
	Prov. Outturn	Budget	Bud-get***	Proj. Outlook	Prov. Outturn	Dev (GH₵)	Dev (%)	y/y (%)	Exec Rate (%)
Total Revenue & Grants (GH₵ billion)	**47.6**	**58.9**	**58.9**	**54.6**	**53.0**	**-5.9**	**-10.1**	**11.2**	**89.9**
% of GDP	*15.8*	*17.0*	*17.0*	*15.8*	*15.3*				
Total Exp. (incl. Arrears clear-ance) (GH₵ billion)	**59.3**	**73.4**	**74.6**	**70.9**	**69.7**	**-4.9**	**-6.6**	**17.5**	**93.4**
% of GDP	*19.7*	*21.2*	*21.6*	*20.5*	*20.1*				
Budget Balance (GH₵ billion)	**-11.7**	**-14.5**	**-15.7**	**-16.4**	**-16.7**	**-1.0**	**6.4**	**43.3**	**106.4**
% of GDP	*-3.9*	*-4.2*	*-4.5*	*-4.7*	*-4.8*				
Primary Balance (GH₵ billion)	**4.1**	**4.1**	**3.9**	**3.2**	**3.0**	**-0.9**	**-22.0**	**-27.0**	**78.0**
% of GDP	*1.4*	*1.2*	*1.1*	*0.9*	*0.8*				

Source: MoF, 2020

*** This refers to 2019 revised budget

Revenue Performance: Total Revenue and Grants amounted to GH¢52.9 billion (15.3% of GDP) in 2019. The outturn represents a per annum growth of 11.2 percent (see Table A2.2, in the Appendix 1). Tax Revenue amounted to GH¢42.3 billion (12.2% of GDP) in 2019 against the revised target of GH¢45.6 billion (13.2% of GDP) and 2018 outturn of GH¢37.8 billion (12.6% of GDP).

Oil revenue amounted to GH¢4.9 billion (1.4% of GDP) at the end of 2019 against the revised target of GH¢5.7 billion (1.6% of GDP). This compares with the 2018 outturn of GH¢4.5 billion (1.5% of GDP), as shown in Table A2.2, Appendix 1. Non-oil tax revenue amounted to GH¢42.6 billion (12.3% of GDP) in 2019 outperforming 2018 by 19.0 percent but fell short of the revised 2019 target of GH¢45.1 billion (13.0% of GDP). Project and programme grants for 2019 amounted to GH¢1.0 billion (0.3% of GDP), against a target of GH¢1.1 billion (0.3% of GDP), but marginally falling short of the 2018 outturn of GH¢1.1 billion (0.4% of GDP). The shortfall in grants was mainly due to the non-disbursement of programme grants amounting to GH¢57.7 million.

Expenditure Performance: Total expenditure (including arrears clearance & discrepancy) was below target by 6.6 percent in 2019, resulting in expenditure execution rate of 93.4 percent compared to revenue mobilized of 89.9 percent. Overall, total expenditure amounted to GH¢69.7 billion (20.0% of GDP) compared to the revised target of GH¢74.6 billion (21.6% of GDP), see Table A2.3, Appendix 1. The outturn represents an annual growth of 17.5 percent over the 2018 outturn of GH¢59.3 billion (19.7% of GDP).

With regards to the key components of expenditure, compensation of employees amounted to GH¢22.0 billion (6.4% of GDP) against the revised target of GH¢22.8 billion (6.6% of GDP) in 2019, the corresponding outturn for 2018 was GH¢19.6 billion (6.5% of GDP). Interest payment was the only expenditure item which exceeded target and amounted to GH¢19.8 billion (5.7% of GDP) against the revised 2019 target of GH¢19.6 billion (5.7% of GDP) and 2018 outturn of GH¢15.8 billion (5.3% of GDP). Grants to other government units amounted to GH¢11.4 billion (3.3% of GDP) against the target of GH¢14.0 billion (4.1% of GDP) in 2019, as shown in Table A2.2, Appendix 1.

Overall Budget Balance and Financing Operations: Provisional data on government fiscal operations shows an overall deficit, on cash basis, of GH¢16.7 billion (4.8% of GDP) against the revised target of GH¢15.7 billion (4.5% of GDP) for 2019 and the 2018 outturn of 3.9 percent of GDP. The higher-than programmed deficit was financed mainly from domestic sources, which amounted to GH¢11.9 billion (3.4% of GDP), while foreign financing amounted to GH¢4.8 billion (1.4% of GDP), as shown in Table 2.6.

Table 2.6: Summary of Central Government Budget Balance and Financing for 2019

Indicators	2018	2019							
	Prov. Out-turn	Budget	Revised Budget	Proj. Outlook	Prov. Outturn	Dev (GH₵)	Dev (%)	y/y (%)	Exec Rate (%)
Total Financing (GH₵ billion)	**11.7**	**14.5**	**15.7**	**16.4**	**16.7**	**-32.4**	**6.4**	**-243.3**	**-106.4**
% of GDP	*3.9*	*4.2*	*4.5*	*4.7*	*4.8*				
Foreign Financing (GH₵ billion)	**2.7**	**9.7**	**8.2**	**6.2**	**4.8**	**-3.4**	**-41.3**	**77.6**	**58.7**
% of GDP	*0.9*	*2.8*	*2.4*	*1.8*	*1.4*				
Domestic Financing (GH₵ billion)	**8.9**	**4.8**	**7.5**	**10.2**	**11.9**	**4.4**	**59.0**	**32.9**	**159.0**
% of GDP	*3.0*	*1.4*	*2.2*	*2.9*	*3.4*				
Nominal GDP	**300.6**	**344.5**	**345.9**	**345.9**	**1.0**				

Source: MoF, 2020

External Sector Performance

Exchange rate: The Ghana cedi depreciated by 12.9 percent against the US dollar in 2019, compared with 8.4 percent depreciation in 2018. Against the British pound and Euro, the Ghana cedi depreciated by 15.7 and 11.2 percent respectively in 2019, compared with 3.3 and 3.9 percent respectively in 2018.

International trade: The current account balance for 2019 recorded a deficit of US$1.7 billion (2.5% of GDP), compared to a deficit of US$2.0 billion (3.1% of GDP) in 2018. This improvement was driven mainly by the surplus of US$2.3 billion recorded in the trade balance.

Trade balance: The trade balance for 2019 recorded a surplus of US$2.3 billion (3.4% of GDP), compared to a surplus of US$1.8 billion (2.8% of GDP) in 2018. As shown in Table 2.6, the total value of exports increased by 4.6 percent, from US$14.9 billion in 2018 to US$15.6 billion in 2019. The outturn resulted from a bigger increase in export receipts compared to a marginal increase in the merchandised imports. Total imports increased by 1.5 percent, from US$13.1 billion in 2018 to US$13.3 billion in 2019. At more than US$2.1 billion in 2019, the oil and gas imports constituted the largest outflow in external trade.

Table 2.7: Trade Balance, 2017-2019

Indicator	2017	2018	2019		
	Actual (US$ m)	Actual (US$ m)	Project-ed (US$ m)	Provisional (US$ m)	% Change
Merchandise Exports (f.o.b)	13,835	14,943	15,372	15,634	4.6
Merchandise Imports (f.o.b.)	-12,648	-13,134	-13,207	-13,336	1.5
Trade Balance	1,187	1,809	2,165	2,298	27.1

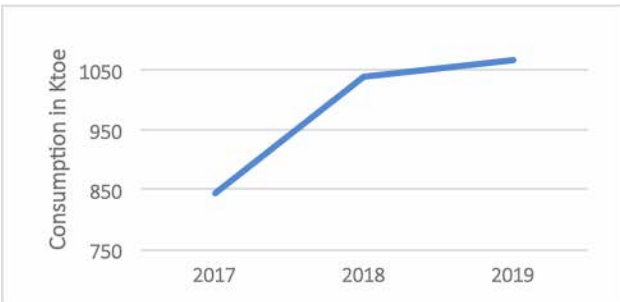
Source: BoG, 2020

International reserves: Net International Reserves (NIR) was estimated at US$5.2 billion at the end of 2019 compared to US$3.8 billion in 2018. This improvement was due to the relative stability in the external sector. Gross International Reserves (GIR), at the end of 2019, was estimated at US$8.4 billion, providing an import cover of 4.0 months for imports of goods and services, compared to 3.6 months of import cover for 2018.

2.1.2.2 Industrial Transformation

Energy supplied to the Ghanaian economy in 2019 increased by 2.3 percent from 10,800.3 Kilotonnes of oil Equivalent (Ktoe) in 2018 to 11,052.8 Ktoe in 2019, achieving the energy demand by the industries for the year 2019. Petroleum products (including natural gas use in industry), biomass (firewood and charcoal) and electricity constituted 47.6 percent, 37.4 percent and 15 percent of final energy consumed in 2019 respectively. With an annual increase of 4.3 percent energy supplied to the economy, the industrial sector consumed 1,066.6 Ktoe (13.0 percent) of total final energy consumed in 2019, representing an increase of 2.8 percent over energy consumption in 2018. The industrial consumption of energy fluctuated between 2009 and 2014; stabilised briefly afterwards and began to trend upwards from 2015 to 2019 (See Figure 2.2). In 2019, the industry sector consumed 4,242 GWh of electricity higher than 3,749 GWh consumption in 2018. The consumption in 2019 represents 30.4 percent share of the total final electricity consumption in the country.

Figure 2.2: Energy Consumption by Industry, 2017 - 2019



Source: Energy Commission, 2020

2.1.2.3 Private Sector Development

Ghana's overall rank in the Global Competitive Index declined from 106th out of 140 countries in 2018 to 111th out of 141 countries in 2019. Likewise, the ranking on the World Bank's ease of doing business assessment of 190 countries showed a decline from 114th in 2018 to 118th in 2019. Even though there was a general fall in the ease of doing business ranking, the year witnessed improvements in the climate for doing business in certain areas including protecting the minority investors, resolving financial sector insolvency, enhancing electricity availability and reduction of power outages, and import processes at the port through the implementation of the paperless customs clearance processing system.

2.1.2.4 Agriculture and Rural Development

On average, the productivity of major staple crops (maize, rice, yam, etc.) increased between 2018 and 2019. The increase in average national productivity was attributed to improved extension delivery, supply of improved seeds and fertilizer to farmers under the planting for food and jobs (PFJ)[4] and Modernizing Agriculture in Ghana (MAG) initiatives. However, yields for cocoyam, plantain, cowpea and soya bean declined in 2019 (see Table A2.4, Appendix 1). Coffee, shea nut, yam products, exotic vegetables and pawpaw increased in the value of exports over the previous year, while cashew, maize, pineapple and mango declined in export value.

2.1.2.5 Fisheries and Aquaculture Development

The programmes implemented in 2019 focused on combatting illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing activities, implementation of closed season for all fleets and enhancing the productive capacities of small and medium scale fish farmers through training. The implementation of the above programmes, among others, contributed to the increase in annual fish supplies over the review period, as shown in Table 2.8.

Table 2.8: Estimates of Fish Landings (of all Fleets), 2017-2019

Indicators	2017 Baseline	2018 Actual	2019 Budget Target	2019 Provisional	Progress Towards Target
Total Fish Supply (mt):	**358,362.64**	**333,611.72**	**370,704.45**	**339,997.53**	**Target not achieved**
- Marine	342,427.00	302,431.50	302,255.30	332,146.00	Target achieved
- Inland Capture fisheries	76,753.66	73,627.80	90,052.46	81,250.00	Target not achieved
- Aquaculture	57,405.31	76,620.00	105,253.12	52,350.02	Target not achieved
- Total domestic production	**476,585.97**	**452,679.30**	**497,560.88**	**465,700.08**	**Target not achieved**
- Import	197,063.45	192,689.55	179,957.44	190,617.15	Target not achieved
-Export	78,840.122	73,621.97	53,101.01	64,914.6	Target not achieved

Source: MoFAD, 2020

The total volume of fish catch increased from 452,679.30 metric tons in 2018 to 465,700.08 metric tons in 2019; representing an increase of 3.0 percent. However, this fell short of the 2019 target of 497,957.4 metric tons. The marine sub-sector continued its dominance in the fishing industry, compared to inland capture and aquaculture. The least contributor to total fish production was aquaculture with a total of 52,350.02 metric tons; representing 11.2 percent of the total landings. The performance of aquaculture fell short of the projected target for 2019 due to the spread of Infectious Spleen and Kidney Virus Disease (ISKVD) that affected a large number of small- and large-scale fish farms along the Volta Lake leading to high fish mortality and loss of investments.

4 *https://mofa.gov.gh/site/publications/research-reports/317-planting-for-food-job-operational-performance*

2.1.2.6 Tourism and Creative Arts Development

Government implemented a number of programmes, including the celebration of the Year of Return in 2019, Tourism Product Development Programme and Culture, Creative Arts and Heritage Management Programme as part of the broader agenda of transforming the country into a major Meeting, Incentive, Conference, and Exhibition (MICE) destination, as well as expanding the sector, through investment, innovation, pursuit of service excellence and meaningful partnerships. This has resulted in an increased in the number of tourist arrivals from 956,375 in 2018 to 1,130,307 in 2019 and gains in tourism receipt from US$2,589.85 million in 2018 to US$3,312.93 million (see Table 2.9).

Table 2.9: Performance of Key Sector Indicators

Key National Indicators	2017 Baseline	2018 Target	2018 Outturn	2019 Target	2019 Outturn
Tourist arrivals	980,141	1,614,717	956,375	1,760,223.3	1,130,307
Change in tourism receipts (US$, mil)	10.1% (US$1,856.5)	5.1% (US$1,951.2)	43.52% (US$2,589.85)	10% (US$3,325.04)	27.92% (3,312.93)
No. of domestic tourists (42 sites)	502,539	577,273	527,362	569,559	554,719
Revenue accrued from fees (GH¢, mil)	1,647.8	1,731.8	1,731.8	3,716.7	2,336.2
Employment (Direct and Indirect)	487,000	506,000	543,000	526,000	602,425
Accommodation (No. of hotel rooms)	3,347	3,539	3,454	3,842	4,131
Number of jobs in the Creative Arts Industry	1,148,072	1,262,879	1,204,560	1,389,167	1,358,152
Number of Jobs in the Film and Music Industry	38,288	40,203	40,110	43,017	42,213

Source: Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture, 2020

2.1.3 Key Challenges And Policy Recommendations

The section outlines key challenges and proffers recommendations.

Table 2.10: Key challenges and recommendations for Economic Development

No	Challenges	Recommendations
	Observed underperformance of selected macroeconomic indicators including exchange rate of the Ghana Cedi against the three major trading currencies; missed GDP growth targets as well as considerable non-performing loans and insolvency in the banking sector.	Implement economic policies and programmes geared toward achieving set targets to attain stable macroeconomic fundamentals and reduce the costs associated with uncertainties, as well as improve upon Ghana's external sector.
	Inadequate financing for SMEs and the private sector in general, especially with respect to the cost and tenure of loans, as well as access to appropriate innovation.	Formulate policies that attract and retain FDIs
		Liaise with external financing institutions, like the IFC, KfW, DFID, USAID etc, who provide subsidized financing for identifiable groups and SMEs to accelerate the industrial transformation and create employment, especially for the youth.
		Expedite the processes of establishing a National Development Financial Institution (Development Bank) that will provide long term loans at affordable rates to businesses and industry.

No	Challenges	Recommendations
	Poor performance in fish production from aquaculture, including weak input supply, as well as low application of technology, especially among smallholder farmers in the sector.	Promote the development of commodity value chains to boost investments, and support innovation and adoption of improved local fishery production for domestic consumption and exports.
	Weak enforcement of regulatory regimes and standards, including the proliferation of illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing methods as well as insufficient monitoring and control regimes to ensure compliance with laws and regulations.	Promote strategic, intense and participatory deployment of human and logistical resources towards the surveillance and enforcement of the relevant laws and regulations.

2.2 Social Development

2.2.1 Introduction

The goal of the development dimension is to create opportunities for all Ghanaians. This is to be achieved through expanding: opportunities for large-scale job creation; access to and improving the quality of education; access to and improving the quality of healthcare; and strengthening social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly, under 14 prioritized focus areas. These are education and training, health and health services, food and nutrition security, population management, water and environmental sanitation, poverty and inequality, child and family welfare, support for the aged, gender equality, social protection, disability and development, employment and decent work, youth development, and sports and recreation.

There was an improvement in total enrolment at all levels of education, in net enrolment at Senior High School (SHS), and in transition rates from junior to senior high schools in 2019. The nurse-to-population ratio exceeded the sector target. The share of remittances in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) witnessed an increase of 31.7 percent over the previous year. There was also an improvement in the coverage of the Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP) programme with the establishment of 3,111 new LEAP communities across all the 260 districts.

2.2.2 PROGRESS OF IMPLEMENTATION

2.2.2.1 Education and Training

Gross enrolment has improved at all levels since 2017. In particular, enrolment at SHS level (public, private and GES TVET) was 1,155,841 in 2018/19, representing a 14.1 percent increase over 2017/18. The free SHS policy contributed to this improvement in enrolment. Total enrolment for TVET institutions increased from 74,934 in 2017/18 to 76,770 in 2018/19 and that of tertiary (both public and private) also increased from 443,693 in 2017/18 to 479,834 in 2018/19.

However, there was a decline in net enrolment rate (NER) in 2018/19 at all levels, with the exception of SHS which increased by 4.5 percentage points to 33.7 percent. NER targets for 2018/19 were not met at kindergarten, primary, junior high school (JHS) and SHS levels (see Table 2.11).

Table 2.11: Net Enrolment rate, 2016/17-2017/18

Indicator	2016/17	2017/2018	Target 2018/19	Indicator status (2018/2019
Kindergarten	74.6%	74.6%	80%	*73.8%*
Primary	91.1%	89.3%	93.5%	87.3%
JHS	49.7%	48.5%	54.5%	48.4%
SHS	26.5%	29.2%	34.5%	33.7%

Source: EMIS, 2018/19

Transition rate from JHS to SHS increased from 75 percent in 2017/18 to 91.6 percent in 2018/19, exceeding the target of 80 percent. Completion rate at primary level has mostly exceeded 100 percent. In 2018/19 completion rate was 102.4 percent. Completion rate at primary level tends to be higher for girls than boys. Generally, completion rate decreases up the educational ladder with marked gender disparities in favour of boys. In 2018/19 the completion rate at JHS increased to 79.1 percent, up from 78.8 percent in 2017/18. Completion rate for girls was 78.8 percent as compared to 79.4 percent for boys. At the SHS level, the completion rate improved from 52.5 percent in 2017/18 to 55.9 percent in 2018/19, with 57.2 and 54.6 percent respectively for boys and girls, indicating a relatively higher drop-out rate for girls.

Gender parity has been achieved at the kindergarten, primary and JHS levels since 2014, however challenges persist at the secondary and tertiary levels. In both 2016/17 and 2017/18, gender parity at SHS was 0.98, but declined to 0.95 in 2018/19. At tertiary level, gender parity increased from 0.64 in 2016/17 to 0.73 in both 2017/18 and 2018/19.

Proficiency in literacy and numeracy remains a major challenge for Ghana. In 2017/18, about 62.8 percent of children in primary 4 (P4) lacked minimum proficiency in literacy while 78 percent lacked minimum proficiency in numeracy (See Table 2.12). The situation was similar for primary 6 (P6). The pass rate for BECE improved from 76.4 percent for 2016/2017 academic year to 76.8 percent in 2017/2018.

Table 2.12: Proficiency rate (%)

	2016/17	Target	2017/18
English P4	28.4	30.1	37.2
Maths P4	22.1	27.0	22.0
English P6	39.0	49.0	37.9
Maths P6	10.9	13.3	24.9

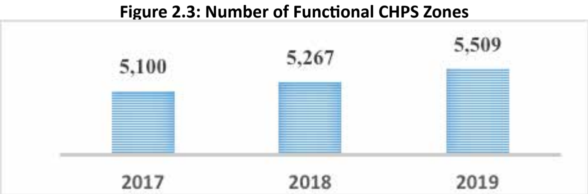
Source: EMIS, 2018/19

2.2.2.2 Health and Health Services

In 2019, the population with valid National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) cards was 40 percent, an increase from 35.7 percent in 2018. However, the percent of NHIS card holders classified in the exempt category decreased from 68.0 percent in 2018 to 61.0 percent in 2019. Per capita out-patient department (OPD) attendance, dropped from 1.05 in 2018 to 1.02 in 2019, missing the sector target of 1.08. Doctor-to-population ratio improved from 1:7,196 in 2018 to 1:6,897 in 2019, missing the sector target of 1:6,800. Nurse-to-population ratio also improved from 1:839 in 2018 to 1:539 in 2019, exceeding the sector target of 1:700.

The number of functional Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) zones increased from 5,267 (that is, 76.5% of demarcated CHPS zones) in 2018, to 5,509 (78.5%) in 2019 (see Figure 2.3). This however fell below the sector target of 5,977 (82%). In 2019, 307 new ambulances were procured to augment the available fleet which had declined from 130 in 2017 to 25 in 2018. The proportion of functional service centres was 19.7 percent in 2019. A total of 490 Emergency Medical Technicians (EMTs) were trained and deployed as basic EMTs during the year.

Figure 2.3: Number of Functional CHPS Zones

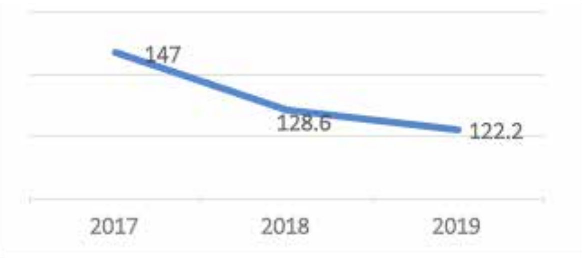


Source: MoH, 2020

2.2.2.3 Disability, Morbidity, and Mortality

Institutional maternal mortality ratio (iMMR) declined from 128.6 per 100,000 live births in 2018 to 122.2 in 2019 (see Figure 2.4), while stillbirths decreased from 13.9 per 1,000 live births in 2018 to 12.2 in 2019.

Figure 2.4: Institutional Maternal Mortality Ratio (IMMR), per 100,000 live births



Source: MoH, 2020

The proportion of children immunised with Penta 3, which controls and averts five life-threatening diseases (Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Hepatitis B and Hib meningitis), dropped from 95.5 percent in 2018 to 91.1 percent in 2019. Nearly 1 in every 10 children are therefore not receiving this critical vaccine. A decade after Ghana was declared polio-free, 18 cases of the polio virus were recorded in 2019, indicating a weakness in the coverage of polio vaccination.

The malaria case fatality rate dropped from 0.27 percent in 2018 to 0.1 percent in 2019. Similarly, the risk of a child under five years dying from malaria reduced from 0.16 percent in 2018 to 0.11 percent in 2019, exceeding the medium-term target of 0.14 percent.

2.2.2.4 HIV, AIDS and STIs

In 2019, HIV prevalence was 1.7 percent of the population, 0.03 percentage points higher than in 2018, and missing the 2019 target of 1.62 percent. The percentage of PLHIV who have received ART combination therapy increased from 33.5 percent in 2018 to 44.9 percent in 2019.

2.2.2.5 Food and Nutrition Security

Malnutrition contributes to about one-third of deaths in children under-five years in Ghana. Over the last two decades, Ghana has witnessed a considerable decline in all major malnutrition indicators, but their prevalence still remains unacceptably high. The rate of stunting was reported to be 18 percent in 2017/18. At the same time, 13 percent of children under-five were identified as being "chronically and acutely malnourished" (underweight). The proportion of children who are wasted was 7 percent in 2017/18.

Recent data indicate that anaemia among children aged 6-59 months has declined from 65.7 percent in 2014 to 35 percent in 2017, with severe and moderate cases accounting for 0.7 percent and 17 percent respectively. The most affected groups are the 12-23 months' age-group (46.1%), males (38.4%), rural dwellers (42.1%), and those in the northern belt (53.2%). Anaemia prevalence in non-pregnant women was 21.7 percent, compared to 42 percent of pregnant women, the latter meeting WHO's classification of a severe public health problem. Pregnant women who live in rural areas (42.5%), the Southern Belt (50.8%) and the 20-39 age group had a higher prevalence of anaemia. Anaemia in non-pregnant women was, however, most prevalent among the 15-19 age group (26.4%), rural dwellers (21.8%), Northern Belt (27.6%) and women who never attended school (24.3%).

Nationally, only 1.5 percent of non-pregnant women experience Vitamin A deficiency Those between 25-29 years' experience the highest incidence (4.7 %), followed by rural dwellers (1.9%). Nearly two-thirds of pregnant women (63.9%) did not take Vitamin A capsules after their last delivery, while only 50 percent of children under-five received Vitamin A supplementation Available data also shows that up to 64 percent of households consume iodised salt.

Non-communicable diseases, which include cancer, cardiovascular disease, chronic respiratory diseases, and diabetes, are responsible for 43 percent of all deaths and account for up to 94,000 preventable deaths in Ghana each year.

According to the FAO (2016) up to 66 percent of Ghanaian's dietary energy is from cereals, roots and tubers, as compared to 51 percent globally. Only 24 percent of Ghanaian children aged 6-23 months had a minimum diet diversity in 2018, below the West African and global averages of 25 and 29 percent respectively. Similarly, only 43 percent of children aged 6-23 months had an acceptable meal frequency, while 13 percent had a minimum acceptable diet. Over half (51%) of children (6-23 months) consumed no vegetable or fruit. Ghana was ranked 59th in the 2019 Global Hunger Index, the best ranked country in sub-Saharan Africa, with a score of 14.0 an improvement from the 2010 score of 18.3. This indicates that there are moderate levels of hunger in Ghana.

2.2.2.6 Population Management

Ghana's population was estimated at 30.8 million in 2019. With the current population growth rate of 2.5 percent, the country's population of 24.6 million in 2010 is expected to double by 2042. This exceeded the target of 2.2 percent set in the National Population Policy. The average household size for Ghana, according to the GLSS7 report, is 3.8, with 3.5 for urban and 4.4 for rural. The average household size is higher in the Northern (5.8) and Upper East (5.2) regions, but lower in the Ashanti (3.2) and Greater Accra (3.4) regions.

In 2019, the Births and Deaths Registry recorded 80.4 percent of the estimated 879,483 births and 16.6 percent of the estimated 307,955 deaths. The National Identification Authority registered about 3.6 million citizens, and 13,500 foreign residents under the Foreign Identification Management System in 2019, which covered six out of the sixteen regions.

As part of the efforts to harness the demographic dividend, the National Development Planning Commission is leading the development of a Youth Development Index (YDI). The YDI process was initiated in 2019 to measure the progress of youth development and empowerment in areas such as education, health and wellbeing, employment and economic opportunity, political and civic participation. A technical working group has been constituted to oversee the development of the Index.

The urban population was 50.9 percent in 2010 and estimated at 57.2 percent in 2019 with variations across regions. Greater Accra Region had the highest rate of 91 percent, with the Upper West Region recording the lowest at 16 percent. Urbanisation presents opportunities for economic growth, improved productivity, employment and increased demand for goods and services. However, it also puts immense pressure on both the built and natural environment, resulting in congestion, formation and expansion of slums and urban sprawl.

The inflow of remittances helps to mitigate both individual and family vulnerabilities to economic risks and contributes directly and indirectly to national development. The share of remittances to GDP increased from 4.1 percent of GDP in 2018 to 5.4 percent in 2019.

2.2.2.7 Water and Environmental Sanitation

Access to safe and reliable water supply services

The proportion of the population with access to basic drinking water sources at the national level was 61.8 percent in 2019. This was a decline from the 2018 figure of 67.51 percent and a deviation from the target of 70.0 percent set for the year under review. The proportion of urban dwellers with access to safe drinking water also declined from 70.1 percent in 2018 to 61.3 percent. Rural dwellers with access to safe drinking water increased from 62.1 percent in 2018 to 62.3 percent in 2019.

Access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services

The percentage of population with access to improved liquid waste management increased from 15 percent in 2018 to 21 percent in 2019, exceeding the target of 18 percent set for the year. Similarly, 21 percent of communities were considered open defecation-free in 2019, compared to 16 percent in 2018.

Efficient and sustainable waste management.

The percentage of solid waste collected and properly disposed of in sanitary landfills in the five major cities Accra, Tema, Kumasi, Takoradi, and Tamale remained at 80 percent in 2019 just as was recorded in 2018.

State of the Food Insecurity report
UNICEF_SOWC_2019
Measurements of hunger are based on data on undernourishment, child wasting, child stunting and child mortality, each reflecting deficiency in calories as well as in micronutrients. A score of 0 indicates no hunger while 100 points to extreme hunger.
: K. von Grebmer, J. Bernstein, R. Mukerji, F. Patterson, M. Wiemers, R. Ní Chéilleachair, C. Foley, S. Gitter, K. Ekstrom, and H. Fritschel. 2019. 2019 Global Hunger Index: The Challenge of Hunger and Climate Change. Bonn: Welthungerhilfe; and Dublin: Concern Worldwide
National Population Council, Ghana RAPID 2017
National Population Council, Ghana RAPID, 2017

Percentage of population whose liquid waste (faecal matter) were safely disposed on site or properly collected, transported and treated off site improved from 7 percent in 2018 to 19 percent in 2019.

2.2.2.8 Poverty and Inequality

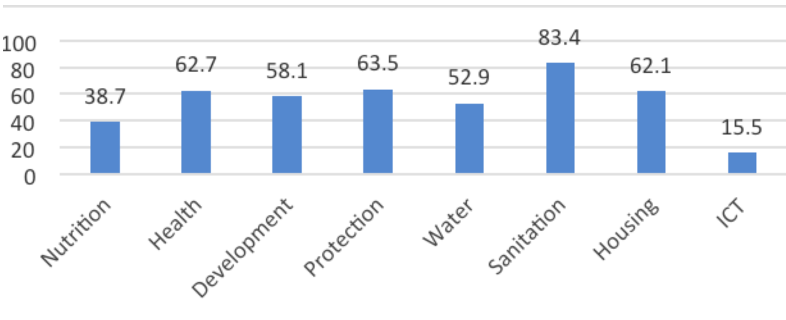
Data from GSS indicates a fall in monetary poverty from 24.2 percent in 2012/13 to 23.4 percent in 2016/17 and in multidimensional poverty from 55 percent in 2011 to 45.6 percent in 2016/2017. In spite of these gains, spatial disparities persist, with monetary and multidimensional poverty being higher for rural (39.5 percent and 64.6 percent respectively) than urban (7.8 percent and 27.0 percent respectively) in 2016/17. About 19.3 percent of the population are both monetary and multidimensionally poor.

The incidence of multidimensional poverty was highest in the Northern region (80.8%), followed by Upper East (68.0%) and Upper West (65.5%) in 2016/17, while Greater Accra, Ashanti and Eastern regions registered the least incidence of 22.5 percent, 31.1 percent and 44.0 percent respectively in the same period. Lack of access to basic sanitation services, health insurance coverage and education were the major contributors to multidimensional poverty.

2.2.2.9 Child and Family Welfare

Almost one-third (28.2 percent) of all children live in monetary poverty with around 1 in every 10 living in extreme poverty in 2016/17. The Multi-Dimensional Child Poverty in Ghana study (NDPC, 2020) also estimated that in 2017/18,

Figure 2.5: Proportion of children 0-17 years who are deprived in the eight poverty dimensions, (%)



Source: NDPC, 2019

Data is based on systems of CWSA and GWCL.Ghana´s National Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) has three dimensions–health, education, and living standards–and 12 indicators (cooking oil, water, assets, housing, overcrowding, electricity, toilet; school attendance, school attainment, school lag; and nutrition and health insurance

about 7 in every 10 children (73.4 percent) were multi-dimensionally poor, experiencing deprivations in at least three poverty dimensions. Figure 2.5 presents the proportion of children 0-17 years who are deprived in eight poverty dimensions.

The highest rates of deprivation were in sanitation, housing, learning and development and child protection. Children who were deprived in these dimensions lived in households that did not have access to improved sanitation and hygiene facilities, were overcrowded, and lacked access to electricity. Some of the children lacked access to books, playthings, early childhood education or interaction with older members of the household (children under 5 years). Some children were also exposed to negligent care and violent discipline, and physical abuse as punishment or correction for wrongful behaviour. Children under 5 years of age and those in rural and poor households experienced the most deprivations. The Upper West, Northern and Upper East regions recorded the highest rates of multi-dimensionally poor children. Table 2.13 presents the dimensional deprivation rates of children 0-17 years by area of residence and regional profiles.

Table 2.13: Dimensional Deprivation Rates of Children 0-17 years by Area of Residence and Regional Profiles, (%)

Profile	Nutrition	Health	Learning and Development	Child Protection	Water	Sanitation	Housing	ICT
Rural	39.7	63.9	62	70.2	65.9	86.3	68.4	21.4
Urban	37.4	61	53	54.8	35.8	79.7	53.9	7.81
Upper West	35.1	56.1	68.8	61.8	52.6	86.4	71	43.1
Upper East	39.7	43.6	59	63.2	68	95	83.2	25.1
Northern	39.8	58.6	64.9	73.5	78.8	93.2	66.3	32.9
Brong Ahafo	35.2	49.9	59.4	68.7	55.4	83.7	68.8	18.1
Ashanti	38.3	60.2	56.3	57.9	34	80.2	60.7	10
Eastern	39.3	61.8	53.4	66.7	58.2	72.9	58.3	14.2
Volta	41.6	67.1	70.3	69.4	79	88.9	61.2	17
Greater Accra	38	71.5	51.6	52.6	33.4	80.8	51	6.27
Central	36	74.2	52	62.4	48.5	87	63.7	9.93
Western	42.6	69.3	58.4	64.5	56.6	80.8	59.7	11.2

Source: NDPC, 2019

In 2019, the Domestic Violence and Victims Support Unit (DOVVSU) recorded cases of child abuse offenses including defilement and attempted defilement (1,297), exposure of child to danger (72), early child marriage (4), child stealing (43), and 3,731 cases of child non-maintenance. The Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection (MoGCSP) also recorded 200 cases of child trafficking. There was an improvement in the vigilance of child trafficking, with the introduction of monitoring structures, an increase in rescue operations, and the provision of trauma care and support to child victims.

The Ghana Living Standards Survey Round 7 (GLSS 7) reported that 12.6 percent of children 5 to 14 years were in the labour force in 2016/2017. Of the total number of children in the labour force, 88.6 percent of them were employed in some form of economic activity (working children). There were more children in rural areas (90.5%) than in urban areas (80.9%), and more male children (91.7%) than female children (85.2%) engaged in some form of economic activity. The majority of the working children were engaged by the agriculture, forestry and fishing, and wholesale and retail trade sectors.

A mapping and scoping exercise of female head porters (kayayei) in urban market centres in the Greater Accra, Ashanti and Brong Ahafo regions in Ghana, conducted by MoGCSP in 2018, estimated the total number of kayayei at 47,517. Of the sampled kayayei, 6 percent were aged 15 years and below, with the lowest recorded age being 8 years. The mapping revealed that kayayei face many challenges, including: long hours of work (70.25% work 11 to 14 hours a day); poor accommodation (53.8% sleep in shared rented kiosks/metal containers); difficulty in accessing healthcare (26.9%); high cost of orthodox healthcare (12.05%); and exposure to sexual and gender-based violence, including rape, abortion, and teenage pregnancy (about 4.62% had their first child before age 15 and 42.9% from ages 15 to 18).

2.2.2.10 Support for the Aged

Pension payments and safety nets such as free subscription to the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) and Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) benefits are among the main sources of support for the aged. The National Pensions Regulatory Authority (NPRA) reported that 215,852 persons aged 60 years and above (which constitutes about 11% of the 2019 projected population of persons 60 years and above) received regular pension payments from SSNIT in 2019.[5] The MoGCSP reported that the number of LEAP beneficiaries 60 years and above was 213,091.

5 Other groups of persons aged 60 years and above receive pension payments from the Controller and Accountant General's Department.

2.2.2.11 Gender Equality

About 32.1 percent of public positions were held by women in 2019, which was below the target of 47.5 percent. The draft Affirmative Action (Gender Equality) Bill is before Cabinet for consideration and approval. When the Bill is passed, it will provide, among others, a legal basis for increasing women's participation and representation in political and public life. During the year, the MoGCSP carried out various exercises to create awareness on domestic violence/sexual and gender-based violence and human trafficking, and trained various officers to provide support to survivors.

Public microfinance and business support schemes such as the Microfinance and Small Loans Centre (MASLOC) and the National Board for Small Scale Industries (NBSSI) are required to facilitate women's access to credit. In 2019, NBSSI reported that about 55.9 percent of recipients of the loans it facilitated for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) were females. These female beneficiaries, however, received less than half (45.9%) of the total loans amount granted. The Board also provided various business development services to MSMEs to help increase their operating efficiency and growth. Females constituted about 61.2 percent of beneficiaries of the services provided, which included training, advisory, counselling and extension services, and provision of information.

2.2.2.12 Social Protection

The total number of households that received LEAP payments in 2019 was 322,200, which fell below the target of 350,000 but above the 2018 figure of 213,043. The government established 3,111 new LEAP communities in all the 260 districts in 2019 to reduce travel time of beneficiaries. The Complimentary Livelihood Asset Support Scheme (CLASS), a component of the Ghana Productive Safety Net Project, was developed with productive and financial inclusion measures to provide sustainable income earning opportunities for beneficiaries.

As of 2019, a total of 29 informal sector pension schemes had been established. In addition, informal sector workers are now able to contribute to Tier 3 of Ghana's pension scheme through the Provident Fund and other private pension schemes. The number of informal workers contributing towards their pensions increased from 148,000 in 2017 to 173,000 in 2019.

2.2.2.13 Disability and Development

The National Council for Persons with Disability (NCPD) reported that District Assemblies were complying with the directive to disburse 3 percent of DACF to Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) in 2019. The Council built the capacity of sixteen (16) District Assemblies in Greater Accra in reporting on the management and disbursement of the common fund for PWDs. Also, stakeholders were trained on the Ghana Accessibility Standards on the Built Environment and the Draft Bill on the Amendments to the Disability Act, 2006 (Act 715) and the accompanying draft Legislative Instrument were completed for parliamentary engagement.

2.2.2.14 Employment and Decent Work

Labour Productivity

Data from World Development Indicators point to overall decrease in labour productivity growth from 3.9 percent in 2017 to 3.0 percent in 2018 for Ghana. Growth in labour productivity was reported to be 7.8 percent and 7.4 percent respectively in 2017 and 2018 for agriculture; 6.1 percent and 2.7 percent for industry; and -2.2 percent and -1.0 percent for services.

Decent Work

The creation of decent jobs is assessed along three dimensions. The fourth dimension which relates to Social Protection has been discussed above as a focus area.

Standards and Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work: The National Labour Commission (NLC), Labour Department (LD) and National Tripartite Committee (NTC) continue to enforce the provisions of the Labour Act, 2003 (Act 651) and related policies and regulations on the rights of workers including freedom of association, collective bargaining and equal treatment. Despite progress towards gender equality at work, data from GSS in 2012/13, 2015 and 2016/17 indicate that women are largely underrepresented in wage employment and highly skilled occupations. In an attempt to ensure full protection of workers from occupational hazards, the draft National Occupational Safety and Health Policy and Bill has been resubmitted to Cabinet for approval.

Employment creation: The Agenda for Jobs recognises that despite Ghana being a lower-middle income country and among the fastest growing economies in the world, its economic growth has not generated enough employment opportunities to absorb the teeming youthful population (15-35 years), which constitutes about 34.2 per cent of the current population. The country's labour market is dominated by the informal sector and vulnerable employment (accounting for 71.3 percent and 66.2 percent of total workers respectively in 2016/17). There is substantial labour under-utilization resulting mainly from high underemployment (21.4% of workers) and unemployment (8.4%). Furthermore, a large number of workers are involved in excessive working hours, with about 39.6 percent of all workers working more than 40 hours per week.

The government continues to address the present condition through its policies and interventions[6] on job creation. Data from the Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations indicates that the total number of jobs created by Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), government interventions and the formal private sector initially decreased from 1,273,681 in 2017 to 1,087,749 in 2018, before increasing to 1,214,950 in 2019. Of these, job creation by the MDAs decreased from 242,461 in 2017 to 174,282 in 2018, but increased to 361,963 in 2019, while that of government interventions increased from 763,281 in 2017 to 913,467 in 2018 but declined to 852,987 in 2019.

Social dialogue: The National Labour Commission, Labour Department and the National Tripartite Committee, as well as the various Trade Unions and Employers Associations across the country seek to promote social dialogue, particularly in rights at work, conditions of employment, settlement of industrial disputes and determination of minimum wage. The MELR through the National Tripartite Committee reported an increase in the proportion of settled industrial disputes from 83.7 percent in 2017 to 92.0 percent in 2018 and 95.0 percent in 2019. The National Daily Minimum Wage and the Base Pay increased by 10 percent each in 2019 over the 2018 figure of GH₵9.68 and GH₵8.27 respectively.

2.2.2.15 Youth Development

Youth who were provided with employable skills decreased from 70,356 in 2017/18 to 55,056 in 2018/2019, compared to the target of 100,000. In 2019, a total of 1,597 deprived and out of school youth were provided with leadership and skills training. In addition, the National Youth Authority, in partnership with MTN Ghana Foundation, provided skills training for 330 youth, including persons with disabilities in the age bracket of 16-24. A training programme for the development of mobile applications was also organised for 300 young people at the Afienya Youth Leadership and Skills Training Institute (YLSTI). Ten youth resource centres were constructed in 10 regions to provide the youth with spaces for engagement. The National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Programme (NEIP), in 2019, installed 75 greenhouse domes at the Dawhenya irrigation site in the Greater Accra Region to modernise agriculture and make it attractive to the youth.

2.2.2.16 Sports and Recreation

There was partial rehabilitation of the Aliu Mahama Sports Stadium in Tamale and the second phase rehabilitation of the Accra Sports Stadium. The Ministry of Youth and Sports also started construction of sports facilities at Abiriw in the Okere district in the Eastern Region. The sector increased the number

6 Such as "planting for food and jobs", NABCO, Outgrowers Value Chain Fund (OVCF), National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Programme (NEIP), Ghana Commercial Agriculture Project, National Identification Authority (NIA) and Ghana Agriculture Sector Investment Programme

of local competitive sporting events from 85 in 2018 to 92 in 2019, exceeding the target of 90. As part of Ghana's commitment to promote global and regional integration through sports, the Ministry of Youth and Sports facilitated participation in 54 out of 90 targeted international and sub-regional sporting events in 2019. Proceeds from international sporting events increased from GH¢303,118.52 in 2018 to GH349, 663 in 2019.

A Normalization Committee was formed in 2018 to manage football following the uncovering of malfeasance in the Ghana Football Association. The Committee completed its mandate in 2019 with the election of a new GFA President, Executive Council Members and Regional Football Association (RFA) Executives.

2.2.3 Key Challenges And Policy Recommendations

The section outlines key challenges and proffers recommendations.

Table 2.14: Key challenges and recommendations for Social Development

No	Challenges	Recommendations
	Declining net enrolment at the kindergarten, primary and JHS levels,	Institute measures to improve net enrolment, gender parity at higher levels of education, and educational outcomes.
	Persistent gender disparities at higher levels of education, and low proficiencies in numeracy and literacy	
	Re-emergence of the poliovirus, limited active NHIS subscription, and increase in HIV prevalence	• Ensure sustained financing to prevent vaccine preventable diseases, HIV and malaria. • Improve access to health services through enhanced NHIS registration and infrastructure development.
	Poor diets and high micronutrient deficiencies	Prioritise health promotion especially on the importance of diets and its implications on morbidity and mortality.
	Unchecked urbanisation	Prioritise local economic development for equitable distribution of Ghana's population.
	Inadequate access to basic water and sanitation services	Increase investments in the provision of adequate basic water and sanitation services and address open defecation.
	High prevalence of open defecation	
	High incidence of multidimensional poverty, particularly for the northern belt of Ghana, rural dwellers, and among children under-five	Enhance targeting of programmes to identified multi-dimensionally poor areas and vulnerable groups.
	Inadequate attention to child participation at all levels of government	Institutionalise mechanisms for child participation at all relevant levels of government and decision making.
	High incidence of child abuse including violent discipline, child labour and trafficking, streetism and the Kayayei phenomenon	Improve enforcement of laws and resource mobilization towards elimination of all forms of abuse, neglect and exploitation.
	No coverage of population aged 60- 69 in the exempt category of the NHIS	Review NHIS policy on the exempt category to include population aged 60 – 69.
	Limited representation of women in politics and public life	Expedite the passage of the Affirmative Action (Gender Equality) Bill and ensure its full implementation.
	Slow data collection of the Ghana National Household Registry	Ensure nation-wide coverage of the Ghana National Household Registry to improve targeting of the extreme poor households with tailor-made solutions.
	Slow implementation of the Ghana Accessibility Standards in the Built Environment	Mainstream provisions of the Ghana Accessibility Standards on the Built Environment into Ghana's building code and establish monitoring systems to enforce compliance.

No	Challenges	Recommendations
	Low labour productivity growth	Expedite the implementation of the National Employment Policy.
	High gender disparities in wage employment and skilled occupations	
	High levels of vulnerable employment	
	Weak employable skills and high unemployment among the youth	Scale up technical and vocational skills training (including entrepreneurial skills) and employment creation for the youth.
	Inadequate funding for sports and recreation.	Accelerate efforts to set-up the sports fund.

2.3 Environment, Infrastructure And Human Settlements

2.3.1 Introduction

The overall goal is to safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment. In the medium-term, the focus has been on protecting the natural resources including water, minerals, lands and forests; climate change adaptation and mitigation; disasters; reducing pollution; improving transportation, and information and communication technology (ICT). In addition, it was aimed at improving energy, science, technology and innovation (STI), human settlements and housing, land administration, zongos and inner cities.

An assessment of indicator performance of the 20 focus areas revealed a below average performance with an achievement rate of 22.8 percent. This notwithstanding, there were some achievements including the creation of 83,000 jobs under the forest plantation programme, the approval of the Digital Terrestrial Television (DTT) policy and Energy Sector Recovery Programme (ESRP). The National Road Safety Authority (NRSA) Act, 2019 (Act 993), Ghana Integrated Iron and Steel Development Corporation Act, 2019 (Act 988) and Biosafety (Management of Biotechnology) Regulations, 2019 (L.I. 2383) were also enacted during the year under review.

2.3.2 PROGRESS OF IMPLEMENTATION

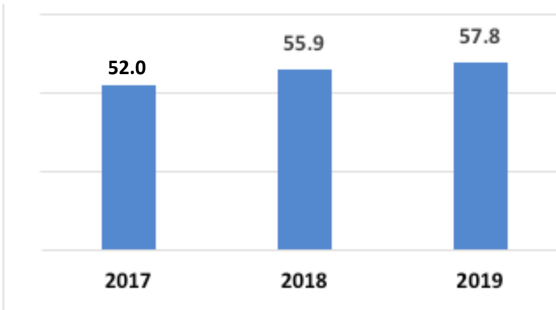
2.3.2.1 Forest

Government undertook various interventions in implementing the Ghana Forest Plantation Strategy (2016-2040). These included supplying and planting of 19 million seedlings, establishing 21,356 ha of forest plantation, and maintaining 50,000 ha of existing forest plantations. These, among others, resulted in a reduction of degraded areas in forest reserves from 37.4 percent in 2018 to 18.0 percent in 2019.

2.3.2.2 Water Resources Management

Under the Clean Rivers Programme, government established the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Illegal Mining (IMCIM) and Operation Vanguard Taskforce (OVT) – a joint military and police task force to combat illegal mining (popularly known as galamsey) – which has resulted in continuous improvement in the quality of major water bodies. The proportion of water bodies with

Figure 2.6: Water Quality Index (%)



Source: Water Resources Commission, 2020

good ambient water quality accordingly increased from 55.9 percent in 2018 to 57.8 percent in 2019 (see Figure 2.6). The south-western river system including Pra, Tano, Bia and Ankobra basins, which deteriorated due to illegal mining, has gradually improved with the water quality index rising from 49.3 in 2017 to 53.0 in 2019.

2.3.2.3 Environment

An assessment of air quality at monitoring stations along Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) routes and some residential, commercial and industrial areas in Accra revealed that the levels of suspended particulate matter (PM_{10}) were above the minimum threshold of 70µg/m^3 set in Ghana Standard GS 1236 of 2019. The levels ranged from 102µg/m^3 (Achimota station) to 139µg/m^3 (Amasaman station) on the Achimota-Amasaman route and 139 µg/m^3 (Kasoa station) to 143 µg/m^3 (First light station) on the Kasoa-First Light route, indicating poor ambient air quality with the attendant health risks. The country's ranking on the Global Green Economy Index dropped from 78th in 2018 to 79th in 2019 out of 130 countries. However, the score remained at 46.

The number of companies complying with environmental assessment permit conditions increased from 10,030 in 2018 to 11,060 in 2019. Similarly, a positive result was achieved in the total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in the country with a dip from 54.5 $MTCO_2e$ in 2018 to 42.2 $MTCO_2e$ in 2019. Government implemented climate adaptation initiatives such as One Village One Dam, Climate Smart Agriculture, Coastal Protection projects and Early warning Systems. Also, government developed Pesticides Guidelines on efficacy trial evaluation; and passed the Biosafety Regulations in an effort to improve the environment.

2.3.2.4 Minerals Extraction

Annual production of bauxite and manganese increased by 10.4 percent and 8.8 percent while gold and diamonds decreased by 5.4 percent and 68.7 percent respectively in 2019. Total employment generated by the sector increased by 0.7 percent to 1,031,571 in 2019, of which 96.9 percent were in the small-scale mining sub-sector. These were achieved through the establishment of small-scale mining and industrial minerals directorate to support the mineral diversification, the development of Community Mining Scheme to reduce illegal mining and the establishment of 13 Regional, District and Satellite Offices to facilitate monitoring and acquisition of mineral rights.

Minerals rights granted regarding mining leases, prospecting, reconnaissance, salt, quarry, clay, sand winning, small-scale gold/diamond, and mica increased from 72 in 2018 to 315 in 2019. Royalties accruing to mining communities and merchandise exports increased by 42.7 percent and 15.7 percent respectively, while corporate taxes to government declined by 51.5 percent. Foreign direct investments increased from US$ 953.2 million in 2018 to US$969.4 million in 2019.

2.3.2.5 Disaster Management

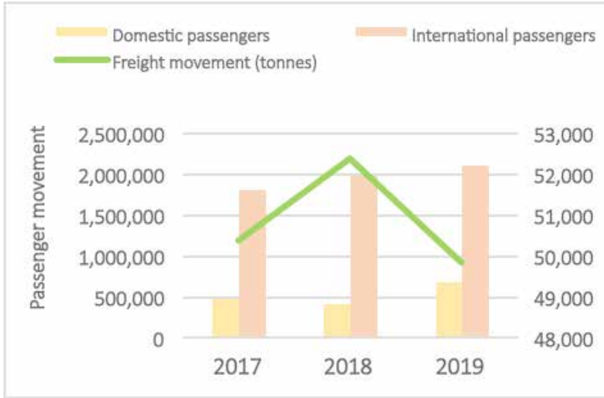
The occurrence of disasters across the country increased by 10.5 percent to 2,217 in 2019. In all 2,643 communities were affected, 834 schools damaged, 1,750.01 hectares of farmlands and 45,252 houses destroyed, and 586 persons injured. The most common disasters were floods, windstorm, rainstorms, and domestic fires. A total of 223,843 people was directly affected; out of which 11,817 people were supported by National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO).

The number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people reduced by 30.5 percent to 739 in 2019. This downward trend was as a result of strategic government interventions including the dredging of 275 drains, organisation of 4,331 educational campaigns, radio talk shows and community durbars and engagement of 993 communities in disaster risk reduction.

2.3.2.6 Transportation: air, rail, water and road

Both domestic and international passenger air traffic increased by 64.9 percent and 6.8 percent respectively over the period of 2018 (see Figure 2.7). This achievement was due to the expansion of route network (Takoradi-Kumasi), rescheduling of flight departure times for passenger convenience, increased demand for seats on Accra-Tamale and Accra-Kumasi routes on Africa World Airlines, the "Year of Return" activities, and increased number of passenger trips by Air Peace in March 2019. In contrast, freight traffic declined by 4.9 percent to 49,846 in 2019. The reduction is attributed, among others, to the drop in volume of exports ferried by Qatar and British Airways as a result of increasing number of passengers during the year under review, leaving behind some cargo for safety reasons.

Figure 2.7: Passenger traffic & Freight movement by air, 2017-2019



Source: MoAv, 2020

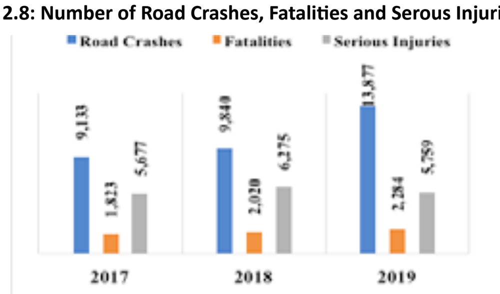
The government continued to improve upon the railway network and refurbish coaches. Passenger rail traffic increased by 207.9 percent to 1.94 million passengers-kilometres in 2019. This was mainly as a result of improvement in patronage of the Takoradi-Sekondi via Kojokrom sub-urban railway services and the resumption of the Accra-Tema sub-urban passenger rail services. In contrast, goods traffic decreased by 20.1 percent to 35,660 tonnes in 2019. Five major and 83 minor operational train incidents were recorded in 2019 with no recorded fatalities.

The government continued to construct and rehabilitate ferry landing sites and facilities along the Volta Lake. In 2019, freight and passenger traffic increased by 11.9 percent and 4.9 percent respectively. The number of vehicles ferried increased by 14.8 percent over the target for 2019. However, a comparison with 2018 showed a decline of 35 percent. The closure of the Yapei and Buipe bridges in the Central Gonja district for renovation accounted for the 2018 performance. The vessels turnaround time for transiting through Tema and Takoradi ports dipped by 12.1 percent and 5 percent to 103.09hrs and 124.37hrs in 2019 respectively.

In 2019, government rehabilitated and maintained 35 percent of the 78,401km total road network as compared to 55 percent in 2018. The provisional estimate of road crashes in 2019 was 13,877 representing 44.2 percent increase over that of 2018 (see Figure 2.8).

Inauguration of the rehabilited Accra-Tema Line (Accra Central Railway Station)

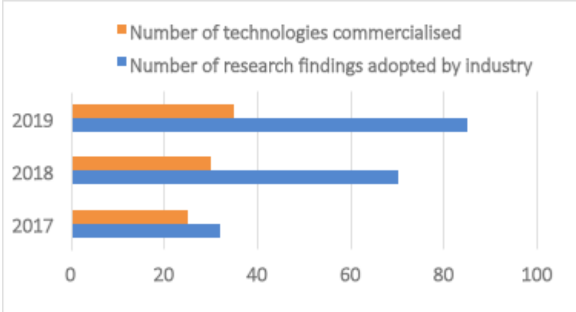
Figure 2.8: Number of Road Crashes, Fatalities and Serous Injuries, 2017-2019



Source: MOT, 2020

2.3.2.7 Science, Technology and Innovation

Figure 2.9: STI adoption and commercialisation, 2017-2019



Source: MESTI, 2020

Government established a Presidential Advisory Council on Science, Technology and Innovation (PACSTI); supported the adoption of research and development, operationalised the Ghana Innovation and Research Commercialisation Centre (GRIC) as well as developed crop varieties, and initiated monitoring and assessment of telecommunication masts.

Research and Development (R&D) expenditure as a percentage of GDP remained at 0.08 percent for 2018 and 2019. However, it represents 60 percent increase over expenditure in 2017. The number of research findings adopted by industry rose from 70 in 2018 to 85 in 2019. The number of technologies commercialised also increased by 16.7 percent to 35 in 2019 (see Figure 2.9).

2.3.2.8 Energy and Petroleum

The government completed and commissioned 340MW Cenpower Power project, installed 147 MW Early Power project and completed a 225 kV Bolgatanga-Ouagadougou Interconnection project, which is a component of the WAPP Inter-zonal Transmission Hub Project. The first 45kW Micro Hydropower project was also constructed, among others to increase installed capacity from 4,889MW in 2018 to 5,171.6MW in 2019. Of the installed capacity, hydropower represents 30.6 percent, thermal power and renewables represent 68.6 percent and 0.8 percent respectively. Access to electricity continued to improve as the percentage of households with access to electricity increased marginally from 81.6 percent in 2018 to 82.5 percent in 2019. The improvements could be traced to the continuous expansion of transmission and distribution lines, connection of 445 communities to the national grid under the Rural Electrification Programme, among others.

Figure 2.10: Distribution and Transmission Losses, 2017-2019

Source: ECG/VRA/GRIDCo, 2020

Distribution and transmission losses exceeded the PURC benchmark of 21 percent and 3.8 percent respectively (see Figure 2.10). The Energy Sector Recovery Programme (ESRP) was also developed further to restore and sustain the financial viability and health of the energy sector.

The share of contracts awarded to indigenous companies declined by 36.5 percent to 28 percent in 2019. Meanwhile, the value of the contracts offered to indigenous companies increased in nominal terms from US$59.6 million in 2018 to US$72.6 million in 2019. However, in terms of shares, it declined from 19.5 percent to 16 percent, below the target of 50 percent set out in the Petroleum (Local Content and Local Participation) Regulations, 2013 (L.I. 2204). The proportion of Ghanaians employed in the oil and gas was 91 percent, 87 percent and 99 percent for management, technical and other positions respectively. This exceeded the 2019 target of 60-70 percent for management and technical, and 92 percent for other positions.

2.3.2.9 Human Settlements Development and Housing

By the end of 2018, only eight out of 260 MMDAs had prepared their Spatial Development Frameworks (SDFs) while ten had developed Structure Plans (SPs). There were neither spatial/structure plans prepared nor additional physical planning officers recruited in 2019. However, government provided financial clearance for the recruitment of additional physical planning officers in 2019. A total of 1,348 urban housing units were developed in 2019, constituting 43.8 percent of the annual target. Government also completed the review of the National Building Regulations, 1996 (L.I. 1630).

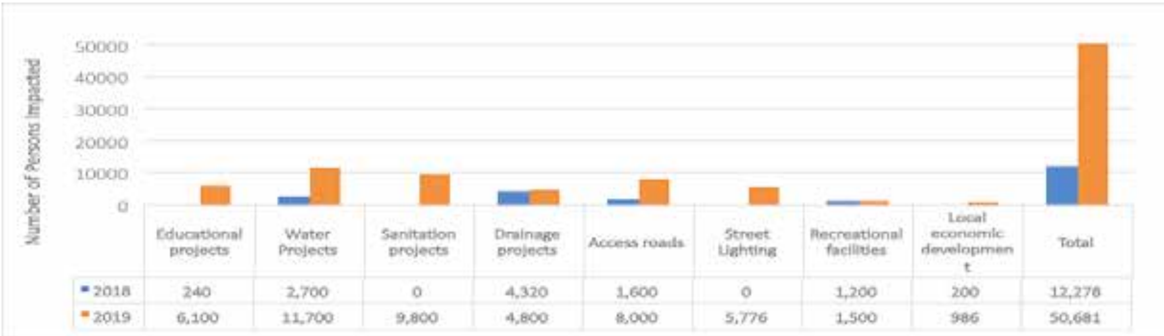
2.3.2.10 Land Administration and Management

The government continued its decentralisation and automation of land delivery services nationwide. The turnaround time for land title registration in 2019 remained at 150 working days same as in 2018. However, the turnaround time for deeds registration improved by 10 percent to 27 working days in the deed registration regions for the same comparative periods.

2.3.2.11 Zongos and Inner Cities Development

The Zongo Development Fund, in 2019 supported interventions in the areas of education, water, sanitation, drainage, roads, recreational facilities, street lights, and local economic development that impacted 50,681 persons (See Figure 2.11). This represents 374.3 percent increase over the 12,278 persons impacted in 2018.

Figure 2.11: Number of people directly impacted through slums/zongo upgrading interventions under the Zongo Development Fund



Source: Zongo Development Fund, 2020

2.3.3 Key Challenges And Policy Recommendations

Even though the Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements dimension recorded some successes, some few challenges prevailed. These challenges and their respective policy recommendations are presented in table 2.15 for consideration.

Table 2.15: Key challenges and recommendations for Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements

No	Challenges	Recommendations
	Limited budgetary allocation and untimely release of funds	Provide adequate and timely funding for effective functioning of key government institutions to achieve government's aim of reducing pollution and forest degradation, improving transportation and energy infrastructure, among others.
	Illegal mining and pollution of water bodies	Intensify measures to stop illegal small-scale mining (galamsey) in collaboration with communities and traditional authorities while accelerating implementation of the Community Mining Scheme.
		Improve water resources knowledge for all citizens to facilitate water resources planning and decision-making.

No	Challenges	Recommendations
	Poor drainage systems.	Develop and implement comprehensive drainage plans for all cities and major towns, incorporating infiltration systems, rain harvesting, storage basins and pumping stations, where required. This should be complemented by strict enforcement of building, sanitation and buffer zone by-laws.
	Absence of a national carrier to support the aviation hub vision.	Intensify efforts to establish a home-based carrier while sustaining upgrades and development activities at airports to achieve the goal of making Ghana an aviation hub. Also accelerate the creation of Air Navigation Services (ANS) and establish an independent aircraft Accident Investigation Bureau (AIB).
	Ineffective regulatory regime within the railway sector.	Review the Railways Act, 2008 (Act 779) to decouple the regulatory functions from the infrastructure development functions of the Ghana Railway Development Authority and attract local and foreign investors to support the development of the railway sector.
	Poor road maintenance/rehabilitation culture.	Review petroleum levy and tolls which are the main sources of inflows into the road fund, to ensure sustainability of the fund.
	Limited funding for research and development.	Commit adequate funding to research and development to situate STI at the centre of government agenda and ensure its adequate application. In addition, the process of establishing the National Research Fund should be expedited.
	Limited financial viability of the energy sector.	Fully implement the Energy Sector Recovery Programme (ESRP).
	Non enforcement of Local Content Regulation.	Strengthen the implementation of the Petroleum (Local Content and Local Participation) Regulations, 2013 (L.I. 2204).
	Inadequate housing units and abandoned uncompleted affordable housing projects.	Integrate government guarantees into incentive measures to attract private sector investments in the housing sector to address the ever-increasing housing deficit. Furthermore, government should implement a housing indicator programme to collect basic housing data from sub-national to national level to help provide accurate data on housing.
	Limited Physical Planning Officers and Structure Plans at the MMDAs	Accelerate the recruitment of skilled physical planners to help develop and implement spatial plans (Structure and local plans) at the sub-national level to reduce haphazard development.
	Poor prioritisation of Spatial Planning (Structure and Local Plans).	
	Long turnaround time for land title and deeds registration.	Take urgent steps to complete outstanding digitization of land records, automation of land services delivery, and the production of base and orthophoto maps to make land administration efficient and effective.

2.4 Governance, Corruption And Public Accountability

2.4.1 Introduction

The goal of this development dimension is to maintain a stable, united and safe country. This entails: deepening democratic governance and public accountability; enhancing public sector management and service delivery; promoting the rule of law and equal access to justice; promoting the peaceful coexistence of all segments of society; and ensuring public safety and security.

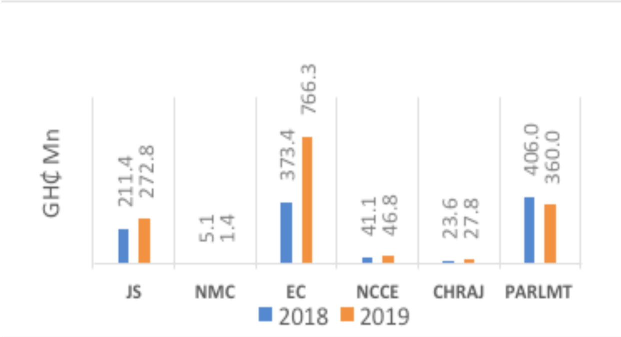
Key achievements in this dimension included significant improvements in Police officer to citizen ratio and Fire officer to citizen ratio; increase in number of MDAs utilising the HRMIS; and the recovery of GH¢862,696.52 from the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee.

2.4.2 PROGRESS OF IMPLEMENTATION

2.4.2.1 Deepening Democratic Governance

Government continued to implement policy interventions to deepen governance and ensure effective operation of institutions that protect citizens' rights. Compared to 2018, all independent governance institutions assessed, recorded an increase in their budgetary allocation for 2019 except NMC and Parliament of Ghana. Percentage change in budgetary allocation to EC, CHRAJ, Judicial Service and NCCE improved from 2018 to 2019 by 105 percent, 17 percent, 29 percent and 13 percent respectively. For the year 2019, NMC was the least resourced recording a 71 percent decline of its budgetary resource (see Figure 2.12).

Figure 2.12: Budgetary allocation to IGIs, 2018&2019



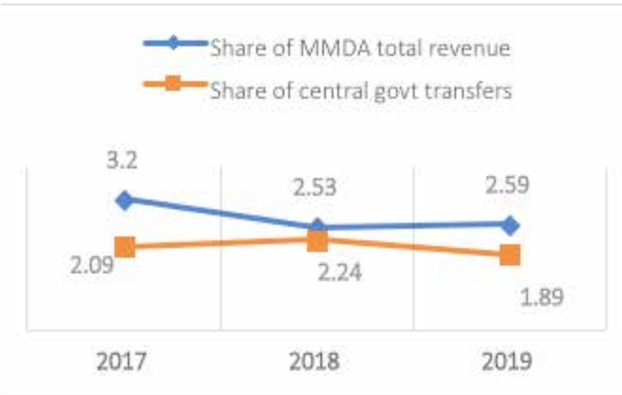
Source: JS, NMC, EC, NCCE, CHRAJ, Parliament, 2020

Parliament of Ghana received a budgetary allocation of about GH₵360.1 million which represents a 21 percent decline over the 2018 figure. This notwithstanding, Parliament in 2019 was able to hold 80 Plenary Sittings; pass 13 Bills into Law; enact 15 Legislative Instruments (L.I.s), ratify 16 International Agreements, and prepare 143 Committee Reports.

2.4.2.2 Accelerating and Sustaining Decentralisation

As part of the support for the implementation of the functions transferred to the MMDAs from the national level, article 252 of the 1992 Constitution provides that not less than 5.0 percent of the total national revenue be set aside and shared among all District Assemblies. Transfer of resources from central government to MMDAs declined from 2.24 percent in 2018 to 1.89 percent in 2019. The share of MMDAs total revenue in relation to total national revenue however increased from 2.53 percent in 2018 to 2.59 percent in 2019 (see Figure 2.13).

Figure 2.13: MMDA share of total revenue, 2017-2019 (%)



Source: MLGRD, 2020

2.4.2.3 Enhancing Public Accountability

The Public Accounts Committee (PAC) continued to pursue measures to reduce financial irregularities identified in the Auditor-General's Report in line with the National Anti-Corruption Action Plan (NACAP). The Committee held 5 public hearings to consider the Auditor-General's Report on the Consolidated Fund and the District Assemblies Common Fund for the years 2015 and 2016. A total of 139 recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee were implemented resulting in the recovery of an amount of GH¢862,696.52. In 2018, 53 recommendations were implemented and resulted in a recovery of about GH¢96 million.

2.4.2.4 Public Institutional Reform and Transformation

Implementation of the Integrated Public Service Human Resource Database System

In 2019, the integrated public service-wide Human Resource Management Information System (HRMIS) was scaled up to cover four additional MDAs, namely; Foods and Drugs Authority, National Board for Technical Examination (NABTEX), Economic and Organised Crime Office (EOCO), and GRATIS Foundations. This brings the total number of MDAs on the HRMIS to sixty-four (64), comprising 10 Commissions, 7 Services, 18 Ministries, 3 Departments and 26 Agencies. These public service institutions can now update the recruitment, promotions and separations of their staff in real time as well as generate various reports on HR data.

2.4.2.5 Human Security and Public Safety

Security Personnel in Frontline duties

To maintain peace and keep law and order, the Ghana Police Service continued to grow the size of its workforce from 32,347 in 2018 to 35,027 in 2019 representing about 7.6 percent increase. Police officer to citizen ratio improved from 1:916 in 2018 to 1:864 in 2019. This however fell short of the UN recommended ratio of 1:500. The Ghana Armed Forces (GAF) recruited 257 Officer Cadets in the year under review. Net recruitment rate declined from 10.1 percent in 2018 to 4.7 percent in 2019 while attrition rate increased from 0.8 percent in 2018 to 1.9 percent in 2019.

Crime and Imprisonment

Police-recorded crime increased from 213,436 in 2018 to 224,221 in 2019. The number of drug trafficking and drug related cases also increased from 532 to 627. Prison overcrowding in Ghana also continues to persist despite a marginal decline in the overcrowding rate in prisons from 52.5 percent in 2018 to 50.8 percent in 2019.

Fire Prevention

Fire officer to citizen ratio increased from 1:3,695 in 2018 to 1: 3,469 in 2019. This however was below the required UN standard of 1:800. Recorded incidence of fire outbreaks increased from 4,896 in 2018 to 5,308 in 2019.

Immigration

The Ghana Immigration Service conducted 3,148 inspections at various companies, hotels, residential premises, and educational institutions, among others. These inspections resulted in the arrest of 443 foreign nationals residing in the country without the requisite permits. Out of the total number, 196 were arrested for working without work permit, representing an increase of 59.4 percent against 123 arrested in 2018.

2.4.2.6 Corruption and Economic Crimes

Ghana ranked 80th out of 180 countries on Transparency International's (2019) Corruption Perception Index, two places down from its 2018 position. Despite the drop in rank, the country's score remained the same at 41.

2.4.2.7 Law and Order

As part of efforts to improve the capacity to dispense justice effectively and ensure the rule of law, Government in 2019, launched the E-Justice project to improve case management, reduce processing time and enable effective monitoring of cases. The project processed 42,477 cases digitally in 2019. There were 311 lawyers called to the bar in 2019. This however represents a decline compared to 2018 (317 lawyers). The target of calling 600 lawyers to the bar in the year under review was therefore not achieved. The number of cases settled through ADR mechanism decreased from 5,236 (out of 7,657 recorded) in 2018 to 3,401 (out of 6,209 recorded) in 2019.

2.4.2.8 Civil Society and Civic Engagement

Participation of Civil Society in National Development

Opportunities were created by state institutions for involvement of Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) in national development in 2019. These included engagement in the implementation of SDGs at the national, regional and district level, the preparation of the national APR, budget process, among others. The engagements allowed for awareness creation and training, advocacy, monitoring and reporting and the activation of necessary feedback loop in the policy cycle.

Level of Press Freedom

Ghana's ranking on the World Press Freedom Index released by Reporters without Borders, dropped from 23rd in 2018 to 27th out of 180 countries assessed. This drop in rank was attributed, in part, to the murder of an investigative journalist and the case of police alleged assault on a journalist in 2019. This compares positively with the United Kingdom (33), South Africa (31), France (32) and United States of America (48), which are perceived to have strong freedom-of-information policies. Within the African region, Ghana dropped from the 1st position in 2018 to 3rd in 2019, behind Namibia and Cape Verde.

2.4.2.9 Development Communication

In 2019, 25 MDAs participated in the meet-the-press series as compared to 13 in 2018; there was also the organisation of six town hall meetings, six regional press soirées, one budget dissemination programme and one policy summit. All with the exception of budget dissemination fell below the target set for 2019. One (1) presidential meet-the-press session was organised to help demystify programmes and activities of the presidency and bring the presidency closer to the people.

2.4.2.10 Culture for National Development

The number of chieftaincy disputes recorded across the country in 2019 was 470, out of which 66 (14.0%) were disposed-off, exceeding the target of 10 percent for the year. Besides, 8 new Legislative Instruments (LIs) for the lines of succession to Stools and Skins by the Traditional councils were added to the existing 11 to bring the total under validation to 19 awaiting submission to Parliament for approval.

2.4.3 KEY CHALLENGES AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The section outlines key challenges and proffers recommendations.

Table 2.16: Key challenges and recommendations for Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

No	Challenges	Recommendations
	Inadequate resources to some independent governance institutions	Increase financial resource allocation and timely release of funds to IGIs such as NMC and Parliament.
	Delay in implementation of PAC recommendations	Anti-corruption bodies such as CHRAJ, OSP, OAGMOJ should pursue implementation of PAC recommendations.
		Strengthen coordination and monitoring of the implementation of NACAP
	Increase in crime	Improve police visibility across the country
		Promote Community Policing
	Congestion in Prisons	Adopt non-custodial sentencing as a measure to decongest Prisons
	Limited engagement with citizenry on development efforts	Promote the utilization of existing platforms to enhance development communication at all levels.
	Limited codification of lines of succession to Stools and Skins by Traditional Councils	Accelerate the passage of Legislative Instruments (LIs) for the lines of succession to Stools and Skins and sensitize Traditional Authorities.

2.5 Ghana's Role In International Affairs

2.5.1 Introduction

The overall goal of this development dimension is to strengthen Ghana's role in international affairs. To attain this goal, the following policy objectives were pursued: promoting a globally competitive Foreign Service; enhancing Ghana's international image and influence in international organisations; leveraging Ghana's governance and security credentials to promote the country's political and economic interests abroad; and integrating the Ghanaian diaspora in national development.

In May 2019, the President Nana Addo Dankwa Akuffo-Addo was reappointed as the Co-Chair of the Eminent Group of Advocates for the SDGs. The SDGs and Africa Union's Agenda 2063 have been mainstreamed into the planning and budgeting processes of Ghana. In recognition of Ghana's efforts at implementing the SDGs, the President of the 73rd United Nations General Assembly, H. E María Fernanda Espinosa Garcés, visited Ghana to help strengthen multilateral relations. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration targeted 39 high-level visits and exceeded it by fourteen. President Nana Akuffo-Addo's visit to Barbados resulted in the request for supply of 375 Ghanaian nurses to boost healthcare delivery.

2.5.2 PROGRESS OF IMPLEMENTATION

2.5.2.1 Extent of penetration of Ghanaian products in foreign markets

The number of Ghanaian products that penetrated foreign markets in 2019 was 30, exceeding the target of 25. To facilitate the promotion of these Made-in-Ghana products, Trade Attachés in Ghana's missions abroad were trained to assiduously push Ghanaian products unto the shelves of shopping malls globally. Trade exhibitions held in the year were 45 against a target of 30. This was an improvement on the previous year's performance in which 20 exhibitions were held. The Government of Ghana strengthened the Diaspora Office established at the Presidency to ensure effective mobilisation of Ghanaians living abroad for national development. MFARI during the year under review mobilised 35 persons in diaspora for development.

The year 2019 was declared by President Nana Akuffo-Addo as the 'Year of Return' which brought thousands of African Americans and Afro-Caribbeans from all over the world to Ghana to mark the 400th anniversary since the first Africans were taken to the Americas as slaves. The occasion encouraged not only people of African descent but many people from across the globe to contribute to the development of Africa. The 'Year of Return' afforded the country the opportunity to introduce some made-in-Ghana products such as Kente, Chocolate, Artefacts, locally manufactured fabrics, and foot wears, among others to the diasporians who visited the country.

Ghana won the bid to host the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) Secretariat at the 12th African Union Extraordinary Summit held in Niamey, Niger. Ghana contested against Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, and Senegal to host the Secretariat of the market that covers 1.2 billion people with a combined GDP of US$ 2.5 trillion.

2.5.2.2 Degree of implementation of the Representation of the People Amendment Act, 2006 (Act 699)

Representation of the People Amendment Act (ROPAA), 2006 (Act 699) allows Ghanaians abroad to vote during general elections in Ghana. The Act was passed in 2006 but was not implemented due to a myriad of operational and administrative challenges faced by the Electoral Commission (EC). In May 2019, an eight member ROPAA committee engaged the Senegalese Electoral Commission, Ghanaian Community in Senegal, and other strategic institutions in Senegal to share ideas and solicit their views towards implementation of the law. The committee paid study visits to the United States of America, The Netherlands and other Latin American countries to familiarise with their systems in 2019.

The number of Ghanaians registered with Ghana Missions abroad increased from 1,000,000 to 3,581,545 nationals against the target of 1,300,000 in 2019. The registered Ghanaian nationals, potentially provide a credible database of Ghanaians living in the diaspora to be registered by the National Identification Authority and Electoral Commission that can help in the implementation of ROPAA. Beyond the opportunity to participate in elections, the Government of Ghana announced the establishment of African Diaspora Investment and Savings Account also known as 'Sankofa Bond' or the Africa Sankofa Account (ASA)[7] for development.

2.5.2.3 Turn-around time for processing biometric passports

The turn-around time for processing biometric passports has improved tremendously. The MFARI has reduced the turnaround time from 15 days in 2018 to 10 days in 2019. However, this fell short of the set target of 7 days. This notwithstanding, 314,500 passports were issued in 2019 globally by MFARI, exceeding the target of 300,000. This was made possible partly through the issuance of biometric passports by 7 missions abroad.

2.5.2.4 Level of contribution of Ghana's peacekeeping efforts

In 2019, Ghana's security personnel were involved in 10 peacekeeping missions around the globe, as happened in the previous year. These were: United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL); United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUSCO); United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS); United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilisation Mission in Mali (MINUSMA); United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO);

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7 A diaspora bond is a debt instrument issued by a country or potentially, a sub-sovereign entity or even a private corporation to raise financing from its overseas diaspora.

United Nations African Union Mission in Darfur, Sudan (UNAMID); United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA); African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM); United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) and United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilisation Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA).

2.5.2.5 Number of Ghanaians occupying positions in International Organisations

The Government of Ghana through MFARI assisted Ghanaians to take up positions in international organisations such as ECOWAS, AU, and UN. In 2019, seven Ghanaians were assisted to occupy positions in internationals organizations as against the target of eight. In the ECOWAS and AU level however, the number of Ghanaians elected was seven which exceeded the target of five set for 2019.

2.5.3 KEY CHALLENGES AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The section outlines key challenges and proffers recommendations.

Table 2.17: Key challenges and recommendations for Ghana's Role in International Affairs

No	Challenges	Recommendations
	Inadequate Trade Fair facilities	Expedite the redevelopment of the Trade Fair Centre to help make Ghana a trade hub as the country hosts the AfCFTA Secretariat.
	Delay in implementation of ROPAA	Expedite actions on the technical and administrative modalities for the implementation of the ROPAA roadmap.

2.6 Linking The 2019 Budget To The Implementation Of The Policy Framework

2.6.1 Introduction

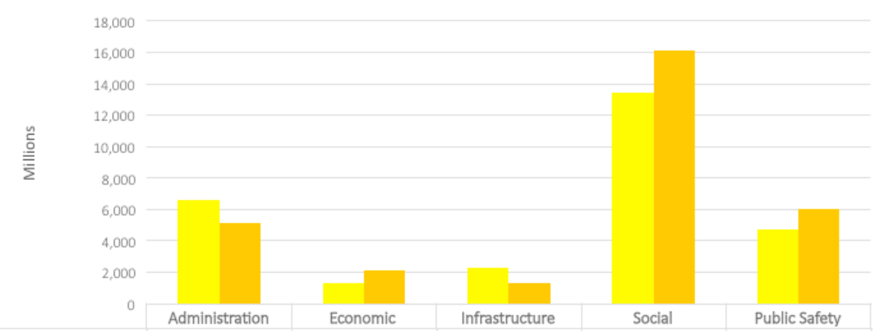
In accordance with section 21 (3) of the Public Financial Management Act, 2016 (Act 921), the Minister of Finance presented the 2019 budget statement and economic policy to Parliament in November 2018. The policy, dubbed Mpontuo budget, aimed at providing opportunities for growth and job creation. This section assesses the linkage between the 2019 budgetary allocations and the priorities of the MTNDPF, 2018-2021. The section also examines expenditure on government's 18 flagship programmes and projects, the distribution of discretionary expenditure, examines the alignment of 2019 spending priorities with the thematic areas of the MTNDPF and an analysis of the budgetary allocation to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

2.6.2 Sector Allocation And Expenditure

In 2019, total resource allocated for implementation of activities of the key sectors of the economy was GH¢ 28.4 billion. Out of this, social sector was allocated the highest of GH¢13.4 billion which represented 47.0 percent, and administration allocated GH¢ 6.6 billion (23%). In addition, public safety received GH¢ 4.7 billion (representing 16.7%), infrastructure GH¢ 2.2 billion (representing 8%) and economic GH¢ 1.3 billion (representing 4.6%).

The provisional expenditures, however, show that a total of GH¢ 30.7 billion was released to implement the activities of the key sectors of government. This was more than the initial budget allocation by GH¢ 2.3 billion. From Figure 2.14, over 50 percent of the actual expenditure in 2019 went to fund activities in the social sector, exceeding allocation made by 5 percent. Similarly, public safety and economic sectors which were allocated a budget of GH¢ 4.7 billion and GH¢1.3 billion had actual disbursement of GH¢6.0 billion and GH¢2.1 billion respectively, exceeding their allocation by about 2 percent. A total budget of GH¢ 2.2 billion and GH¢ 6.6 billion was earmarked for infrastructure and general administration but actual expenditures were in amounts of GH¢1.3 billion and GH¢5.1 billion respectively. This indicates that the actual release to the infrastructure sector fell short by 4 percent of the budget, while the administration sector also fell short of the budgeted allocation by 7 percent. While it is evident from the above that government deviated in some sectors between budget allocations and actual spending, in nominal terms, actual expenditure to the infrastructure sector suffered a significant downward deviation between budget and actual of about GH¢ 966 million and GH¢ 1.4 billion for general administration sector.

Figure 2.14: Sectorial allocation and expenditure, GHc



	Administration	Economic	Infrastructure	Social	Public Safety
2019 Budget Allocations	6,603,323,357.00	1,330,115,005.00	2,272,336,366.00	13,458,469,486.00	4,754,746,784.00
2019 Actual Releases	5,129,777,487.00	2,127,378,636.00	1,306,294,871.00	16,154,228,596.00	6,028,942,383.00

Source: Constructed from Ministry of Finance 2020 data

2.6.2.3 Flagship Programmes and Projects (FPPs)

The 18 Flagship Programmes and Projects (FPPs) contained in the MTNDPF reflects government's development priorities. Table 2.18 shows the list of FPPs per development dimension together with the budgetary allocation, actual payments and responsible MDAs.

Table 2.18: FPPs by Development dimensions

Development Dimensions	**New Initiative**	**2019 Budgetary Allocation (GH¢)**	**Actual Payment (GH¢)**	**Government Agency**
Economic	MASLOC	*95,000,000*	*80,000,000*	Office of Government Machinery
	One-District One Factory (1D1F)	*95,000,000*	*53,249,804*	Ministry of Trade and Industry
	Planting for Food & Jobs (PFJ)	*608,000,000*	*553,420,605*	Ministry for Food and Agriculture

Development Dimensions	New Initiative	2019 Budgetary Allocation (GH¢)	Actual Payment (GH¢)	Government Agency
Governance Corruption and Public Accountability	Capitalization of new regions	*122397213*	*30,202,814*	Ministry of Regional Reorganisation & Development
	Government Communication	*20,613,832*	*19,096,710*	Ministry of Information
	Nation Builders Corp (NABCO)	*850,000,000*	*804,511,100*	Office of Government Machinery
	National Identification Programme	*285,000,000*	*259,318,719*	Office of Government Machinery
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	Infrastructure for Poverty Eradication Programme (IPEP)	*1,254,000,000*	*366,036,592*	Ministry of Special Development Initiatives
	Railway Development	*95,000,000*	*141,794,866*	Ministry of Railway Development
	Roads Infrastructure	*498,635,952*	*327,147,194*	Ministry of Roads and Highways
	Zongo Development Fund	*72,819,401*	*14,467,417*	Ministry of Inner-City and Zongo Development
	Water and Sanitation Programme (Partly Sinohydro)	*58,869,923*	*17,891,128*	Ministry of Water & Sanitation
	Fish Landing Sites (Funded under CDB)			Ministry of Transport
Social	Nurses Training Allowance	*231,200,000*	*256,000,000*	Ministry of Health
	Teacher Training Allowances	*169,912,081*	*253772881*	Ministry of Education
	Free SHS	*1,682,641,925*	*1,191,327,175*	Ministry of Education
	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)	*168,000,000*	*167,098,431*	Ministry of Gender, Children & Social Protection
	National School Feeding Programme	*362016517*	*503,487,353*	Ministry of Gender, Children & Social Protection
TOTAL		***6,769,588,094***	***4,950,202,104***	

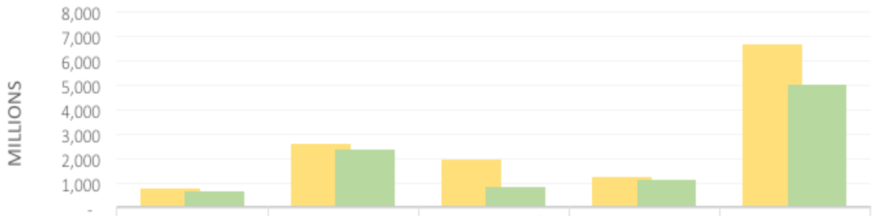
Source: Ministry of Finance 2020

The FPPs accounted for 23.5 percent of government budget in 2019, and 16.4 percent of total expenditure. Although the government exceeded its budget by about 8.2 percent, actual expenditure on FPPs fell short of the budgetary allocation by 24.4 percent.

Based on development dimensions, FPPs under Social Development were allocated GH¢2.6bn, representing 39.2 percent of the total budget for FPPs. Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements and Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability were allocated GH¢1.2bn (19.2%) and GH¢1.9bn (29.7%) respectively. The FPPs under Economic development were allocated GH¢79m, representing 12 percent.

With regards to actual expenditure, GH¢2.3bn was spent on FPPs under Social Development, representing 47.1 percent of total expenditure on FPPs. Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability received 22.1 percent of FPPs total expenditure while Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements dimension received 17.2 percent. The FPPs under Economic dimensions received 13.6 percent (See Figure 2.15).

Figure 2.15: Government Budget and Actual Expenditure of FPPs by Development Dimensions



	Economic	Social	Environment/ Infrastructure/ Spatial	Governance	Total
Budget	798,000,000	2,613,770,523	1,979,325,276	1,278,011,045	6,669,106,844
Actual Expenditure	686,670,409	2,371,685,840	867,517,197	1,113,129,343	5,039,002,789

Source: Constructed from Ministry of Finance 2020 data

In order of ranking, Social Development received the highest budget allocation. Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development received the second-highest budget allocation, while Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability and Economic followed in that order. Similarly, in terms of actual expenditure, the ranking order was as follows: Social Development; Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability; Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements; and Economic (See figure 2.15).

Regarding actual expenditure relative to budget, government, on average, implemented about 60 percent of its budget for FPPs. Social development, which was the top priority of government had 90.7 percent of its budget executed. Also, Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability and Economic development had 87 percent and 86 percent of their budgets released and expended respectively. Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements development had 43.8 percent of its budget spent.

The top five priorities of government, in terms of the budget to the individual initiatives, were as follows: Free SHS (25.30% of the total budget for FPP), IPEP (18.8 %), NABCO (12.75%), PFJ (9.12 %) and Road Infrastructure (7.48%) respectively. Based on budget execution the government prioritised Free SHS (23.64%), NABCO (15.97%), PJF (10.98%), School Feeding (9.99%) and IPEP (7.26%) as shown in Table 2.19.

Table 2.19: Ranking of Top Five Priorities of Government per Budget and Expenditure

Ranking	Top Five FPPs (Budget)	Top Five FPPs (Expenditure)
1st	Free SHS (25.3%)	Free SHS (23.64%)
2nd	IPEP (18.8%)	NABCO (15.97%)
3rd	NABCO (12.75%)	PJF (10.98%)
4th	PFJ (9.12%)	School Feeding (9.99%)
5th	Road Infrastructure (7.48%)	IPEP (7.26%)

Source: NDPC, based on data from Ministry of Finance 2020

Budget for Teacher Training Allowances was exceeded by 149.36 percent, Railway Development by 149.26 percent and the National School Feeding Programme also by 139.08 percent. Nurses Training Allowances overran its budget by 110.73 percent whereas LEAP exceeded its budget by 99.46 percent. Except for Railway Development, all government budget overruns were within the social development dimension.

2.6.3 Poverty Reduction Spending In 2019

About 65 percent of Government's total budget was approved and allocated to the implementation of interventions under the 17 SDGs. Out of this, an amount of 383.6 million (0.7%) was approved specifically for the SDG 1 which focusses on ending poverty in all its forms. This amount ranked 9th in terms of size allocated to all the 17 SDGs. The GoG contributed the highest source of funding out of 5 main sources in the amount of 273.9 million (71.41%). Relatively, Development Partners' contribution was GHS6.54 million which constitute only 1.7 percent. This demonstrates the minimal dependence on external funding for poverty reduction initiatives. The least source of funding for the SDG 1 was Internally Generated Funds (0.6%) whilst the contribution from statutory and other funds were 17.4 percent and 8.9 percent respectively.

Generally, Goal 1 has 7 main targets as indicated in Table 2.18. Aside from the total allocation to the Poverty Goal 1, the targets also demonstrated the government's priorities in tackling the pockets of poverty. Out of the 383.6 million allocated to Goal 1, GHS194.21 million (50.6 %) was targeted at social dimensions of poverty, followed by extreme poverty (37.9%), and building resilience against disaster risks (6.9%). Table 2.20 indicates the budgetary allocations by source for SDG 1.

Table 2.20: 2019 Budget Allocation towards SGD1 (No Poverty) for MDAs/MMDAs (in GH¢ million)

SDG 1 Targets	DP	GOG	IGF	Other funds	statutory	Grand Total
1.1 Extreme poverty		79.59	0.02	65.4	0.51	145.52
1.2 Reduce poverty proportion of men, women and children by at least half		0.16	0.05		1.53	1.75
1.3 Social dimension	1.64	170.08	1.26	0.53	20.7	194.21
1.4 Equal rights to basic services		0.12	0.03		1.75	1.89
1.5 Build resilience of the poor and vulnerable	4.85	12.38	0.77	0.78	7.58	26.35
1.6 Mobilization of resources	0.05	0.11	0.11		0.87	1.14
1.7 Pro-poor and Gender		11.49	0.07	0.04	1.15	12.75
Total	**6.54**	**273.92**	**2.3**	**66.75**	**34.1**	**383.61**

Source: Ministry of Finance, Ghana's 2019 SDGs Budget Report

2.6.4 Key Challenges And Policy Recommendations

The section outlines key challenges and proffers recommendations.

Table 2.21: Key challenges and recommendations for Ghana's Role in International Affairs

No	Challenges	Recommendations
	High variance between budget allocation and actual expenditure for infrastructure	Ensure adequate protection to the allocations made to the infrastructure sector to accelerate growth and economic transformation.

2.7 Implementing the MTNDPF at the district level

2.7.1 Introduction

This section assesses progress made in implementing the MTNDPF at the district and regional levels. It analyses the income and expenditure of Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) for plan implementation, monitoring and evaluation. It also assesses the staff strength of the MMDAs to carry out their mandates. The section concludes with a performance review of selected poverty-reduction interventions and the twenty core district indicators.

There was an increase in Internally Generated Funds and District Development Facility by 13 percent and 54 percent respectively over the 2018 period. Besides, the 1D1F initiative, provided direct and indirect jobs thereby improving the wellbeing of Ghanaians at the local level. Moreover, Ahanta West and Accra Metropolitan Assembly were the only districts in 2019 that achieved the minimum staffing requirement per the Office of the Head of Local Government Service (OHLGS) staffing norms. Nevertheless, a high percentage of Annual Action Plans were implemented in 2019, with MMDAs in Greater Accra region implementing, on average, a higher proportion of their annual action plans.

2.7.2 PROGRESS OF IMPLEMENTATION

2.7.2.1 Financing District Level Development

A total of GH¢1.65 billion was realised as revenue from all sources by MMDAs in 2019 representing 13.0 percent increase over the 2018 performance. The main sources of the revenue were District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF), District Development Facility (DDF), Government Grants and Internally Generated Funds (IGF), see Table 2.22. District Assemblies' Common Fund (DACF) transfers declined from GH¢ 484 million in 2018 to GH¢ 480 million in 2019.

DDF transfers for 2019 was GH¢ 202 million as compared to GH¢131 million in 2018. IGF was GH¢ 387 million in 2019, a 13 percent increase over 2018. It contributed 23.4 percent of the share of total revenue in 2019. The main sources of IGF in 2019 were licenses, rates, royalties, rents, fines, fees, permit, investment income, sales of tender documents and business taxes.

Table 2.22: Revenue of MMDAs by Sources, 2017-2019

Revenue Sourc-es	Amount GH¢ (million)			Percentage change
	2017	2018	2019	(2018 and 2019)
GOG Grants	316.96	414.77	484.22	16.7
IGF	290.55	343.28	387.89	13.0
DACF*	351.95	484.82	480.00	-1.0
DDF	1.85	131.38	202.83	54.4
Donor Support	115.99	55.34	76.25	37.8
Others	0.54	30.79	27.08	-12.1
Total	1,152.09	1,469.01	1,658.27	12.9

Source: MLGRD, 2020; * Office of the Administrator of District Assemblies Common Fund, 2020

The significant contribution of IGF to total revenue can be attributed to efforts made by the assemblies to implement their Revenue Improvement Action Plan (RIAP).

2.7.2.2 Expenditure of Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies

The total expenditure by MMDAs in 2019 was GH¢1.67 billion representing an increase of 15.4 percent over 2018. Out of the total expenditure, the share of recurrent expenditure constituted 76.8 percent, while capital expenditure was 23.2 percent (See Table 2.23). MMDAs recorded a deficit of 1.2 percent in 2019.

DDF-one of the funding mechanisms of projects and programmes at the district level. It is a discretionary funding incentive by government to MMDAs which comply with the rules, legal regulations and policies in the performance of their mandate. Compliance is confirmed through an assessment conducted on yearly basis using the District Performance Assessment Tool (DPAT).

The total number of activities carried out (completed or ongoing) as a percentage of planned activities in the annual action plans.

MMDAs in the Ashanti region spent the highest share of their total revenue on recurrent expenditure (89.5%) followed by Greater Accra (76.7%), Northern (80.6%) and Oti (80.5%). Upper West region (57.3%) recorded the least share of their total revenue as recurrent expenditure. (See Figure 2.15). Regional summary of the different categories of MMDAs expenditure performance has been provided in Appendix VI.

Table 2.23: Summary of Expenditure of Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) in 2019

Recurrent Expenditure GH¢ (million)							Capital Expenditure GH¢ (million)	
Years	Compen-sation of Employees	Use of Goods & and Services	Con-sumption of Fixed Capital	Social Benefits	Other Expenses	Capital Exp. (IGF)	Capital Exp. (CF&OTHERS)
2018	472.94	404.29	298.51	2.66	96.00	2.75	473.15
2019	540.34	433.52	223.32	4.49	307.71	20.71	368.20

Source: MLGRD, 2020

2.7.2.3 Human Resource Status of MMDAs

A total of 37,008 staff were at post in all the 260 districts in 2019. About 74.5 percent of the total staff were on government payroll while the rest were contract staff (IGF staff) of the Assemblies.

Table 2.24: Staff strength of MMDAs in 2019

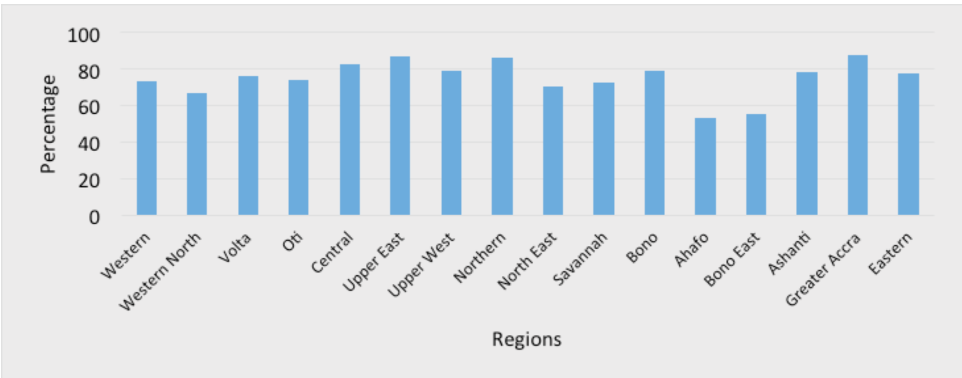
Type of MMDA	Coverage of Minimum Threshold		
	Less than 50%	50% or More	Total
Metropolitan	2	4	6
Municipal	95	11	107
Districts	136	12	147
Total	**233**	**27**	**260**

Sources: MLGRD, 2020

Based on the Office of the Head of Local Government Service (OHLGS) Staffing Norms, a minimum of 718 and a maximum of 1,126 personnel are required to work in each metropolitan assembly whilst 465 to 690 personnel are required to work in each municipal assembly. The district assembly requires 356 to 519 personnel to function at its minimum and maximum capacities. With the exception of Accra Metropolitan and Ahanta West Municipal Assemblies, all MMDAs do not have the minimum required staff strength. About 89.6 percent of MMDAs are critically understaffed with staff strength being less than 50 percent of the minimum required (See Table 2.24).

Annual action plans (AAP) implemented in 2019 was, on average, 75.1 percent. Greater Accra region had the highest implementation rate of 87.9 percent while Ahafo region recorded the lowest implementation rate of 53.4 percent. (See Figure 2.16).

Figure 2.16: Proportion of AAPs implementation in 2019, (%)



Sources: NDPC, 2020

2.7.2.5 Selected Poverty-Reduction Programmes

National Health Insurance Scheme

The national subscriber base recorded an annual increase of 13.8 percent to 12,290,245 in 2019. The Ashanti Region continued to lead with the highest share of members despite a decline from 18.4 percent in 2018 to 18.3 percent in 2019. Oti and Savannah regions recorded the lowest share of 1.7% and 1.9% respectively because of the relatively small size of their population. Table 2.25 provides the regional distribution of subscribers in 2019.

Table 2.25: Regional distribution of NHIS subscribers by region in 2019

Region	Informal	Exempt				SSNIT Pensioners	SSNIT Contributors	Security Services	Total Subscription	Share of Total Subscription	Regional Population
		Under 18	Above 70	Indigents	Pregnant Women						
Ahafo	84,108	130,517	10,720	18,485	12,185	1,147	11,217	41	268,420	2.20%	545,853
Ashanti	851,181	1,055,933	100,973	21,234	108,434	11,422	94,375	282	2,243,834	18.30%	5,924,298
Bono	235,601	314,017	28,991	44,394	21,270	3,421	27,868	9	675,571	5.50%	1,081,151
Bono East	176,234	270,042	19,647	48,903	26,144	1,806	17,362	4	560,142	4.60%	1,084,091
Central	307,282	425,288	44,250	13,256	56,207	5,604	45,983	84	897,954	7.30%	2,605,490
Eastern	500,727	620,593	76,604	21,282	55,938	10,348	68,833	7	1,354,332	11.00%	3,318,853
Greater Accra	697,589	711,078	67,508	14,724	99,432	15,365	112,689	4	1,718,389	14.00%	5,055,765
North East	55,689	127,777	9,662	34,068	14,347	307	4,008	34	245,892	2.00%	529,294
Northern	176,979	330,913	30,694	96,881	66,045	1,388	22,286	108	725,294	5.90%	2,169,651
Oti	63,031	91,582	9,896	21,255	16,194	729	7,620	-	210,307	1.70%	586,509
Savannah	60,309	104,432	8,161	40,901	18,387	396	5,798	2	238,386	1.90%	538,327
Upper East	209,104	367,689	46,550	65,592	25,460	1,635	21,780	80	737,890	6.00%	1,302,718
Upper West	144,688	216,692	18,309	74,592	19,953	1,366	16,385	7	491,992	4.00%	868,479
Volta	227,538	280,717	44,769	155,783	27,364	6,230	36,290	-	778,691	6.30%	2,180,969
Western	286,568	364,153	26,311	3,790	37,083	5,323	40,025	-	763,253	6.20%	2,002,683
Western North	131,896	192,638	10,804	9,448	22,288	1,191	11,633	-	379,898	3.10%	1,161,071
National	**4,208,524**	**5,604,061**	**553,849**	**684,588**	**626,731**	**67,678**	**544,152**	**662**	**12,290,245**	**100**	30,955,202
Percentages	34.20%	45.60%	4.50%	5.60%	5.10%	0.60%	4.40%	0.01%			

Sources: NHIA, 2020

Capitation Grant

The capitation grant increased from GH¢9 per pupil in the 2017/2018 academic year to GH¢10 per pupil in the 2018/2019 academic year. The total number of beneficiaries also increased from 5,805,445 in 2017/2018 academic year to 5,807,016 in 2018/2019 academic year. Total disbursement was GH¢58,070,160.00 in 2018/2019 academic year, which represents an increase of 9.6 percent over 2017/2018 academic year. The Ashanti Region continued to record the highest enrolment (17.4%) followed by Northern (13.9%), Brong Ahafo (11.0%), and Western(10.4%) regions. The lowest enrolment was recorded in the Upper West region (4.5%).

Table 2.26: Capitation Grant Disbursement, 2018/2019 Academic Year (

Regions	Number of Beneficiaries			Amount GHc
	Males	Females	Total	
Ashanti	510,205	497,823	1,008,028	10,080,280
Brong Ahafo	321,781	318,068	639,849	6,398,490
Central	278,512	271,450	549,962	5,499,620
Eastern	288,391	279,815	568,206	5,682,060
Greater Accra	244,365	241,945	486,310	4,863,100
Northern	411,079	397,293	808,372	8,083,720
Upper East	177,896	172,213	350,109	3,501,090
Upper West	128,976	130,213	259,189	2,591,890
Volta/ Oti	269,455	263,404	532,859	5,328,590
Western	305,293	298,839	604,132	6,041,320
Grand Total	**2,935,953**	**2,871,063**	**5,807,016**	**58,070,160**
NOTE: The disbursement amount per student=GHC 10.00				
Disbursement ranges from KG to JHS 3				

Sources: MOE, 2020

Ghana School Feeding Programme

Nationally, the programme covered about 2.9 million kindergarten and primary pupils in 2018/19 academic year, representing an annual increase of 14.5 percent. The increase was due to expansion in coverage of the programme and increase in enrolment. An amount of GH¢500 million was released to support implementation of the programme and this represents an increase of 29.8 percent over 2017/2018 academic year.

Table 2.27: Pupils benefiting from GSFP; 2017/2018 and 2018/2019 academic year

Region	2017/18	Share (%)	2018/19	Share (%)
Ashanti	517,138	20.15	548,463	18.66
Brong-Ahafo	272,627	10.62	292,792	9.96
Central	214,520	8.36	300,113	10.21
Eastern	207,897	8.10	281,011	9.56
Greater Accra	268,249	10.45	287,803	9.80
Northern	317,661	12.38	339,593	11.55
Upper West	179,930	7.01	257,059	8.74
Upper East	211,637	8.25	208,942	7.11
Volta	161,137	6.28	199,759	6.79
Western	215,215	8.39	224,020	7.62
Total	**2,566,011**	**100**	**2,939,555**	**100**

Sources: MoGCSP, 2020

The GSFP initiative created nine thousand, five hundred and sixty-one (9,561) jobs in 2019 (See Table 2.28). The largest number of jobs were created in the Ashanti, Eastern, Northern and Upper East regions whilst the least number of jobs were created in the Western region.

Table 2.28: Regional distribution of Jobs in 2019

Region	GSFP
Ashanti	1,723
Ahafo	934
Bono	
Bono East	
Central	960
Eastern	1,151
Greater Accra	863
Northern	992
North East	
Savannah	
Upper East	966
Upper West	653
Volta	681
Oti	
Western	638
Western North	
Total	**9,561**

Sources: MoE, 2020

Free Senior High School Programme

A total amount of GH¢1.1 billion was spent on the programme within the 2018/2019 academic year, benefitting 406,950 students (See Table 2.29). This however fell short of the target of 472,730 students and represents a decrease of 5.96 percent over 2017/2018 academic year. Ashanti Region remained the highest with a share of 25.31 percent of new free SHS beneficiaries, while the Upper West recorded the lowest share of 2.63 percent.

Table 2.29: Free SHS Beneficiaries in 2018/2019 academic year

Region	2018		2019	
	No. of Benefi-ciaries	Share (%)	No. of Benefi-ciaries	Share (%)
Ashanti	105,327	24.3	103,002	25.0%
Brong Ahafo	36,427	8.4	34,516	8.48%
Central	46,772	10.8	43,446	10.68%
Eastern	66,861	15.5	63,949	15.71%
Greater Accra	39,575	9.2	35,436	8.71%
Northern	36,396	8.4	34,170	8.40%
Upper East	19,681	4.6	17,966	4.41%
Upper West	12,225	2.8	10,707	2.63%
Volta	37,774	8.7	34,278	8.42%
Western	31,709	7.3	29,480	7.24%
Total	**432,747**	**100**	**406,950**	**100%**

Sources: MOE, 2020

Free Mass Transit for School Children

The total number of free rides provided to school children by the Metro Mass Transit Limited (MMTL) increased from 1,554 in 2018 to 5,443 in 2019. This was due to improved recording of beneficiaries in Sunyani, Bolgatanga and Ho (See Table 2.30); and the acquisition of fifty (50) new buses to revamp the programme.

Table 2.30: Free Mass Transit for School Children in some Major Towns, 2017-2019

Major Towns and Cities	Performance		
	2017	2018	2019
Kumasi	0	0	0
Takoradi	0	0	0
Sunyani	1,321	332	1563
Kaneshie	0	0	0
Tamale	0	384	632
Bolgatanga	329	500	1254
Swedru	0	0	0
Laterbiokorshie	0	0	566
Tema	0	0	0
Wa	0	0	0
Koforidua	0	0	0
Ho	625	37	1009
Adenta	55	0	0
Cape Coast	0	0	0
Akim Oda	97	0	0
Project 200 (Accra)	0	301	419
Total	2,427	1,554	5,443

One – District-One –Factory

A total of 58 new factories were operationalised in 2019, creating 56,728 (13,177-direct jobs and 43,551-indirect jobs)[8] jobs across the country as shown in Table 2.31. Analysis of the regional distribution shows that the Greater Accra Region dominates with 22 industries followed by Ashanti and Eastern regions with 12 each. However, North East, Oti, Savannah, Bono East and Western North are yet to record a factory under the 1D1F initiative either because no business promoter has expressed interest in establishing any industry or the actors in the sector are yet to approve and roll out initiatives in the affected regions. (see Table 2.31).

number of jobs created in 2019

Region	No. of newly created 1D1F initiatives	Number of jobs created under 1D1F		
		Total	Direct	Indirect
Upper West	2	1,450	250	1,200
Upper East	0	0	0	0
Northern	2	5,790	443	5,347
North East	0	0	0	0
Savannah	0	0	0	0
Bono	3	5,634	184	5,450
Bono East	0	0	0	0
Ahafo	0	0	0	0
Ashanti	12	6,787	2,707	4,280
Eastern	12	3,366	1,885	1,481
Western	2	4,452	760	3,692
Western North	0	0	0	0
Volta	2	5,200	285	4,915
Oti	0	0	0	0
Central	2	1,404	204	1,200
Greater Accra	22	22,445	6,459	15,986
National	**58**	**56,728**	**13,177**	**43,551**

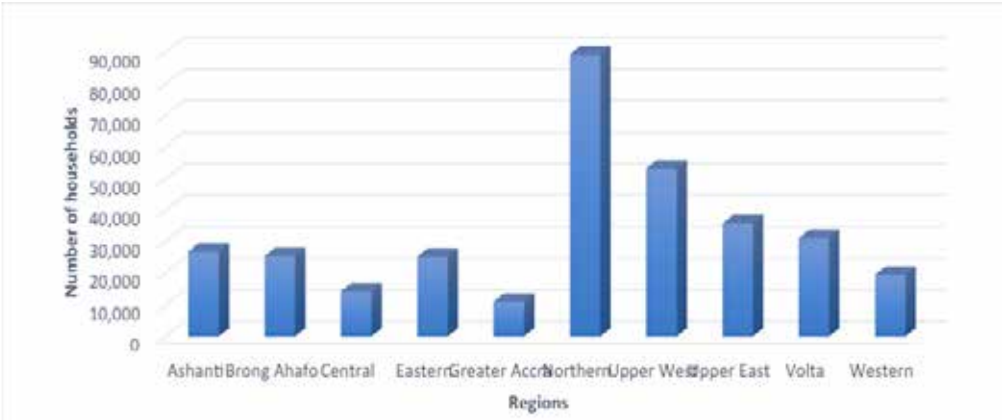
Source: Ministry of Trade and Industry, 2020

Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty

The bi-monthly subsistence grant of GH¢64.00, GH¢76.00, GH¢88.00, and GH¢106 for 1, 2, 3 and more than three-member household respectively remained unchanged in 2019. The payments to beneficiaries were done in five tranches during the year, with the three regions of the north and the Volta Region (63.1%) having a greater proportion of beneficiary households in 2019. Greater Accra (3.3%) had the least beneficiary households (See figure 2.17).

8 Ministry of Trade and Industry Annual Report, 2019

Figure 2.17: Number of LEAP beneficiaries per regional, 2019

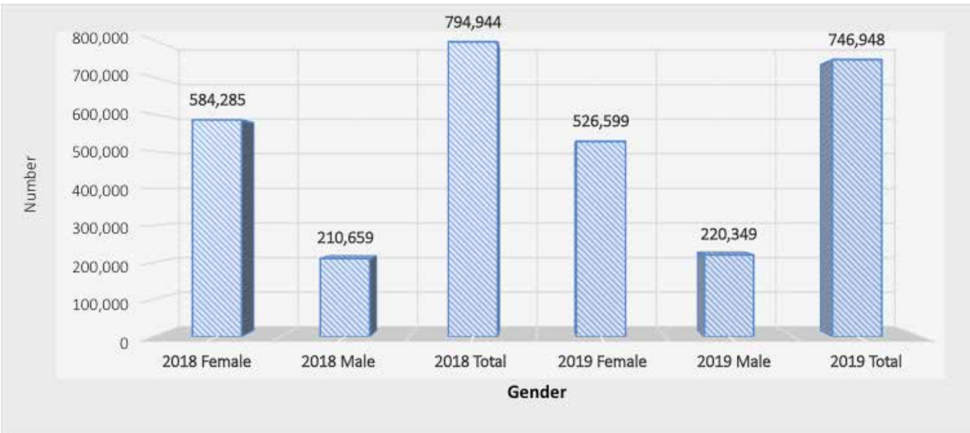


Source: MoGCSP, 2020

Planting for Food and Jobs

The implementation of the Planting for Food and Jobs Initiative also continued in 2019. Beneficiary farmers were provided with inputs (planting materials in the form of seeds and fertilisers) for production. The programme in 2019 provided 746,948 people with direct and indirect jobs, with 70.5 percent being women (see Figure 2.18).

Figure 2.18: Gender distribution of Job creation by Planting for Food and Jobs Initiative



Sources: MoFA, 2020

2.7.2.6 Assessment of District Outcomes

Crime cases

A total of 224,221 crime cases – murder, defilement, robbery, and rape – were reported in 2019, representing 5.1 percent increase over the 2018 cases. Greater Accra region (106,427) recorded the highest number of cases while Upper West region (2,755) recorded the least (see Table 2.32)

Communities and people affected by disaster

A total of 2,643 communities throughout the country were affected by disasters including wind or rainstorm, flood, domestic fires, bush fires, commercial fires, collapsed buildings, boat accident, and earth tremor. This represents a 21.92 percent reduction over the 2018 incidence. The Ashanti Region recorded the highest incidence with 603 communities whilst Central Region was the least affected region in 2019. Table 2.32 shows the regional distribution of disaster occurrence from 2017 to 2019.

Communities with access to electricity

Efforts were made by MMDAs through the Ministry of Energy to extend electricity to several communities in 2019. A total of 445 communities were connected to the national grid under the Rural Electrification Project (REP) in 2019. The highest number of communities added to the national grid in 2019 was in the Eastern region while no additions were made in Oti, Western North, and North East regions (See Table 2.32).

Table 2.32: Crime rate, disaster occurrence, road network and electricity coverage

Region	Number of communities affected by disaster			Reported cases of crime			Recorded cases of child trafficking[1]	Percentage of road network in good condition	Number of communities added to the national grid
	2017	2018	2019	2017	2018	2019	2019	2019	2019
Western	240	446	335	11,966	9,939	11,325	0	44	5
Western North									0
Volta	188	222	302	13,192	12,396	14,339	16	44	79
Oti									0
Central	203	270	167	17,057	17,493	17,370	4	46	9
Upper East	35	174	177	2,965	4,314	5,406	0	26	11
Upper West	128	363	244	2,514	2,451	2,755	4	54	19
Northern	297	570	170	3,565	3,439	3,097	9	55	107
North East									0
Savannah									1
Bono	237	262	217	10,129	11,242	10,428	7	41	4
Ahafo									38
Bono East									19
Ashanti	500	489	603	33,207	35,142	35,428	4	32	33
Greater Accra	37	240	202	91,527	100,941	106,427	34	36	2
Eastern	106	349	226	15,814	16,079	17,646	4	52	118
National	**1,971**	**3,385**	**2,643**	**201,936**	**213,436**	**224,221**	**82**	**45**	**445**

Sources: Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Roads and Highways, 2020

Proportion of roads in good condition

The length of trunk road in good condition declined from 505km in 2017 to 426 in 2018, and remained the same in 2019. This was due to low funding for road maintenance activities from the Ghana Road Fund. Northern and Eastern regions have the highest proportion of trunk road network in good condition whilst the Upper West has the lowest proportion (See Table 2.32).

This excludes child abuse cases which data is not available

Recorded cases of child trafficking

Greater Accra region recorded the highest number of cases (34), representing 41.5 percent of the total child trafficking cases recorded by the Ghana Police Service in 2019. Western and Upper East regions recorded no cases of child trafficking in the same year (see Table 2.32).

Net Enrolment Rate, Gender Parity and Completion Rate

A net enrolment ratio of more than 70 percent was achieved in each region at the primary level in 2018/2019 academic year. Central region recorded the highest net enrolment ratio of 98.9 percent while the Eastern region attained the least performance of 74.5 percent. However, at the JHS level net enrolment levels were below 70 percent. The highest was in Greater Accra (62.4%) while the lowest was in the Eastern region (39.1%) at the JHS level.

In terms of gender parity, all the regions achieved parity in 2019 at the primary level except for the Western and Northern regions which recorded 0.95 each. Similar achievements were observed at the JHS level. On the other hand, assessment of completion rate at both primary and JHS levels reveals that all the regions achieved completion rate of more than 65 percent in both 2017/18 and 2018/19 academic years (see Table 2.33).

Table 2.33: Net Enrolment ratio, Gender Parity Index and Completion Rate-2017-2019

Region	Net Enrolment Ratio				Gender Parity Index				Completion Rate*			
	Primary		JHS		Primary		JHS		Primary		JHS	
	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019
Western	89.3	88.6	49.2	49.2	0.95	0.95	0.93	0.95	99.6	101.5	80.1	78.1
Central	100.7	98.9	57.1	57.5	1.03	1.03	1.04	1.06	118.2	121.9	93.8	94.3
Greater Accra	86.3	91.2	57.8	62.4	1.01	1.00	0.99	1.00	105.7	114.2	90.4	94.4
Volta	87.8	82.6	43.1	43.1	1.04	1.02	1.0	1.03	92.4	94.5	68.1	69.2
Eastern	77.5	74.5	39.4	39.1	1.00	1.00	1.01	1.03	84.8	86.9	66.9	67.4
Ashanti	84.2	84.4	50.4	49.7	1.01	1.01	0.99	1.01	93.7	95.8	84.4	83.6
Brong-Ahafo	91.2	85.6	44.4	43.1	1.01	0.99	0.95	0.97	96.3	98.0	75.9	75.9
Northern	92.7	89.4	45.5	43.3	0.95	0.95	0.93	0.95	103.5	104.7	68.5	68.4
Upper East	98.0	92.6	44.0	42.1	1.05	1.05	1.16	1.19	115.9	116.0	75.6	74.6
Upper West	103.8	95.9	45.3	45.1	1.09	1.10	1.14	1.14	105.6	106.2	64.4	66.8

Source: MoE, 2020 * Completion rate Ratio of the total number of pupils/students enrolled in the last grade of a given level of education (Primary 6, JHS 3, SHS 3), regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total population of the theoretical entrance age to the last grade of that level of education

Proportion of the population with valid NHIS Card

Less than half of the population in each region has been enrolled onto the NHIS as of 2019, except for Bono (62%), Bono East (52%), Upper East (57%) and Upper West (57%) regions. Western North and Northern regions enrolled just 33 percent each of their total population onto the programme (see Table 2.34).

Table 2.34: Health, Water and Sanitation

Region	Proportion of the population with valid NHIS Card (%)	Institutional Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	Institutional under five Malaria Case Fatality Rate	population with access to basic drinking water sources (%)		Proportion of the population with access to improved sanitation (%)
				Rural	Urban	
Western	38	106.1	0.09	59.54	76.25	20.0
Western North	33	34.9	0.07			
Central	34	105.2	0.07	64.2	59.04	19.0
Greater Accra	34	139.7	0.19	64.2	59.04	25.0
Volta	36	131.6	0.19	64.4	31.15	14.0
Oti	36	54.9	0.11			
Eastern	41	139.1	0.11	56.45	30.74	30.0
Ashanti	38	155.8	0.05	58.25	64.28	23.0

Region	Proportion of the population with valid NHIS Card (%)	Institutional Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	Institutional under five Malaria Case Fatality Rate	population with access to basic drinking water sources (%)		Proportion of the population with access to improved sanitation (%)
Bono	62	***70.3***	***0.17***	*66.11*	*19.34*	*20.0*
Bono East	52	105.3	0.24			
Ahafo	49	97.23	0.06			
Northern	33	144.0	0.12	60.95	43.94	12.0
North East	46	59.9	0.15			
Savannah	44	50.4	0.07			
Upper East	57	79.2	0.01	65.89	23.04	8.0
Upper West	57	74.8	0.14	74.37	14.21	15.0
National	**40**	117.5	**0.1**	**62.29**	**61.20**	**21.0**

Source: NHIA, MOH, MSWR, 2020

Access to improved Sanitation

The regional disaggregation of sanitation data shows that more residents in the Eastern region had access (30%) to improved sanitation than any other region in the country followed by Greater Accra region (25%). Upper East region had the least access, with more than 92 percent of the population living without access to improved sanitation (See Table 2.34).

Access to safe and reliable water supply

Upper West region recorded the highest proportion of rural dwellers (74.6%) who had access to quality water supply whilst Savannah region recorded the lowest proportion of 54.4 percent (See Table 2.34).

Institutional Maternal Mortality

Ashanti region recorded the worst regional mortality rate with 155.8 per 100,000 live births in 2019. This however represents an improvement from the 2018 performance of 183 per 100,000 live births. Savannah region recorded the lowest rate of 50.4 per 100,000 live births (See Table 2.34).

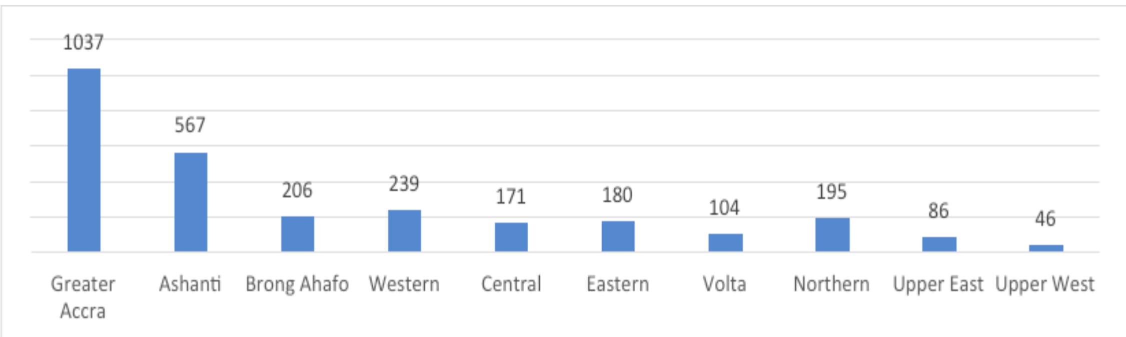
Institutional Malaria Case Fatality Rate

Bono East region recorded the highest rate (0.24%) of death attributed to malaria infection whiles Upper East region recorded the lowest death rate (0.01%) in 2019 (See Table 2.34).

Number of Operational Health Facilities

In all, 2,831 new health facilities were registered and made operational in 2019, bringing the total number of health facilities in the country to 14,588. Greater Accra region recorded the highest number of registered health facilities while Upper East, Upper West, and Volta regions recorded the least number of registered health facilities.

Figure 2.19: Number of Operational Health Facilities per Region, 2019



Source: MoH, 2020

Number of births and deaths registered

Greater Accra region registered the highest births and deaths in 2019. Upper West and Upper East recorded the least births and deaths (See Table 2.35).

Table 2.35: Birth and Death Registration, 2017-2019

Region	Birth Registered				Death Registered			
	2017	2018	2019	Percentage + - (2018 and 2019)	2017	2018	2019	Percentage + - (2018 and 2019
Western	54,860	66,686	60,249	-9.7%	1,747	1,824	2,415	32.4%
Central	53,821	62,548	75,375	20.5%	3,780	4,546	4,733	4.1%
Gt Accra	90,314	86,725	123,860	42.8%	15,798	15,567	16,446	5.6%
Eastern	48,493	47,164	54,188	14.9%	6,922	7,234	7,381	2.0%
Volta	39,666	47,797	47,653	-0.3%	4,251	3,936	4,117	4.6%
Ashanti	92,392	89,354	113,014	26.5%	10,493	10,904	10,626	-2.5%
Brong -Ahafo	49,484	55,280	72,282	30.8%	3,756	3,340	3,138	-6.0%
Northern	78,592	104,040	106,032	1.9%	1,305	1,421	1,382	-2.7%
Upper East	25,757	29,647	31,626	6.7%	247	374	374	0.0%
Upper West	18,554	21,416	22,785	6.4%	349	483	547	13.3%
National	**551,933**	**610,657**	**707,064**	**15.8%**	**48,648**	**49,629**	**51,159**	**3.1%**

Source: Birth and Death Registry, 2020

Total Agricultural Outputs

Production of major staple crops in 2019 increased over the 2018 performance. Maize recorded the largest annual increase of 52 percent to approximately 3.1 million Mt. This was followed by rice (33%), Cassava (30%) and Plantain (27%). Soya bean (7%) recorded the least annual increase (See Table 2.36).

Table 2.36: Production trend of major staple crops ('000 Mt)

Crop	2016	2017	2018	2019	Percentage + - (2018 and 2019)
Maize	1,691.6	1,721.9	2,011.2	3,059.1	52%
Rice (Paddy)	641.5	687.7	722.1	963.3	33%
Millet	157.4	159.0	163.5	189.7	16%
Sorghum	228.4	229.6	277.5	342.9	24%
Cassava	17,212.8	17,798.2	19,008.7	24,738.5	30%
Yam	7,296.1	7,440.4	7,856.9	8,630.8	10%
Cocoyam	1,301.2	1,343.7	1,387.3	1,652.7	19%
Plantain	3952.4	4,000.4	4,278.8	5,440.2	27%
Groundnuts	417.2	425.8	433.9	539.0	24%
Cowpea	203.3	206.4	211.5	237.9	13%
Soya bean	142.4	143.2	170.5	181.8	7%

Source: MoFA, 2020

2.7.3 KEY CHALLENGES AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The section outlines key challenges and proffers recommendations.

Table 2.27: Key challenges and recommendations for Implementing the MTNDPF at the District Level

No	Challenges	Recommendations
	Low internally generated funds collection by MMDAs	• MMDAs must revalue all taxable properties and fully implement the street naming and property addressing system to enhance collection • Pass the Local Government and Municipal Finances Bill to enable MMDAs diversify their sources of funding • Strengthen and operationalize urban, zonal, town, and area councils, and unit committees to improve IGF collection
	Inadequate staff at the regional and district level	Enhance the human resource capacity at the regional and district levels
	Limited regional coverage of operational 1D1F initiatives	Facilitate the expansion and completion of 1D1F initiatives to provide employment opportunities at the districts level
	Inability of MMDAs to complete the implementation of their annual action plans	Strengthen inter-sectorial collaboration among Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, Office of the Head of Local Government Service, Ministry of Finance and NDPC to address administrative and operational challenges of DPCU and RPCUs

Chapter 3

Conclusions

The 2019 Annual Progress Report, assessed the implementation of the current the Medium-Term National Development National Policy Framework – An Agenda for Jobs: Creation Prosperity and Equal opportunity for all (2018-2014). It was based on data on selected indicators collected from MMDAs and gives an indication of the level of progress mid-way through the implementation of the framework. While the assessment focused on performance in 2019, it also highlighted the potential impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on reaching the medium-term goals of government.

The economy remains robust, but the COVID-19 jeopardises the achievement of the medium-term targets.

The report indicates that significant progress has been in most of the focus areas although many targets were not achieved. The economy, however remains robust largely due to the impressive average real GDP growth averaged of 7.0 percent chalked between 2017 and 2019. The Services sector experienced the highest growth rate of 7.6 percent, exceeding the end of year target of 5.4 percent, and contributed fifty nearly half of GDP. The information and Communication and Real Estate subsectors performed strongest with growth rates of 46.5 and 19.9 percent respectively. While the growth rates for Industry and Agriculture sectors fell short of the projected targets for 2019, both sectors are deemed to be robust given the good performance in the previous two years. The performance of the Industry sector was hampered by the contraction in the Water and Sewerage, and Construction subsectors which contracted by 4.4 percent each. Similarly, the contraction of the Forestry and Logging subsectors could be the reason for the marginal slowdown in the Agriculture sector.

Given the uncertainties around the COVID-19 pandemic, restrictions on cross-border trade and some economic activities, the economic performance is expected to decline in 2020. The various relief packages put in place to ameliorate the COVID-19 induced hardships on households and businesses, as well as stimulate the economy are steps in the right directions. The roll out of these packages should, as much as possible, be anchored at the local authority level to ensure that they are responsive to local needs and capabilities. In addition, the recovery process should include measures to ensure that local economies become more resilient and better to withstand future social and economic shocks.

Access to education and healthcare has improved, but quality of service and outcomes are major concerns.

Gross enrolment has improved at all levels, particularly at SHS level (public, private and GES TVET) largely as a result of the Free SHS policy. Transition rate from JHS to SHS increased has improved to 91.6 percent, however completion rate remains low, at 55.9 percent with the drop-out rate higher among girls. Proficiency in literacy and numeracy among primary school pupils remains very low. About 6 out of 10 primary 4 pupils lack the minimum aptitude in literacy, while nearly 8 out of 10 lack minimum proficiency in numeracy.

The population enrolled on the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) has increased to 40 percent, with those in the exempt category constituting 61.0 percent. Availability of health personnel has improved with the doctor-to-population ratio standing at 1:6,897, missing the sector target of 1:6,800. Nurse-to-population ratio is 1:539, exceeding the sector target of 1:700. Access to healthcare services improved with an increase in the number of functional Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) zones to 78.5 percent. Every district now has at least one modern, a well-equipped ambulance and Emergency Medical Technicians.

Nearly half of the population suffer from multiple deprivations, with children and rural folks worse affected

The incidence of multidimensional poverty (45.6%) is nearly twice that of monetary poverty (24.2%), with the both phenomena being more prevalent in rural areas and in the northern parts of the country. About 19.3 percent of the population are both monetary and multidimensionally poor. Children are generally worse off than adults, with almost a third of children living in monetary poverty and nearly 7 out of ten, classified as being multidimensionally poor. Among both adults and children, the predominant driver of multidimensional poverty is access to basic sanitation services.

Poor water and air quality are concerns, and disasters are on a rise

The Operation Vanguard taskforce has succeeded in reducing the menace of illegal small mining activities which has resulted in an improvement in the ambient water quality of major river bodies, albeit not pristine. Ambient air quality along major road corridors in urban areas is poor and poses a major health hazard to those who live and/or work in such areas. The occurrence of disasters across the country increased by 10.5 percent, underscoring the country's susceptibility to disasters, especially the climate-induced ones.

The transportation sector recorded a good performance in 2019 largely due to strategic improvements in infrastructure. Domestic air and rail passenger traffic volumes increased by nearly 65 percent 207.9 percent respectively. Also, freight and passenger traffic on the Volta lake increased by 11.9 percent and 4.9 percent respectively.

MMDAs have low staffing levels and heavily dependent on central government for revenues

Total revenue for MMDAS saw an annual increase of 13 percent, with largest sources being grants from central government and DACF. MMDAS improved on their resource mobilisation which resulted in 13 percent increase in IGF. In 2019, IGF constituted 23.4 percent of revenue which is relatively low and compelling MMDAs to be heavily dependent on transfers from central government. Staffing levels at local authorities are generally below the minimum number required to discharge their mandate. All but two out of the 260 MMDAs have the complement of their minimum staffing levels required. Most MMDAs (89.6%) are deemed to be severely understaffed with staff strength being less than 50 percent of the required minimum. It is important, that MMDAs are supported to with the necessary logistics, human, and financial resources to drive an inclusive and sustainable socio-economic growth.

APPENDICES

Appendix I: Economic Development

Table A2.2: Summary of Central Government Revenues and Grants for 2019

Indicators (GH₵ billion)	2018	2019							
	Prov. Out-turn	Budget	Revised Budget	Proj. Outlook	Prov. Out-turn	Dev (GH₵)	Dev (%)	y/y (%)	Exec Rate (%)
Total Revenue & Grants	**47.6**	**58.9**	**58.9**	**54.6**	**53.0**	**-5.9**	**-10.1**	**11.2**	**89.9**
% of GDP	*15.8*	*17.0*	*17.0*	*15.8*	*15.3*				
Non-oil Tax Revenue	**35.8**	**42.9**	**45.1**	**42.4**	**42.6**	**-2.5**	**-5.5**	**19.0**	**94.5**
% of GDP	*11.9*	*12.4*	*13.0*	*12.2*	*12.3*				
Non-Oil Non-Tax Revenue	**4.0**	**6.5**	**5.9**	**5.7**	**4.9**	**-1.0**	**-17.5**	**22.0**	**82.5**
% of GDP	*1.3*	*1.9*	*1.7*	*1.7*	*1.4*				
Oil and Gas Receipt	**4.5**	**5.4**	**5.7**	**5.7**	**4.9**	**-0.8**	**-13.9**	**8.8**	**86.1**
% of GDP	*1.5*	*1.6*	*1.6*	*1.6*	*1.4*				
ESLA Receipt	**1.8**	**2.5**	**2.6**	**2.0**	**1.9**	**-0.7**	**-27.4**	**5.2**	**72.6**
% of GDP	*0.6*	*0.7*	*0.8*	*0.6*	*0.6*				
SSNIT Contribution	**0.4**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.2**	**-0.3**	**-69.0**	**-59.4**	**31.0**
% of GDP	*0.1*	*0.1*	*0.1*	*0.1*	*0.0*				
Grants	**1.1**	**1.1**	**1.1**	**0.8**	**1.0**	**-0.1**	**-11.1**	**-13.1**	**88.9**
% of GDP	*0.4*	*0.3*	*0.3*	*0.2*	*0.3*				

Source: MoF, 2020

Table A2.3: Summary of Central Government Expenditures for 2019

Indicators (GH₵ billion)	2018	2019							
	Prov. Outturn	Budget	Re-vised Budget	Proj. Outlook	Prov. Outturn	Dev (GH₵)	Dev (%)	y/y (%)	Exec Rate (%)
Total Exp. (incl. Arrears clearance)	**59.3**	**73.4**	**74.6**	**70.9**	**69.7**	**-4.9**	**-6.6**	**17.5**	**93.4**
% of GDP	*19.7*	*21.2*	*21.6*	*20.5*	*20.1*				
Compensation of Employees	**19.6**	**22.8**	**22.8**	**22.5**	**22.0**	**-0.8**	**-3.5**	**12.3**	**96.5**
% of GDP	*6.5*	*6.6*	*6.6*	*6.5*	*6.4*				
o/w Wages & Salaries	**17.2**	**19.4**	**19.8**	**19.8**	**19.5**	**-0.2**	**-1.2**	**13.4**	**98.8**
% of GDP	*5.7*	*5.6*	*5.7*	*5.7*	*5.6*				
Use of Goods and Services	**5.1**	**6.3**	**6.9**	**6.9**	**6.2**	**-0.8**	**-11.1**	**20.3**	**88.9**
% of GDP	*1.7*	*1.8*	*2.0*	*2.0*	*1.8*				

Indicators (GH₵ billion)	2018	2019							
	Prov. Outturn	Budget	Re-vised Budget	Proj. Outlook	Prov. Outturn	Dev (GH₵)	Dev (%)	y/y (%)	Exec Rate (%)
Interest Payment	**15.8**	**18.6**	**19.6**	**19.6**	**19.8**	**0.2**	**0.8**	**24.9**	**100.8**
% of GDP	*5.3*	*5.4*	*5.7*	*5.7*	*5.7*				
Grants to Other Gov't Units	**10.8**	**13.8**	**14.0**	**13.1**	**11.4**	**-2.6**	**-18.6**	**5.9**	**81.4**
% of GDP	*3.6*	*4.0*	*4.1*	*3.8*	*3.3*				
Capital Expenditure	**4.7**	**8.5**	**7.7**	**6.0**	**6.2**	**-1.6**	**-20.2**	**29.8**	**79.8**
% of GDP	*1.6*	*2.5*	*2.2*	*1.7*	*1.8*				
Other Expenditure	**2.1**	**2.6**	**2.8**	**2.1**	**2.1**	**-0.6**	**-22.6**	**1.4**	**77.4**
% of GDP	*0.7*	*0.7*	*0.8*	*0.6*	*0.6*				
Arrears	**0.9**	**-0.7**	**-0.7**	**-0.7**	**-0.7**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**-185.0**	**100.0**
% of GDP	*0.3*	*-0.2*	*-0.2*	*-0.2*	*-0.2*				

Source: MoF, 2020

Table A2.4: Average Productivity of selected Major Staple Crops (Mt/Ha)

Indicators	2017 Baseline	2018 Outturn	2019 Targets	2019 Actual	% change (2018/2019)
- Maize	2.04	2.26	-	2.52	11.50
- Rice (milled)	3.00	2.96	-	3.57	20.61
- Millet	1.05	1.28	-	1.33	3.91
- Sorghum	1.24	1.39	-	1.57	12.95
- Cassava	20.73	21.33	-	22.36	4.83
- Yam	16.71	16.58	-	17.38	4.83
- Cocoyam	6.79	7.19	-	7.75	7.79
- Plantain	11.77	12.11	-	12.99	7.27
- Groundnut	1.37	1.63	-	1.65	1.23
- Cowpea	1.37	1.51	-	1.52	0.66
- Soybean	1.66	1.72	-	1.77	2.91

Source: MoFA, 2020

Table A2.5: Status of Agriculture indicators, 2018 and 2019 Compared

Indicators	2018 Actual		2019 Actual	
1. Total volume and value of agricultural commodities exported 000 Kg (US$, 000):	WEIGHT: KGS	(US$000):	WEIGHT: KGS	(US$000): *
-Cashew	259,432,105	378,209,971		237,889169
-Coffee	105	82		*89,125*
-Shea Nut	27,966,661	14,103,332		*27,189,551*
-Maize	192,249	204,168		3,626
-Yam products	17,278,744	8,620,574		*11,883,095*

Indicators	2018 Actual		2019 Actual	
-Exotic vegetables	404,835	291,237		*973,217*
-Pineapple	17,506,891	9,254,194		9,228,405
-Mango	2,817,104	12,946,162		12,527,478
-Pawpaw	1,240,006	906,133		*961,842*
-Banana	178,902,808	85,543,506		63,827,556
-Fish and sea food	41,262,580	56,151,166		44,944,949

Source: MoFA/1D1F Secretariat, 2020

[illegible] OF KEY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

APPENDIX A2.6: SUMMARY OF PERFORMANCE OF KEY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

Focus Area	Indicator	Baseline (2017)	Actual 2018	Target 2019	Actual 2019
1. Strong and Resilient Economy	1. Real growth in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (%):				
	- *Agriculture*	6.1	4.8	6.4	4.6
	- *Industry*	15.7	10.6	8.8	6.4
	Manufacturing	9.5	4.1	6.7	6.3
	Electricity	19.4	5.5	7.1	6.0
	- *Services*	3.3	2.7	5.4	7.6
	- *Oil Inclusive GDP*	8.1	6.3	7	6.5
	- *Non-oil GDP*	4.6	6.5	5.9	5.8
	2. Sectoral share of GDP (%)				
	- *Agriculture*	21.2	19.7	18.4	18.5
	- *Industry*	32.7	34.0	31.5	34.2
	-*Manufacturing*	11.3	-	10.3	-
	- *Services*	46.0	46.3	42.7	47.2
	3. Total number of new jobs created[6]	207,492	-	-	-
	4. Sectoral Share of Employment (%)				
	- *Agriculture*	44.7	-	-	-
	- *Industry*	14.4	-	-	-
	-*Manufacturing*	-	-	-	-
	- *Services*	-	-	-	-
	5. Gross Domestic Product (GDP):				
	- *Nominal (GH¢ Billions)*	167.32	300.5	345.9	349.4
	- *Nominal (US$, Billions)*	42.9	65.5	62.5	66.9
	- *Population (Million)*	28.3 (2016)	30.28	30.28	30.28
	- *Per Capita (GHc)*	8,863.00	-	11,424.90	8,382.00
	- *Per Capita (US$)*		-		
	6. Inflation (% change in CPI, annual)	11.80%	9.40%	8	7.9
	7. Exchange Rate (% change, annual) (US$-Cedi)	4.88% (Gh4.36/$1)	8.39%	-	12.9
	8. Interest rate (91-day T-Bills)	13.3% (Budget)	14.56%	-	14.7
	9. Lending rate	29.3% (BOG)	26.86%	-	23.6
	10. Growth in Business Credit (%):				
	- *Nominal*	17.51	-	NA	18.3
	- *Real*	-0.17	-	NA	9.7
	11. Non-Performing Loans (NPLs) Ratio	21.60 %	18.2%	NA	13.90%
	12. Proportion of Ghanaians with access to financial services in the traditional banking sector	58%	-		
	13. Proportion of Ghanaians with access to financial services in the non-banking sector	58%	-		
	14. Mobile money penetration rate	83.10%	110.49%		

Focus Area	Indicator	Baseline (2017)	Actual 2018	Target 2019	Actual 2019
	15. Budget deficit as a percentage of GDP	4.5	3.9	-4.5	-4.8
	16. Government Revenue				
	- Total (Share of GDP) (%)	15.5	15.8	17	15.3
	- Domestic (Share of GDP) (%)	14.9	15.5	16.7	15
	- Nominal (GH¢ Bil)	39.7	47.6	57.8	53
	17. Government Expenditure				
	Total (Share of GDP) (%)	20.2	19.7	21.6	20.1
	- Recurrent	15	15.7	16.8	16
	- Capital	3.8	3.0	3.6	2.8
	18. Statutory funds (%)	3.6	28.6	4.1	3.3
	19. Interest Payments (%)	5.3	41.9	5.7	5.7
	20. Wage bill as a percentage of tax revenue	47.5	45.6	43.3	46.1
	21. Primary balance	0.5	-1.4	1.1	0.8
	22. Non-oil primary balance as percentage of GDP	-0.4	-0.1	-0.5	-0.6
	23. Capital expenditure as a percentage of total expenditure	17.4	15.4	16.5	14.3
	24. Total public debt as % of GDP	55.6	57.98	60.0	63.1
	25. Debt-service ratio (%)	7.2	45.4	8.7	9.0
	26. Current Account Balance (% of GDP)	-4.4	-3.2	-	-2.5
	27. Trade Balance (US$ million):				
	- Merchandise Exports	13,835.00(24.2%)	14,868.1 (7.5%)	15,372	15,634
	- Merchandise Imports	12,647.40 (2.1%)	13,089.3 (3.8%)	-13,207	13,335
	- Trade Deficit/Surplus	1,187.70 (-166.7%)	1,778.8 (49.8%)	2,165	2,298
	28. Official international reserves	US$7.6 bill (worth 4.3 months of import cover)	7,024.80	-	8,418
2. Industrial Transformation	29. Electricity consumption per capita (kWh per capita):		-		
	- Total	348	-	-	11,052.8
	- Industry/Non-residential users	NA	-	-	4,242
	30. High Technology (Hi-tech) export share of manufacturing (%)	4.88	-	-	-
	31. Manufactures share of merchandise exports (%)	16.8	-	-	-
3. Private Sector Development	32. Ease of doing business rank	120th out of 190 countries	114th out of 190 countries	-	118th out of 190 countries
	33. Size of the informal sector	90.50%	90.50%	-	-
4. Agriculture and Rural Development	34. Total volume and value of agricultural commodities exported Kg, (US$):	515,740,534 (440,955,283)		-	653,589,778 (428,108756)
	- Cashew	262,945,112	378,209,971	-	237,889,169
	- Coffee	65,691	82	-	89,125
	- Shea nut	4,027,345	14,103,332	-	27,189,551
	- Maize	28,929	204,168	-	3,626
	- Yam products	8,516,137	8,620,574	-	11,883,095
	- Exotic vegetables	665,990	291,237	-	973,217

Focus Area	Indicator	Baseline (2017)	Actual 2018	Target 2019	Actual 2019
	- Pineapple	18,055,860	9,254,194	-	9,228,405
	- Mango	10,852,302	12,946,162	-	12,527,478
	- Pawpaw	1,159,292	906,133	-	961,842
	- Banana	38,797,338	85,543,506	-	63,827,556
	- Fish and sea food	72,394,003	56,151,166	-	44,944,949
	35. Share of Agriculture budget in Government expenditure (%)	<6			
	36. Average productivity of selected crop (Mt/Ha):				
	- Maize	1.99	2.26	-	2.52
	- Rice (paddy)	2.92	2.96	-	3.57
	Millet	1.16	1.28	-	1.33
	- Sorghum	1.14	1.39	-	1.57
	- Cassava	20.25	21.33	-	22.36
	- Yam	17.42	16.58	-	17.38
	- Cocoyam	6.53	7.19	-	7.75
	- Plantain	11.17	12.11	-	12.99
	- Groundnut	1.3	1.63	-	1.65
	- Cowpea	1.41	1.51	-	1.52
	- Soybean	1.65	1.72	-	1.77
	- Cocoa	400	-	-	
	37. Total Volume of selected cash crops produced:				
	- Cocoa	969,500	904,740	-	-
	- Shea butter	NA	-	-	-
	- Oil palm	NA	-	-	-
	- Cashew nut	NA	-	-	-
	- Cotton	NA	-	-	-
	38. Percentage post-harvest losses:				
	- Maize	15.85	-	-	-
	- Rice	2.74	-	-	-
	- Sorghum	5.88	-	-	-
	- Cassava	22.26	-	-	-
	- Yam	17.96	-	-	-
	- Fish (Marine)	10%	-	5%	13%
	- Fish (Artisanal)	29.5	-	-	-
	39. Contribution of livestock to GDP (%)	1.2	-	-	5.7%
5. Fisheries and Aquaculture Development	40. Total Fish Supply (mt):	358,362.64	333,611.72	370,704.45	339,997.53
	- Marine	342,427.00	302,431.50	302,255.30	332,146.00
	- Inland Capture fisheries	76,753.66	73,627.80	90,052.46	81,250.00
	- Aquaculture	57,405.31	76,620.00	105,253.12	52,350.02
	- Total domestic production	476,585.97	452,679.30	497,560.88	465,700.08
	- Import	197,063.45	192,689.55	179,957.44	190,617.15
	-Export	78,840.122	73,621.97	53,101.01	64,914.6

Focus Area	Indicator	Baseline (2017)	Actual 2018	Target 2019	Actual 2019
6. Tourism and Creative Arts Development	41. Tourist arrivals	980,141	956,375	1,760,223.3	1,130,307
	42. Change in tourism receipts (US$ mil)	US$1,856.5	US$2,589.85	US$3,325.04	3,312.93
	43. Number of jobs in the Creative Arts Industry	1,148,072	1,204,560	1,389,167	1,358,152

Appendix II: Social Development

FOCUS AREAS	INDICATOR	BASELINE (2017)	2018 TARGET	2018 ACTUAL	2019 TARGET	2019 ACTUAL
Education and Training	1. Net enrolment ratio:					
	- Kindergarten	74.60%	80%	74.60%	86.00%	73.8%
	- Primary	91.10%	93.50%	89.30%	91.60%	87.3%
	- JHS	49.70%	54.50%	48.50%	52.00%	48.4%
	- SHS	26.50%	34.50%	29.20%		33.7%
	2. JHS3-SHS1 Transition Rate	66.70%	80%	78.2% 75% from EMIS Data	80%	91.6%
	3. SHS Retention Rate	92%	96%	N/A		
	4. Completion rate:					
	- P6	100.80%	122.40%	99.60%		
	- JHS	75.20%	81.10%	78.80%		79.1
	- SHS	48%	50.30%	52.70%		
	5. Total enrolment in:					
	- TVET Institutions	53,171	NA	74,934		76,770
	- Tertiary	402,472	NA	443,693		479,834
	- Special schools	6,874	NA	7,102		
	6. Enrolment ratio of the sciences to the humanities in tertiary institutions:	43:57:00	45:55:00	45:55:00		
	7. Gender parity index:					
	- Kindergarten	1.01	1.0	1.0	1.0	
	- Primary	1.01	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
	- JHS	0.98	0.99	1.0	0.99	1.02 in favour of girls in 2018/2019.
	- SHS	0.98	0.98	0.92		0.95
	- Tertiary	0.64	0.7	NA		0.73
	8. Pupils-to-trained teacher ratio in basic Schools:					
	- Kindergarten	30:01:00	31:01:00	29:1		32:1
	- Primary	30:01:00	31:01:00	29:1		29:1
	- JHS	14:01	15:01	14:1		14:1
	- SHS	21:01	21:01	23:01		
	9. Proficiency rate:					
	- English P4	28.4	30.1	37.2		
	- Maths P4	22.1	27	22		
	- English P6	39	49	37.9		
	- Maths P6	10.9	13.3	24.9		
	10. BECE pass rate	68	≥68	NA		
	11. Teacher absenteeism rate	7%	≤7%	NA		
	12. Basic schools needing major repairs (pub./priv.) (%)	22	20	NA		

FOCUS AREAS	INDICATOR	BASELINE (2017)	2018 TARGET	2018 ACTUAL	2019 TARGET	2019 ACTUAL
	13. Education expenditure as % of GDP	6.20%	≥8.0%	10.00%		
Health and Health Services	1. Proportion of functional Community-based Health Planning services (CHPS) zones	4,400 (67.4%)	4,600 (72%)	5,267 (76.50%)	5,977 (82%)	5,509 (78.7%)
	2. Proportion of functional ambulances and service centres:					
	- Ambulances	130(60%)	160 (74%)	25(55.5%)	80(60%)	47(19.7%) of ambulances operational
	- Stations Service Centres	80 (37%)	267 (74%)	133 (41.4%)	60% Availability of services	19.7% Availability of services
	3. Proportion of trained and deployed Emergency Medical Technicians (EMTs)	1,648 (51%)	2,225 (69%)	577	577 Additional personnel in training	490 personnel passed out and deployed
	4. Proportion of public hospitals with functional emergency team	18.50%	20%	25.50%		
	5. Proportion of public hospital offering mental health treatment	100%	NA	100%		100%
	6. Passage of Mental Health L.I.	The Legislative Instrument (LI) on the Mental Health Act 846 is before the Committee on Subsidiary Legislation of Parliament	NA	(65%) LI sent to AG	Ratify LI	LI ratified
	7. Proportion of regional and district public hospitals offering traditional medicine practice	13.20%	13.60%	23.70%		
	8. Percentage of the population with valid NHIS card	39%	40%	35.8% 35.7% from 2019 APR		41% 40% from 2019 APR
	9. Per capita Out-patient Department (OPD) attendance	1.06	1.17	1.05	1.08	1.02
	10. Doctor-to-population ratio	5.80625	1:8,290	1: 7,196	1:6800	1:6897
	11. Nurse-to-population ratio	1:799		1:839	1:700	1:539
	12. Per capita expenditure on health	USD24.8	USD37	USD50	USD50	N/A
	13. Under -5 mortality ratio (per 1,000 live births)	41	40	52.9 56 data from MoH	50	
	14. Infant (per 1,000 live births) mortality ratio	60	50	41		
	15. Maternal mortality ratio:					
	- Survey	319	322	310		
	- Institutional (deaths at health facilities per 100,000 live births	147	142	128.6	142	122.2
	16. Stillbirth rate	17/1000 live birth	14/1000 live births	13.9/1000 live births	14.5/1000 live births	12.22/1000 live births
	17. Proportion of children immunised (Penta 3) (%)	94.60%	95%	95.50%	95.00%	91.10%
	18. Institutional Malaria case fatality rate	0.3	0.26	0.27	0.20%	0.1
	19. Under-5 malaria case fatality rate	0.32	0.23	0.16	0.02	0.11
	20. HIV prevalence rate	0.65%	0.60%	1.64% 1.67%	1.62%	1.7%
	21. Percentage of PLHIV who received Antiretroviral	47%	50%	35.7%	45%	44.9 %

FOCUS AREAS	INDICATOR	BASELINE (2017)	2018 TARGET	2018 ACTUAL	2019 TARGET	2019 ACTUAL
	therapy (ART)			33.5%		
	22. AIDS-related mortality rate	8,000	6,580	14,181	4000	13,616
	23. HIV Retention		85%	74.80%		
3: Food and Nutrition	1. Under 5 stunting, underweight and wasting:					
	- Stunting	19.0% (2014 DHS)	14.50%	18%		
	- Underweight	11.0% (2014 DHS)	10%	13%		
	- Wasting	5.0% (2014 DHS)	<5%	7%		
	2. Low birth weight	9.5% (2014 DHS)	8.60%	NA		
	3. Prevalence of anaemia:					
	- Children under 5-years	66% (2014 DHS) 35% (Ghana Micronutrient Survey, 2017)	55%	NA		
	- Women of reproductive age (15-49 years)	42% (2014 DHS)	35%	NA		
	4. Exclusive Breastfeeding	52% (2014 DHS)	<52%	43%		
	5. Proportion of population overweight/obese					
	- Children under-5:	2.60%	<2.6%	1% (2017/18 MICS)		
	- Women (15-49 years)	40.1% (2014 DHS)	Less than 2.6%	NA		
	6. National Food Safety Policy finalised and implemented	Policy adopted	National food safety bill submitted to Parliament for consideration and approval	Policy at the Ministry of Health awaiting Cabinet Memo to be submitted to cabinet for ratification		
4: Population Management	1. Population growth rate	2.28%	2.25%	2.50%	2.22% (New NPC)	2.50%
	2. Household size:					
	- National	4.55	4.5	4.1		4.4
	- Urban	4.1	3.8	5		5.0
	- Rural areas					9.1
	3. Proportion of MDAs/MMDAs integrating population variables in their development plans	96%				96.0% (New NPC)
	- MDAs	NA	0%	100%	0%	100%
	- MMDAs	96%	0%	100%	0%	100%
	4. Percentage of vital events registered					
	- Registered births	861,447	65%	70.10%		80.4% (707,064)
	- Registered deaths	51,805 (18%)	38%	16.50%		16.6 (51054)
	5. Percentage of population enrolled in the integrated civil register	NIA registered 2,775 new applicants; Issued 3,658 to registered applicants, Registered 14,027 foreign nationals, and				The National Identification Authority registered about 3.6 million citizens, and 13,500 foreign residents under the Foreign Identification Management System
	- Ghanaian		80%	NA		

FOCUS AREAS	INDICATOR	BASELINE (2017)	2018 TARGET	2018 ACTUAL	2019 TARGET	2019 ACTUAL
	- Foreigners	Renewed cards of 20,180	50%	NA		
	6. Contraceptive Prevalence Rate	13.5% - (PMA 2020, 2015)	19.80%	25.0% (GMHS, 2017)	40.0% (National Population Policy, 2017)	25.0% (GMHS)
	7. Total Fertility Rate of women 15-49 years	4.2 (2014 DHS)	3.5	3.9 (GMHS, 2017)	3.5% (National Population Policy, 2017)	3.90%
	8. Youth Development Index	NA	Development of Youth Development Index initiated	Drafting yet to be initiated		The YDI process was initiated in 2019, to measure the progress of youth development and empowerment in areas such as education, health and wellbeing, employment and opportunity, political and civic participation. A technical working group has been constituted to oversee the development of the Index.
	9. Urbanisation rates (%)	50.90%	57.2% 56.5% (New NPC)	NA	57.2% (New NPC)	
	10. Share of remittances in GDP	7%	13%	5.8% 4.1% MoF		5.4% MoF
5: Water and Environmental Sanitation	1. Percentage of population with access to basic drinking water source	66.97%		67.51%	70.05%	61.80%
	- Urban:	76%	79%	71.00%	72.00%	61.30%
	- Rural:	62.03%	69.23%	62.06%	70.00%	62.29%
	2. Percentage of distribution loses	51.10%	≤40%	53.41%	49.73%	50.52%
	3. Percentage of population with access to safe drinking water sources	27% (JMP National)	31.5% (JMP National)	19.00%	29.50%	36.00%
	4. Percentage of population with access to improved liquid water management	15%	20%	15.00%	18.00%	21.00%
	5. Proportion of communities achieving open defecation-free (ODF) status	NA	NA	16% (MSWR - recent	23.00%	21.00%
	6. Percentage of solid waste properly disposed of (major towns/cities)	70%	80%	80.00%	75.00%	80.00%
	7. Proportion of liquid waste (faecal matter) safely disposed on-site or properly collected, transported and treated off-site	3.90%	4.00%	7% MSWR	9.00%	19.00%
6: Poverty and Inequality	1. Incidence of poverty	24.20%	19.70%	23.4		
	2. Income Distribution Index (Gini Index)	42.30%	≤42.3%	43% (2017 GLSS)		
	3. Number of special development initiatives/mechanisms established	2 Development Authorities (SADA and CEDECOM)	Law for establishing three Special Development Authorities, namely Northern	Passage of the establishment of these development authorities in 2017, followed by the		

FOCUS AREAS	INDICATOR	BASELINE (2017)	2018 TARGET	2018 ACTUAL	2019 TARGET	2019 ACTUAL
			Development Authority (NDA), Middle-Belt Development Authority (MDA) and Coastal Development Authority (CDA) passed by Parliament	inauguration of their respective boards in 2018		
	4. Number of IPEP projects implemented by type.	0	Regional team to oversee the implementation of the IPEP constituted and infrastructure needs of all 275 constituencies conducted	Regional teams to oversee the implementation of the IPEP were set up; infrastructure needs of all 275 constituencies assessed; priority projects identified		
7: Child and Family Welfare	1. Proportion of children (5-17) years) engaged in hazardous work as a percentage of all children	14%	10%	14% (2017 GLSS)	N/A	
	2. Percentage of children engaged in child labour	21.80%	16.80%	21.8% (2017 GLSS)	N/A	
	3. Incidence of child abuse cases	4,720	3,500	3540	N/A	5,147
	4. Reported cases of child trafficking and child abuse	188	150	252	80	200 (Child trafficking)
8: The Aged	1. Ageing Bill passed into law and fully implemented	Draft Ageing bill prepared	Ageing bill submitted to Parliament and passed into law	National Stakeholders and Parliamentary Pre-scrutiny completed	Draft ageing bill passed into law	Stakeholders consultations completed Pre- legislative scrutiny with Parliamentary Select Committees completed
	2. Percent of indigents registered under the NHIS	481,494 (4.4%)	≥5%	390,545 (3.8%)		
9: Gender Equality	1. Affirmative Action law enacted and implemented	Draft Affirmative Action bill in preparation	Affirmative Action Bill finalised and submitted to parliament for consideration	At Attorney-General's Department for review		
	2. Percentage of women in public life					
	- Ministers	23.25% (9)	40%	10 (20%)	40%	22.4% (13)
	- Dep. Ministers	20.93% (8)	>30%	12 (20.3%)	40%	20% (10)
	- MPs	10.9% (30)	10.50%	37 (13.5%)	40%	14% (38)
	- MMDCE	10.3% (20)	40%	36 (16.9%)	40%	14.2% (37)
	- Chief Directors	10% (4)	>30%	3 (17%)	40%	24% (7)
	- Chief Justice	100% (1)	100%	1 (100%)	100%	100 % (1)
	- Supreme Court Judges	23% (3)	40%	15 (26%)	40%	26% (4)
	- High Court Judges	38% (5)	40%	5 (38%)	40%	35 (36%)
	- Overall (2016) = 26.8%	26.80%	39.10%	NA	47.50%	32.10%

FOCUS AREAS	INDICATOR	BASELINE (2017)	2018 TARGET	2018 ACTUAL	2019 TARGET	2019 ACTUAL
	3. Reported cases of domestic violence	12,377	≤9,200	NA		
	4. Proportion of MMDAs implementing the administrative directive on allocation of 30% of poverty alleviation and credit fund to service women's enterprises	0	100%	NA		
	5. Proportion of women with access to institutional credit	90% (MASLOC)	90% (MASLOC)	87% (MASLOC)		55.9% (NBSSI)
10: Social Protection	1. Number of extremely poor households benefiting from LEAP	~~213,043~~	213,043	407,655	350,000 (Enrolled)	322,200 (Enrolled)
	2. Percent of beneficiaries that have exited the cash transfer programme	0	NA	NA	500 (7%)	0%
	3. Social protection-related expenditure as a percentage of GDP	0.05%	≥5	1.14%		
	4. Proportion of the population in vulnerable employment (%)	73.67%	72.50%	NA		66.2% (GLSS 7, 2019)
	5. Proportions of elderly persons above 60 years who receive regular pension payments	10% (267,895/old people)	15%	199,786		211,934
	6. Informal Sector Pension Scheme established	SSNIT Informal Sector Fund (SISF) with 150,000 informal sector contributors	Framework to operationalize the scheme prepared	11 Schemes established (bringing total informal sector schemes to 32)	Establish more informal sector scheme for cocoa farmers and identifiable groups	31 informal sector pension schemes
11: Disability and Development	1. Proportion of District Assembly Common Fund (DACF) released to PWDs (%)	3% Gh¢ 28.831 million-covering 4th quarter 2016, and 1st-3rd quarters 2017)	≥2% of DACF	NA	3% District Assembly Common Fund to be disbursed to PWDs	3% District Assembly Common Fund was disbursed to PWDs
	2. Proportion of persons with disabilities receiving needed assistive technologies	NA	25% of PWDs provided with needed assistive technologies.	15,970 visually impaired persons use smarts phones		
	3. Percentage of PWDs in public life:					
	- Members of Parliament	0%	NA	0		0
	- Ministers of State	1%	NA	1		1
	- Members of District Assemblies	NA	NA	32		32 (Collation of data on Members of District Assemblies still on-going)
	- Chief Directors	NA	NA	0		0
	- MMDCEs	NA	NA	1		1
	- Chief Executive of Public Institutions	NA	NA	1		1
	- Leadership position in major political Parties	NA	NA	1		1
	4. Legislative Instrument of the Disability Act 715	Consultations held with Disabled People's Organizations (DPOs) to develop proposals for the review	Legislative Instrument submitted to Parliament for consideration and enactment	Initiated process to review the Persons with Disability Act 2006 (Act 715) together with the LI	Review Persons with disability, 2006 (Act 715) to comply with United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disability	Draft Bill on the Amendments to the Act 715 Prepared Draft accompanying Legislative

FOCUS AREAS	INDICATOR	BASELINE (2017)	2018 TARGET	2018 ACTUAL	2019 TARGET	2019 ACTUAL
					Prepare the accompanying Legislative Instrument	Instrument prepared Legislative Scrutiny and Parliamentary engagement to commence 2020
12: Employment and Decent Work	1. Annual labour productivity growth (%)	4% 3.9% (WDI, WB)	4.80%	5.6% (2017) 3.0% (WDI, WB)		
	2. Proportion of industrial labour disputes settled	53.01% 83.65% (LFS, 2017) (67,761 of 81,007)	≥70	48.8% 92% (MELR)	≥80	95% (MELR)
	3. Wage and salaried workers as a percentage of total employment	24.30%	30.00%	25.49%		23.50%
13: Youth Development	1. Number of youths provided with employable skills	53171 "67,309 (ICCES=2,750 OICG=15,589 NVTI=48,970) "	≥100,000 45,000	70356 63448 (ICCES=3,448 OICG=11,797 NVTI=48,203	50,000.00	55,056 (ICCES=4,376 OICG=3,601 NVTI=47,079)
	2. Number of youth Development Centres revived	0	5	7		
	3. Youth unemployment rate	12.1% 16.9% (LFS, 2017)	10%	NA		12.6% (GLSS 7, 2019)
	4. Number of jobs created under the Youth Enterprise Scheme (YES), National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Plan (NEIP) and the Nation Builders Corps	62,635	150,000	320,309		
	5. Proportion of young people in political life:					
	- Ministers of State	1.8% (2)	NA	NA		
	- Members of Parliament	4% (11)	NA	NA		
	- MMDCEs	NA	NA	NA		
	- Members of District Assemblies	NA	NA	NA		
	- CEOs of Public Institutions	NA	NA	NA		
14: Sports and Recreation	1. Number of sporting facilities and infrastructure rehabilitated/constructed (Milestone)	1 (Commenced construction of new Sports stadium)	2	2	2	2 rehabilitated 1 Constructed
	2. Number of local competitions organised	70	40	85	90	The National Sports Associations organized 92 competitions in the course of the year to promote various sports disciplines and to encourage grassroots participation.
	3. Number of international and sub-regional competitive sporting events in which Ghana participated	20 events	25	70	90	The National Sports Authority supported National Athletes to participate in 54 International competitions in 2019

FOCUS AREAS	INDICATOR	BASELINE (2017)	2018 TARGET	2018 ACTUAL	2019 TARGET	2019 ACTUAL
	4. Sport fund established	A 13-member technical team to help with the creation of the fund inaugurated, and National conference on the establishment of the sport fund organized.	Fund established and made operational	Cabinet memo on the fund prepared but yet to be submitted to cabinet	Submit to cabinet	Submitted to Cabinet
	5. Contribution of sports to GDP (%)	NA	NA	GH¢303,118.52 from 8 matches GH349,663 from 5 matches (new data)		

Appendix III: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements

Focus Areas	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Baseline 2017	2018	2019 Target	Status in 2019
1. Protected Areas	1. Coverage of protected areas	Proportion of terrestrial protected areas expressed over total country area	15.057%	15.057%	15.057%	15.057%[28]
	2. Stock of biological diversity: - Indigenous plant species - Fishes - Birds - Mammals - Species of amphibians and reptiles	The number of species in a system and the variances of species' local abundance	≥2,974 ≥504 ≥728 ≥225 ≥221	≥2,974 ≥504 ≥728 ≥225 ≥221	≥2,97 ≥504 ≥728 ≥225 ≥221	≥2,974 ≥504 ≥728 ≥225 ≥221
	3. Percentage of degraded areas within areas under protection	The measurement of degraded forest reserves as a percentage of total forest reserves in the country	19%	37.4%	18%	18%
2. Minerals Extraction	1. Mineral rights and production: a. Mineral rights granted	Total number of mineral rights granted by the Minister responsible for mines in respect of mining lease, prospecting, reconnaissance, salt, quarry, clay, sand winning, small-scale gold/diamond, etc.	55	72	NA	315
	b. Mineral production - Gold - Diamonds - Bauxite - Manganese	Quantity and value of selected minerals produced per annum	4,241,202 87,065 1,476,966 3,021,633	4,938,710 100,329 1,011,302 4,964,981		4,673,974 31,445 1,116,334 5,401,093
	2. Number of districts and percentage of land area affected by the activities of illicit mining: - No. of Districts - Percent area affected (%)	Count of districts reported to be affected by illegal mining by the joint taskforce on mining and the share of land area affected by these illicit activities	NA 21% (50,000 km^2) of total land area of Ghana	NA NA	NA	NA
	3. Benefits of mineral production to Ghanaian economy: a. Labour - Large scale (expatriate and local); male and female	Number of persons employed in large- and small-scale mining, both expatriate and	23,772	23,894	NA	31,571

28 *The calculation is presented for the landmass or terrestrial areas of the country's territory and excluded the marine areas under national jurisdiction*
It covers legally designated forest reserves, wildlife reserves and Ramsar sites

Focus Areas	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Baseline 2017	2018	2019 Target	Status in 2019
	- Small scale (legal and illegal)	local	1,000,000	1,000,000		1,000,000
	b. Foreign direct investment (in US$ million)	Ratio of FDI to GDP, expressed in percentage	1,035.96	953.17		969.41
	c. Mineral revenues (GH¢m) - Royalties - Corporate Taxes - Corporate social responsibility - Contribution to total merchandise exports	Total amount of mineral revenues received through taxes, royalties, corporate social responsibility and export of mineral resources in Ghana Cedis	 702.41 1,458.34 19.80 6,001.96	 705.47 1,199.60 24.093 5,773.22		 1,007 582 NA 6,678.74
	d. Repatriation of mineral revenue - % of mineral revenue returned to the Ghanaian economy (Commercial banks) - % of mineral revenue spent on local goods	Ratio of revenue from mineral exports returned to the economy to total revenue, expressed as a percentage The value of mineral revenue spent on local goods, expressed as a percentage of total revenue from mineral resources in a given year	 70% 50%	 75% 59%		 NA NA
	4. Percentage of mineral production processed locally - Gold - Diamonds - Bauxite - Manganese	The amount of the key mineral resources, including gold, bauxite, diamond, manganese, etc produce and processed locally, express as percentage.	NA NA NA NA	NA NA NA	NA	NA
3. Water Resource Management	1. Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (Water quality index)	Measures the reduction in pollution of water bodies (water quality)	52%	55.90%	58	57.8
	2. Level of Water Stress	Freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of total available freshwater resources	1,928	1,922	1,900	1,918
4. Coastal and Marine Resources	1. Kilometer of coastline - Protected - Unprotected	The kilometers of coastline that require protection	377km NA NA	377km 9.55km 367.45km	377km 10km 367km	377km 8.1km 368.9km
	2. Proportion of investment in financing control structures, construction, and technological improvements	Percentage of resources invested in coastal control structure relative to resource planned	GH¢128,721,051	GH¢317,035,497	GH¢71,558,092	GH¢363,380,874
	3. Level of pollutants of effluent	A measure of concentrations	63 Industries monitored	81 Industries monitored	100 Industries monitored	158 Industries monitored for

Focus Areas	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Baseline 2017	2018	2019 Target	Status in 2019
	discharge into coastal waters and lagoons	of daily biological oxygen demand loads (BOD5), suspended solids, turbidity, and conductivity of effluent discharge	for levels of pollutants effluent quality were above EPA recommended guideline levels 50mg/l, 75NTU and 1500 µS/Cm respectively for most industries	for levels of pollutants effluent quality were above EPA recommended guideline levels 50mg/l, 75NTU and 1500 µS/Cm respectively for most industries	for levels of pollutants effluent quality were above EPA recommended guideline levels 50mg/l, 75NTU and 1500 µS/Cm respectively for most industries	levels of pollutants effluent quality were above EPA recommended guideline levels 50mg/l, 75NTU and 1500 µS/Cm respectively for most industries
5. Environmental Pollution	1. PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ (Particulate Matter) pollution level	Average level of particulate matter in the air at selected locations in Accra				
	- North Industrial Area Annual Mean		93 µg/m3	85 µg/m3	70 µg/m3	74 µg/m3
	- First Light Annual Mean		157 µg/m^3	123 µg/m^3	100 µg/m^3	143 µg/m^3
	- Shangri La Annual Mean		162µg/m^3	112 µg/m^3	112µg/m^3	129 µg/m^3
	- Achimota Annual Mean		161 µg/m^3	106 µg/m^3	106µg/m^3	102 µg/m^3
	- La Palm Annual Mean		166µg/m^3	133 µg/m^3	120µg/m^3	125 µg/m^3
	- Graphic Road Annual Mean		187µg/m^3	187 µg/m^3	160µg/m^3	NA
	- Kasoa Annual Mean		204µg/m^3	229 µg/m^3	200 µg/m^3	139 µg/m^3
	- Amasaman Annual Mean		163 µg/m^3	158 µg/m^3	140µg/m^3	139 µg/m^3
	- Mallam Market		159 µg/m^3	134µg/m^3	NA	141 µg/m^3
	- Weija		291 µg/m^3	139 µg/m^3	NA	NA
	- Tantra Hill		131 µg/m^3	129 µg/m^3	NA	95 µg/m^3
	2. Number of companies compliant with Environmental Assessment (EA)	The number of companies that adhere with permitting conditions	4,638	10,030	10,030	11,060
6. Deforestation, Desertification and Soil Erosion	1. State of forest (Rate of deforestation)	The changes in the forest cover arising out of conversion of forested land to other uses, expressed as a percentage of total forested area of the previous year	21%	21%	21%	21%
	2. Hectares of degraded forest, mining area, dry and wet lands restored/ rehabilitated: - Forest - Mining - Wetlands and mangroves	Total area in hectares of lost forest, mining area, wetland and mangrove areas restored	9,103.83 ha 7,337.50 ha N/A	24,915ha NA 4ha	25,000 ha	21,365 ha
	3. Percentage of compliance to the Annual Allowable Cut (AAC)	The volume of timber that can be harvested under sustained-yield management in any one year, as stipulated in the pertinent approved forest management plan.	849,851.29m3 589,468.649 m3 of on-reserve AAC (118%) 260,382.639 m3 of off-reserve AAC (52 percent)	593,063m^3 (552,283m^3 of on-reserve AAC (59%); 40,780 m^3 of off-reserve AAC	≤1,000,000 m^3	1,157,229 m^3 (862,409 m^3 on Reserve (116%), 294,820 m^3 off reserve
7. Climate Variability and	1. Percentage of sectors with climate change mitigation and	The number of MDAs with climate change mitigation and	35%	50%	55%	54%

Focus Areas	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Baseline 2017	2018	2019 Target	Status in 2019
Change	adaptation strategies	adaptation measures as related to agriculture, marine ecosystems, coastal zone infrastructure, human health and settlement, biodiversity, water resources and wetlands etc., expressed as a percentage of total MDAs				
	2. Greenhouse gas emissions	Emissions of carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, and several fluorinated gases in Ghana, expressed in million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent	50.5 MTCO2e	54.5 MTCO2e	56.1 MTCO2e	42.2 MTCO2e
	3. Global Green Economy Index (GGEI) for Ghana	Provides a ranking of country and city performance in the global green economy (GGE) and how expert practitioners perceive this performance. The performance index uses quantitative and qualitative indicators to measure how well each country performs in four key dimensions: leadership and climate change; efficiency sectors; markets and investment; and environment and natural capital	43.28(58th out of 80 countries)	46 (Ghana ranked 78th out of 130 countries)	50	46(79th)
8. Disaster Management	1. Number of recorded incidence of disasters across the country	Total number of disasters occurrences across the country in a year	1,134	2,007	NA	2,217
	2. Number of communities trained in disaster prevention and management (especially bush fires and flooding)	Total number of communities that benefit from disaster prevention and management training per annum	98	23	200	993
	3. Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people	Total number of persons affected by disasters	997	1,063	NA	739
9. Transport Infrastructure (Road, Rail, Water and Air)	1. Road condition mix	The road condition mix shows the proportion of the classified road network which is good, fair, poor)	41% Good 33% Fair 26% Poor	41% Good 33% Fair 26% Poor	45% Good 30% Fair 25% Poor	41% Good* 33% Fair* 26% Poor*
	2. Total road network size (km)	The total length of classified				

Focus Areas	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Baseline 2017	2018	2019 Target	Status in 2019
	- Trunk roads - Urban roads - Feeder roads	road network by type, measured in kilometers	71,401km 14,583 km 15,462 km 48,357 km	71,401km 14,583 km 15,462 km 48,357 km	78,401 km 14,583 km 15,462 km 48,357 km	78,401 km* 14,583 km* 15,462 km* 48,357 km*
	3. Proportion of classified road network maintained	Roads maintained as a percentage of the classified road network	40%	55%	60%	35%*
	4. Accident statistics - Road crashes - Maritime accidents - Train derailments - Aircraft accidents	Number of accidents for each transport mode	9,133 3 NA 1	9,840 4 NA 0	6,427 0	13,877* 0
	5. Number of road traffic fatalities	Count of persons killed	1,823	2,020	1,674	2,284*
	6. Number of serious injuries	Count of persons seriously injured	5,677	6,275	4,166	5,759*
	7. Turn-around time of vessels - Tema port - Takoradi port	Average time spent for a vessel to unload goods.	101.29hrs 131.99hrs	91.96 118.44	97.20 117.94	103.09 124.37
	8. Maritime traffic: - Container traffic (TEUs) - Cargo traffic (tonnes)	Weight of goods in metric tonnes carried by maritime traffic, to and from Ghana	1,009,755 22,086,626	1,056,785 25,512,289	1,114,277 27,978,771	1,048,377 27,700,343
	9. Inland Water traffic: - Freight (Tonnes) - Number of Vehicles (No.) - Passenger (No.)	Quantity of goods and number of vehicles and passengers transported on waterways	59,739 91,903 798,370	33,309.20 147,257 846,892	141,486.2 83,305 774,089	37,294.97(26.4%) 95,654(14.8%) 889,225(114.9%)
	10. Total air freight and number of passengers by categories: - Domestic aircraft movement - International aircraft movement - Domestic passengers (No.) - International passengers (No.) - Freight movement (tonnes)	Number of air passengers and weight of air freight to and from Ghanaian airports	12,491 26,726 483,261 1,811,428 50,360	10,140 29,015 418,610 1,975,803 52,390	16,473 28,335 662,928 2,098,935 50,682	16,499 30,497 690,314 2,110,593 49,846
	11. Passenger traffic and goods traffic by railways: - Passenger traffic (1,000 passengers-km) - Goods traffic (1,000 tonnes-km)	Number of passengers and weight of goods carried by railways	9,138 40,441	630 44,620	3,048 53,360	1,940 35,660
	12. Volume of goods transited through Ghana: - Transit cargo traffic (tonnes) - Transit containers traffic	The volume of goods that passes through Ghana sea ports to landlocked or other coastal countries	944,082 51,285	1,388,084 64,838	1,474,669 70,263	1,363,892 67,352

Focus Areas	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Baseline 2017	2018	2019 Target	Status in 2019
	(TEUs)					
	13. Number of cargo transit terminals in operation	The number of public or PPP-operated cargo transit terminals along the major transit corridors, including Alubo-Accra-Aflao and Accra-Kumasi-Ouagadougou	0	0	0	0
10. Information and Communication Technology	1. Value of total investment in the ICT sector	Value of public and private investment in the ICT sector	NA	NA	NA	NA
	2. Internet penetration rate: - Subscribers - Providers (No.)	The ratio of population with access to internet to total population, expressed as a percentage	 82.04% 25	 92.86% 35	NA	NA
	3. Total broadband capacity of the country - International transit - Local backbone capacity	Total broadband capacity in terabytes, both public and private. Sum of total international gateway capacity to send and receive internet traffic. Ability to transmit internet traffic within the country.	 NA NA	 NA NA	NA	NA
	4. Delivery of Government services using ICT: - Access services (Number of MMDAs Covered) - E-services (Number of MDAs)	Access for Government Agencies to deliver services through ICT Provision of services by government agencies through ICT.	120 8	500 6	NA	NA
11. Science, Technology and Innovation	1. Research and development (R&D) expenditure as a percentage of GDP	Total public expenditure by government and government institutions, and private sector investments in science, technology and innovation, expressed as a percentage of GDP	0.05% (GHC41,984,473.26)	0.08%	1.00	0.08%
	2. Number of research findings adopted by industry	The number of research findings of key national research institutions (including CSIR, GAEC and the universities) adopted by industry	32	70	80	85

Focus Areas	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Baseline 2017	2018	2019 Target	Status in 2019
	3. Number of technology start-up companies established	Count of technology start-up companies established	5	8	10	5
	4. Number of technologies commercialised	Count of technologies commercialised	25	30	35	35
12. **Energy and Petroleum**	1. Per capita consumption of energy per annum (in Tonnes of Oil Equivalent (TOE): - Total (TOE/capita) - Electricity (kWh)/capita) - Petroleum (TOE/capita) - Biomass (TOE/capita)	The total amount of energy consumed in the economy per year divided by the number of populations expressed in Tonnes of Oil Equivalent (TOE)	0.24 422.8 0.11 0.1	0.26 445.2 0.12 0.10	NA	0.26 461.7 0.13 0.10
	2. Total Installed capacity of power generation plants	The total electricity generated by the various supply sources, including hydro, thermal and renewable sources in Megawatts (MW)	4,398	4,889	NA	5,171.6
	3. Percentage of indigenous energy sources: a. Installed Capacity - Hydro - Thermal - Renewable sources (i.e. solar) b. Available Capacity - Hydro - Thermal - Renewable sources (i.e. solar)	The quantity of electricity generated by the various sources such as hydro, thermal and renewable sources, expressed as a percentage of total electricity supply	35.9 63.6 0.50 34.8 64.7 0.50	37.04 61.42 0.18 NA NA NA	33.2 66.5 0.17	30.6 68.6 0.8 29.1 70.2 0.72
	4. Percentage of households with access to electricity	The number of households with electricity as a percentage of total number of households	81.4%	81.6%	NA	82.5%
	5. Customer Average Interruption Duration Index (CAIDI)	It gives the average outage duration that any given customer would experience. CAIDI can also be viewed as the average restoration time. The sum of all customer interruption durations (SAIDI) divided by total number of customer interruptions (SAIFI).	**CAIDI:** **NEDCo: NA** **ECG:** Metro= 2.17 Urban = 1.64 Rural = 1.47	**CAIDI** **NEDCo** Metro/Urban=1.7 Rural = 1.4 Total Average = 1.48 **ECG:** Metro = 1.54 Urban = 1.24 Rural = 1.23	**CAIDI** **NEDCo** Metro/Urban=2.43 Rural = 1.22 Total Average =1.83 **ECG:** Metro = 8 Urban = 12 Rural = 24	**CAIDI** **NEDCo** Metro/Urban=1.56 Rural = 1.25 Total Average = 1.41 **ECG:** Metro=1.51 Urban=1.47 Rural=1.34
	6. Number of weeks of Strategic Stocks of petroleum products	Number of weeks of strategic reserves of petroleum products held in stock	6 weeks	1 week	6 weeks	1 week

Focus Areas	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Baseline 2017	2018	2019 Target	Status in 2019
	7. Percentage change in: - Transmission losses - Distribution losses	The difference between power purchased from producers and sales by transmission and distribution companies, expressed as a percentage of power purchased	GRIDCo =4.10% ECG = 24.25% NEDCo = 31.9%	GRIDCo=4.43% ECG = 24.3% NEDCo = 30.4%	GRIDCo=5.2% ECG =21% NEDCo=27.5%	GRIDCo =4.71% ECG =24.7% NEDCo=28.5%
	8. Cost Recovery Ratio (%): - VRA - ECG[29](operating cost recovery ratio) - NEDCo	Average tariff / Cost of Service, calculated: [((volume-based charge per kWh x volume consumed) + fixed charge)) / (total cost per kWh)]	1.1975	1.2003 58.1% 216*	1.212%	58.3% 1.54%
	9. Total amount of electricity saved from Demand Side Management interventions (kWh)	Total amount of electricity saved by implementing demand side management interventions such as replacement of incandescent bulbs and old electrical appliances, etc. per annum.	NA	NA	NA	NA
	10. Amount of new investments in oil and gas sector (US$ billion)	Amount of investments going into exploration for oil and gas, and development of those already discovered	60.6M invested by companies in exploration phase $17.8bn invested on development activities (including FPSO charter)	$246.6M invested by companies in exploration phase. $1.67bn invested on development activities (including FPSO charter)	$536.03M invested by 10 companies in exploration phase. $1.83 bn invested on development activities (including FPSO charter)	$159.5M invested by four companies in exploration phase. $557.41M invested on development activities (including FPSO charter)
	11. Share of contracts awarded to indigenous companies	The number of contracts of the oil and gas industry executed by indigenous Ghanaian industry, expressed as a percentage of total contracts of the industry per annum	71% (761 Contracts awarded to indigenous companies out of 1,070 contracts	44.08 percent (26 contracts awarded to indigenous companies out of 59 contracts)	NA	28% (46 contracts awarded to indigenous companies out of 164 contracts)
	12. Percentage share and value of services awarded to indigenous companies	The value of contracts of the oil and gas industry executed by indigenous Ghanaian industry, expressed as a percentage of total contracts of the industry per annum	44.8% ($394,725,375.98)	19.5% ($59,622,794.31)	NA	16% ($ 72,650,391.00)
	13. Proportion of Ghanaians employed in the oil and gas sector - Management	Number of Ghanaians employed in the oil and gas sector as a percentage of total employment in the	386	**Note: This analysis is based on 143 companies** 84% (523)	60-70%	91% (422)

[29] Total Revenue Collected/Total Operating Cost

Focus Areas	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Baseline 2017	2018	2019 Target	Status in 2019
	- Technical - Others	sector	1,025 21	75% (1929) 98% (2104)	60-70% 92%	87% (1,366) 99% (1,343)
	14. The share of oil and gas activities in GDP/contribution of growth in petroleum output to GDP growth	Total value added of oil and gas activities as a percentage of total GDP	5.6%	3.80%	NA	NA
	15. Percentage change in oil refinery capacity (%) - TOR- - Platon - GNGC - Akwaaba	The change in total oil refinery capacity, including expansion of existing refinery and construction of new refinery, expressed as a percentage	45,000 bpd 1800 bpd 150mmscfd 4000 bpd	45,000bpd 1800bpsd 150mmscfd 4000bpd	NA	NA
	16. Proportion of petroleum revenue allocated to priority areas	The proportion of Annual Budget Funding Amount (ABFA) allocated to social and economic infrastructure across all sectors, expressed as a percentage	ABFA 45.3% of Heritage 16.38 % Stabilisation 38.2% of receipts	ABFA 70% of GoG receipts	NA	ABFA 70% of GoG receipts
	17. Percentage of companies complying with condition of their respective Environmental Assessment (EA) and Environmental Management Plans (EMP) Permit	The percentage of conditions under the respective EA and EMP permits being adhered to by companies in the oil and gas sector	100% compliance	100% compliance	100% compliance	100% compliance
13. Construction Industry Development	1. Construction Industry law enacted and implemented	Legal framework which will regulate the development of the Industry enacted into law, including the setting up of apex body for the industry.	Draft Construction Industry bill in preparation. The bill has benefited from comments from the A-G's Department	NA	December 2019	NA
14. Drainage and Flood Control	1. Number of drainage master plans prepared: - Regional - Districts	A comprehensive plan which outlines systemic actions to create adequate artificial waterways to carry storm water discharge in major cities and towns	Only Accra, Tema, Tamale, Kumasi and Ho so far has drainage master plans	NA NA	1	NA
	2. Kilometres of drains constructed: - Primary - Secondary	Kilometres of drains rechanneled, upgraded and maintained	**0.2** 0km 0.2km	**3** 0km 3km	**20 km** 7km 13km	**11.3** 4.37km 6.73km
	3. Number of flood warning stations constructed/ rehabilitated	Count of national advanced flood warning system installed for forecasting floods	2	0	NA	NA
15. Infrastructure Maintenance	1. National public works maintenance framework instituted and operationalized	A routine maintenance arrangement for all public infrastructure in health,	0	NA	1	NA

Focus Areas	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Baseline 2017	2018	2019 Target	Status in 2019
		education, roads, railways, ports, etc, introduced and enforced by government with appropriate sanctions				
16. Land Administration and Management	1. Number of days to register lands: - Land title certificate - Land Registry (Deeds)	Average number of days it takes to get title to land in a year	5 months 7 months	150 working days* 30 working days	120days 20days	150days 27days
	2. Number of district Land Commission offices established	Number of district offices established	5	1	2	0
17. Human Settlements and Housing	1. Percentage implementation of National Spatial Development Framework	The number of activities outlined under the National Spatial Development Framework implemented, expressed as a percentage	National Spatial Development Framework finalised and approved by Cabinet for implementation	NA	NA	NA
	2. Percentage of MMDAs with districts Spatial Development Frameworks and structural Plans: - Spatial Development Frameworks - Structural Plans - Local Plans	The number of MMDAs who have prepared and are implementing district Spatial Development Frameworks (SDF) Structural Plans (SP) and Local Plans (LP) as a share of total MMDAs, expressed as percentage	6 District Level SDF's 8 new Stricture Plans	2 new MMDA SDFs completed 2 Structure Plans completed (Tamale and Buipe)	19.23% (50 SDF) 19.23% (50 SP)	3.08% (8 SDF) 3.85% (10 SP)
	3. Number of housing units provided nationally (thousands) - Urban *households* - Rural *households*	The number of housing units constructed by the public and private sector in the rural and urban areas	**1,918** 1,918 0	**1,918** 1,918 0	**3,080** 3,080 0	**1,348** 1,348 0
	4. Access to affordable housing unit for middle to low income groups (%).	Number of middle to low income population with access to affordable housing	NA	NA	NA	NA
18. Rural Development	1. Incidence of poverty in rural areas (%)	Proportion of people living below the upper poverty line	NA	NA	NA	NA
	2. Number of rural sub-projects completed and jobs created under the rural development and management programme: - Sub-projects - Jobs created	Count of rural sub-projects completed and jobs created under the rural development and management programme	247 32,091	942 167,636	NA	NA
	3. Proportion of rural population with access to basic services (%): - Education - Health	Proportion of rural population with access to basic social services such as education and health	NA	NA	NA	NA

Focus Areas	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Baseline 2017	2018	2019 Target	Status in 2019
	- Water		NA NA	NA NA		
19. Urban Development	1. Proportion of urban population (%)	The number of people living in urban areas, expressed as a percentage of total population	55.41%	57.20%	NA	NA
	2. The number of cities developed into City regions	The number of cities designed under the NSDF to be developed into City Regions	NA	NA	NA	NA
20. Zongos and Inner Cities Development	1. Proportion of people living in slum areas	Total population living in slum areas as characterised by overcrowded housing and lack of access to infrastructure (water, electricity supply, drains) as a percentage of the total population in selected cities and of national population	39.28% (5.5million)	39.21% (5.97million)	38.63% (5.91million)	38.9% (5.95million)
	2. Number of people impacted by slums/ Zongo upgrading interventions	Number of people directly impacted through slums/zongo upgrading interventions under the Zongo Development Fund:	Parliament passed the Law establishing the Zongo Development Fund	10,260	116,650	48,662
		• Educational projects		240	12,200	6,100
		• Water Projects		2,700	15,000	11,700
		• Sanitation projects		0	1,250	9,800
		• Drainage projects		4,320	8,000	4,800
		• Access roads		1,600	16,000	8,000
		• Street Lighting		0	60,800	5,776
		• Recreational facilities		1,200	2,400	1,500
		• Local economic development		200	1,000	986

Appendix IV: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

Focus Areas	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Baseline 2017	2018	2019 Target	Status in 2019
1. Deepening Democratic Governance	1. Revised national Constitution	A revised 1992 Republic of Ghana Constitution that has gone through the necessary approval by Parliament and referendums, and assented to by the President	No further work was done on the constitutional review work	No progress was made towards their indicator	NA	No progress was made towards their indicator
	2. Percentage change in budgetary resources to parliament, Judiciary and Independent Governance Institutions	Change in amount of budgetary resources allocated to Parliament, Judiciary and IGIs expressed as a percentage of the preceding year's budgetary resource allocation	Parliament (GH¢255,870) 109% EC (GH¢870,000) 2,286.8% CHRAJ (GH¢17,020) 30.3% NCCE (GH¢35,496) JS (GH¢171,851.9) 19.1% NMC (GH¢1,451.7) 27.1%	Parliament Allocation= GH¢406mn Release= GH¢445mn (109%) EC Allocation=GH¢373,445 Release= GH¢373,445 (1,004%) CHRAJ Allocation= GH¢23,605 (14%) Release= GH¢32,605 (14%) NCCE Allocation= GH¢41,155 (20%) Release= GH¢47,155 (20%) JS Allocation= GH¢211,436 Release= GH¢375mn (13%) NMC Allocation= GH¢5,100 (12%) Release= GH¢5.1mn (12%)	NA	Parliament Allocation= GH¢360,000,000 (-21%) EC Allocation= GH¢766,357 (105%) CHRAJ Allocation= GH¢278,000 (17%) NCCE Allocation= GH¢46,872 (13%) JS Allocation= GH¢272,835 (29%) NMC Allocation= GH¢1,452 (-71%)
	3. Operational Election Fund established	Description of actions taken, including legal processes, to ensure that the Election Fund is established and made operational	0% Public Financing of Political Parties Bill resubmitted to Parliament for consideration	Bill could not pass by the sixth Parliament		
2. Accelerating & Sustaining Decentralization	1. MMDCEs elected into office	Legal and operational arrangements effected for all MMDCEs to be elected into office by constituents instead of the current situation where they are appointed	216 MMDCEs appointed by the President and confirmed by members of the MMDAs by a two-thirds decision	A bill to amend Article 55 (3) has been published in the Gazette in November 2018		
	2. Size of MMDA personnel in	Total number of employees in all	Total no. MMDA	Total no. MMDA	≥6.5%	Total no. MMDA employees:

Focus Areas	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Baseline 2017	2018	2019 Target	Status in 2019
	relation to central government	MMDAs, expressed as a percentage of total number of personnel on government payroll	employees: 39,382 (GoG-30,070 & IGF - 9,312), Total no. personnel on Gov't payroll: 522,321 MMDAs share: 5.76%	employees: GOG ^ IGF - 39,253 Total no. personnel on Govt payroll: 684,352 MMDA share: 5.73%		GOG (27,554) IGF - 9,454 Total no. personnel on Govt payroll: 562,236 MMDA share: 4.9% (GoG only) 6.6% (GoG + IGF)
	3. Percentage of MMDA medium-term development plans certified	Number of MMDA medium-term development plans certified by NDPC as a ratio of those uncertified	NA			
	4. Share of MMDA total revenue in relation to total national revenue	Total MMDA revenue (including IGF, DACF, GoG transfers, HIPC transfers and donor funds) expressed as a percentage of total national revenue	Total MMDA Revenue: GH₵ 1,377.96mn Total national revenue/receipt: GH₵ 43,097.00mn % Share: 3.20%	Total MMDA Revenue: GH¢1,242mn Total national revenue excluding grant: GH¢49,059mn %Share: 2.53%	%Share: ≥3.5%	Total MMDA Revenue: GH¢1,315,717mn Total national revenue excluding grant: GH¢54,565,043mn %Share: 2.59%
	5. Share of central government transfers to MMDAs in total national budget	Total amount of DACF, HIPC and GoG funding to MMDAs, expressed as a percentage of annual national total revenue, excluding grants	Total Central Govt transfers: GH₵869.36 Total national revenue, excluding grant: GH₵ 41,565.00mn %Share: 2.09% %Share DACF in total tax revenue: 5%	Total Central Govt transfers: GH₵ 1,085,996,316.23. Total national revenue, excluding grant: GH₵ 48,297,908,686% Share: 2.24%	≥5%	Total Central Govt transfers: GH₵ 942,276mn Total national revenue, excluding grant: GH₵ 53,731,877mn Share: 1.89%
	6. Number of additional regions created	Number of additional administrative regions created to enhance coordination and improve their administration	10 Regional Administrations (A Constitutional Instrument 105 – (CI 105) – was published and gazetted to enable the President to appoint a Commission of Inquiry into the Creation of New Regions and a nine-member Commission of Inquiry inaugurated)	6 additional regions created		
3. Public Accountability	1. Right to Information Bill (RTI) passed and implemented	Pass into law RTI Bill which will give substance to Article 21 (1) (f) of the Constitution and ensure that all persons shall have the right to information subject to such qualifications and laws as are necessary in a democratic society	MOI supported MoJAGD to draft RTI Bill and cabinet Memo which was submitted to cabinet	RTI Bill before parliament		
	2. Percentage of Public Accounts Committee (PAC) recommendations implemented	Number of PAC recommendations on the annual Auditor-General's Report implemented by relevant agencies, expressed as percentage	NA	53 recommendations	NA	139 recommendations

Focus Areas	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Baseline 2017	2018	2019 Target	Status in 2019
		of total number of recommendations				
	3. Launch digitized M&E system to monitor quality of service delivery by government	An ICT-based national monitoring and evaluation system developed and operated by NDPC to monitor the delivery of public services	Concept note developed and approved by stakeholders and funding secured	Concept note developed and approved by stakeholders. Consultancy firm procured to design and establish the system	Develop Functional ICT-Based M&E System	Output two: Detailed assessment of the M&E System Output three: Designed ICT-Based M&E System
	4. Percentage of population reporting improved level of transparency and public accountability	Citizens reporting improved transparency and public accountability expressed as a percentage of total population	NA	0%		
4. Public Institutional Reform & Transformation	1. Integrated public service-wide Human Resource Management Information System (HRMIS) established	A Human Resource Management Information System which will allow MDAs to update their HR data (processing of recruitment, promotions, resignations and retirement, etc.) established and made functional	20 MDAs, comprising 7 Commissions, 5 Services and 8 ministries went live on the HRMIS. This constitutes 19% (113,938) of the entire workforce of the public service	40 MDAs	9 MDAs to be captured into the HRMIS	4 MDA captured into the HRMIS
	2. Proportion of public service institutions with client service charters established (%)	Number of public service institutions with client service charters established, expressed as percentage of all public service institutions	NA	Funding secured under the PSR for Results Project to support this in 2019		
	3. Office of Public Ethics established and functioning	Government to establish Office of Public Ethics as part of public sector reform initiatives	20 ethics officers trained	0%		
5. Public Policy Accountability	1. Public policy guidelines and almanac developed and implemented	NDPC develops guidelines for formulation of policy. Policy almanac established to serve as database of all national policies	NA	Draft policy guidelines and almanac website developed	Launch Policy Guidelines and Policy Almanac Web Portal	Policy Guidelines Finalised
	2. Integrated national statistical system established	Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) establishes an integrated national statistical system	Funding secured for the implementation of the National Statistical Development Strategy (NSDS)	10 MDAs implemented the Ghana Statistics Development project. The Ghana Statistics Development Project was fully implemented from April 2014 to December 2018		
	3. Key national surveys conducted	Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) conducts key national surveys including Ghana Living Standards Survey Round Seven (GLSS), Population and Housing Census, Agricultural Census, Ghana Demographic and Health Survey,	Year-long data collection for the Ghana Living Standards Survey Round Seven (GLSS 7) was completed			

Focus Areas	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Baseline 2017	2018	2019 Target	Status in 2019
		etc.				
	4. Economic and forecasting modeling developed for Ghana	NDPC develops an economic and forecasting model to serve as a basis for national development planning	Draft economic and forecasting model developed and going through final validation and review of equation			
6. Human Security and Public Safety	1. Police-citizen ratio	Ratio of total number of police officers to total population	Total no. of police: 33,002 Ratio: 1:877	Total no. of Police = 32,345 1:916	1:800	1:864
	2. Percentage change in reported cases of overall crime levels per 1,000 population	Change in number of reported cases of major crimes including rape, armed robbery and murder, expressed as a percentage of total number of reported cases of major crimes in the preceding year	Cases reported 205,936 % chg.: 1.9% (decrease)	Cases reported = 213,436 %change = 5.7%	*Cases reported =162,901 *%change = 5.01% decrease	Cases reported = 224,221 %change = 5.05%
	3. Percentage change in reported communal and chieftaincy conflicts (%)	Change in the number of reported communal and chieftaincy conflicts expressed in percentage	NA	28%	50% reduction	74 (Over 200% increase)
	4. Number of reported cases of drug trafficking and drug-related crime	Number of reported cases of drug trafficking and drug-related crime	NACOB Cases reported: 15 Cases disposed of: 1 % chg.= -400% Police = 644	NACOB Cases reported: 16	NA	NACOB Cases reported: 30 Police = 627
	5. Fire officer-citizen ratio	Ratio of total number of fire officers to total population	1:800	1.3695	*1:500	1:3469
	6. Recorded incidence of fire outbreaks	Number of reported incidents of bush fires and domestic fire disasters	5,487	5,531	*3486 (37% reduction)	5,308
	7. Recorded cases of foreigners arrested without residence/work permit	Total number of illegal foreign immigrants processed and arraigned before court	312 %change. =160%	123 (60.58%)	*35% reduction in irregular immigrants	196 (-59.35%)
	8. Overcrowding rate in prisons	Change in prison population expressed as a ratio of total holding capacity	39.07%	52.54%	*<18%	50.81%
	9. Net recruitment rate into the Ghana Armed Forces	Rate of recruitment into the Ghana Armed Forces, Ghana Air Force, Ghana Navy, minus the rate of loss of personnel through retirement, death, etc.	Net recruitment rate = 11.5% Rate of recruitment = 12.1% Attrition rate = 0.57%	Net recruitment rate = 10.12% Rate of recruitment = 10.92% Attrition rate = 0.8%	Net recruitment rate = 6.67% Rate of recruitment = 8.50% Attrition rate = 1.83%	Net recruitment rate = 4.73% Rate of recruitment = 6.70% Attrition rate = 1.97%
	10. Percentage of personnel deployed in peacekeeping operations	Armed Forces personnel involved in peacekeeping operations, expressed as a percentage of the total number of personnel in the Ghana Armed Forces	16.40%	16.40%	16.40%	16.40%

Focus Areas	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Baseline 2017	2018	2019 Target	Status in 2019
7. Corruption and Economic Crime	1. Special Prosecutor's Office established and functioning	Establishment of a special office with the authority and control to effectively investigate and prosecute some cases of corruption	Complete the legal processes for establishing the Office and for appointing the Special Prosecutor	The special prosecutor and the Deputy Special Prosecutor (DSP) were appointed in accordance with the Special Prosecutor Act,2017 (Act 959)	Office of the Special Prosecutor Established	Office of the Special Prosecutor established and functioning
	2. Percent of corruption cases for which prosecution has been initiated by: - Special Prosecutor - Attorney-General's Office	Corruption cases for which prosecutions have been initiated as a percent of total number of corruption cases received	NA NA	0 35%	NA 15.4%	NA 35%
	3. Number of corruption cases recorded and investigated by state anti-corruption institutions including CHRAJ and EOCO	Number of corruption-related cases received by CHRAJ and EOCO	CHRAJ No. of corruption cases received = 59 No. of corruption cases investigated = 31 EOCO Number of cases reported =218 Number of cases investigated = 218 Number of cases prosecuted =13 Number of convictions = 2	CHRAJ No. of corruption cases received = 487 EOCO No. of cases investigated = 446 cases No. of cases prosecuted = 34 No. of convictions secured = 3	CHRAJ NA EOCO No of cases investigated = 400 No of cases prosecuted = 10 cases No of convictions = 10	CHRAJ NA EOCO No of cases investigated = 337 No of cases prosecuted = 42 cases No of convictions = 2
	4. Corruption Perception Index	Composite index of corruption-related data which focuses on corruption in the public sector including the abuse of public office for private gain (i.e. bribes taken by public officials in public procurement and recruitment)	40 out of a clean score of 100	41 out of 100	*50 out of 100	41 out of 100
8. Law and Order	1. Number of days for resolving dispute	Average number of days taken for a court to pass judgement on a dispute	5 months	5 months	5 months	5 months
	2. Number of lawyers called to the Bar	Total number of new lawyers called to the Bar on an annual basis	Called to the Bar: 255 Number of lawyers appointed to the Bench: 28	Called to the Bar: 327	Called to the Bar: 600	Called to the Bar: 311 Number of lawyers appointed to the Bench: 22
	3. Percentage of courts computerised	Number of courts computerised, expressed as a percentage of all courts	0.96	0.98	0.98	0.98
	4. Number of cases recorded and settled through	Total number of cases recorded and settled through ADR	JS Recorded = 3,486	JS Recorded = 7,657	JS Recorded = 4,426	JS Recorded = 6,209

Focus Areas	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Baseline 2017	2018	2019 Target	Status in 2019
	Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)		Settled=1,571 (45.0%) Legal Aid Recorded = 8,570 Settled = 5,712 (66.6%) Court connected ADR = NA	Settled=5,236 (68.4%) Legal Aid Recorded = 8,570 Settled = 5,236(61.1%) Court connected ADR = 108	Settled=2,732 Legal Aid Recorded = 9,841 Settled = 7,883 (73%) Court connected ADR = 129	Settled=3,041 (49.0%) Legal Aid Recorded = 7,971 Settled = 5,448 (68.3%) Court connected ADR = 131
	5. Percentage of population reporting the justice system as fair, independent and professional in its processes and proceedings (Afrobarometer surveys)	Citizens rating the justice system as fair, independent and professional in its processes and proceedings expressed by % of total population disaggregated by gender, socio-economic and disability status	0.5	NA	NA	NA
9. Civil Society and Civic Engagement	1. Level of CSO engagement in the policy formulation and development process	Inventory of national development processes (such as national policy formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation; budgetary process; national dialogues, etc.) that CSOs, private sector, traditional authorities, religious bodies and think tanks are involved in during the year, as well as a description of the nature of involvement	CSOs, think thanks, etc. were involved in the preparation of annual national budget, and inception and follow-up meetings on the Annual Progress Report (APR)			
	2. Level of press freedom (Press Freedom Index – PFI)	A composite index of every kind of violation directly affecting journalists including murder, imprisonment, physical attacks and threats, and news media censorship, confiscation of newspaper issues, searches and harassment.	26th out of 180 countries	23rd out 180	NA	27th out of 180
10. Development Communications	1. Number of National Policy Dialogues	Number of Meet-the-Press sessions, budget dissemination workshops, town hall meetings, etc. organised	No. of National Policy Summit= NA Meet-the-Press= 5 Budget dissemination programme= 1 Town hall meetings= 100 National policy fairs= 2 Regional press soirees= NA	No. of National Policy Summit= 3 Meet-the-Press= 13 Budget dissemination programme= 1 Town hall meetings= 152 National policy fairs= 0 Regional press soirees= 10	No. of National Policy Summit= 4 Meet-the-Press= 30 Budget dissemination programme= 1 Town hall meetings= 10 National policy fairs= NA Regional press soirees= 10	No. of National Policy Summit= 1 Meet-the-Press= 25 Budget dissemination programme= 1 Town hall meetings= 6 National policy fairs= NA Regional press soirees= 6
	2. Number of regular interactions organised between the President and citizens	Total count of regular interactions of the President with citizens per year in the form of regional visits and other fora	The President made 8 regional visits to interact with traditional authorities and citizens on government programmes	NA	NA	NA

Focus Areas	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Baseline 2017	2018	2019 Target	Status in 2019
			and to launch flagship programmes, including Planting for Food and Jobs; free SHS; 1D1F; restoration of nurses' allowance, etc.			
	3. Number of presidential meet-the-press sessions organised	Total count of presidential meet-the-press sessions organised per year	1	2	2	1
11. Culture for National Development	1. Culture and creative arts industry contribution to GDP	Total annual value of culture and arts activities, expressed as a percentage of GDP	NA (Creative arts share of NTEs is estimated at 0.21% in 2016)	NA	0.21	NA
	2. Number of traditional laws and lines of succession codified	Number of traditional laws and culture catalogued	11 draft legislative instruments in lines of succession to stools/ skins prepared	LIs submitted to Attorney General's Department	19 (8 new)	19
	3. Percentage of cases of chieftaincy disputes resolved	Number of chieftaincy disputes resolved, expressed as a percentage of total disputes recorded	Total number of cases=383, Number disposed off=28 (7.3%), Number Pending=355	At least 5% of all recorded cases	10%	Number of Cases: 470 Disposed off: 66 (14.04%) Pending: 404

Appendix V: Ghana's role in International Affairs

Focus Areas	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Baseline 2017	2018	2019 Target	Status in 2019
1. Strengthen Ghana's role in international affairs	1. Turnaround time for processing biometric passports	Length of time taken in processing biometric passports and consular services	3 months for normal 1 month for express		7 days	10 days
	2. Number of Ghanaians occupying positions in international organisations	Ghanaians elected or appointed to positions in international organisations	6		8	7
	3. Ghana's contribution to peacekeeping efforts	Number of security agency personnel deployed for global peacekeeping efforts, expressed as a percentage of total number of security service personnel	NA		≤15percent	≤16.4 percent
	4. Number of investment promotion activities held	Count of trade and investment promotions carried out by Ghana Missions abroad	22		30	45
	5. Representation of the People Amendment Law (ROPAL) 2006 (Act 699 fully implemented	ROPAL is an Act of Parliament that allows Ghanaians in the diaspora to exercise their franchise during general elections in Ghana. The Act was passed in 2006 but was not operationalised.	The Law has not been implemented since 2006 due to what Electoral Commission (EC) describes as operational challenges		Maintained	Passed
	6. Number of Ghanaians registered with Ghana Missions abroad	Number of Ghanaians captured in the database of Ghana Missions abroad	1,000,000		1,300,000	3,581,545
	7. Number of Ghanaians in the diaspora mobilised for developmental interventions	Count of Ghanaian professionals mobilised to support developmental interventions in Ghana	20		30	35
	8. Penetration of Ghanaian products in foreign markets	Number of new markets identified	NA		25	30

Appendix VI: Implementation of the MTNDPF at the District Level

Resource mobilization by districts in the Upper West Region

Upper West Region	Actual revenue in 2018	Estimated revenue in 2019	Actual revenue in 2019	Variance in 2019	% Covered in 2019
Sissala East	5,411,745.74	14,581,981.96	5,682,021.93	8,899,960.03	39.0
Jirapa	4,389,030.37	2,694,739.80	5,949,137.70	-3,254,397.90	220.8
Nadowli/Kaleo	7,318,871.00	6,678,505.35	5,317,287.73	1,361,217.62	79.6
Wa Municipal	7,816,284.04	9,376,846.30	9,529,035.04	-152,188.74	101.6
Lawra	2,943,945.41	6,118,000.03	4,942,159.15	1,175,840.88	80.8
Sissala West	4,097,613.63	6,580,193.43	5,914,328.46	665,864.97	89.9
Wa East	3,624,166.96	4,447,563.77	6,187,479.06	-1,739,915.29	139.1
Wa West	4,473,854.65	7,793,517.00	6,561,523.47	1,231,993.53	84.2
Lambusie/Karni	4,003,385.20	8,648,531.87	3,994,748.86	4,653,783.01	46.2
Nandom	3,817,748.39	6,569,262.52	4,876,718.32	1,692,544.20	74.2
Daffiam-Bussie-Issa	4,138,609.15	5,319,184.99	4,722,133.18	597,051.81	88.8
TOTAL	48,788,354.68	78,808,327.02	63,676,572.90	15,131,754.12	80.8

Fiscal resource mobilization by districts in the Upper East Region

Upper East Region	Actual revenue in 2018	Estimated in 2019 revenue	Actual revenue in 2019	Variance in 2019	% Covered in 2019
Kassena - Nankana Mun	6,556,293.57	10,270,599.96	8,215,371.68	2,055,228.28	80.0
Bolgatanga Municipal	7,137,560.84	15,331,380.36	7,207,494.09	8,123,886.27	47.0
Bongo	5,969,400.59	10,024,937.24	6,345,339.73	3,679,597.51	63.3
Builsa North	3,207,168.18	7,709,777.28	4,253,748.67	3,456,028.61	55.2
Bawku Mun	6,594,988.68	13,854,204.36	8,243,616.85	5,610,587.51	59.5
Bawku West	4,397,113.19	8,759,001.48	4,679,231.39	4,079,770.09	53.4
Garu	4,744,578.39	17,100,722.00	5,052,536.22	12,048,185.78	29.5
Talensi	4,511,819.35	7,441,172.64	5,343,458.08	2,097,714.56	71.8
Kassena-Nankana West	4,367,298.36	8,384,172.28	5,295,305.06	3,088,867.22	63.2
Binduri	4,102,079.10	7,444,271.68	4,764,008.91	2,680,262.77	64.0
Pusiga	3,617,262.18	6,002,224.61	5,172,426.52	829,798.09	86.2
Builsa South	3,752,154.79	10,827,132.12	4,961,441.93	5,865,690.19	45.8
Nabdam	3,769,408.27	5,898,001.44	4,830,789.68	1,067,211.76	81.9
Bolgatanga East	952,436.97	6,381,770.60	3,298,214.03	3,083,556.57	51.7
Tempane	841,984.33	16,237,333.87	4,042,873.27	12,194,460.60	24.9
TOTAL	64,521,546.79	151,666,701.92	81,705,856.11	69,960,845.81	53.9

Fiscal resource mobilization by districts in the Northern Region

Northern Region	Actual revenue in 2018	Estimated revenue in 2019	Actual revenue in 2019	Variance in 2019	% Covered in 2019
Saboba	5,475,882.20	10,392,139.67	4,713,956.69	5,678,182.98	45.4
Tolon	7,185,095.12	11,460,274.11	6,818,274.77	4,641,999.34	59.5
Tamale	16,182,831.64	29,369,082.47	19,873,554.89	9,495,527.58	67.7

Northern Region	Actual revenue in 2018	Estimated revenue in 2019	Actual revenue in 2019	Variance in 2019	% Covered in 2019
Gushiegu	5,975,937.81	8,772,500.96	6,457,561.48	2,314,939.48	73.6
Savelugu/ Nanton	3,175,455.53	9,164,956.46	7,640,327.86	1,524,628.60	83.4
Zabzugu	4,124,489.97	6,977,962.94	4,774,107.01	2,203,855.93	68.4
Yendi Municipal	5,167,181.75	11,131,758.87	7,213,741.01	3,918,017.86	64.8
Nanumba North	6,627,986.11	10,036,694.10	9,824,401.57	212,292.53	97.9
Karaga	4,009,613.73	13,351,869.00	6,220,759.73	7,131,109.27	46.6
Nanumba South	5,184,819.00	8,641,168.51	6,237,488.08	2,403,680.43	72.2
Kpandai	6,140,996.80	10,475,879.56	6,960,858.21	3,515,021.35	66.4
Kumbugu	3,489,060.56	10,396,704.72	7,598,894.20	2,797,810.52	73.1
Mion	4,681,522.58	7,472,928.85	6,036,222.87	1,436,705.98	80.8
Sagnerigu	6,872,933.85	14,221,596.36	9,692,520.30	4,529,076.06	68.2
Tatale Sanguli	3,661,899.42	7,683,780.49	4,993,747.47	2,690,033.02	65.0
Nanton	1,151,864.64	7,361,159.55	3,135,779.52	4,225,380.03	42.6
Total	89,107,570.71	176,910,456.62	118,192,195.66	58,718,260.96	66.8

Fiscal resource mobilization by districts in North East Region

North East Region	Actual revenue in 2018	Estimated revenue in 2019.	Actual revenue in 2019	Variance in 2019	% Covered in 2019
West Mamprusi Mun	5,213,998.40	7,956,077.52	6,479,787.23	1,476,290.29	81.4
East Mamprusi Mun	4,969,684.63	12,786,014.00	9,589,745.61	3,196,268.39	75.0
Bunkpurugu - Nakpaduri	3,313,590.07	7,866,567.12	3,524,476.04	4,342,091.08	44.8
Yunyoo-Nasuam	725,603.68	6,804,918.00	2,959,451.31	3,845,466.69	43.5
Mamprugu Moaduri	3,801,604.56	6,225,961.02	4,514,681.74	1,711,279.28	72.5
Chereponi	5,221,951.70	8,584,519.35	5,227,810.79	3,356,708.56	60.9
Total	23,246,433.04	50,224,057.01	32,295,952.72	17,928,104.29	64.3

Fiscal resource mobilization by districts in the Savannah Region

Savannah Region	Actual revenue in 2018	Estimated revenue in 2019	Actual revenue in 2019	Variance in 2019	% Covered in 2019
Bole	4,993,681.10	13,966,412.00	5,754,331.65	8,212,080.35	41.2
Sawla - Tuna - Kalba	3,615,120.15	7,159,470.35	5,392,733.68	1,766,736.67	75.3
West Gonja	4,170,807.79	8,097,992.21	4,313,824.73	3,784,167.48	53.3
North Gonja	5,039,413.94	7,873,453.00	5,188,760.42	2,684,692.58	65.9
Central Gonja	5,944,251.95	9,902,424.00	7,394,221.69	2,508,202.31	74.7
East Gonja Municipal	6,550,250.70	13,917,298.00	6,890,167.90	7,027,130.10	49.5
North East Gonja	0.00	4,377,020.13	1,745,102.07	2,631,918.06	39.9
Total	30,313,525.63	65,294,069.69	36,679,142.14	28,614,927.55	56.2

Fiscal resource mobilization by districts in the Bono Region

Bono Region	Actual revenue in 2018	Estimated revenue in 2019	Actual revenue in 2019	Variance in 2019	% Covered in 2019
Wenchi	10,223,500.61	10,258,246.56	9,219,393.47	1,038,853.09	89.9

Bono Region	Actual revenue in 2018	Estimated revenue in 2019	Actual revenue in 2019	Variance in 2019	% Covered in 2019
Sunyani Municipal	15,001,428.98	21,955,350.34	13,217,911.74	8,737,438.60	60.2
Dormaa Central Mun	913,415.97	13,280,866.07	8,354,270.60	4,926,595.47	62.9
Jaman South	9,050,117.06	7,741,500.13	7,269,377.21	472,122.92	93.9
Berekum Municipal	9,052,543.00	13,997,206.42	7,896,407.93	6,100,798.49	56.4
Jaman North	7,296,981.50	9,999,250.98	6,605,757.08	3,393,493.90	66.1
Tain	6,506,933.02	6,473,793.59	5,926,894.91	546,898.68	91.6
Sunyani West	9,104,650.51	9,915,697.00	8,290,017.39	1,625,679.61	83.6
Dormaa East	6,143,943.00	6,349,579.25	5,735,362.89	614,216.36	90.3
Banda	5,381,165.12	6,936,058.49	4,674,820.74	2,261,237.75	67.4
Dormaa West	8,341,825.29	7,163,680.75	3,977,549.51	3,186,131.24	55.5
Berekum West	2,638,224.00	5,806,603.53	4,041,054.27	1,765,549.26	69.6
Total	89,654,728.06	119,877,833.11	85,208,817.74	34,669,015.37	71.1

Fiscal resource mobilization by districts in the Bono East Region

Bono East	Actual revenue in 2018	Estimated revenue in 2019	Actual revenue in 2019	Variance in 2019	% Covered in 2019
Atebubu-Amantin Mun	5,770,817.00	8,647,759.41	5,483,928.79	3,163,830.62	63.4
Nkoranza South	6,434,779.47	11,932,425.46	6,988,442.31	4,943,983.15	58.6
Nkoranza North	6,422,356.57	6,832,791.60	4,380,313.05	2,452,478.55	64.1
Kintampo South	5,266,876.71	6,856,678.73	5,868,538.60	988,140.13	85.6
Kintampo North Mun	5,744,071.21	9,945,576.00	7,611,229.38	2,334,346.62	76.5
Pru West	822,614.56	5,384,353.48	663,622.99	4,720,730.49	12.3
Pru East	8,028,947.35	6,533,638.00	5,278,930.15	1,254,707.85	80.8
Sene East	6,417,288.98	6,837,536.84	5,583,683.08	1,253,853.76	81.7
Sene West	7,447,426.91	7,256,597.94	5,793,043.39	1,463,554.55	79.8
Techiman North Mun	8,740,081.70	8,200,000.98	5,714,565.40	2,485,435.58	69.7
Techiman Municipal	13,391,346.23	18,135,719.40	12,536,357.13	5,599,362.27	69.1
Total	74,486,606.69	96,563,077.84	65,902,654.27	30,660,423.57	68.2

Fiscal resource mobilization by districts in the Ahafo Region

Ahafo Region	Actual revenue in 2018	Estimated revenue in 2019	Actual revenue in 2019	Variance in 2019	% Covered in 2019
Tano South Municipal	5,567,053.88	9,428,770.00	7,200,282.73	2,228,487.27	76.4
Tano North Municipal	6,703,427.20	8,952,138.35	7,142,479.44	1,809,658.91	79.8
Asunafo North Mun	10,203,215.75	9,611,636.19	7,283,498.98	2,328,137.21	75.8
Asunafo South	10,033,588.00	7,684,406.10	5,558,067.81	2,126,338.29	72.3
Asutifi North	10,186,357.00	10,325,053.30	10,194,163.60	130,889.70	98.7
Asutifi South	6,275,345.43	6,896,660.46	5,064,011.66	1,832,648.80	73.4
Total	48,968,987.26	52,898,664.40	42,442,504.22	10,456,160.18	80.2

Fiscal resource mobilization by districts in the Ashanti Region

Ashanti Region	Actual revenue in 2018	Estimated revenue in 2019	Actual revenue in 2019	Variance in 2019	% Covered in 2019
Kumasi Metro.	49,502,192.33	55,996,014.03	44,367,995.76	11,628,018.27	79.2
Ahafo Ano North	6,819,274.36	7,148,889.88	6,462,881.13	686,008.75	90.4
Sekyere East	4,884,743.94	8,515,817.62	6,619,682.12	1,896,135.50	77.7
Asante Akim North	2,866,693.16	8,341,700.00	6,371,480.70	1,970,219.30	76.4
Amansie West	7,799,669.44	8,585,922.34	7,522,701.08	1,063,221.26	87.6
Adansi South	4,444,770.31	6,152,307.96	5,319,677.33	832,630.63	86.5
Bosomtwi	4,788,194.99	8,164,580.03	6,721,399.60	1,443,180.43	82.3
Afigya Kwabre	7,010,588.48	10,560,000.00	6,565,882.19	3,994,117.81	62.2
Ejura Sekyedumase	5,752,421.65	8,461,226.06	5,476,351.42	2,984,874.64	64.7
Ahafo Ano South	1,696,052.20	6,913,865.78	5,449,156.41	1,464,709.37	78.8
Kwabre East	6,546,985.80	8,627,817.74	7,213,601.49	1,414,216.25	83.6
Asante Akim South	6,483,566.39	7,476,289.99	7,058,947.75	417,342.24	94.4
Ejisu	7,253,223.07	11,001,976.20	8,940,029.20	2,061,947.00	81.3
Offinso Municipal	3,297,468.09	8,577,115.98	5,929,164.35	2,647,951.63	69.1
Sekyere Central	4,447,330.10	7,262,883.87	7,555,981.74	-293,097.87	104.0
Atwima Nwabiagya	6,279,036.24	8,438,424.73	5,791,197.68	2,647,227.05	68.6
Amansie Central	3,306,405.66	7,288,955.00	4,920,218.32	2,368,736.68	67.5
Obuasi Mun	6,819,274.36	26,610,997.00	8,361,552.95	18,249,444.05	31.4
Adansi North	2,548,610.40	7,004,066.31	5,198,521.60	1,805,544.71	74.2
Bekwai Mun	6,316,320.80	10,488,060.58	6,645,681.70	3,842,378.88	63.4
Atwima - Mponua	4,199,060.98	7,444,238.64	5,725,044.23	1,719,194.41	76.9
Offinso North	4,609,583.24	7,363,829.41	6,179,490.65	1,184,338.76	83.9
Mampong	3,734,444.77	9,121,487.33	6,786,233.67	2,335,253.66	74.4
Bosome Freho	4,082,841.38	5,940,897.51	5,339,536.29	601,361.22	89.9
Atwima-Kwanwoma	5,150,468.08	9,602,323.56	6,487,838.24	3,114,485.32	67.6
Sekyere South	2,946,384.88	7,829,222.48	6,654,683.08	1,174,539.40	85.0
Sekyere Afram Plains	2,194,167.36	5,367,580.96	4,748,796.10	618,784.86	88.5
Asokore Mampong	11,025,469.28	20,697,688.76	14,950,778.89	5,746,909.87	72.2
Asanti Akim Central	4,342,668.28	10,600,513.49	6,374,165.99	4,226,347.50	60.1
Sekyere Kumawu	4,028,493.65	6,737,212.17	5,326,047.86	1,411,164.31	79.1
Ahafo Ano South West	4,260,474.55	5,163,405.72	3,192,887.06	1,970,518.66	61.8
Atwima Nwabiagya North	1,702,944.87	6,882,971.19	4,531,219.32	2,351,751.87	65.8
Akrofuom	986,064.31	5,746,873.49	3,708,231.10	2,038,642.39	64.5
Adansi Asokwa	1,064,922.88	6,119,227.98	4,924,546.54	1,194,681.44	80.5
Obuasi East	2,070,873.53	7,068,833.29	4,195,568.66	2,873,264.63	59.4
Afigya Kwabre North	2,058,307.38	6,505,238.55	4,516,627.03	1,988,611.52	69.4
Amansie South	2,478,832.56	7,597,373.64	5,829,776.94	1,767,596.70	76.7
Oforikrom	2,220,025.05	13,311,353.62	5,707,391.49	7,603,962.13	42.9
Kwadaso	3,137,402.17	12,604,006.00	7,519,966.20	5,084,039.80	59.7
Old Tafo	1,989,618.77	23,394,132.43	6,798,824.35	16,595,308.08	29.1

Ashanti Region	Actual revenue in 2018	Estimated revenue in 2019	Actual revenue in 2019	Variance in 2019	% Covered in 2019
Asokwa	3,143,463.27	28,831,759.26	8,247,317.56	20,584,441.70	28.6
Suame	3,019,010.55	28,702,285.81	10,313,965.87	18,388,319.94	35.9
Juaben	1,138,347.29	6,414,966.77	4,410,879.96	2,004,086.81	68.8
Total	224,446,690.85	480,664,333.16	310,961,921.60	169,702,411.56	64.7

Fiscal resource mobilization by districts in the Eastern Region

Eastern Region	Actual revenue in 2018	Estimated revenue in 2019	Actual revenue in 2019	Variance in 2019	% Covered in 2019
Fanteakwa		7,310,686.70	5,573,722.55	1,736,964.15	76.2
East Akim		16,199,430.20	7,434,467.10	8,764,963.10	45.9
Akuapem North	6,857,751.84	9,143,904.00	8,359,967.88	783,936.12	91.4
Birim Central	6,804,114.22	9,773,746.40	8,535,259.86	1,238,486.54	87.3
Yilo Krobo	5,099,385.03	9,239,815.82	6,906,905.05	2,332,910.77	74.8
Birim North	8,202,128.65	12,202,889.63	9,736,902.27	2,465,987.36	79.8
Kwahu South	5,260,465.76	6,983,076.52	5,725,767.44	1,257,309.08	82.0
Asuogyaman	4,772,793.12	7,479,691.40	7,909,584.47	-429,893.07	105.7
Kwahu Afram Plains North	4,691,854.59	6,566,734.97	5,900,339.24	666,395.73	89.9
Suhum	6,888,538.49	5,241,644.08	6,474,957.34	-1,233,313.26	123.5
Nsawam Adoagyiri	7,509,560.27	9,870,536.00	4,083,604.26	5,786,931.74	41.4
New Juaben	12,296,170.12	14,508,682.39	12,394,795.04	2,113,887.35	85.4
Lower Manya	5,377,734.83	15,739,951.30	5,907,652.45	9,832,298.85	37.5
West Akim	4,768,298.39	8,353,212.25	8,755,046.06	-401,833.81	104.8
Kwaebibirim	4,790,659.30	10,411,451.06	6,020,075.44	4,391,375.62	57.8
Kwahu West	6,875,541.46	8,902,360.46	8,461,485.78	440,874.68	95.0
Atiwa	4,977,590.79	6,889,292.49	6,687,124.66	202,167.83	97.1
Upper Manya	4,318,308.07	6,007,212.13	5,596,079.61	411,132.52	93.2
Kwahu East	4,860,800.81	7,059,180.59	7,085,694.61	-26,514.02	100.4
Birim South	5,274,956.22	7,787,432.00	5,722,110.77	2,065,321.23	73.5
Akyemansa	3,711,506.62	10,086,646.86	6,343,566.66	3,743,080.20	62.9
Ayensuano	4,352,919.97	6,816,190.39	6,359,987.72	456,202.67	93.3
Denkyembour	3,773,381.92	6,646,232.49	7,102,247.00	-456,014.51	106.9
Kwahu Afram Plains South	4,088,447.61	6,395,845.19	6,860,418.89	-464,573.70	107.3
Upper West Akyem	4,850,950.30	8,350,721.05	6,405,094.40	1,945,626.65	76.70
Akwapim South	1,577,976.26	7,429,652.73	6,318,638.49	1,111,014.24	85.0
Okere	1,370,020.26	5,646,499.91	5,077,411.26	569,088.65	89.9
Atiwa East	2,121,535.49	5,732,875.48	4,917,301.09	815,574.39	85.8
Fanteakwa South	1,379,187.93	6,353,004.00	4,034,848.19	2,318,155.81	63.5
Asene/Manso/Akroso	1,512,693.51	5,103,998.27	4,402,926.35	701,071.92	86.3
Abuakwa North	2,503,940.87	6,890,970.00	5,391,759.32	1,499,210.68	78.2
New Juaben North		7,187,403.43	4,911,664.63	2,275,738.80	68.3
Achiase	7,564,384.80	5,848,625.25	2,574,754.66	3,273,870.59	44.0
Totals	155,127,955.78	274,159,595.44	213,972,160.54	60,187,434.90	78.0

Fiscal resource mobilization by districts in the Western Region

Western Region	Actual revenue in 2018	Estimated revenue in 2019	Actual revenue in 2019	Variance in 2019	% Covered in 2019
Jomoro	4,679,127.74	7,888,400.93	5,585,818.24	2,302,582.69	70.8
Wassa Amenfi West	4,424,014.57	7,414,570.93	7,515,526.67	-100,955.74	101.4
Ahanta West	6,592,337.08	8,430,920.00	7,798,018.62	632,901.38	92.5
Tarkwa Nsuaem Mun	13,135,449.48	18,967,843.28	16,069,085.94	2,898,757.34	84.7
Sekondi-Takoradi Metro	24,615,960.14	31,013,573.31	24,283,174.42	6,730,398.89	78.3
Wassa East	3,184,757.88	7,904,512.07	6,172,043.09	1,732,468.98	78.1
Nzema East Municipal	4,740,402.96	5,363,839.43	5,613,447.41	-249,607.98	104.7
Wassa Amenfi East	4,748,332.19	8,160,628.21	6,804,769.73	1,355,858.48	83.4
Shama	4,501,919.87	11,287,343.23	6,617,162.17	4,670,181.06	58.6
Prestea Huni Valley	4,000,953.43	14,531,203.89	10,071,429.54	4,459,774.35	69.3
Ellembele	6,451,134.03	11,198,883.00	8,849,201.16	2,349,681.84	79.0
Wassa Amenfi Central	3,494,860.84	5,530,555.18	4,485,033.77	1,045,521.41	81.1
Mpohor	4,007,860.44	5,829,848.11	4,882,397.05	947,451.06	83.7
Effia-Kwesimintsim	1,487,726.55	16,374,528.33	7,558,093.97	8,816,434.36	46.2
Total	90,064,837.20	159,896,649.90	122,305,201.78	37,591,448.12	76.5

Fiscal resource mobilization by districts in the Western North Region

Western North	Actual revenue in 2018	Estimated revenue in 2019	Actual Revenue in 2019	Variance in 2019	% Covered in 2019
Sefwi Wiawso	3,329,339.53	38,749,559.00	7,170,170.33	31,579,388.67	18.5
Bibiani Anhw. Bekwai	9,415,748.90	16,155,662.51	9,659,172.30	6,496,490.21	59.8
Aowin	4,482,218.04	7,531,268.25	6,076,665.77	1,454,602.48	80.7
Juaboso	3,257,594.81	6,355,797.11	4,603,024.18	1,752,772.93	72.4
Bia East	2,627,571.38	5,375,739.72	3,546,499.42	1,829,240.30	66.0
Sefwi Akontombra	2,882,175.93	5,664,916.85	4,495,166.10	1,169,750.75	79.4
Bia West	4,048,066.97	6,675,292.02	4,204,332.33	2,470,959.69	63.0
Bodie	2,131,553.51	6,923,495.09	3,878,344.86	3,045,150.23	56.0
Suaman	3,840,748.86	6,906,253.92	4,306,328.64	2,599,925.28	62.4
Total	36,015,017.93	100,337,984.47	47,939,703.93	52,398,280.54	47.8

Fiscal resource mobilization by districts in the Volta Region

Volta Region	Actual revenue in 2018	Estimated revenue in 2019	Actual revenue in 2019	Variance in 2019	% Covered in 2019
South Tongu	5,352,424.40	7,321,421.54	6,247,294.66	1,074,126.88	85.3
Ho Municipal	9,613,964.95	25,953,996.50	12,823,551.97	13,130,444.53	49.4
Kpando	4,171,131.03	10,339,093.17	6,737,884.24	3,601,208.93	65.2
Akatsi South	3,452,408.35	7,478,334.21	5,282,040.66	2,196,293.55	70.6
Central Tongu	3,747,482.24	7,652,134.19	5,495,162.53	2,156,971.66	71.8
Ketu South	5,239,732.39	8,655,893.57	8,840,875.17	-184,981.60	102.1
Hohoe	5,887,068.82	23,066,991.64	5,861,302.19	17,205,689.45	25.4

Volta Region	Actual revenue in 2018	Estimated revenue in 2019	Actual revenue in 2019	Variance in 2019	% Covered in 2019
Keta	5,775,684.96	8,833,928.33	6,542,275.26	2,291,653.07	74.1
Agortime Ziope	4,408,503.12	7,835,622.42	4,991,447.84	2,844,174.58	63.7
South Dayi	4,042,434.19	6,248,191.28	5,782,718.53	465,472.75	92.6
Ketu North	3,973,111.19	8,144,759.70	5,427,768.77	2,716,990.93	66.6
Akatsi North	4,016,418.74	6,375,226.18	4,894,297.12	1,480,929.06	76.8
Afadzato South	3,534,283.74	7,011,600.47	5,375,721.56	1,635,878.91	76.7
Ho West	4,039,260.26	6,660,657.44	5,037,288.55	1,623,368.89	75.6
North Dayi	3,198,812.30	6,231,662.23	4,994,626.57	1,237,035.66	80.1
North Tongu	4,001,868.73	6,533,185.01	5,365,252.76	1,167,932.25	82.1
Adaklu	3,034,004.05	6,008,422.19	3,757,672.31	2,250,749.88	62.5
Anloga	0.00	4,328,643.19	1,787,897.49	2,540,745.70	41.3
Total	77,488,593.46	164,679,763.26	105,245,078.18	59,434,685.08	63.9

Fiscal resource mobilization by districts in the Oti Region

Oti	Actual revenue in 2018	Estimated revenue in 2019	Actual revenue in 2019	Variance in 2019	% Covered
Biakoye	2,497,736.02	6,574,179.00	4,323,809.15	2,250,369.85	65.8
Jasikan	3,648,201.07	5,771,456.26	4,338,261.39	1,433,194.87	75.2
Kadjebi	4,242,707.57	8,406,081.95	4,474,922.70	3,931,159.25	53.2
Krachi East	5,418,716.67	7,749,727.41	5,481,635.57	2,268,091.84	70.7
Krachi Nchumuru	2,174,450.20	7,683,602.87	4,424,398.54	3,259,204.33	57.6
Krachi West	3,289,749.47	6,157,757.06	4,896,863.90	1,260,893.16	79.5
Nkwanta North	3,485,983.22	6,192,969.95	5,071,602.45	1,121,367.50	81.9
Nkwanta South	3,825,294.55	6,723,269.53	5,966,499.22	756,770.31	88.7
Total	28,582,838.77	55,259,044.03	38,977,992.92	16,281,051.11	70.5

Fiscal resource mobilization by districts in the Central Region

Central Region	Actual revenue in 2018	Estimated revenue in 2019	Actual revenue in 2019	Variance in 2019	% Covered in 2019
Abura-Asebu-Kwaman.	4,709,261.61	7,628,136.28	7,082,506.68	545,629.60	92.8
Cape Coast Metro	9,879,352.64	14,882,346.50	10,166,823.71	4,715,522.79	68.3
Gomoa West	2,979,330.57	5,975,500.39	6,324,263.11	-348,762.72	105.8
Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa	4,664,584.74	7,868,391.00	6,201,909.70	1,666,481.30	78.8
Assin Fosu	2,713,146.55	8,052,379.98	6,214,376.87	1,838,003.11	77.2
Twifu Ati-Morkwa	2,779,753.86	7,817,745.16	6,032,984.36	1,784,760.80	77.2
Mfantseman	7,217,157.99	17,613,332.11	6,065,188.21	11,548,143.90	34.4
Agona West	3,791,424.40	10,763,363.85	8,252,351.31	2,511,012.54	76.7
Komenda-Edina-Egu.-Abr.	5,749,018.88	8,261,124.00	7,157,468.06	1,103,655.94	86.6
Ajumako-Enyam-Essiam	4,906,725.63	10,689,165.68	5,971,706.41	4,717,459.27	55.9
Upper Denkyira West	4,889,827.84	10,627,598.42	6,715,588.62	3,912,009.80	63.2
Effutu Municipal	4,101,683.15	8,334,331.01	8,861,520.72	-527,189.71	106.3
Assin South	2,939,739.52	7,623,317.90	5,187,674.65	2,435,643.25	68.1

Gomoa East	1,419,601.01	11,601,289.63	4,985,972.05	6,615,317.58	43.0
Awutu Senya	5,632,123.04	8,352,246.68	6,673,319.38	1,678,927.30	79.9
Upper Denkyira East	3,388,775.38	8,150,174.13	5,290,755.45	2,859,418.68	64.9
Agona East	5,241,175.15	6,808,310.00	5,396,964.07	1,411,345.93	79.3
Awutu Senya East	7,914,279.57	21,281,688.93	11,266,782.01	10,014,906.92	52.9
Twifu-Hemang Lower Denkyira	3,687,350.32	6,863,953.00	5,187,906.90	1,676,046.10	75.6
Ekumfi	3,185,428.16	8,671,937.73	4,973,778.55	3,698,159.18	57.4
Assin North	1,358,745.01	5,607,544.46	4,054,814.64	1,552,729.82	72.3
Gomoa Central	4,138,176.62	8,760,484.72	5,477,134.79	3,283,349.93	62.5
Total	**97,286,661.64**	**212,234,361.56**	**143,541,790.25**	**68,692,571.31**	**67.6**

Fiscal resource mobilization by districts in the Greater Accra Region

Greater Accra Region	Actual revenue in 2018	Estimated revenue in 2019	Actual revenue in 2019	Variance in 2019	% Covered in 2019
Shai Osoduku Dist.	7,254,233.93	13,620,290.46	8,611,164.36	5,009,126.10	63.2
Accra Metro.	83,170,347.86	51,882,279.38	45,150,199.33	6,732,080.05	87.0
Ga West	13,123,633.81	17,666,587.47	12,751,807.36	4,914,780.11	72.2
Ada East Dist.	6,078,692.09	9,926,242.51	4,317,938.65	5,608,303.86	43.5
Tema Metro	30,736,597.87	44,495,142.72	35,390,234.44	9,104,908.28	79.5
Ga East Mun.	12,013,756.99	18,446,338.61	13,212,283.80	5,234,054.81	71.6
Ledzokuku Mun.	12,117,434.05	22,139,194.00	10,580,185.53	11,559,008.47	47.8
Ga South Mun.	6,199,438.72	13,040,597.71	9,389,357.29	3,651,240.42	72.0
Ashaiman Mun.	11,022,430.60	20,770,712.16	14,582,929.68	6,187,782.48	70.2
Adentan Mun.	19,018,635.49	27,329,000.00	19,511,858.92	7,817,141.08	71.4
Ga Central Mun.	10,663,067.29	24,600,000.00	12,190,845.13	12,409,154.87	49.6
Kpone-Kantamanso Mun.	16,836,498.24	23,445,526.00	20,880,016.99	2,565,509.01	89.1
La Nkwantanmang Madina Mun	9,285,192.40	15,199,527.49	11,509,231.70	3,690,295.79	75.7
La Dade-Kotopon Mun.	14,896,169.18	25,000,000.00	18,538,074.01	6,461,925.99	74.2
Ada West	3,952,924.74	7,112,529.26	5,387,391.85	1,725,137.41	75.7
Ningo Prampram Dist.	7,890,463.77	12,365,979.73	8,684,617.38	3,681,362.35	70.2
Okaikwe North Mun.	3,350,545.54	18,075,775.61	10,648,367.75	7,427,407.86	58.9
Ablekuma North Mun.	2,779,369.84	12,471,834.82	8,742,477.37	3,729,357.45	70.1
Ablekuma West Mun	2,893,552.49	12,768,409.90	9,230,876.87	3,537,533.03	72.3
Ayawaso East Mun.	1,861,903.75	9,213,746.01	7,307,341.52	1,906,404.49	79.3
Ayawaso North Mun	1,972,595.01	11,271,221.00	5,964,887.84	5,306,333.16	52.9
Ayawaso West Mun.	5,699,447.32	25,575,778.36	14,308,179.40	11,267,598.96	55.9
Ga North Mun	2,382,770.73	9,191,218.74	6,952,602.31	2,238,616.43	75.6
Weija-Gbawe Mun	10,539,040.71	16,359,855.11	9,128,625.23	7,231,229.88	55.8
Tema West Mun	4,014,662.87	24,100,259.88	8,813,607.75	15,286,652.13	36.6
Krowor Mun	2,510,388.92	14,253,115.14	6,772,023.23	7,481,091.91	47.5
Korle Klottey Mun	0.00	23,996,000.00	8,912,083.72	15,083,916.28	37.1
Ayawaso Central Mun,	0.00	6,763,340.25	4,211,666.26	2,551,673.99	62.3
Ablekuma Central Mun	0.00	13,936,396.26	8,432,527.03	5,503,869.23	60.5
Total	**302,263,794.21**	**545,016,898.58**	**360,113,402.70**	**184,903,495.88**	**66.1**

Expenditure of Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) in 2019

Regions	Compensation of Employees	Use of Goods & and Services	Consumption of Fixed Capital	Social Benefits	Other Expenses	Total Recurrent Expenditure	Capital Exp.(IGF)	Capital Exp.(CF&OTHERS)	Total Cap.Exp	Total Expenditure	REC/TEX
	A C T.	A C T.	A C T.	A C T.	A C T.	A C T.	A C T.	A C T.	A C T.	A C T.	%
Ashanti Region	94,551,227.33	61,477,719.20	-	280,731.95	100,029,250.51	256,338,928.99	-	30,104,391.45	30,104,391.45	286,443,320.44	89.49
Ahafo Region	12,162,331.83	5,495,833.02	-	324,081.29	6,901,246.07	24,883,492.21	-	13,355,522.26	13,355,522.26	38,239,014.47	65.07
Bono Region	33,820,775.04	9,682,127.18	-	149,895.73	7,988,847.17	51,641,645.12	218,559.67	25,273,098.09	25,491,657.76	77,133,302.88	66.95
Bono East Region	21,652,512.19	13,580,153.67	-	23,373.47	11,929,767.61	47,185,806.94	7,800.00	15,095,681.91	15,103,481.91	62,289,288.85	75.75
Central Region	46,290,424.99	42,012,294.68	-	523,248.44	13,302,290.60	102,128,258.71	-	28,268,444.73	28,268,444.73	130,396,703.44	78.32
Eastern Region	53,538,014.43	44,804,723.80	32,065.50	134,942.19	37,483,781.18	135,993,527.10	1,686,778.99	55,854,502.59	57,541,281.58	193,534,808.68	70.27
Greater Accra Region	111,105,625.48	114,846,803.68	156,542.44	1,405,750.61	26,895,131.60	254,409,853.81	18,143,314.83	59,007,078.50	77,150,393.33	331,560,247.14	76.73
Northern Region	30,902,509.34	22,578,607.44	34,716.15	315,879.21	24,558,908.40	78,390,620.54	389,715.30	18,381,063.08	18,770,778.38	97,161,398.92	80.68
North East Region	5,943,029.26	6,405,857.44	-	-	9,323,535.06	21,672,421.76	-	4,738,444.40	4,738,444.40	26,410,866.16	82.06
Oti Region	10,640,833.24	9,271,347.19	-	41,586.39	6,743,586.73	26,697,353.55	-	6,467,454.41	6,467,454.41	33,164,807.96	80.50
Savannah Region	6,911,360.81	11,781,786.89	-	59,487.70	4,504,159.45	23,256,794.85	-	9,626,027.81	9,626,027.81	32,882,822.66	70.73
Upper East Region	24,854,658.80	15,967,507.70	-	61,778.00	11,843,779.92	52,727,724.42	-	17,232,077.66	17,232,077.66	69,959,802.08	75.37
Upper West Region	17,900,062.82	2,318,476.83	-	17,253.00	12,549,653.58	32,785,446.23	-	29,048,261.13	29,048,261.13	61,833,707.36	53.02
Volta Region	26,347,442.50	12,437,729.00	-	208,076.97	21,798,963.52	60,792,211.99	239,482.96	18,098,352.22	18,337,835.18	79,130,047.17	76.83
Western Region	30,524,031.35	45,461,044.22	-	748,974.64	6,957,009.61	83,691,059.82	23,138.50	27,608,378.63	27,631,517.13	111,322,576.95	75.18
Western North Region	13,191,317.32	15,396,723.22	-	190,968.00	4,898,047.45	33,677,055.99	-	10,043,984.43	10,043,984.43	43,721,040.42	77.03
Total	540,336,156.73	433,518,735.16	223,324.09	4,486,027.59	307,707,958.46	1,286,272,202.03	20,708,790.25	368,202,763.30	388,911,553.55	1,675,183,755.58	76.78

Staff Strengths of MMDAs

Metropolitan Assemblies

MMDAs	Requirements		Actual	% of minimum Covered
	Minimum	Maximum	2019	
Kumasi Metro	718	1,126	614	85.5
Sekondi-Takoradi	**718**	**1126**	**464**	64.6
Accra Metropolitan	718	1,126	743	103.5
Tema Metropolitan	718	1,126	310	43.2
Cape Coast Metropolitan	718	1,126	157	21.9
Tamale Metropolitan	718	1126	449	62.5
Total	4308	6,756	2737	63.5

Municipal Assemblies

MMDAs	Requirements		Actual	% of minimum covered
	Minimum	Maximum	2019	
Asante Akim Central	465	690	119	25.6
Asante Akim South	465	690	116	24.9

MMDAs	Requirements		Actual	% of minimum covered
Bekwai	465	690	145	31.2
Ejisu	465	690	149	32.0
Mampong	465	690	155	33.3
Obuasi M/A	465	690	150	32.3
Offinso M/A	465	690	109	23.4
Oforikrom M/A	465	690	97	20.9
Old Tafo	465	690	92	19.8
Asokore Mampong	465	690	102	21.9
Asokwa M/A	465	690	103	22.2
Atwima Nwabiagya M/A	465	690	121	26.0
Ahafo Ano north M/A	465	690	96	20.6
Ejura Sekyedumase M/A	465	690	131	28.2
Juaben M/A	465	690	110	23.7
Kwadaso M/A	465	690	100	21.5
Suame M/A	465	690	99	21.3
Kwabre East M/A	465	690	135	29.0
Ho Municipal	465	690	450	96.8
Ketu South Municipal	465	690	137	29.5
Hohoe Municipal	465	690	269	57.8
Kpando Municipal	465	690	138	29.7
Ketu North Municipal	465	690	285	61.3
Keta Municipal	465	690	246	52.9
Nkwanta South	465	690	69	14.8
Krachi East Muni	465	690	98	21.1
Akuapem North	466	690	130	27.9
Abuakwa North	466	690	185	39.7
Abuakwa South	466	690	192	41.2
Birim Central	466	690	162	34.8
Kwabebirim	466	690	122	26.2
Kwahu West	466	690	114	24.5
Lower Manya Krobo	466	690	184	39.5
New Juaben North	466	690	239	51.3
New Juaben South	466	690	202	43.3
Nsawam Adoagyiri	466	690	159	34.1
Suhum	466	690	142	30.5
West Akim	466	690	167	35.8
Yilo Krobo	466	690	107	23.0
Effia-Kwesimintsim	465	690	171	36.8
Tarkwa Nsuaem	465	690	137	29.5
Prestea Huni Valley	465	690	94	20.2
Jomoro	465	690	99	21.3
Nzema East	465	690	80	17.2
Amenfi West	465	690	152	32.7
Amenfi East	465	690	107	23.0
Ahanta West	465	690	528	113.5

MMDAs	Requirements		Actual	% of minimum covered
Aowin	465	690	106	22.8
Bibiani-Anhwiaso-Bekwai	465	690	138	29.7
Sefwi Wiawso	465	690	174	37.4
Tema West	465	690	165	35.5
Ga West	465	690	180	38.7
Ga East	465	690	163	35.1
Ga South	465	690	123	26.5
Ga Central	465	690	119	25.6
Ga North	465	690	144	31.0
Ledzokuku M/A	465	690	145	31.2
Krowor M/A	465	690	88	18.9
Kpone Katamanso M/A	465	690	207	44.5
La Dadekotopon M/A	465	690	145	31.2
Ablekuma North M/A	465	690	103	
Ablekuma West M/A	465	690	152	32.7
Ashaiman M/A	465	690	216	46.5
Adentan M/A	465	690	204	43.9
La Nkwantanang Madina	465	690	192	41.3
Ayawaso East M/A	465	690	65	14.0
Ayawaso North M/A	465	690	81	17.4
Ayawaso West M/A	465	690	147	31.6
Okaikwei North M/A	465	690	102	21.9
Ablekuma Central	465	690	91	19.6
Ayawaso Central	465	690	57	12.3
Korle Klottey	465	690	122	26.2
Sissala East	465	690	118	25.4
Lawra	465	690	115	24.7
Jirapa	465	690	112	24.1
Wa	465	690	177	38.1
Bolgatanga Municipal	465	690	218	46.9
Bawku Municipal	465	690	176	37.8
Kassena-Nankana Municipal	465	690	48	10.3
East Mamprusi	465	690	127	27.3
West Mamprusi	465	690	116	24.9
Berekum East Municipal	465	690	210	45.2
Dormaa Central Municipal	465	690	149	32.0
Sunyani Muncipal	465	690	241	51.8
Sunyani West Municipal	465	690	217	46.7
Jaman South Municipal	465	690	170	36.6
Wenchi Municipal	465	690	398	85.6
Asunafo North	465	690	195	41.9
Tano North	465	690	211	45.4
Tano South	465	690	179	38.5
Atebubu Amantin	465	690	118	25.4
Kintampo North	465	690	129	27.7

MMDAs	Requirements		Actual	% of minimum covered
Nkoranza South	465	690	202	43.4
Techiman Municipal	465	690	376	80.9
Agona West	465	690	237	51.0
Assin Fosu	465	690	88	18.9
Awutu Senya East	465	690	123	26.5
Effutu	465	690	194	41.7
Komenda/Edina/Eguafo/Abrem	465	690	151	32.5
Mfantseman	465	690	**146**	31.4
Upper Denkyira East	465	690	167	35.9
Gushegu Municipal	465	690	80	17.2
Nanumba North Municipal	465	690	109	23.4
Sagnerigu Municipal	465	690	358	77.0
Savelugu Municipal	465	690	214	46.0
Yendi Municipal	465	690	90	19.4
East Gonja	465	690	65	14.0
Total	**49768**	**73830**	**16644**	**33.4**

Districts

MMDAs	Requirements		Actual	% of minimum Covered
	Minimum	Maximum	2019	
Adansi North D/A	356	519	71	19.9
Adansi South D/A	356	519	87	24.4
Afigya Kwabre South	356	519	117	32.9
Afigya Kwabre North	356	519	60	16.9
Ahafo Ano South East D/A	356	519	62	17.4
Ahafo Ano South West D/A	356	519	90	25.3
Amansie Central D/A	356	519	87	24.4
Amansie West D/A	356	519	82	23.0
Amansie South D/A	356	519	49	13.8
Atwima Nwabiagya North D/A	356	519	72	20.2
Atwima Kwanwoma D/A	356	519	107	30.1
Atwima Mponua D/A	356	519	64	18.0
Akrofuom D/A	356	519	54	15.2
Bosome Freho D/A	356	519	61	17.1
Bosomtwe D/A	356	519	132	37.1
Asante Akim North D/A	356	519	94	26.4
Adansi Asokwa D/A	356	519	59	16.6
Offinso North D/A	356	519	84	23.6
Obuasi East D/A	356	519	80	22.5
Sekyere Kumawu D/A	356	519	72	20.2
Sekyere Central D/A	356	519	91	25.6
Sekyere East D/A	356	519	132	37.1
Sekyere South D/A	356	519	131	36.8
Sekyere Afram Pains D/A	356	519	57	16.0
Agotime Ziope	356	519	246	69.1

MMDAs	Requirements		Actual	% of minimum
South Dayi	356	519	165	46.3
Central Tongu	356	519	178	50.0
Afadzato South	356	519	150	42.1
Ho West	356	519	187	52.5
Akatsi South	356	519	255	71.6
Akatsi North	356	519	208	58.4
North Tongu	356	519	284	79.8
Adaklu	356	519	139	39.0
South Tongu	356	519	169	47.5
North Dayi	356	519	191	53.7
Anloga	356	519	138	38.8
Nkwanta North	356	519	63	17.7
Jasikan	356	519	76	21.3
Kadjebi	356	519	66	18.5
Krachi West	356	519	103	28.9
Biakoye	356	519	90	25.3
Krachi Nchumuru	356	519	51	14.3
Achiase	366	519	48	13.1
Akuapem South	366	519	296	80.9
Akyemansa	366	519	129	35.2
Atiwa East	366	519	82	22.4
Atiwa West	366	519	102	27.9
Ayensuano	366	519	57	15.6
Asene Manso Akroso	366	519	57	15.6
Asuogyaman	366	519	122	33.3
Birim North	366	519	120	32.8
Birim South	366	519	91	24.9
Denkyembour	366	519	89	24.3
Fanteakwa North	366	519	115	31.4
Fanteakwa South	366	519	118	32.2
Kwahu Afram Plains North	366	519	152	41.5
Kwahu Afram Plains South	366	519	113	30.9
Kwahu East	366	519	86	23.5
Kwahu South	366	519	125	34.2
Okere	366	519	70	19.1
Upper Manya Krobo	366	519	76	20.8
Upper West Akim	366	519	125	34.2
Mpohor	**356**	**519**	**105**	**29.5**
Wassa East	**356**	**519**	**137**	**38.5**
Shama	**356**	**519**	**120**	**33.7**
Ellembelle	**356**	**519**	**106**	**29.8**
Amenfi Central	**356**	**519**	**55**	**15.4**
Sefwi Akontombra	356	519	91	25.6
Bia West	356	519	106	29.8
Bia East	356	519	93	26.1

MMDAs	Requirements		Actual	% of minimum
Juaboso	356	519	246	69.1
Suaman	356	519	174	48.9
Bodi	356	519	187	52.5
Weija-Gbawe D/A	356	519	146	41.0
Shai Osudoku D/A	356	519	143	40.2
Ada East D/A	356	519	127	35.7
Ada West D/A	356	519	112	31.5
Ningo Prampram D/A	356	519	125	35.1
Wa East	356	519	68	19.1
Wa West	356	519	75	21.1
Lambussie	356	519	66	18.5
Sissala West	356	519	78	21.9
Daffiama-Bussie-Issa	356	519	72	20.2
Nandom	356	519	77	21.6
Nadowli/Kaleo	356	519	112	31.5
Talensi District	356	519	105	29.5
Nabdam	356	519	74	20.8
Bongo	356	519	119	33.4
Kassena-Nankana West	356	519	100	28.1
Builsa North	356	519	102	28.7
Builsa South	356	519	66	18.5
Pusiga	356	519	79	22.2
Tempane	356	519	45	12.6
Binduri	356	519	80	22.5
Garu	356	519	43	12.1
Bolgatanga East	356	519	86	24.2
Bawku West	356	519	129	36.2
Bunkpurugu-Nakpanduri	356	519	54	15.2
Cheriponi	356	519	71	19.9
Mamprugu Moagduri	356	519	65	18.3
Yunyoo-Nasuan	356	519	22	6.2
Dormaa East District	356	519	110	30.9
Dormaa West District	356	519	111	31.2
Jaman North District	356	519	137	38.5
Tain District	356	519	157	44.1
Banda District	356	519	74	20.8
Berekum West District	356	519	113	31.7
Asunafo South	356	519	125	35.1
Asutifi North	356	519	139	39.0
Asutifi South	356	519	102	28.7
Kintampo South	356	519	137	38.5
Nkoranza North	356	519	113	31.7
Pru East	356	519	73	20.5
Sene East	356	519	86	24.2

MMDAs	Requirements		Actual	% of minimum
Sene West	356	519	142	39.9
Techiman North	356	519	136	38.2
Pru West	356	519	65	18.3
Agona East D/A	356	519	156	43.8
Abura/Asebu/Kwamankese	356	519	125	35.1
Assin South D/A	356	519	164	46.1
Assin North D/A	356	519	68	19.1
Awutu Senya D/A	356	519	131	36.8
Ajumako/Enyan/Essiam	356	519	159	44.7
Asikuma/Odoben/Brakwa	356	519	171	48.0
Ekumfi D/A	356	519	62	17.4
Gomoa Central D/A	356	519	139	39.0
Gomoa East D/A	356	519	95	26.7
Gomoa West D/A	356	519	186	52.2
Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira	356	519	91	25.6
Twifo Atti Morkwa	356	519	182	51.1
Upper Denkyira West D/A	356	519	124	34.8
Karaga District	356	519	99	27.8
Kpandai District	356	519	65	18.3
Kumbungu District	356	519	151	42.4
Mion District	356	519	110	30.9
Nanton District	356	519	99	27.8
Nanumba South District	356	519	86	24.2
Saboba District	356	519	126	35.4
Tatale Sanguli District	356	519	60	16.9
Tolon District	356	519	159	44.7
Zabzugu District	356	519	77	21.6
Bole	356	519	64	18.0
Central Gonja	356	519	68	19.1
North Gonja	356	519	44	12.4
Sawla-Tuna-Kalba	356	519	48	13.5
West Gonja	356	519	64	18.0
North East Gonja	356	519	41	11.5
Total	**52532**	**76293**	**15603**	**29.7**

Staff Strengths of MMDAs at the regional level

Region	REQUIREMENTS		ACTUAL	GAP (MAX - ACTUAL)	% COVERED
	Minimum	Maximum	2019		
Ashanti	**17,632**	**26,002**	**4,519**	**19711**	**17.4**
Volta	7710	11335	4288	7047	37
Oti	3,066	4,494	616	3,878	13.7

Eastern	13378	19350	4278	13372	22.1
Western	**6218**	**9241**	**2355**	**6784**	**25.5**
Western North	**3531**	**5184**	**2915**	**2269**	**56.23**
Greater Accra	13,446	20,027	4,717	15,310	23.6
Upper West	**4352**	**6393**	**1070**	**5323**	**16.7**
Upper East	4191	6132	1470	4662	24
North East	2354	3456	455	3001	13.2
Bono	**4926**	**7254**	**2087**	**4817**	**28.8**
Ahafo	**2463**	**3627**	**951**	**2676**	**26.2**
Bono East	4352	6393	1577	4816	24.7
Central	8957	13222	3116	9529	23.57
Savannah	2601	3804	394	3410	10.4

Regional Distribution of 1D1F Interventions

	SECTOR					
Region	**Agro Processing**	**Manufacturing**	**Livestock**	**Others**	**Total**	**Percent Share**
Ashanti	8	14	2	1	24	20.17
Ahafo	0	2	0	0	2	1.68
Bono	5	2	0	0	7	5.88
Bono East	2	0	0	0	2	1.68
Central	5	1	0	0	6	5.04
Eastern	9	16	0	0	25	21.01
Greater Accra	3	30	0	1	34	28.57
Northern	1	2	0	0	3	2.52
North East	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Oti	1	0	0	0	1	0.84
Savannah	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Upper East	0	1	0	0	1	0.84
Upper West	1	1	0	0	2	1.68
Volta	5	1	0	0	6	5.04
Western	3	3	0	0	6	5.04
Western North	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Total	**43**	**73**	**2**	**2**	**120**	**100**

Source: Ministry of Trade and Industry

Status of Implementation of One District One Factory (1D1F) Initiatives

COMPANY	DISTRICT	REGION	SECTOR	STATUS	REMARKS
Springs and Bolts Company Limited	Kumasi Asokwa	Ashanti	Manufacturing	In operation	Manufacturing Of U-Bolts and Leaf Springs and Trailor Suspension
Casa De Ropa	Gomoa West	Central	Agro processing	In operation	Processing Orange Fleshed Sweet Potato into bread, chips, crips and biscuits
Petersfield and Rey Group Limited	Komenda Edina Eguafo Abirem	Central	Agro processing	In operation	Processing of pineapple and orange into juices
LK International Co. Limited (Motor King)	Tamale Metropolitan	Northern	Manufacturing	In operation	Assembling, distribution and maintenance of motor bikes, tricycles, bicycles etc

COMPANY	DISTRICT	REGION	SECTOR	STATUS	REMARKS
B5 Plus Alloys	Ningo Prampram	Greater Accra	Manufacturing	In operation	Production of Steel and related products
Golden Milan Limited	Ningo Prampram	Greater Accra	Manufacturing	In operation	Manufacturing of aluminum profile to support the construction industry
Agricultural, Industrial and Commercial Products AICP Limited	Kwabre Municipal	Ashanti	Manufacturing	In operation	Processing of charcoal into activated carbon and related products for export
Zuriel Carbon	Kwahu West	Eastern	Manufacturing	In operation	Manufacturing of briquettes from saw dust for the export market
Kete Krachie Timber Recovery Limited.	Asuogyaman	Eastern	Manufacturing	In operation	The company uses a robust underwater logging system to recover trees from the Volta Lake and process it into wood and wood products
Maagrace Industries Limited	New Juaben Municipal Assembly	Eastern	Manufacturing	In operation	Manufacturing of various types of Garment
Lan Tianyi Company Limited.	Shai Osudoku	Greater Accra	Agro processing	In operation	Cultivation and processing of soy into milk.
Ankod Industries	Shai Osudoku	Greater Accra	Manufacturing	In operation	Manufacturing and distribution of roofing sheets, and related products
Keda Ceramics Company Limited.	Shama	Western	Manufacturing	In operation	Production of Ceramic Tiles from clay
Sunda Ghana Diapers Limited	Ga South	Greater Accra	Manufacturing	In operation	Production of Diapers and Sanitary Napkins
Asamoah and Yamoah Farms	Atwima Kwanwoma	Ashanti	Agro processing	In operation	Rearing and processing of poultry and related products
Prefos Ghana Limited.	Ejisu Municipal	Ashanti	Manufacturing	In operation	Manufacture of street lights and poles including delivery of electrical and related services
Birim Oil Mills Limited	Kwaebibrim	Eastern	Agro processing	In operation	Processing of Oil Palm into edible oil.
Appah Farms Limited.	Kwahu East	Eastern	Agro processing	In operation	Rearing and processing of poultry into meat and related products.
KAD Industries	Accra Metropolitan	Greater Accra	Manufacturing	In operation	Manufacturing of garments
Navina Cartel Garments	Okaikoi North	Greater Accra	Manufacturing	In operation	Garment and Apparel production
Unijay Garments Ltd.	Asokwa, Ashanti	Ashanti	Manufacturing	In operation	Manufacturing of various types of garment for both local and export markets
Strongmen Foods & Farms Ltd.	Yilo Krobo	Eastern	Agro processing	In operation	Cultivation, milling and distribution of rice
Innovation & Manufacturing Group	Kpone	Greater Accra	Manufacturing	In operation	Production of biscuits, confectionery and related products
Gee Fresh Company Ltd.	Tamale Metropolitan	Northern	Agro processing	In operation	Rearing and processing of guinea fowl
Nourisher Processing Ghana Ltd	Accra Metropolitan	Greater Accra	Manufacturing	In operation	Fruit juice processing
Caltech Ventures Ltd	Ho Municipal	Volta	Agro processing	In operation	Production and processing of cassava into Ethanol and Carbon Dioxide
Home Foods Processing	Tema Municipal	Greater Accra	Manufacturing	In operation	production of Veg. oil. Spices/Peppers/ Ready to eat meals
Everpure Ghana Ltd	Ga South	Greater Accra	Manufacturing	In operation	Production of mineral, sachet and flavoured water and intravanous infusion
Linise Limited	Sunyani West	Bono	Agro processing	In operation	Produce and process maize for the poultry industry and human consumption
Delawin Farms Ltd	Kpone Katamanso	Greater Accra	Manufacturing	In operation	Rearing and processing poultry and related products.
Obibini Blackman Company Limited	Suame	Ashanti	Manufacturing	In operation	Production of Alcoholic and Non-Alcoholic beverages
Wentec Company	Accra Metro	Greater Accra	Manufacturing	In operation	Production sachet and water labels
Yedent Agro Limited	Sunyani East	Bono	Agro processing	In operation	Processing of soya bean, maize and other cereals
Sunda Ghana Investment Company Ltd	Ga South	Greater Accra	Manufacturing	In operation	Production of Hardware e.g. Roofing Sheet, Iron rod and nails
Shaba Enterprise	Kwahu West	Eastern	Manufacturing	In operation	Manufacture of cookers and other electricals
Pam Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	Akwapim South	Eastern	Manufacturing	In operation	Manufacture of Pharmaceutical prodcuts
Integrated Compost & Recycling Plant Ltd	Accra Metropolitan	Greater Accra	Manufacturing	In operation	Recycling of waste into compost
Nordiq Hygiene Care Industries Ltd.	Tema Municipal	Greater Accra	Manufacturing	In operation	Production of Diapers and Sanitary Napkins
Sentuo Ceramic Ghana	Kpone Katamanso	Greater Accra	Manufacturing	In operation	Production of Ceramic Tiles and related products

COMPANY	DISTRICT	REGION	SECTOR	STATUS	REMARKS
Miro Forestry Limited	Sekyere Afram Plains	Ashanti	Manufacturing	In operation	Manufacturing of veneer and plywood
Brompton Portfolio	Akuapim South Municipal	Eastern	Manufacturing	In operation	Manufacturing of toilet roll
Skyline Steel Company Limited	Ejisu	Ashanti	Manufacturing	In operation	Manufacturing of steel roofing tiles
Mass Industries Limited	Kpone Katamanso	Greater Accra	Manufacturing	In operation	Production of Buiscuits etc.
De United Foods Industries Limited	Tema West	Greater Accra	Manufacturing	In operation	Manufacture of noodles and Spaghetti
Happy Sunshine Company Limited	Suhum	Eastern	Agro processing	In operation	Manufacturing of canned tomatoe
Glofert Ghana	Suhum	Eastern	Manufacturing	In operation	Production of fertilizer to support agriculture
Ekumfi Fruit Processing Company	Ekumfi	Central	Agro processing	In operation	Production and processing of pineapple into juice
Leefound Company Limited	Ningo Prampram	Greater Accra	Agro processing	In operation	Production of tomato puree, ketchup and shitto
Premium Foods	Ejisu JUABENG Municipal	Ashanti	Agro processing	In operation	Food Processing
Zonda Sinotruk Assembly Plant Ltd	Kpone Katamanso	Greater Accra	Manufacturing	In operation	Assembling and marketing of heavy and light duty vehicles
Ayum Forest Products	Asuanafo North	Ahafo	Manufacturing	In operation	Processing of timbers logs into various types of wood products including, veneer and plywood
Prime Hold	Ayensuano	Eastern	Manufacturing	In operation	Production of refined fuel oil from waste rubber
KYF Industrial Company Ltd.	Sunyani East	Bono	Manufacturing	In operation	Production of long-span roofing sheets to support the construction industry
Golden Africa Cosumer Products Ghana LIMITED	Kpone Tamanso Municipal	Greater Accra	Manufacturing	In operation	Production of powder detergents and liquid multi-purpose detergents
Amalgamated Foods Limited	Accra Metropolitan	Greater Accra	Manufacturing	In operation	Production of animal feed
Anok Gyes Farms Limited	Wiamoase	Ashanti	Manufacturing	In operation	Pig Feed Production
Bibiani Logging Limited	Asokwa Municipal Assembly	Ashanti	Manufacturing	In operation	Manufacturing of wood products
Bofas Company Limited	Wa Central	Upper West	Manufacturing	In operation	Shea butter Processing
Dagan Farms Ltd.	Asuogyaman	Eastern	Agro processing	In operation	Fish farming and processing
EKA Foods	Sunyani East	Bono	Agro processing	In operation	Processing of vegetables
Envirotech bambooLimited	Odum Kumasi	Ashanti	Manufacturing	In operation	Bamboo bike manufacturing
Feanza Industries	Ellembelle	Western	Agro processing	In operation	Processing of Coconut oil
Harmony Trends	Ledzokuku-krowor	Greater Accra	Manufacturing	In operation	Apparel Manufacturing
K Boah Automation and Weighing Systems	Takoradi	Western	Manufacturing	In operation	Supply of Automated Weighing Scale
M & B Seed and Agricultural Services Ghana	Ho Municipal	Volta	Agro processing	In operation	Seed multiplication
Omnifert Limited	New Dawhenya, Ningo-Prampram District,	Greater Accra	Manufacturing	In operation	Fertilizer Manufacturing
Patex Limited	Bolgatanga	Upper East	Manufacturing	In operation	Exportation of baskets (Straw baskets)
Plot Comodities Ghana Limited	Ledzokuku-krowor	Greater Accra	Other	In operation	Creative Art-Online TV
Profad Glazing System Limited	Adentan Municipal	Greater Accra	Manufacturing	In operation	Manufacturing of aluminum profile to support the construction industry
Pro-Life Infusions Limited	Jamasi-Yonso, Sekyere South	Ashanti	Manufacturing	In operation	Manufacturing of Pharmaceuticals
Sam-Den Oil Mills Limited	Takoradi	Western	Agro processing	In operation	Oil Palm Processing
Savana Foods Empire Limited	Wa Central	Upper West	Agro processing	In operation	Processing of Soya beans into cake and refined soy oil for domestic and industrial purposes
Top Creativity Industries Limited	Tema Municipal	Greater Accra	Manufacturing	In operation	Processing of Natural Cocoa into cocoa powder
Volta Forest Products Company	Hohoe Municipal	Volta	Manufacturing	In operation	Wood processing

COMPANY	DISTRICT	REGION	SECTOR	STATUS	REMARKS
Ghana Rubber Estates Ltd (GREL)	Ahanata West Municipal	Western	Manufacturing	In operation	Natural rubber production
Ada Premium Diapers Company	Ada	Greater Accra	Manufacturing	Under Construction	Production, Diapers, Sanitary, Pillow and related products
African European Textiles	Tamale Metropolitan	Northern	Manufacturing	Under Construction	Manufacturing of Cotton Yarns to support the textiles and garment industry
Beatex Enterprise Limited	Kpone - Katamanso	Greater Accra	Manufacturing	Under Construction	Production of Mosquito Coils and related products
Central Oil Mills Limited	Lower Denkyira	Central Region	Agro processing	Under Construction	Oil Palm Production and Processing
Chocho Industries	Suhum Municipal	Eastern	Manufacturing	Under Construction	Manufacturing of Herbal products
Eskay Therapeutics Limited	Accra Metro	Greater Accra	Manufacturing	Under Construction	Manufacturing and distribution of pharmaceutical products
GKV Investment Limited	Sekondi - Takoradi Metro	Western	Agro processing	Under Construction	Coconut Production into coconut oil
Josma Agro Limited	Mampong Municipal	Ashanti	Agro processing	Under Construction	Processing of Cassava into Starch and Flour
Kasapreko Ghana - Ashanti	Kwadaso Municipal	Ashanti	Agro processing	Under Construction	Fruit juice and water processing
Kojach Limited	Oforikrom Metropolitan	Ashanti	Manufacturing	Under Construction	Production and packaging of pharmaceutical products
Oserby Unique Ventures	Ejisu Municipal	Ashanti	Agro processing	Under Construction	Rearing and processing of livestock including poultry, pigs and aquaculture
Osiadan Concretes Products Ltd	Weija Gbawe Municipal	Greater Accra	Manufacturing	Under Construction	Manufacturing of concrete products
Profad Glazing System Limited	Adentan Municipal	Greater Accra	Manufacturing	Under Construction	Manufacturing of aluminum profile to support the construction industry
Ababio Express	Asokore-Mampong	Ashanti	Agro processing	Under Construction	Production of fruit juice and concentrates
Agricultural Manufacturing Group	Ningo-Prampram	Greater Accra	Manufacturing	Under Construction	Fertilizer Manufacturing
Atebubu-Amantin Agro Processing	Atebubu- Amantin	Bono East	Agro processing	Under Construction	Production and Processing of Cassava into industrial starch, ethanol and related products to support industry
Atlantic Lifesciences Limited	Ningo-Prampram	Greater Accra	Manufacturing	Under Construction	Manufacturing of pharmaceutical and related products
Best Fertilizer Limited	Ashanti Akim South	Ashanti	Manufacturing	Under Construction	Production of fertilizer
Blue Cross Infusion Ghana Ltd.	Ga West	Greater Accra	Manufacturing	Under Construction	Manufacturing of Infusions products
Bodukwan Farms Limited	Atwima Kwanwoma District	Ashanti Region	Agro processing	Under Construction	Mango Cultivation and Processing into juice and other products
Builders Assessories Limited	Sekyere South District	Ashanti Region	Manufacturing	Under Construction	Warehousing
Central Sugar Company Ltd	Pru East District	Bono East	Agro processing	Under Construction	Production and Processing of Cassava into industrial starch, ethanol and related products to support industry
Champion Beverages	Ledzekuku-Krowor Municipal	Greater Accra	Agro processing	Under Construction	Production of Fruit Drinks and Non-alcoholic Beverages
CH-Global Limited	Krachi East	Oti	Agro processing	Under Construction	Cultivation and Processing of Cassava
Debridge Company Ltd.	Ho Municipal	Volta	Agro processing	Under Construction	Rearing and Procesing of fish
Dorothy Kani Company Limited	East Akim	Eastern	Agro processing	Under Construction	Cultivation and Processing of Orange Flesh Sweet Potato
EKA Foods	Sunyani East	Bono	Agro processing	Under Construction	Food Processing
Entrance Industries Ltd	Ledzekuku-Krowor Municipal	Greater Accra	Manufacturing	Under Construction	Manufacturing of pharmaceutical and related products
Farm Fresh Foods Limited	Lower Denkyira	Central	Agro processing	Under Construction	Poultry processing
Kingsgate Company Limited	Efutu Municipal	Central	Manufacturing	Under Construction	Manufacturing of biscuits and related products
KOP Farms Consultancy Services Ltd	South Tongu	Volta	Agro processing	Under Construction	Cultivation and processing of grains
Mikaddo Laboratories	Tema Municipal	Greater Accra	Manufacturing	Under Construction	Manuifacturing of pharmaceutical products
Miracle Fruits Processing Ghana	Suhum Kraboa Coaltar	Eastern	Agro processing	Under Construction	Cultivation and Processing of Miracle berries
Modern (Odike) Ventures Ltd.	Afigya Kwabre South	Ashanti	Manufacturing	Under Construction	Manufacture of various types of garment
Nano Foods Limited	Akuapim South Municipal	Eastern	Manufacturing	Under Construction	Production of Fruit Drinks and Mineral Water
OSR Beverage & Bottling Limited	Adentan	Greater Accra	Manufacturing	Under Construction	Production of Non-Alcholic Beverages

COMPANY	DISTRICT	REGION	SECTOR	STATUS	REMARKS
Rhovanni Royal Ltd	Tano South	Ahafo	Manufacturing	Under Construction	Production of burnt bricks, pavement blocks, roofing tiles etc from clay.
SBA Company Ltd (Ashanti Foods)	Bosomtwe	Ashanti	Agro processing	Under Construction	Processing and canning of Ackee fruits for export
Soshada Company Limited	Suhum Kraboa Coaltar	Eastern	Manufacturing	Under Construction	Cultivation and procesing of vegetables, Onions, Okro etc.
Sinostone Alcohol Manufacturing Ltd.	North Tongu	Volta	Manufacturing	Under Construction	Processing of Cassava into alcohol
Super Contec Company Limited	Accra	Greater accra	Manufacturing	Under Construction	Manufacting of Consumer Electronics
Voalys Farms Limited	Afigya Kwabre South	Ashanti	Agro processing	Under Construction	Livestock rearing and processing
Weddi Africa Limited	Berekum Municipal	Bono Region	Agro processing	Under Construction	Cultivation and Processing of tomatoes into tomato paste
Yantab Products Limited	Dormaa East	Bono	Manufacturing	Under Construction	Recycling of paper to produce eggs crate, cartons and related products
Kaskazini	Bekwai Municipality	Ashanti	Agro-Processing	In Operation	Processing of Oil Palm into edible oil.

Source: Ministry of Trade and Industry

Employment created by 58 1d1f Projects Under Operation

No.	COMPANY	ACTIVITY	DISTRICT	REGION	EMPLOYMENT	DIRECT	INDIRECT
1	Pam Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	Manufacture of Pharmaceutical products	Akwapim South	Eastern	422	116	306
2	Prefos Ghana Limited.	Manufacture of street lights and poles including delivery of electrical and related services	Ejisu Municipal	Ashanti	82	57	25
3	Brompton Portfolio	Manufacturing toilet roll	Akuapim South Municipal	Eastern	105	25	80
4	Profad Glazing System Limited	Manufacturing roofing sheet	Adentan Municipal Assembly	Greater Accra	57	57	-
5	Osiadan Concretes Products Ltd	Manufacturing of concrete products	Weija Gbawe	Greater Accra	15	15	-
6	Ankod Industries	Manufacturing and distribution of roofing sheets, and related products	Shai Osudoku	Greater ACCRA	120	120	-
7	Golden Milan Limited	Manufacturing of aluminium profile to support the construction industry	Ningo Prampram	Greater ACCRA	100	80	20
8	Zuriel Carbon	Manufacturing of briquettes from saw dust for the export market	Kwahu West	Eastern	91	30	61
9	Skyline Steel Company Limited	Manufacturing of steel roofing tiles	Ejisu	Ashanti	45	45	-
10	Springs and Bolts Company Limited	Manufacturing Of U-Bolts and Leaf Springs and Trailor Suspension	Kumasi Asokwa	Ashanti	65	65	-
11	LK International Co. Limited (Motor King)	Assembling, distribution and maintenance of motor bikes, tricycles, bicycles etc	Tamale Municipal	Northern	392	45	347
12	Shaba Enterprise	Manufacture of cookers and other electricals	Kwahu West	Eastern	65	20	45
13	B5 Plus Alloys	Production of Steel and related products	Ningo Prampram	Greater Accra	1,900	1,900	-
14	Sentuo Ceramic Ghana	Production of Ceramic Tiles and related products	Tema Municipal	Greater Accra	850	300	550
15	KEDA Ceramics Company Limited.	Production of Ceramic Tiles from clay	Shama	Western	2,792	600	2,192
16	Kete Krachie Timber Recovery Limited.	The company uses a robust underwater logging system to recover trees from the Volta Lake and process it into wood and wood products	Asuogyaman	Eastern	55	15	40
17	Volta Forest Products Company	Wood processing	Hohoe Municipal	Volta	4,000	85	3,915
18	Miro Forestry Limited	Manufacturing of veneer and plywood	Sekyere Afram Plains	Ashanti	1,100	800	300
19	Sunda Ghana Investment Company Ltd	Production of Hardware e.g. Roofing Sheet, Iron rod and nails	Ga South	Greater Accra	1,450	450	1,000

No.	COMPANY	ACTIVITY	DISTRICT	REGION	EMPLOYMENT	DIRECT	INDIRECT
20	EKA Foods	Agro-Processing	Sunyani East	Bono	1,470	20	1,450
21	Kaskazini Ltd	Processing of palm and kernel oil	Bekwai Municipality	Ashanti	30	30	-
22	Lan Tianyi Company Limited.	Cultivation and processing of soy into milk.	Shai Osudoku	Greater ACCRA	500	40	460
23	Strongmen Foods & Farms Ltd.	Cultivation, milling and distribution of rice	Yilo Krobo	Eastern	950	700	250
24	Feanza Industries	Processing of Coconut oil	Ellembelle	Western	1,660	160	1,500
25	Birim Oil Mills Limited	Processing of Oil Palm into edible oil.	Kwaebibrim	Eastern	295	95	200
26	Petersfield and Rey Group Limited	Processing of pineapple and orange into juices	Komenda Edina Eguafo Abirem	Central	1,250	50	1,200
27	Yedent Agro Limited	Processing of soya bean, maize and other cereals	Sunyani East	Bono	70	70	-
28	Savana Foods Empire Limited	Processing of Soya beans into cake and refined soy oil for domestic and industrial purposes	Wa Central	Upper West	1,450	250	1,200
29	Casa De Ropa	Processing Orange Fleshed Sweet Potato into bread, chips, crips and biscuits	Gomoa West	Central	154	154	-
30	Linise	Produce and process maize for the poultry industry and human consumption	Sunyani West	Bono	4,094	94	4,000
32	Caltech Ventures Ltd	Production and processing of cassava into Ethanol and Carbon Dioxide	Ho Municipal	Volta	1,200	200	1,000
33	Obibini Blackman Company Limited	Production of Alcoholic and Non-Alcoholic beverages	Suame	Ashanti	1,100	500	600
34	Vestor Oil Processing Company	Production of Edible oils	Bosomtwe	Ashanti	205	150	55
35	Ababio Express	Production of fruit juice and concentrates	Asokore-Mampong	Ashanti	1,160	160	1,000
36	Aglow Farms Ltd.	Processing of poultry products	Weija, Ga South	Greater ACCRA	3,080	80	3,000
37	Dagan Farms Ltd.	Fish farming and processing	Asuogyaman	Eastern	47	15	32
38	Nourisher Processing Ghana Ltd	Fruit juice processing	Accra Metropolitan	Greater Accra	610	450	160
39	Bibiani Logging Limited	Manufacturing of wood products	Kumasi Metropolitan	Ashanti	1,100	500	600
40	Agricultural, Industrial and Commercial Products AICP Limited	Processing of charcoal into activated carbon and related products for export	Kwabre Municipal	Ashanti	280	80	200
41	Gee Fresh Company Ltd.	Rearing and processing of guinea fowl	Tamale Municipal	Northern	5,398	398	5,000
42	Asamoah and Yamoah Farms	Rearing and processing of poultry and related products	Atwima Kwanwoma	Ashanti	120	120	-
43	Appah Farms Limited.	Rearing and processing of poultry into meat and related products.	Kwahu East	Eastern	140	40	100
44	Delawin Farms Ltd	Rearing and processing poultry and related products.	Kpone Katamanso	Greater Accra	79	20	59
45	Mass Industries Limited	Production of Biscuits etc.	Kpone Katamanso	Greater Accra	400	250	150
46	Sunda Ghana Diapers Limited	Production of Diapers and Sanitary Napkins	Ga South	Greater ACCRA	1,093	593	500
47	Nordiq Hygiene Care Industries Ltd.	Production of Diapers and Sanitary Napkins	Tema Municipal	Greater Accra	800	240	560
48	Everpure Ghana Ltd	Production of mineral, sachet and flavoured water and intravenous infusion	Ngleshie Amanfrom/Ga South	Greater ACCRA	4,600	600	4,000
48	Wentec Company	Production sachet and water labels	Accra Metro	Greater Accra	150	50	100
50	Integrated Compost & Recycling Plant Ltd	Recycling of waste into compost	Accra Metropolitan	Greater Accra	4,100	120	3,980
50	Home foods Processing	Veg. oil. Spices/Pepers/ Ready to eat meals	Tema Municipal	Greater ACCRA	80	80	-

No.	COMPANY	ACTIVITY	DISTRICT	REGION	EMPLOYMENT	DIRECT	INDIRECT
51	Navina Cartel Garments	Garment and Apparel production	Okaikoi North	Greater Accra	500	200	300
52	Unijay Garments Ltd.	Manufacturing of various types of garment for both local and export markets	Asokwa, Ashanti	Ashanti	1,700	200	1,500
53	Maagrace Industries Limited	Manufacturing of various types of Garment	New Juaben Municipal Assembly	Eastern	400	100	300
54	KAD Industries	Manufacturing of garments	Accra Metropolitan	Greater ACCRA	450	450	-
55	Innovation Manufacturing Group	Manufacturing of biscuits, confectionery and related products	Kpone	Greater ACCRA	1,130	130	1,000
56	De United Foods Industries Limited	Manufacture of noodles and Spaghetti	Tema West	Greater Accra	381	234	147
57	Happy Sunshine Company Limited	Manufacturing of canned tomatoes	Suhum	Eastern	646	579	67
58	Glofert Ghana	Production of fertilizer to support agriculture	Suhum	Eastern	150	150	0
	TOTAL				56,728	13,177	43,551

Source: Ministry of Trade and Industry
*Since 2017

Total output in agricultural production, 2019 (Figures in Metric Tonnes)

Region/ Crop	Metric	Western	Western North	Central	Greater Accra	Volta	Oti	Eastern	Ashanti	Bono	Bono East	Ahafo	Northern	North East	Savannah	Upper East	Upper West	Total
Maize	Output	88586.1	35,210.50	285,667.30	80381	97313.5	58676.8	517535	490246.1	319908	229688.2	48503.2	157916	37315	54779	161,124.00	233439	2896288
	Average Yield/Hctre	1.57	1.46	2.82	9.24	2.44	2.58	2.98	3.02	2.68	2.32	1.57	1.7	1.54	1.66	2.17	2.69	2.52
Rice	Output	25,329.90	48,487.70	9502.556	21596	203007.7	138916	41261.2	67104.7	10141.6	19877.6	5725.4	126845	26366	24497	127051.9	23809	919519.1
	Average Yield/Hctre	1.98	1.95	3.29	5.22	5.81	5.63	4.1	4.5	2.61	2.8	2.22	2.02	2.1	1.99	2.97	2.9	3.3
Millet	Output												53372.9	30301	12294	50414	84035	230416.3
	Average Yield/Hctre												1.6	2	1.4	1.2	1.74	1.56
Sorghum	Output					1,115	9440.42			114.4	3673.32		84661.7	26184	20794	78364.72	121997	346344.7
	Average Yield/Hctre					1.81	1.66			1.3	1.52		1.77	1.76	1.72	1.37	1.44	1.53
Cassava	Output	818313.3	688158.2	3058852.7	48029	1075375	1037337	5829742	3795311	1785982	1795691	794185	849862	29334	520849			22,127,021
	Average Yield/Hctre	14.96	14.18	20.39	10.1	23.2	23.72	26.54	24.82	24.78	25.18	14.73	12.89	8.4	15.4			21.7
Yam	output	20770.9	127067.3	23267.6		204192.6	543275	904239	703740	584001.4	2439579	34012	1790083	39746	554827	0	783698	8,752,498
	Average Yield/Hctre	8.9	9.6	7		18	22.4	21.16	17.31	16.69	21.7	16.05	14.12	6.3	14		19.82	17.5
Cocoyam	Output	57215.28	290045.5	59404.74		21617.54	52462.5	247232	465017.3	122395.9	6828.01	91051.2						1413270
	Average Yield/Hctre	7.52	6.73	6		6.51	7.88	8.79	6.94	6.81	5.45	3.12						6.6
Plantain	Output	251193.8	809342.1	280493.24		26837.7	68839.3	880641	1668302	444552.7	29441.44	426857						4886501
	Average Yield/Hctre	12.15	12.36	11.01		8.02	8.33	10.22	14.82	15.02	9.8	7.82						11.94
Groundnuts	Output							14016.9	11342	3027.3	16413.11		110622	38854	38317	48688.95	276396	557677.7
	Average Yield/Hctre							1.71	1.86	1.14	1.07		1.96	1.51	1.71	1.24	1.76	1.66
Cowpea	Output					4670.9	3910.53	2619.1	8075.8	1442.8	8396.718		57021.3	30031	16412	31158.02	83505	247243.4

	Average Yield/Hctre					1.4	2.11	1.5	1	0.9	1.14		1.83	1.86	1.9	1.28	1.28	1.46
Soybean	Output						5010.34						94187.9	31962	14912	22782.7	24180	193035.8
	Average Yield/Hctre						1.4						1.9	1.7	1.9	1.3	1.6	1.7