



REPUBLIC OF GHANA

# 2020 SDGs REPORT





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# GHANA SDGs REPORT 2020



Ghana's **2020** Report on the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and African Union Agenda 2063

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## MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR GENERAL, NDPC



At the SDGs Summit held on September 2019, Heads of State and Governments recognised that in spite of some important progress made in the first four years of implementation, the world was not on track to deliver by 2030. This culminated in the launch of the Decade of Action, which is to deliver the Sustainable Development Goals, urging all actors to significantly scale up actions towards achieving the global goals. The sudden onset of the COVID-19 pandemic has in many countries, including Ghana, affected progress towards achieving the SDGs and AU Agenda 2063.

The government, businesses, civil society organisations, traditional authorities and other actors have rallied around the SDGs, making them a priority in Ghana's development. The multi-stakeholder approach has yielded progress in some critical areas of our development. This Report presents the state of implementation of 2030 Agenda and AU Agenda 2063 as at December 2020. It provides an assessment of progress towards the global targets. It also presents key initiatives, constraints, and opportunities to achieve the global targets.

Gender parity has been achieved in primary schools, maternal mortality and overweight has declined, access to water has increased, and we are close to achieving universal access to electricity. Notwithstanding these achievements, there are many areas that need urgent attention. Close to one-fourth of children do not have the minimum proficiency in mathematics and reading, majority of the population lack access to basic sanitation services, access to decent jobs remains a challenge, income inequality is on the rise, and the menace of illegal mining is destroying large tracts of forest and water bodies.

Some progress made by the country has been affected by the emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic. GDP growth is sharply down, businesses are under the strain, government finances have been badly affected, while health services and infrastructure continue to be under serious stress, among others. Poverty is projected to rise, reversing a decade's achievements of lifting people out of poverty.

To give Ghana a good chance of achieving the SDGs and Agenda 2063, there is an urgent need to take many of the innovative initiatives to scale. Mobilising adequate financing, digital transformation, harnessing science, technology and innovation, as well as better use of data and effective institutions are some of the key areas that can help accelerate progress towards the goals. The Parliament of Ghana approved the spending of GH¢1.2billion and GH¢2billion respectively for the implementation of the Coronavirus Alleviation Programme and the Ghana CARES Obaatanpa Programme in 2020 to ensure: decent work and economic growth; a reduction in inequalities; protection for industries; and the facilitation of innovation and infrastructure development, among others.

We need innovation and creativity to bring about the economic, social and environmental solutions required to transform our country, particularly due to the new challenges posed by the pandemic. I call on local governments, civil society, private sector, academia, the youth and all development actors to work together to achieve the SDGs in the face of the COVID-19 pandemic. Let us do this, and together create a prosperous, resilient, inclusive, and sustainable country for ourselves and future generations.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Kodjo Esseim Mensah-Abrampa', written over a light blue horizontal line.

**Kodjo Esseim Mensah-Abrampa (PhD)**

Director-General, NDPC  
Accra – Ghana.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR GENERAL, NDPCC.....	ii
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	iii
LIST OF TABLES.....	iv
LIST OF FIGURES.....	iv
LIST OF ACRONYMS.....	vii
INTRODUCTION.....	1
Background.....	1
Objective and Scope of Report.....	1
Process of Preparing the Report.....	1
Number of Indicators Reported.....	2
PROGRESS ON SDGs AND CORRESPONDING AGENDA 2063 TARGETS.....	3
<b>Goal 1:</b> End poverty in all its forms everywhere.....	3
<b>Goal 2:</b> End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.....	10
<b>Goal 3:</b> Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages.....	15
<b>Goal 4:</b> Ensure inclusive and equitable education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.....	19
<b>Goal 5:</b> Gender equality: achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.....	29
<b>Goal 6:</b> Clean water and sanitation: ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.....	33
<b>Goal 7:</b> Affordable and clean energy: ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.....	38
<b>Goal 8:</b> Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.....	41
<b>Goal 9:</b> Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation.....	46
<b>Goal 10:</b> Reduce inequality within and among countries.....	50
<b>Goal 11:</b> Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.....	52
<b>Goal 12:</b> Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.....	55
<b>Goal 13:</b> Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.....	57
<b>Goal 14:</b> Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.....	61
<b>Goal 15:</b> Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.....	64
<b>Goal 16:</b> Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.....	67
<b>Goal 17:</b> Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development.....	71
References.....	75

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Summary of indicators.....	2
Table 2: Proportion of pupils in primary 4 and primary 6 that achieved minimum proficiency in Mathematics and English, 2016 (Percent).....	19
Table 3: Number of Technical and Vocational Institutes and enrolment, 2016/17 to 2019/20.....	23
Table 4: Enrolment for National Functional Literacy Programme, 2006/08 to 2014/16.....	23
Table 5: Enrolment for Basic English literacy.....	24
Table 6: Numbers of Special Schools and Enrolment, 2015/16 to 2018/19.....	24
Table 7: Gender Parity Index (GPI) 2016/17 to 2019/20.....	25
Table 8: Trained teachers by educational level, 2015/16 to 2018/19, (Percent).....	27
Table 9: Comparison of Pupil-trained teacher ratio by year at the basic level, 2016/2017 to 2018/2019.....	27
Table 10: Type of aggression, attack, assault or threat, 2017, (Percent).....	29
Table 11: Number of passengers and freight volumes (tonnes) by air transport, 2016-2020.....	46
Table 12: Average level of particulate matter (PM10) in the air at selected locations in Accra, 2017 - 2020.....	54
Table 13: Post-harvest losses for selected produce, 2016-2019, (Percent).....	55
Table 14: Ghana's Ocean Health Index (OHI), 2015-2019.....	62

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: 2020 SDGs report preparation process.....	1
Figure 2: Population living below international poverty line by locality, sex, 2013 and 2017 (Percent).....	3
Figure 3: Population living below international poverty line by region, 2013 and 2017 (Percent).....	3
Figure 4: Population living below the national poverty line by locality type, sex, 2013 and 2017 (Percent).....	4
Figure 5: Population living below national poverty by region, 2006, 2013 and 2017 (Percent).....	5
Figure 6: Projected poverty levels and 2030 target by region (Percent).....	5
Figure 7: Proportion of children 0-17 years who are deprived in various poverty dimension, 2017 (Percent).....	6
Figure 8: Multidimensional and monetary poverty rates by locality type and ecological zone, 2017 (Percent).....	6
Figure 9: Budget sources for Goal 1, 2020(Percent).....	7
Figure 10: Proportion of government expenditure on education and health, 2015 to 2020 (Percent).....	8
Figure 11: Pro-Poor Share of Government Expenditure, 2016-2019 (GH¢ million and Percent).....	8
Figure 12: Food insecurity by locality type, 2017 (Percent).....	10
Figure 13: Food insecurity by region, 2017 (Percent).....	10
Figure 14: National prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age, 2011, 2014 and 2017 (Percent).....	11
Figure 15: Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age by sex and locality type 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2025 (Percent).....	11
Figure 16: Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years by type, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2025 (Percent).....	12
Figure 17: Agriculture Orientation Index, 2016-2018 and 2030 (Index and Percent).....	13
Figure 18: Trends in FDI flows into the agriculture sector, 2016-2019 (Percent).....	13
Figure 19: Maternal deaths per 100,000 live births, 2007, 2017 and 2030.....	15

Figure 20: Institutional Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births), 2016-2020.....	15
Figure 21: Homes deliveries by region and locality type, 2017 (Percent) .....	16
Figure 22: Type of care received during delivery by place of delivery, 2017 .....	16
Figure 23: HIV new infection per 1000 uninfected population, 2016-2020.....	17
Figure 24: Tuberculosis incidence per 1,000 population, 2016-2020 .....	17
Figure 25: Malaria incidence per 1,000 population, 2016-2020 .....	17
Figure 26: Proportion of pupils in JHS that passed Mathematics and English in 2016/17 to 2019/20 (Percent).....	20
Figure 27: Children who demonstrated foundational literacy and numeracy by locality type, 2017/18 (Percent).....	20
Figure 28: Foundational literacy and numeracy skills of students in P4, P6 and JHS by sex, 2017/2018 (Percent) .....	20
Figure 29: Completion rate for Primary and JHS, 2015/16 to 2019/20 (Percent).....	21
Figure 30: Proportion of children aged 3-4 years who are developmentally on track for indicated domains, 2011/12 and 2017/18 (Percent) .....	22
Figure 31: Proportion of schools with access to electricity, water, and sanitation (toilet and urinal), 2016-2020 (Percent).....	26
Figure 32: Pupil-trained teacher ratio by academic year at the basic level, 2016/17–2018/19 .....	27
Figure 33: Reported cases of domestic violence against women, 2010 – 2017 .....	29
Figure 34: Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before 18, 2011, and 2017 (Percent) .....	30
Figure 35: Prevalence of FGM by locality type and year, 2011 and 2017 (Percent).....	30
Figure 36: Seats held by women in Parliament, MMDCEs and Elected Assembly Members, 2016, 2017 & 2019, (Percent).....	31
Figure 37: Persons owning and using mobile phones by locality type, 2017 (Percent).....	31
Figure 38: Persons owning and using mobile phones by and sex, 2017 (Percent).....	32
Figure 39: Sources of drinking water, 2017 (Percent) .....	33
Figure 40: Coverage of Drinking Water Services by Levels, 2015, 2017&2020 (Percent) .....	33
Figure 41: Type of toilet facility used by households by locality type.....	34
Figure 42: Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, 2015, 2017 and 2020 (Percent).....	35
Figure 43: Per capita share of raw water, 2013-2019, (m <sup>3</sup> /per person/year) .....	36
Figure 44: Proportion of population with access to electricity, 2016-2019 (Percent).....	38
Figure 45: Population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology, 2012/13, 2017/18 and 2019 (Percent).....	38
Figure 46: Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (percent) .....	39
Figure 47: Real GDP Growth per capita and Real GDP growth rate 2016-2019, (Percent).....	41
Figure 48: Average Monthly Earnings by sex, 2013, 2015 and 2017 (GH¢).....	42
Figure 49: Unemployment rate by sex and locality type 2013 and 2017 (Percent).....	42
Figure 50: Unemployment rate of persons 15-24 years by sex, percent.....	43
Figure 51: Number of commercial bank branches and ATMs per 100,000 population, 2016-2019....	44
Figure 52: Number of active mobile money accounts 2016-2020, million .....	44
Figure 53: Passenger-Km traffic by railways, 2017-2020 .....	47
Figure 54: Goods traffic by railways, 2017-2020, (tonnes) .....	47
Figure 55: Freight volumes by marine transport, 2016-2020, (million tonnes) .....	47
Figure 56: Passenger volumes by inland water transport, 2016-2020 .....	47
Figure 57: Freight volumes by inland water transport, 2016-2019 (metric tonnes).....	47

Figure 58: Manufacturing Value Added as proportion of GDP and per capita, 2016-2020 (GH¢ million and Percent).....	48
Figure 59: Expenditure share of the bottom 40 percent of the population, 2013 and 2017 (Percent) .....	50
Figure 60: Share of population discriminated against, 2017 (percent).....	50
Figure 61: Proportion of population living in slums (Percent) .....	52
Figure 62: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected people by floods per 100,000 population, 2017-2020.....	53
Figure 63: Proportion of solid waste collected, 2017, 2018 and 2019 (Percent).....	53
Figure 64: Forest area as a proportion of total land area, 2012-2018 (Percent) .....	64
Figure 65: Degraded areas within forest areas under protection, 2016-2020 (Percent).....	64
Figure 66: Red List Index, 2016-2019 .....	65
Figure 67: Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, 2015-2020 .....	67
Figure 68: Unsented detainees as a proportion of overall prison population, 2015-2018 (Percent).....	67
Figure 69: Corruption perception, 2013-2020 (score and rank).....	68
Figure 70: Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, 2016-2020 (Percent).....	69
Figure 71: Total Government Revenue as percentage of GDP, 2016 – 2020 (Percent) .....	71
Figure 72: Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes, 2016-2020 (Percent).....	71
Figure 73: Net inflow of FDI and FDI/GNI, 2015–2018 (US\$ millions) .....	72
Figure 74: ODA inflows current US\$ 2015–2017 (US\$ millions) .....	72
Figure 75: Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP, 2016-2019 (Percent).....	72
Figure 76: Debt Service as a percentage of total domestic revenue, (Percent) .....	73
Figure 77: Households access to fixed internet service, 2019 (Percent) .....	74



## LIST OF ACRONYMS

IDIF	One District One Factory
AAQS	Ambient Air Quality Standards
AfCFTA	African Continental Free Trade Area
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
AML/CFT	Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism
AOI	Agriculture Orientation Index
APR	Annual Progress Report
ATMs	Automated Teller Machines
AU	African Union
BECE	Basic Education Certificate Examination
BoG	Bank of Ghana
CBE	Complementary Basic Education
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CHPS	Community-Based Health Planning and Services
CLC	Community Learning Centres
CLTS	Community-Led Total Sanitation
CODA	Coastal Development Authority
CPESDP	Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies
CREMA	Community Resource Management Area
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CWSA	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
DACF	District Assemblies Common Fund
DHIMS	District Health Information Management System
DPs	Development Partners
DV/SGBV	Domestic Violence/Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EEZs	Exclusive Economic Zones
EMIS	Educational Management Information System
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
F2F	Fisher-To-Fisher
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FIES	Food Insecurity Experience Scale
FNS	Food and Nutrition Security
FTYIP	First Ten-Year Implementation Plan
GAMA	Greater Accra Metropolitan Area
GAMADA	Ga Mashie Development Agency
GASIP	Ghana Agricultural Sector Investment Programme
GCFRP	Ghana Cocoa-Forest REDD+ Programme
GDHS	Ghana Demographic Health Survey
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GERD	Gross Domestic Expenditures on Research and Development
GES	Ghana Education Service
GHG	Greenhouse Gas Emissions

GIMAC	Gender Is My Agenda Campaign
GIPC	Ghana Investment Promotion Centre
GLSS	Ghana Living Standards Survey
GNI	Gross National Income
GoG	Government of Ghana
GPI	Gender Parity Index
GRIDCo	Ghana Grid Company Limited
GSFP	Ghana School Feeding Programme
GSOP	Ghana Social Opportunities Project
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HLMC	High Level Ministerial Committee
ICCAT	International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IEZ	Inshore Exclusive Zone
IFJ	Investing for Food and Jobs
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
IGF	Internally Generated Fund
IMMR	Institutional Maternal Mortality Ratio
IPEP	Infrastructure for Poverty Eradication Programme
ITNs	Insecticide-Treated Nets
IUU	Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
JHS	Junior High School
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty
LIPWP	Labour Intensive Public Works Programme
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MBDA	Middle Belt Development Authority
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MiDA	Millennium Development Authority
MLGRD	Ministry of local Government and Rural Development
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MMDCEs	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Chief Executives
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MOFAD	Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoT	Ministry of Transport
MPA	Marine Protected Security Areas
MPI	Incidence Multidimensional Poverty
MRD	Ministry of Railway Development
MSWR	Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources
MSY	Maximum Sustainable Yield
MTNDPF	Medium Term National Development Policy Framework

MVA	Manufacturing Value Added
NaBCO	Nation Builders Corps
NaCCA	National Council for Curriculum Assessment
NADMO	National Disaster Management Organisation
NAFPTA	National Fish Processors and Traders Association
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NCCP	National Climate Change Policy
NDA	Northern Development Authority
NDCs	Nationally Determined Contributions
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NEIP	National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Programme
NES	National Electrification Scheme
NFED	Non-Formal Education Division
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
NPA	National Plan of Action
NPPoA	National Policy and Plan of Action
NTBs	Non-Tariff Barriers
ODA	Official Development Assistance
ODF	Open Defecation Free
OHI	Ocean Health Index
ORASS	Online Regulatory Analytics Surveillance System
PAGE	Partnership for Action on Green Economy
PBB	Programme-Based Budget
PFJ	Planting for Food and Jobs
PM	Particulate Matter
PSMA	Port State Measures Agreement
R&D	Research and Development
RE	Renewable Energy
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
REMP	Renewable Energy Master Plan
RHNP	Regenerative Health and Nutrition Programme
RLPGPP	Rural LPG Promotion Programme
RMSC	Resource Management Support Centre
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SDI	Solemn Declaration Index
SHS	Senior High School
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
STEM	Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics
STI	Science, Technology and Innovation
SUN	Scaling Up Nutrition
SWP	Sanitation and Water Project
TB	Tuberculosis
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
TVIs	Technical and Vocational Institutes
UN	United Nations

UNCLOS	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFSA	United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement
	United Nations Children's Fund
UNICEF	
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
VMS	Vessel Monitoring Systems
VNR	Voluntary National Review
WAGRIC	West Africa Growth Ring Corridor
WHO	World Health Organization
WRC	Water Resources Commission
YEA	Youth Employment Agency

## OVERVIEW (INFOGRAPHICS)

1 NO POVERTY



### END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE

#### PROPORTION OF POPULATION LIVING BELOW:

INTERNATIONAL  
POVERTY LINE  
(\$1.95)

13.6%  
(2013)



11.9%  
(2017)



NATIONAL  
POVERTY LINE  
(GHc1,314)

24.2%  
(2013)



23.4%  
(2017)



GHANA IS ON TRACK TO ACHIEVE THE SDG TARGETS FOR BOTH INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL POVERTY RATES

2 ZERO HUNGER



### END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

OVERWEIGHT CHILDREN  
UNDER 5 YEARS

2.6%  
(2014)



1.4%  
(2017)



UNDERWEIGHT CHILDREN  
UNDER 5 YEARS

11.0%  
(2014)



12.6%  
(2017)



WASTED CHILDREN  
UNDER 5 YEARS

4.7%  
(2014)



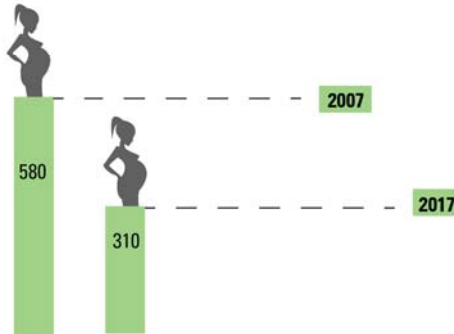
12.6%  
(2017)



THE TARGET FOR OVERWEIGHT CHILDREN IS LIKELY TO BE MET BY THE 2025 TARGET YEAR, HOWEVER THE TARGETS FOR THE UNDERWEIGHT AND WASTING MAY BE MISSED.

## ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES

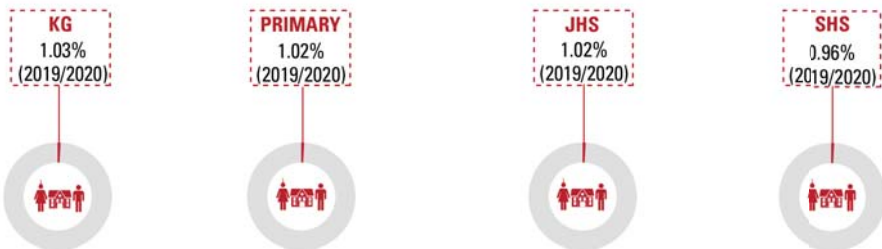
### MATERNAL DEATHS PER 100,000 LIVE BIRTHS



AT THE CURRENT RATE, GHANA IS OFF-TRACK TO ACHIEVING THE SDG TARGET OF 70 DEATHS PER 100,000 LIVE BIRTHS BY 2030.

## ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

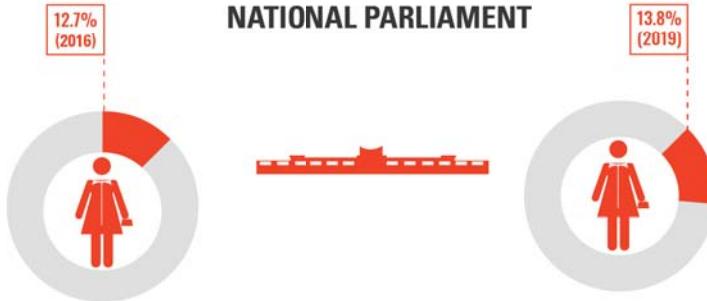
### GENDER PARITY (2019/2020)



GENDER PARITY ON THE AVERAGE HAS BEEN ACHIEVED AND MAINTAINED FOR KG, PRIMARY AND JHS LEVELS BETWEEN 2016/17 AND 2019/2020 ACADEMIC YEARS.

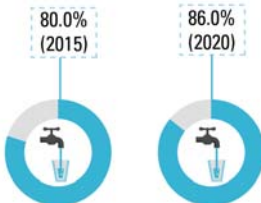
## ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

### WOMEN REPRESENTATION IN NATIONAL PARLIAMENT

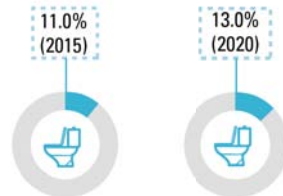


## ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL

### PROPORTION OF POPULATION WITH ACCESS TO BASIC AND SAFELY MANAGED DRINKING WATER SERVICES



### PROPORTION OF POPULATION USING SAFELY MANAGED SANITATION SERVICES



GHANA IS LIKELY TO MAKE SIGNIFICANT PROGRESS TOWARDS UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO AT LEAST BASIC DRINKING WATER SERVICES BY 2030, BUT MISS THE SANITATION TARGET.

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



## ENSURE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE SUSTAINABLE AND MODERN ENERGY AND ALL

### POPULATION WITH ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY



GHANA IS ON TRACK TO ACHIEVING UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY BY 2030

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



## PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL

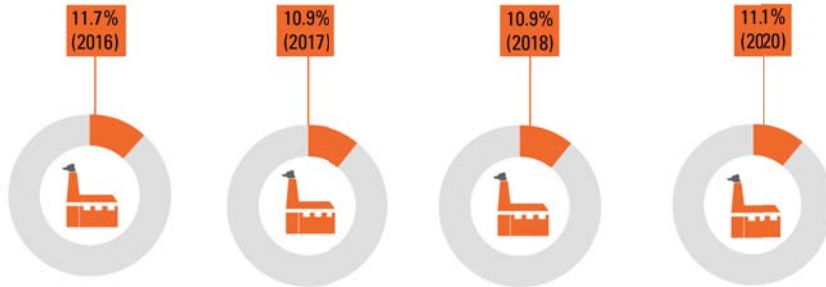
### UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE HAS DROPPED BUT STILL REMAINS HIGH



**MANUFACTURING VALUE ADDED (MVA) AS A PROPORTION OF GDP**



MANUFACTURING VALUE ADDED AS A PROPORTION OF GDP HAS STAGNATED AROUND 11.0%

**REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES**

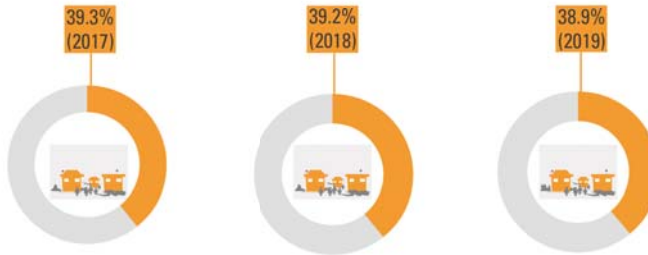
**THE SHARE OF EXPENDITURE OF THE BOTTOM 40% OF THE POPULATION**



THE SHARE OF EXPENDITURE OF THE BOTTOM 40% OF THE POPULATION HAS ALMOST DOUBLED BETWEEN 2013 AND 2017 BUT ACCOUNTS FOR ONLY A FIFTH.

## MAKE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE

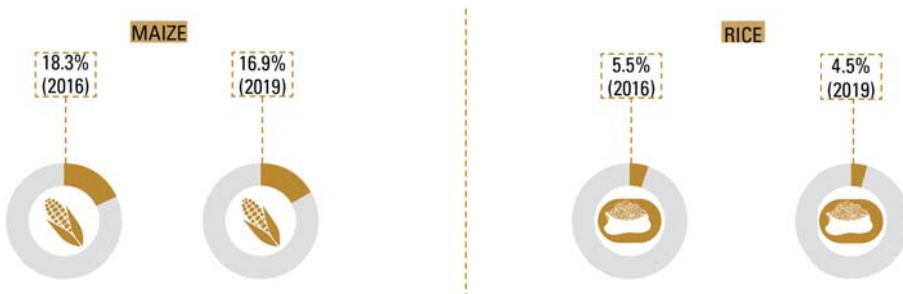
### PROPORTION OF POPULATION LIVING IN SLUMS



ABOUT 2 OUT OF 5 OF THE POPULATION LIVE IN SLUMS

## ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS

### DECLINE-HARVEST LOSSES FOR SELECTED PRODUCE



THERE HAS BEEN A DECLINE IN POST-HARVEST LOSSES FOR SELECTED PRODUCE

13 CLIMATE ACTION



## TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS

TOTAL GREENHOUSE GAS (GHG) EMISSIONS HAS BEEN INCREASING AT AN ANNUAL RATE OF **2.1%** BETWEEN 1990 AND 2016 REACHING **42.2 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e**.

THE AFOLU<sup>1</sup> SECTOR IS THE LARGEST CONTRIBUTOR OF GHG (**53.4%**).

CARBON DIOXIDE ACCOUNTS FOR ABOUT **65%** OF TOTAL EMISSIONS.



<sup>1</sup>AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY & OTHER LAND-USE

CARBON DIOXIDE IS THE MOST PREVALENT GHG IN GHANA

14 LIFE BELOW WATER



## CONSERVE AND SUSTAINABLY USE THE OCEANS, SEAS AND MARINE RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

AS AT 2018, ONLY **0.1%** OF GHANA'S TOTAL MARINE AREA OF 226,739km<sup>2</sup> WAS PROTECTED

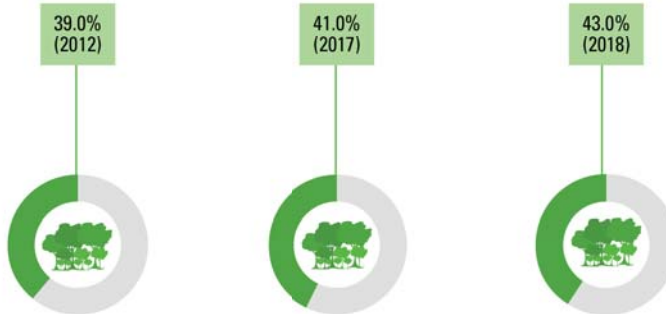


GHANA'S MARINE PROTECTED AREA IS FAR BELOW THE SDG TARGET OF 10%



**15 LIFE ON LAND**  
**PROTECT, RESTORE AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE USE OF TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS, SUSTAINABLY MANAGE FORESTS, COMBAT DESERTIFICATION, AND HALT AND REVERSE LAND DEGRADATION AND HALT BIODIVERSITY LOSS**

### FOREST COVER

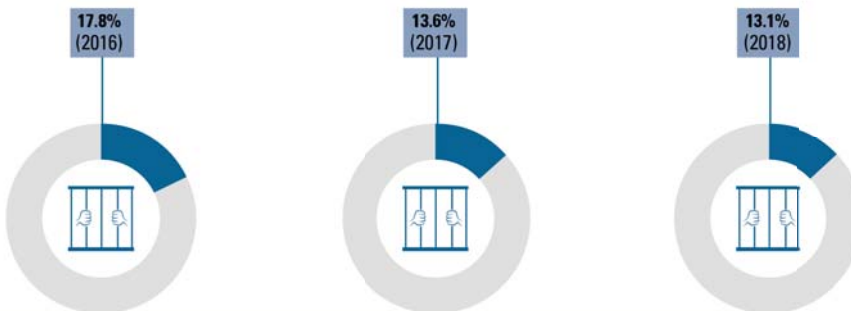


FOREST COVER HAS BEEN INCREASING CONSISTENTLY BETWEEN 2012 AND 2018



**16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS**  
**PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PROVIDE ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL AND BUILD EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND INCLUSIVE INSTITUTIONS AT ALL LEVELS**

### UNSENTENCED DETAINEES AS A PROPORTION OF OVERALL PRISON POPULATION



THERE HAS BEEN A DECLINE IN UNSENTENCED DETAINEES AS A PROPORTION OF PRISON POPULATION



## STRENGTHEN THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND REVITALIZE THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



### VOLUME OF REMITTANCE AS A PROPORTION OF GDP

3.9%  
(2018)



5.4%  
(2020)

VOLUME OF REMITTANCE AS A PROPORTION OF GDP HAS BEEN INCREASING SINCE 2018



# INTRODUCTION

## Background

Ghana has been implementing the African Union (AU) Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development since their adoption in January and September 2015, respectively. The two agendas have been integrated into the national planning and budgeting processes. Medium-term development plans at the national and sub-national levels have included programmes and projects aligned to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and AU Agenda 2063. The integration of the two agendas in the planning and budgeting processes is backed by an implementation arrangement that promotes cross-sectoral collaboration and multi-stakeholder partnerships at all levels.

The 2020 SDGs report provides an update on the progress of implementation of the two agendas, building on the baseline report prepared in 2018 and Ghana's maiden Voluntary National Review (VNR) Report. It highlights good practices in SDGs implementation and draws attention to areas where improvements are required. Moreover, since 2018, Annual SDGs Budget reports have been prepared to track budgetary allocation to each SDG.

## Objective and Scope of Report

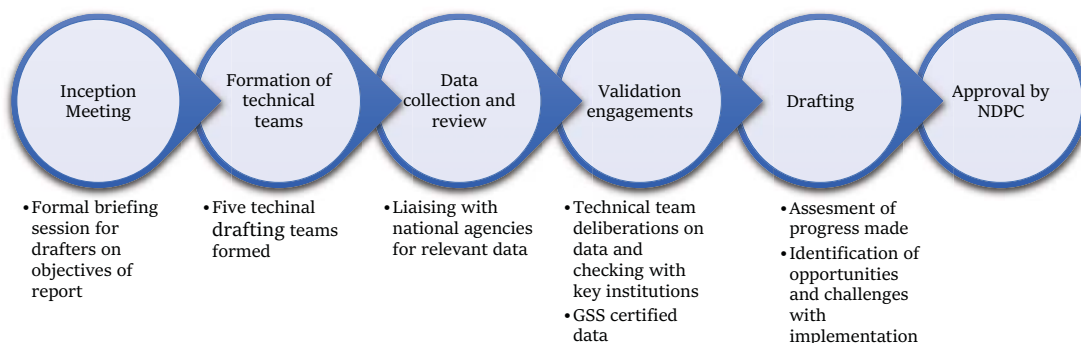
The overall objective of the 2020 SDGs Report is to assess progress made towards achieving the Agenda 2063 and SDG Targets. The report also:

1. Assesses whether Ghana is on track or off-track towards achieving the targets of the two agendas;
2. Identifies innovative interventions contributing towards the targets;
3. Identifies the opportunities and constraints towards achieving the targets; and
4. Recommends policy actions to accelerate progress towards the targets.

## Process of Preparing the Report

The preparation of the report entailed the formation of technical teams; collection and validation of relevant data; review by the High-level Ministerial Committee (HLMC) and adoption of report (Figure 1).

Figure 1: 2020 SDGs report preparation process



## Number of Indicators Reported

The 2020 SDGs Report provides information on a total of 72 indicators. This comprises 65 SDG and corresponding Agenda 2063 indicators, of which four are localised and three proxy indicators to suit Ghana's context (Table 1).

Localised indicators have the letter "L" added to the indicator reference number (e.g., 2.a.2L) and proxy indicators have the letter "P" add (e.g., 1. a.1P).

Table 1: Summary of indicators (SDGs and Corresponding AU Agenda 2063)

GOAL	Original Indicators	Localised indicator	Proxy indicator	Total
1	5	-	1	6
2	4	1	-	5
3	5	-	-	5
4	8	-	-	8
5	5	-	-	5
6	5	-	-	5
7	3	-	-	3
8	5	-	1	6
9	3	-	-	3
10	2	-	-	2
11	2	1	1	4
12	0	1	-	1
13	4	-	-	4
14	1	-	-	1
15	3	-	-	3
16	4	1	-	5
17	6	-	-	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>72</b>

# PROGRESS ON SDGS AND CORRESPONDING AGENDA 2063 TARGETS



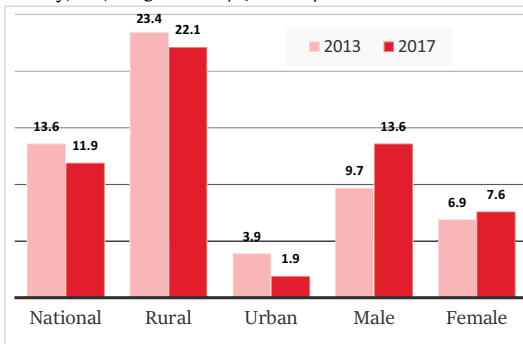
## Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms Everywhere

SDG Target 1.1	By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day
Corresponding Agenda 2063 Target	Reduce 2013 levels of poverty by at least 30 percent

### Indicator 1.1.1: Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural)

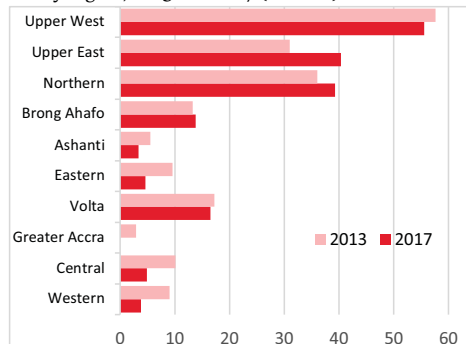
The proportion of Ghana's population living below the international poverty line declined from 13.6 percent in 2013 to 11.9 percent in 2017. The same trend was reflected in both urban and rural areas over the period. The level of poverty remains very high in rural areas compared to urban areas (Figure 2). Between 2013 and 2017, three out of the ten regions<sup>1</sup> recorded increases in overall level of poverty. Upper East Region recorded an increase from 31.0 to 40.0 percent, while Brong Ahafo recorded an increase from 13.3 to 13.8 percent, and Northern Region, 36.0 to 39.3 percent (Figure 3).

Figure 2: Population living below international poverty line by locality, sex, 2013 and 2017 (Percent)



Source: GLSS Round 6 2014; GLSS Round 7 2019

Figure 3: Population living below international poverty line by region, 2013 and 2017 (Percent)



Source: GLSS Round 6 2014; GLSS Round 7 2019

<sup>1</sup> Based on the former ten administrative regions, currently there are 16 regions.

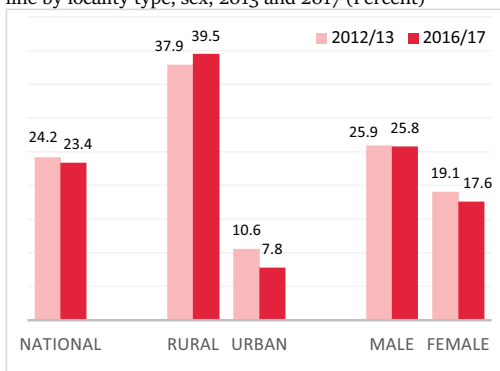


SDG Target 1.2	By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
Corresponding Agenda 2063 Targets	Reduce 2013 levels of poverty by at least 30 percent
	Reduce poverty amongst women by at least 50 percent

### Indicator 1.2.1: Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age

The proportion of Ghanaians who are classified as poor based on the national definition<sup>2</sup> reduced from 24.2 percent in 2013 to 23.4 percent in 2017. However, in absolute terms, the total number of the poor increased by about 400,000. As of 2017, there were more poor male-headed (25.8%) than female-headed households (17.6%) as shown in Figure 4 below. Irrespective of the ecological zone, the incidence of poverty is higher among the rural population. The rural savannah zone has experienced a rise in the proportion of poor households from 55.0 percent in 2013 to 64.0 percent in 2017.

Figure 4: Population living below the national poverty line by locality type, sex, 2013 and 2017 (Percent)



Source: GLSS Round 6 2014); GLSS Round 7 2019

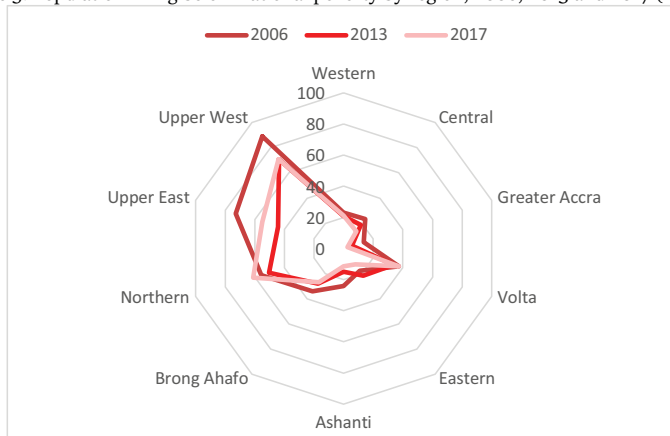
The performance in poverty reduction has been mixed across the regions. Ashanti, Brong Ahafo, Central and Western Regions have experienced continuous decline since 1992, while Northern, Upper East and Volta Regions experienced increases between 2013 and 2017 (Figure 5).

In 2017, 28.2 percent of children (1-17 years) were classified as monetary poor<sup>3</sup>, with substantially higher prevalence in rural (44.5%) than urban areas (9.8%). Regional disaggregation shows Upper West (77.7%), Northern (67.4%) and Upper East (58.1%) with the highest proportion of monetary poor children. Greater Accra Region had the lowest proportion of monetary poor children (3.6%).

<sup>2</sup> National poverty level is defined as total annual household consumption expenditure of less than GH¢1,314, while threshold for extreme poverty is GH¢792.05.

<sup>3</sup> A child is considered monetary poor if he or she resides in a household classified as living below the national poverty line – NDPC (2020): Multi-Dimensional Child Poverty in Ghana, page 16, paragraph 3.

Figure 5: Population living below national poverty by region, 2006, 2013 and 2017 (Percent)

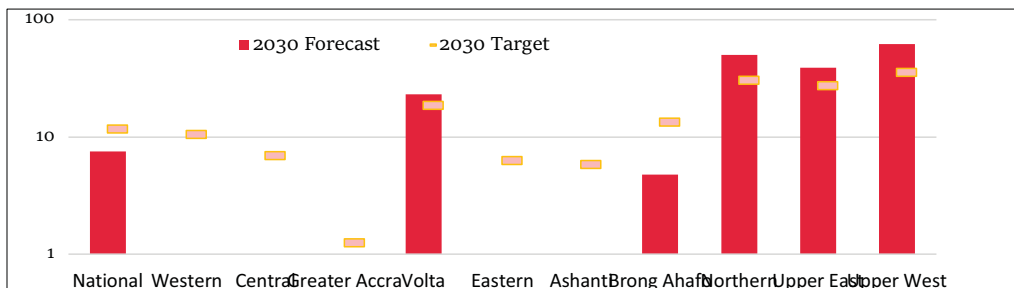


Source: GLSS Round 5, 2008; GLSS Round 6, 2014; and GLSS Round 7, 2019

### Progress Towards Target

Based on observed trends, it is projected that 7.5 percent of Ghanaians will be living below the national poverty line by 2030. Thus, Ghana is likely to achieve the target of halving poverty (11.7%) by 2030. Six regions, namely, Western, Central, Greater Accra, Eastern, Ashanti and Brong Ahafo are projected to achieve the target of halving poverty by 2030. However, concerted efforts are required to ensure that Volta, Northern, Upper East and Upper West Regions are able to meet the target.

Figure 6: Projected poverty levels and 2030 target by region (Percent)



Source: Projection based on GLSS Round 7, 2019

### Indicator 1.2.2: Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions, according to national definition

The incidence of multidimensional poverty (MPI)<sup>4</sup> in the general population reduced from 55.0 percent in 2011 to 45.6 percent in 2017. The major drivers of

multidimensional poverty in Ghana are lack of health insurance coverage, undernutrition, school lag and inadequate access to sanitation services.

<sup>4</sup> Ghana's Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), complements the monetary poverty by providing an assessment of deprivation of basic survival needs. The MPI provides a comprehensive understanding and evidence of the simultaneous deprivations faced by the poor to inform the formulation of targeted and efficient poverty reduction policies – GSS (2020): Multidimensional poverty – Ghana, pages iii and 1.

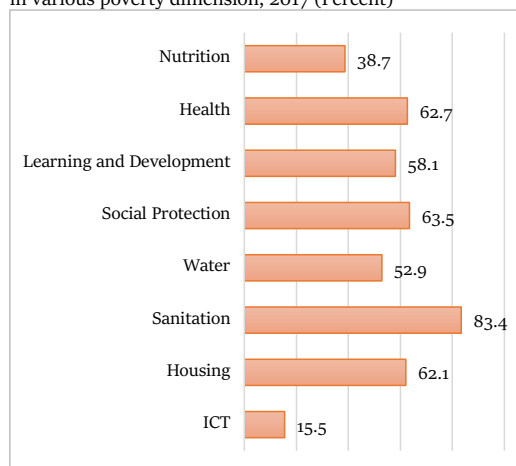
About 19.3 percent of the population are both monetary and multidimensionally poor; 4.1 percent are monetary poor but not multidimensionally poor; and 26.3 percent are multidimensionally poor but not monetary poor.

In 2017, 73.4 percent of children were estimated to be multidimensionally poor as a result of being simultaneously deprived in at least three of the children's wellbeing measures – nutrition, health, learning and development, child protection, water, sanitation, housing, and information. Apart from nutrition (38.7%) and ICT (15.5%), over 50 percent of children are deprived in all dimensions, with sanitation (83.4%) being the highest form of deprivation (Figure 7).

There is a higher proportion of multidimensionally poor children in

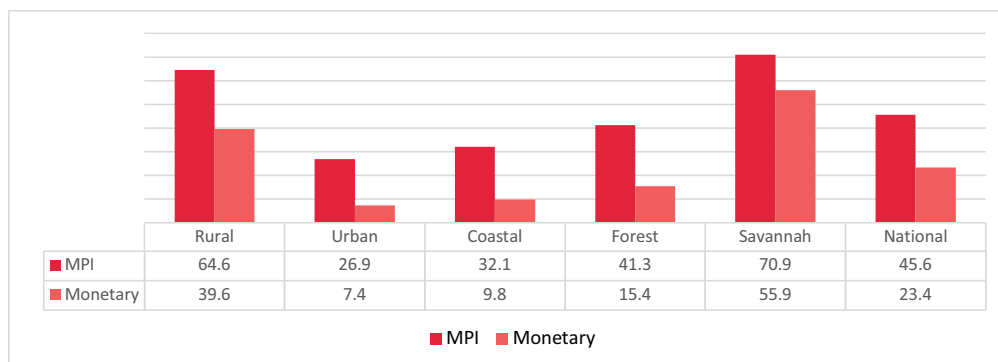
rural (81.5%) than urban (62.5%) areas. Further, the incidence is highest (above 80%) in the Northern, Upper East, Upper West and Volta regions.

Figure 7: Proportion of children 0-17 years who are deprived in various poverty dimension, 2017 (Percent)



Source: Multi-dimensional child Poverty in Ghana, 2020

Figure 8: Multidimensional and monetary poverty rates by locality type and ecological zone, 2017 (Percent)



Source: Multidimensional Poverty Report, Ghana 2020

### SDG Target 1. a

Ensure significant mobilisation of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions

### Corresponding Agenda 2063 Target

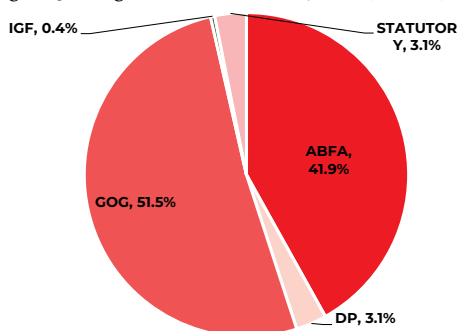
National sources including capital markets contribute at least 80 percent of development capital  
Tax and non-tax revenues at all levels of government should cover at least 75 percent of current and development expenditures from 2025

### Indicator 1.a.1P: Proportion of domestically generated resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes

In 2020, about 57 percent of total approved budget, at both national and subnational levels, was allocated to the implementation of interventions under the 17 SDGs, compared to 65 percent in 2019. This amounted to a total of GH¢55billion. Similar to 2019, allocation from Government sources constituted the highest proportion (69.4%) of the entire SDGs budget in 2020. This was followed by statutory sources (12.5%), Internally Generated funds (7.1%), Development Partners (6.0%) and Annual Budget Funding Amount (5.1%).

Out of the GH¢55billion, a total of GH¢1.5billion was allocated for poverty mitigation interventions, aimed at addressing the social dimensions of poverty, extreme poverty and building resilience against disaster risks. The largest source of allocation for SDG1 was government in 2020 (51.5%) as shown in Figure 9.

Figure 9: Budget sources for Goal 1, 2020(Percent)



Source: SDGs Budget Report, 2020

### Indicator 1.a.2: Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)

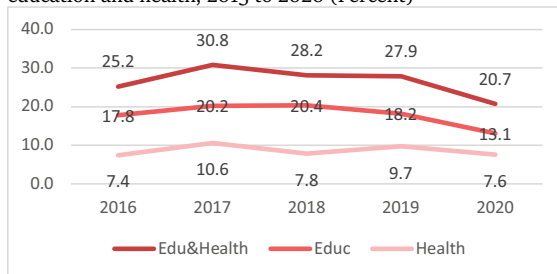
Total government expenditure between 2016 and 2020 has increased consistently for education, that is, from GH¢9.081billion in 2016 to GH¢12.618billion in 2020, with an annual average increase of 9 percent. Expenditure increases was also recorded for health, with the exception of 2018 where it declined by 1.7 percent. Health expenditure increased from GH¢3.791billion in 2016 to GH¢5.510billion in 2017 and from GH¢6.580billion in 2019 to GH¢7.371billion in 2020.

The initial approved budget for health expenditure in 2020 was increased by a quarter, increasing from GH¢6.59billion to GH¢8.85billion to implement measures towards curbing the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Despite the increases in government expenditure in education and health, their combined share of total government expenditure has been trending downwards from 30.8 percent in 2017 to 20.7 percent in 2020. The proportion of government expenditure spent on education increased from 17.8 percent in 2016 to 20.4

percent in 2018, but has since declined to 13.1 percent in 2020. The proportion of government's expenditure on health has fluctuated with 2017 reporting the highest figure of 10.6 percent (Figure 10).

Figure 10: Proportion of government expenditure on education and health, 2015 to 2020 (Percent)



Source: Programme Based Budgets of Ministry of Health; Programme Based Budget of Education, 2019 & 2020; Fiscal Data from Ministry of Finance, 2016-2020

Currently, Ghana is implementing a number of social protection programmes that have helped to improve targeting in social protection spending through: increased access to conditional cash transfers nationwide; increased access to employment and cash earning opportunities for the rural poor during the agricultural off-season; and improved economic and social infrastructure in deprived communities.

**SDG Target 1. b**

Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication action

**Corresponding Agenda 2063 Target**

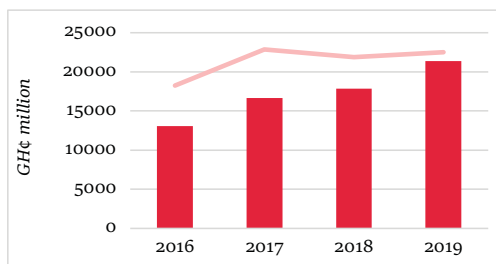
Solemn Declaration Index (SDI) developed by GIMAC and ECA on Gender is computed bi-annually and used in making policy/resource allocation decisions

**Indicator 1.b.1: Pro-poor public social spending**

Government pro-poor social spending has been in the areas of education, health, direct cash transfer (LEAP<sup>5</sup>) and near cash transfer (capitation grant, school feeding and Free SHS). Pro-poor expenditure in these areas increased from GH¢13,061.48 million in 2016 to GH¢18,501.42 million in 2019. This translated to an increase of 41.6 percent over the period.

The share of total government expenditure on pro-poor interventions increased from 25.5 percent in 2016 to 32.0 percent in 2017 and declined to 30.7 percent in 2018. It however increased to 31.5 percent in 2019 (Figure 11).

Figure 11: Pro-Poor Share of Government Expenditure, 2016-2019 (GH¢ million and Percent)



Source: National Budget, 2016-2019; and Programme Based Budgets of Ministries of Health & Education, 2019 & 2020

**Key interventions for achieving SDG 1**

To eradicate poverty in all its forms by the year 2030, Ghana has introduced some interventions to create jobs and expand access to social protection. These interventions include:

1. Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)
2. National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS)
3. Free School Uniforms and Exercise Books

<sup>5</sup> LEAP is Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty

4. Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP)
5. Capitation Grant
6. Labour Intensive Public Works Programme (LIPWP)
7. Free Mass Transit Ride for School Children and the Aged
8. Ghana Social Opportunities Project (GSOP)
9. Infrastructure for Poverty Eradication Programme (IPEP)
10. National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Programme (NEIP)

Opportunities	Constraints
Stable democracy	Adverse effect of climate change
Poverty reduction interventions	Increasing spatial and income inequality
Numerous interventions to formalise the economy	Non-inclusive growth

### Effects of COVID-19 on Poverty

The outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic presents a real threat in reversing decades of efforts that has resulted in poverty reduction, and likely to erode the chances of the country in halving poverty by 2030. Ghana Statistical Service<sup>6</sup> estimated that 77.4 percent of households experienced a decrease in income due to COVID-19 restrictions. Thus, approximately 22 million Ghanaians are affected by reduced household income. Moreover, GSS<sup>7</sup> revealed that 5.7 percent of business establishments had to close during the partial lockdown, with 16.1 percent continuing to be closed after the easing of the lockdown. Some 46.1 percent of businesses reported reducing wages for 25.7 percent of the workforce (an estimated 770,124 workers).

With these developments, poverty is estimated to rise between 34.0 percent to 36.7 percent due to COVID-19, potentially producing about 4 million new poor people across the country. These estimates place Ghana's level at where it was 15 years ago in 2005/2006.

UNICEF and International Labour Organization (ILO) estimates the impact of these developments on children to include an increase of at least 0.7 percentage points in child labour per percentage point rise in poverty, and a 10.9 percent increase in the share of children aged 5-17 years in Ghana involved in working or selling activities. Hence, COVID-19 is seen to have the potential of disrupting progress, in reducing the incidence and intensity of multidimensional and monetary poverty, already experienced by the majority of children in Ghana before the pandemic.

<sup>6</sup> Ghana Statistical Service (2020): Brief on COVID-19 Households and Jobs Tracker Wave 1

<sup>7</sup> Ghana Statistical Service (2020): COVID-19 Business Tracker Main Report



## Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

**SDG Target 2.1** By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round

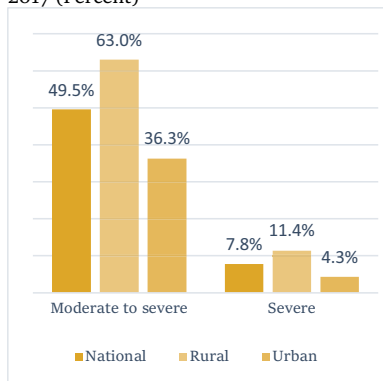
**Corresponding Agenda 2063 Targets** Reduce 2013 levels of proportion of the population who suffer from hunger by at least 80 percent  
End hunger in Africa

### Indicator 2.1.2: Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the food insecurity experience scale (FIES)

In the period 2016-2017, nearly half of Ghana's population (49.5%) was either moderately or severely food insecure, lacking consistent access to food, with negative consequences on their nutrition, health and wellbeing from diminished dietary quality (Figure 12). With the exception of Greater Accra, Ashanti and Brong Ahafo Regions, more than half of the population in the other regions were moderately and severely food insecure (Figure 13).

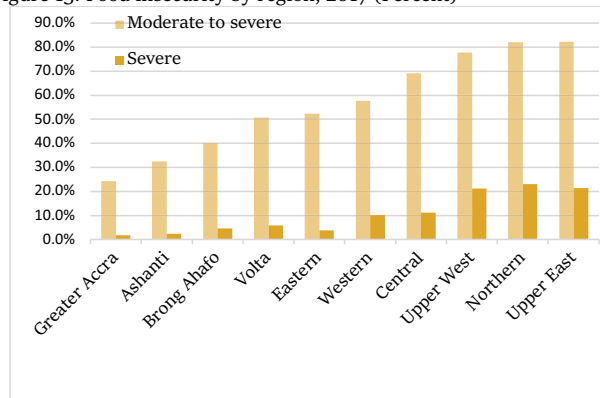
An estimated 7.8 percent of the population were severely food insecure and were likely to have run out of food, experienced hunger, and at the most extreme, gone for days without eating, putting their health and wellbeing at risk. Both moderate or severe food insecurity situations are more prevalent among rural than urban populations.

Figure 12: Food insecurity by locality type, 2017 (Percent)



Source: Computed from GLSS Round 7, 2019

Figure 13: Food insecurity by region, 2017 (Percent)



Source: Computed from GLSS Round 7, 2019

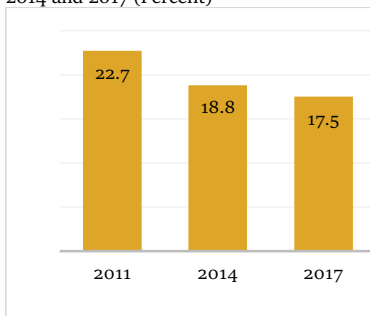
SDG Target 2.2	By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons
Corresponding Agenda 2063 Targets	Reduce 2013 levels of proportion of the population who suffer from hunger by at least 80 percent Reduce stunting in children to 10 percent and underweight to 5 percent Reduce 2013 level of prevalence of malnutrition by at least 50 percent

**Indicator 2.2.1: Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age**

Ghana has made some progress in improving the nutritional status of children, particularly those under 5 years of age. Stunting among children, 5 years or younger, was 22.7 percent in 2011, and declined to 18.8 percent in 2014, and further to 17.5 percent in 2017 (Figure 14).

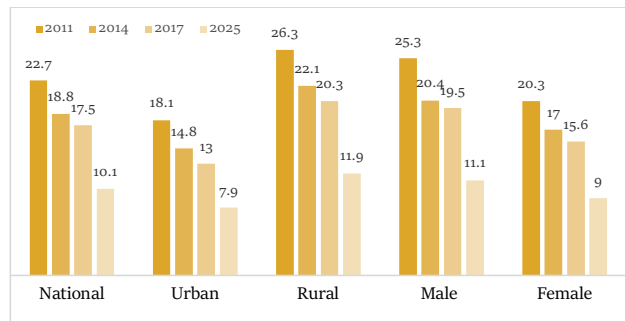
According to Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2017/18, there are significant regional variations in the prevalence of stunting. The prevalence was highest in the Northern Region at 28.8 percent and lowest in the Greater Accra Region at 12.6 percent. Stunting was more prevalent in rural than in urban areas, and more among boys than girls (Figure 15). Moreover, hunger and malnutrition persist in some parts of the country. This is especially true for the Northern, Upper East and Volta Regions, as well as in many rural and peri-urban communities throughout the country, due to the unsustainable food production systems.

Figure 14: National prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age, 2011, 2014 and 2017 (Percent)



Source: MICS, 2011

Figure 15: Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age by sex and locality type 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2025<sup>8</sup> (Percent)



Source: MICS, 2011 and 2018; GDHS, 2014; Projections (2025)

<sup>8</sup> 2025 estimates are projections based on 2011 and 2017 MICS and GDHS 2014



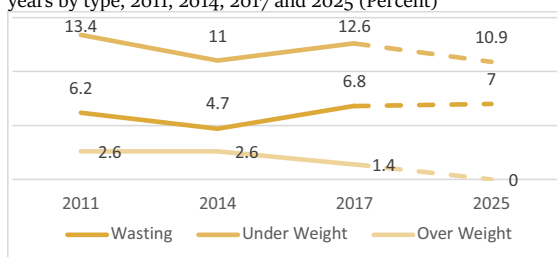
## Progress Towards Target

On the basis of projections of 2011, 2014 and 2017 estimates, the prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age would be expected to reach 10.1 percent by 2025. Ghana is likely to achieve the SDG target on stunting which is 10.5 percent<sup>9</sup>. Similarly, the target of 12.2 percent for rural areas is likely to be achieved, while urban areas are projected to miss the target by one percentage point (Figure 14).

### Indicator 2.2.2: Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)

The prevalence rate for overweight children has declined steadily since 2011, reducing from 2.6 percent to 1.4 percent in 2017, and projected to be eliminated by 2025. The prevalence rate of underweight also declined from 13.4 percent in 2011 to 11.0 percent in 2014, but increased to 12.6 percent in 2017 (Figure 16). Wasting declined from 6.2 percent in 2011 to 4.7 percent in 2014, after which it increased beyond the recorded level in 2011 to 6.8 percent in 2017.

Figure 16: Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years by type, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2025 (Percent)



Source: MICS, 2011 and 2018; GDHS, 2014; and Projection (2025)

### Progress towards target

The SDG target of halting increase of overweight children is likely to be achieved. At the current trends, wasting is projected to increase to 7 percent by 2025 compared to a target of less than 5 percent.

Efforts must be intensified to reverse this trend. The projected prevalence of underweight is still high at 10.9 percent, meaning that Ghana is off-track to achieving the target of 6.3 percent by 2025.

SDG Target 2. a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries

Corresponding Agenda 2063 Target Allocate a minimum of 10 percent of annual public expenditure to agriculture and grow the sector by at least 6 percent per annum

### Indicator 2.a.1: The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures

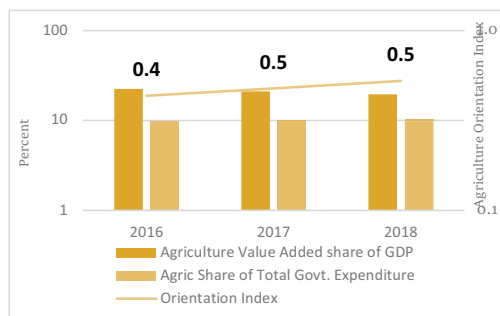
The percentage of public expenditure on the agriculture sector has increased steadily from 6.3 percent in 2016 to 10.3 percent in 2018, reaching the AU Agenda 2063 target of 10 percent.

<sup>9</sup> Target is based on WHO global nutrition target of reducing stunting by 40 percent by 2025.

target. Despite the increases in expenditure, agriculture value added share of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) declined from 22.6 percent in 2016 to 19.6 percent in 2018.

Agriculture orientation index<sup>10</sup> increased from 0.4 in 2016 to 0.5 in 2018 (Figure 17), showing Government's commitment towards agricultural development, relative to its contribution to economic value addition.

Figure 17: Agriculture Orientation Index, 2016-2018 and 2030 (Index and Percent)



Source: GSS National Accounts, 2019; MoF Fiscal Data, 2016-2018

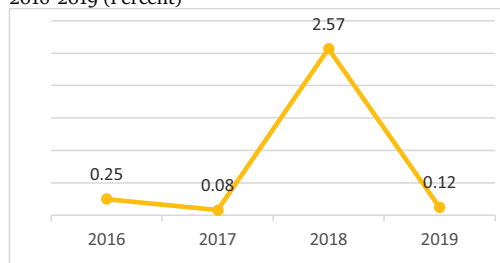
### Progress Towards Target

Based on recent trends, the agriculture orientation index is expected to reach 1.1 in 2030, marginally exceeding the SDG target of 1.0.

### Indicator 2.a.2L: Percentage of total foreign direct investment that flows into agriculture sector

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) into the agriculture sector in Ghana has been low and unstable. Except for 2018, the percentage of foreign direct investment flowing into the agriculture sector was less than one percent. From 0.25 percent in 2016, it declined to 0.08 percent in 2017. The year 2018, however, experienced a sudden increase to 2.57 percent, partly due to investor commitments towards the IDIF flagship initiative of government. It subsequently declined to 0.12 percent in 2019 (Figure 18).

Figure 18: Trends in FDI flows into the agriculture sector, 2016-2019 (Percent)



Source: GIPC Annual Report, 2019

### Key interventions for achieving SDG 2

1. Implementation of Ghana Agricultural Sector Investment Programme (GASIP)
2. Planting for Food and Jobs to stimulate food production and generate incomes
3. Investing for Food and Jobs (IFJ): An Agenda for Transforming Ghana's Agriculture (2018-2021)

<sup>10</sup> The agriculture orientation index (AOI) for Government Expenditures is defined as the agriculture share of government expenditure, divided by the agriculture value added share of GDP, where Agriculture encompasses agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting.

4. One Village One Dam initiative to promote year-round farming, especially in the Northern part of Ghana
5. One District One Factory initiative to establish at least one industrial enterprise in each district of Ghana
6. District Warehousing Policy to minimise food losses
7. Promoting the production and utilisation of locally grown and nutrient-rich food
8. Expansion of School Feeding Programme
9. Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) initiative, together with increasing government's nutrition funding
10. Improving tax regimes for agricultural development: tax holidays; exemptions on import duties on agricultural inputs, etc.

Opportunities	Challenges
Youthful population	Unsustainable food production systems in the country
Contribution of private sector and civil society organisations	High population growth rate
Availability of fertile land	High cost of production
Support from international bodies	Limited agriculture mechanisation
South-South Cooperation	Threat of climate change
	Environmental degradation



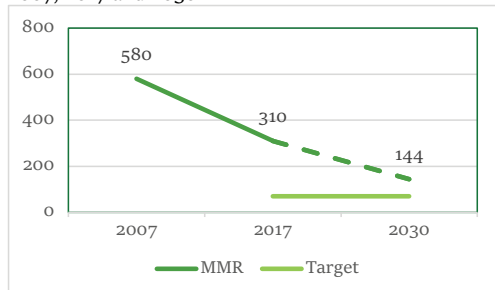
## Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages

<b>SDG Target 3.1</b>	<b>By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births</b>
<b>Corresponding Agenda Target</b>	<b>2063</b> Reduce 2013 maternal, neo-natal and child mortality rates by at least 50 percent

### Indicator 3.1.1: Maternal mortality ratio

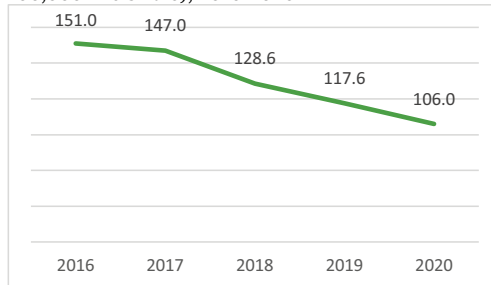
Though the occurrence of maternal deaths has declined over the past 20 years, the pace has been slow. Maternal deaths have declined from 580 per 100,000 live births in 2007 to 310 per 100,000 live births in 2017 (Figure 19). This trend is consistent with institutional maternal mortality data, which showed a decline from 151 per 100,000 live births in 2016 to 147 in 2017 and further to 106.6 in 2020 (Figure 20). At the current pace of decline, maternal mortality rate is projected to drop to 144 deaths per 100,000 by 2030, falling short of the SDG target of 70 deaths per 100,000. Extra effort is required for Ghana to achieve the drastic reduction in maternal mortality to meet the 2030 target.

Figure 19: Maternal deaths per 100,000 live births, 2007, 2017 and 2030



Source: GMHS, 2009 and 2018

Figure 20: Institutional Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births), 2016-2020



Source: Unpublished Holistic Assessment Report

The Government of Ghana is committed to reducing maternal deaths by making reproductive health services available to all women of childbearing age. For instance, the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) was reviewed in 2016 to provide universal guarantee package of maternal and child healthcare. The NHIS card is no longer required for pregnant women to access primary healthcare. The Community-Based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) initiative has helped improve community access to health services, thereby harnessing the potential for improving the utilisation of maternal health services.

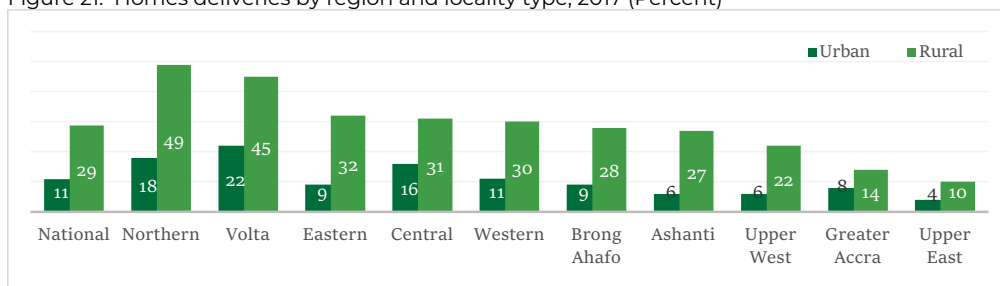
### Indicator 3.1.2: Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

The percentage of deliveries attended by health personnel trained in providing lifesaving obstetric care—including giving the necessary supervision, care and advice to women during pregnancy—increased from 73.7 percent in 2014 to 79.9

percent in 2017. With the exception of Ashanti Region that recorded a decline from 86 to 82 percent, all the other regions recorded improvements. A greater proportion of mothers with higher levels of education and income give birth under supervised care by skilled health providers compared to other mothers.

However, an estimated 21 percent of women delivered at home in 2017 with the situation being more prevalent in rural areas (29%) than urban (11%) in all the regions (Figure 21). The top four reasons cited for home delivery were baby coming earlier than expected, transportation problems, facility being too far and lack of money. Moreover, a little over half of women (54%) who delivered at home sought skilled care for problems during delivery (Figure 22).

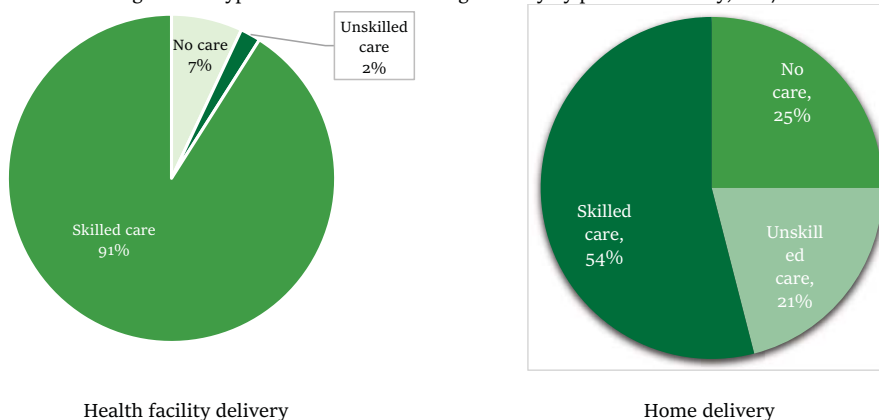
Figure 21: Homes deliveries by region and locality type, 2017 (Percent)



Source: GMHS, 2018

Note: Deliveries comprise both live and still births

Figure 22: Type of care received during delivery by place of delivery, 2017



Source: GMHS, 2018

**SDG Target 3.3** By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases

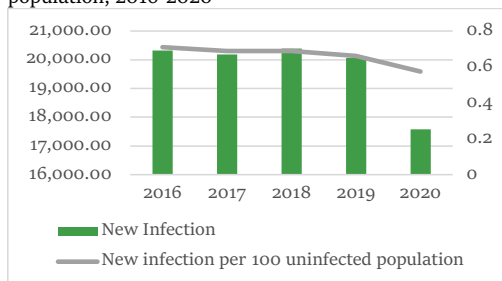
**Corresponding Agenda 2063 Target** Reduce 2013 proportions of deaths attributable to HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Tuberculosis (TB) by at least 80 percent

### 3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations

HIV Adult prevalence is projected to decline from 1.7 percent in 2019 to 1.69 in 2020. There was a decline in new HIV infections from 20,323 in 2016 to 17,580 in 2020 (Figure 23), representing an estimated yearly average reduction of about 0.7 percent. HIV incidence has also declined over the same period, indicating some progress with the prevention of onward transmission of HIV.

The rate of new infections declined from 0.71 in 2016 to 0.57 per 1,000 uninfected population in 2020. HIV deaths increased from 13,534 in 2016 to 14,275 in 2018 but declined in 2020 to 9,957.

Figure 23: HIV new infection per 1000 uninfected population, 2016-2020



Source: National HIV Estimates and Projection, 2019

The country has made progress with the 90-90-90 programme that was introduced in July 2016. Fifty-five (55) percent of people projected to be living with HIV know their HIV status; 61 percent of people with diagnosed HIV infection received sustained antiretroviral therapy; and 66 percent of people receiving antiretroviral therapy have viral suppression as at 2019.

### 3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population

The incidence rate, with the exception of 2019, has declined consistently from 2016 to 2020. In 2020, 12,443 new TB cases were detected compared to 14,602 new cases in 2019, translating into TB incidence of 40.16 per 100,000 population for 2020 (Figure 24).

Figure 24: Tuberculosis incidence per 1,000 population, 2016-2020



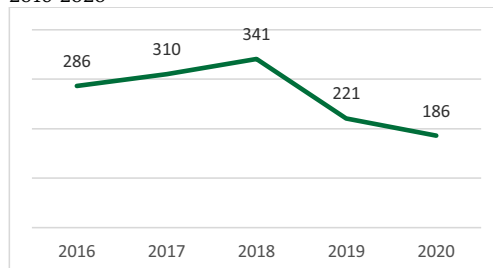
Source: MOH Holistic Assessment of Health Sector Programme of Work, 2020

### 3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population

The increasing trend of incidence of malaria from 2016 was reversed in 2019, and sustained in 2020. Malaria incidence per 1,000 population declined from 221 in 2019 to 186 in 2020 (Figure 25).

Institutional Malaria under 5 case fatality rate improved over the last five years, especially between 2016 and 2019. However, it deteriorated marginally from 0.10 in 2019 to 0.12 in 2020.

Figure 25: Malaria incidence per 1,000 population, 2016-2020



### Key interventions for achieving SDGs 3

1. Free primary healthcare services for pregnant women
2. Enhancing access to CHPS compound in deprived areas
3. Improving access to obstetric emergency services
4. Implementing the Child Health Policy and Child Health Strategy
5. Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) for children
6. Scaling up the Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI) programme
7. Adoption and implementation of the 90-90-90 strategy for HIV
8. Introduction of new malaria vaccine (RTS,S or Mosquirix) in 6 of the 16 administrative regions of the country
9. Revamping of emergency service with the provision of ambulances to all districts
10. Implementation of the Medical Drone Delivery Service
11. Upgrading of existing health facilities and construction of new health infrastructure
12. Launch of a Mother-2-Mother (M2M) programme in Ghana to integrate Early Childhood Development with Reproductive, Maternal, New-Born and Child Health (RMNCH) Models.

Opportunities	Challenges
Integrated three-level health system (national, regional, and district) including community health delivery system	Inequitable distribution of critical health professionals
Clear legal regimes supporting health service delivery	Inadequate health facilities
Government initiative to equip all districts and new regions with hospitals	Poor hygiene and sanitation
Thriving local pharmaceutical industry	



## Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

SDG Target 4.1	By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes
Corresponding Agenda Targets	100 percent literacy rate 2063 Zero gender disparity at all levels of education

### Indicator 4.1.1: Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex

The National Educational Assessment conducted in 2018 shows a decline in proficiency in English and mathematics for both Primary 4 (P4) and Primary 6 (P6). Proficiency in English was 25 percent for Primary 4 and 25 percent for Primary 6, while in Mathematics, it was 19 percent for Primary 4 and 22 percent for Primary 6 (Table 2). Generally, girls outperformed boys in English language in P4 and P6. Boys however outperformed girls in Mathematics in P6.

Table 2: Proportion of pupils in primary 4 and primary 6 that achieved minimum proficiency in Mathematics and English, 2016 (Percent)

Class	Mathematics		English Language	
	2016	2018	2016	2018
Primary 4	22.0	19.0	37.2	25.0
Primary 6	24.9	22.0	38.0	25.0

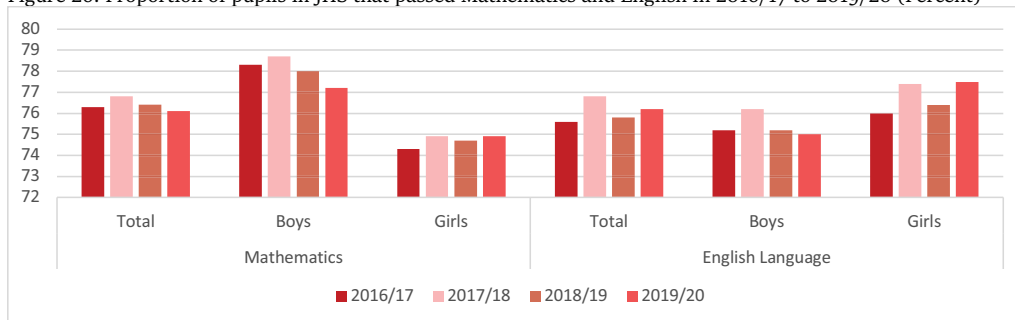
Source: Ghana National Education Assessment, 2016; Education Sector Performance Report, 2019

The 2017/18 academic year had the highest proportion of BECE candidates who achieved 1-6 pass mark in Junior High School (JHS) level in Mathematics and English, with the same mark in both subjects (76.8). The pass rate was lower for English Language than for Mathematics, for both 2016/17 and 2018/19 academic years (Figure 26). In the 2019/20 academic year, pass rates was higher for English language than for mathematics. The pass rate in mathematics was higher among boys than girls, while for English Language, it was higher for girls than for boys (Figure 26) for all the academic years.

Similarly, data from MICS 2017/18 shows that the percentage of children who demonstrated foundational reading or numeracy skills were higher in urban areas than in rural areas (Figure 27). Girls fared better in reading, while boys performed better in numeracy (Figure 28).

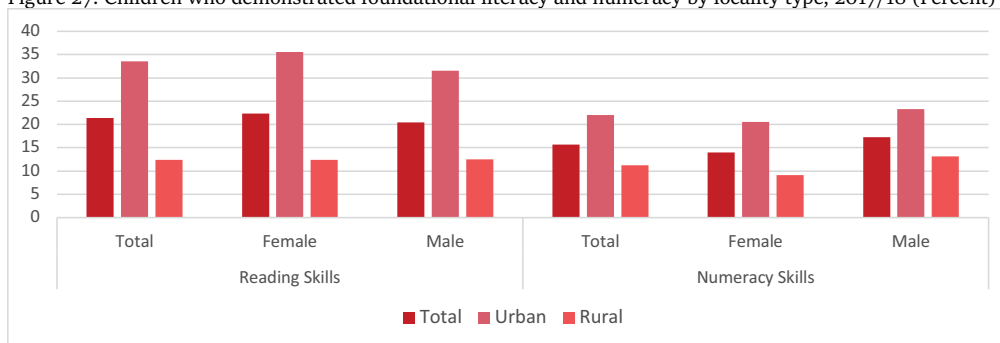


Figure 26: Proportion of pupils in JHS that passed Mathematics and English in 2016/17 to 2019/20 (Percent)



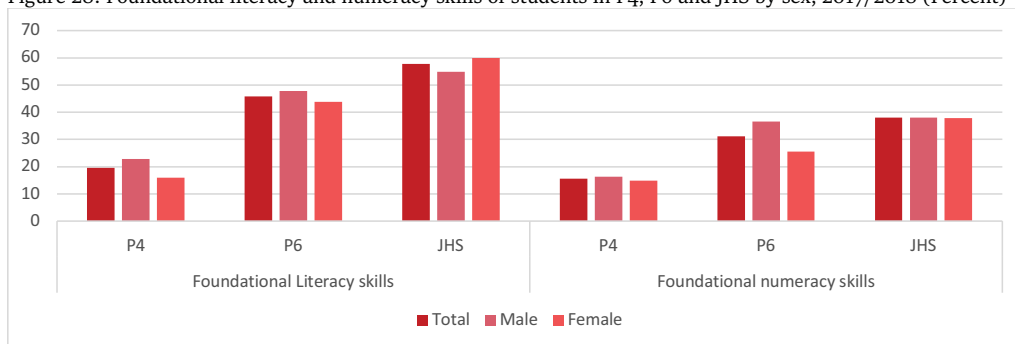
Source: EMIS, 2017-2020

Figure 27: Children who demonstrated foundational literacy and numeracy by locality type, 2017/18 (Percent)



Source: MICS, 2018

Figure 28: Foundational literacy and numeracy skills of students in P4, P6 and JHS by sex, 2017/2018 (Percent)



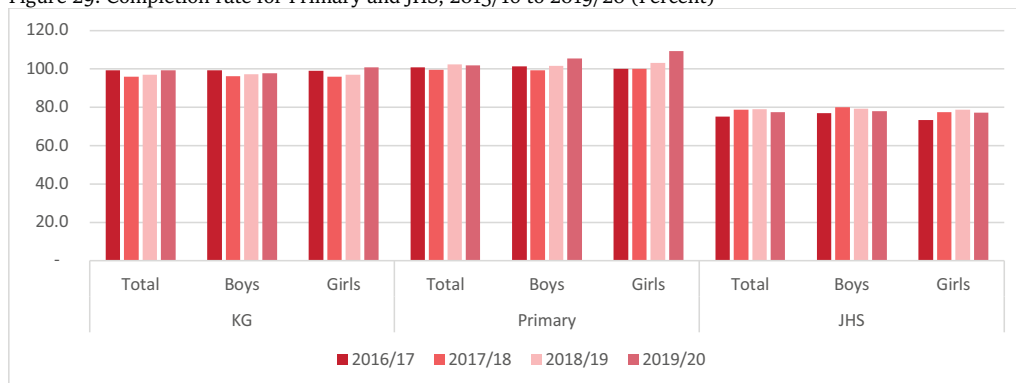
Source: MICS, 2018

#### 4.1.2: Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)

The completion rate in Ghana at the primary school level peaked at 102.4 percent in 2018/19 and reduced to 101.9 for the 2019/20 academic years, and recorded higher for girls than boys, for both periods. Generally, the rate declines with higher levels of education.

The completion rate at JHS declined from 79.1 percent in 2018/19 academic year to 77.5 percent in 2019/20 academic year. The recorded rate for girls was 77.1 percent and that of boys was 78.0 percent in 2019/20 academic year (Figure 29). At the SHS level, the completion rate rose from 55.9 percent in 2018/19 academic year to 64.1 percent in 2019/20 academic year. The rate for the 2019/20 academic year was 65.3 percent and 62.9 percent for boys and girls respectively.

Figure 29: Completion rate for Primary and JHS, 2015/16 to 2019/20 (Percent)



Source: EMIS, 2016-2020

### Progress towards target

The proportion of pupils in Primary 4 and Primary 6 that achieved minimum proficiency in Mathematics and English declined in 2018/19 academic year. Based on the current status, Ghana is not likely to achieve the 100 percent target by 2030. With regard to completion rate, Ghana achieved the target of 100 percent at the primary level in 2019, and likely to achieve same at JHS level, although it will be challenge to achieve at the SHS level.

#### SDG Target 4.2

By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education

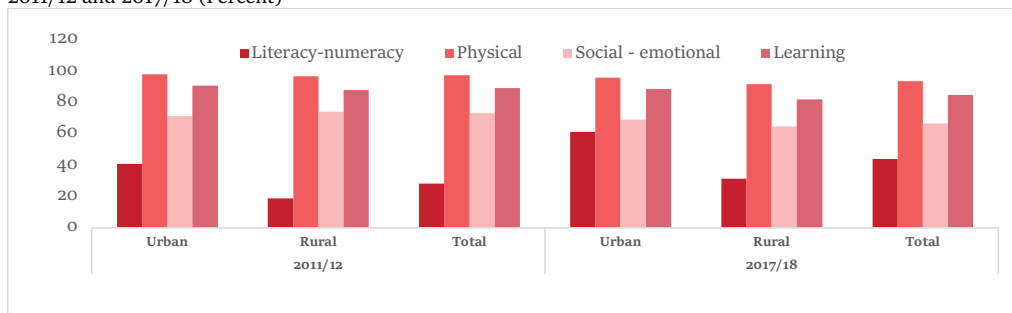
#### Corresponding

Agenda 2063 Target Enrolment rate for basic education is 100 percent by 2035

### Indicator 4.2.1: Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial wellbeing, by sex

Adult wellbeing is dependent on early childhood development, educational attainment, and prosperity to build human capital and foster sustainable growth. Early childhood development of children 3-4 years has worsened from an index of 73.7 percent in 2011 to 68.4 percent in 2017. The index in 2017 was higher for girls (72%) than boys (65%). Generally, high proportion of girls are developmentally on track in all domains than boys (Figure 30).

Figure 30: Proportion of children aged 3-4 years who are developmentally on track for indicated domains, 2011/12 and 2017/18 (Percent)



Source: MICS, 2011 and 2018

### Indicator 4.2.2: Participation rate in organised learning (one year before the official primary entry age)

Participation of children in organised learning activities prior to the start of primary schooling improved from 80.3 percent in 2011 to 88.1 percent in 2017. There were higher proportion of children attending preschool in urban areas than in rural areas over the period (94% and 83% respectively). Though the number of preschool children increased in urban areas, the participation rate decreased from 79 percent in 2011 to 62 percent in 2017. Higher proportion of girls, than boys, participated in preschool in 2011 with the trend changing in favour of boys in 2017.

### Progress towards Target

Early childhood development of children under 5 years of age shows a declining trend between 2011 and 2017. If the trend is not reversed and complimented with innovative and sustainable measures, the 100 percent target for children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial wellbeing, will not be achieved by 2030.

Children participating in organized learning activities prior to entering primary school increased by eight percentage points between 2011 and 2017, which represents a little of one percentage point increase annually. At this rate, the 100 percent participation rate will be achieved by 2030.

SDG Target 4.3	By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university.
Corresponding Agenda 2063 Targets	At least 70 percent of high school graduates go on to tertiary education All secondary school students without access to tertiary education have free access to TVET education by 2030

### Indicator 4.3.1: Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex

#### Vocational education

Enrolment in technical vocational institutions showed marked increase from 59,110 in 2016/17 academic year to 86,479 in 2019/20 (Table 3). This is largely accounted for

by consistent increase in enrolment in public institutions over the period. Enrolment in private institutions also increased by about 14 percent between 2018/19 and 2019/2020 academic years. The number of TVET Institutions which has since stagnated at about 177 declined to 175 in 2019/20.

Table 3: Number of Technical and Vocational Institutes and enrolment, 2016/17 to 2019/20

Category		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
<b>Number of Institutions</b>					
<b>Public Institutions</b>	GES	47	47	47	47
	Other	73	68	82	72
	<i>Total</i>	<i>120</i>	<i>115</i>	<i>129</i>	<i>119</i>
<b>Private Institutions</b>		58	62	48	56
<b>Total Institutions</b>		178	177	177	175
<b>Enrolment</b>					
<b>Public Institutions</b>	GES	45,215	49,418	59,583	69,585
	Other	9,217	8,328	12,701	11,781
	<i>Total</i>	<i>54,432</i>	<i>57,746</i>	<i>72,284</i>	<i>81,366</i>
<b>Private Enrolment</b>		4,678	5,836	4,486	5,113
<b>Total Enrolment</b>		<b>59,110</b>	<b>63,582</b>	<b>76,770</b>	<b>86,479</b>

Source: EMIS, 2016-2020

### Non-Formal Education

Over the years, non-formal education in Ghana has been confronted with sporadic supervision, lack of essential teaching and learning materials and inadequate financial resources to support teaching and learning. A number of initiatives have been proposed in the draft Non-Formal Agency Bill which is currently under review. These include Complementary Basic Education (CBE), Community Learning Centres (CLC), and Literacy for *Kayayei* and other street children.

Non-Formal Education Division (NFED) has collaborated with the National Council for Curriculum Assessment (NaCCA) to review the Basic English Literacy Materials for Primers 1 and 2 as well as the Facilitator's Manual. Enrolment in National Functional Literacy and Basic English Literacy Programmes have been dominated by females (Tables 4 and 5) over a period of 10 and 15 years respectively. The number of classes for both programmes have recorded substantial decline in the latter years. The National Functional Literacy Programme is decreased from 8,500 classes in 2006/08 to less than 600 in 2014/16.

Table 4: Enrolment for National Functional Literacy Programme, 2006/08 to 2014/16

Year	Classes	Enrolled			
		Male	Female	Total	% Female
2006/08	8,500	12,164	19,204	31,368	61
2007/09	1,600	11,573	19,612	31,185	63
2008/10	1,600	14,813	24,041	38,854	62
2009/11	1,600	17,224	24,796	42,020	59
2010/12	2,000	18,904	31,777	50,681	63
2012/14	1,886	16,195	28,535	44,730	64
2014/16	584	5,612	8,417	14,029	60

Source: Education Assessment Performance Report, 2018

Table 5: Enrolment for Basic English literacy

Year	Classes	Enrolled			
		Male	Female	Total	% of Female
2003/05	433	4,625	6,590	11,215	58.8
2004/06	1,392	15,035	19,504	34,539	56.5
2006/08	1,412	14,439	19,153	33,592	57.0
2014/16	1,608	13,462	26,493	39,955	66.3
2016/18	911	5,127	12,520	17,647	70.9

Source: Education Assessment Performance Report, 2018

### Inclusive and Special Education

There are 49 schools catering for children with special needs, of which eight are dedicated to addressing more than one disability condition, while another eight of them are SHS institutions with some of the students having a special need or another. The highest number of special schools are for the hearing impaired (13), with an additional one serving SHS level students; followed by intellectually disabled which is 12 (Table 6).

Table 6: Numbers of Special Schools and Enrolment, 2015/16 to 2018/19

Type of special school	2015/16		2016/17		2017/18		2018/19	
	Total Schools	Enrolled	Total Schools	Enrolled	Total Schools	Enrolled	Total Schools	Enrolled
Education for the hearing impaired	14	4,218	13	4,222	13	4,329	13	
Education for the visually impaired	7	750	7	759	7	753	7	
Education for the intellectually disabled	14	1,311	12	1,321	12	1,382	12	
Hearing impaired SHS			1	387	1	403	1	
Integrated SHS	8	595	8	210	8	235	8	
Total (excluding duplicates)	35	6,874	41	6,899	41	7,102	41	8,317
Schools in more than one category	5		8		8		8	

Source: Education Assessment Performance Report, 2018

SDG Target 4.5	By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations
Corresponding Agenda 2063 Target	Eliminate all barriers to quality education, health and social services for women and girls by 2020

**Indicator 4.5.1: Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated**

Gender parity on the average has been achieved and maintained for kindergarten (KG), primary and JHS levels between 2016/17 and 2019/2020 academic years. The index at both primary and JHS were higher in that of urban, than in rural areas. The secondary level recorded a decline of the index from 0.96 in 2016/17 academic year

to 0.92 in 2018/19 academic year. However, there was improvement in the index for the 2018/19 and 2019/20 academic years (Table 7).

Table 7: Gender Parity Index (GPI) 2016/17 to 2019/20

Academic Year	Gender Parity Index (GPI)			
	KG	Primary	JHS	SHS
2016/17	1	1.03	0.97	0.96
2017/18	1	1	1	0.92
2018/19	0.99	1	1.02	0.95
2019/2020	1.03	1.02	1.02	0.96

Source: EMIS, 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020

SDG Target 4. a	Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all
Corresponding Agenda 2063 Target	Universal secondary school (including technical high school) with enrollment rate of 100 percent

### Indicator 4.a.1: Proportion of schools offering basic services, by type of service

#### (a) Access to electricity

Proportion of basic schools with access to electricity for both public schools and private schools, apart from 2018/19, has been increasing from 2015/16 to 2019/20. Public schools recorded a 60 percent access to electricity compared to private schools (77%) in 2019/20 academic year.

#### (b) Access to basic drinking water

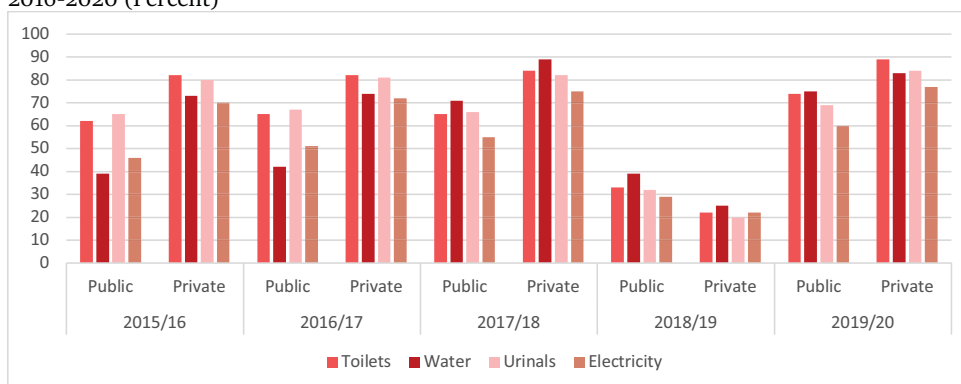
Public schools with access to basic drinking water increased from 39 percent in the 2015/16 academic year to 71 percent in the 2017/18 academic year. Similar trend was experienced with high proportions in private schools for the same period. There was, however, a 45 percent and a 67 percent decline in public schools and private schools respectively, with regard to access to basic drinking water between 2018/19 and 2019/2020 academic years (Figure 31).

#### (c) Proportion of schools with access to single sex basic sanitation facilities

Access to school sanitation is crucial in promoting a conducive atmosphere for learning in schools, especially for girls. The proportion of schools with toilet and urinal facilities have been increasing over time. The proportion of public schools with toilet facilities maintained an average of 64 percent between 2015/2016 to 2017/18 academic years. It however declined to 33 percent in 2018/19 and experienced over 100 percent increase in 2019/20. Private schools with toilet facilities, apart from 2018/19, recorded similar trends in higher proportions.

Apart from 2018/19 academic year, the proportion of private schools with urinal facilities was similar to toilet facilities from 2015/16 to 2019/2020. On the other hand, proportion of public schools with urinal facilities declined from 2017/18 (66%) to 2018/19 (32%) but increased in the 2019/20 academic year, recording 69% (Figure 31).

Figure 31: Proportion of schools with access to electricity, water, and sanitation (toilet and urinal), 2016-2020 (Percent)



Source: EMIS, 2016-2020

### Progress towards target

Gender parity has been achieved and sustained at the basic school since the 2016/17 academic year. The situation at the secondary level has improved to 0.95 in 2018/19 academic year. With the introduction of Free SHS programme, coupled with other interventions in the sector, it is expected that gender parity will be achieved at the secondary level by 2030.

After considerable improvements between 2015/16 and 2017/18 academic years, the proportion of schools with access to electricity, water and sanitation declined significantly in 2018/19 academic year. With the current levels of less than 40 percent, more effort is required to achieve the 100 percent coverage for all schools.

SDG Target 4.c

By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States

Corresponding Agenda 2063 Target

Increase number of qualified teachers by at least 30 percent with focus on Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM)

### Indicator 4.c.1: Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications by education level

At all levels of education, there were more trained teachers in public schools than in private schools. The percentage of trained teachers at the basic levels of education has been on the increase since 2016/17 academic year (Table 8). Trained teachers in public crèches and nurseries increased to 38.5 percent in 2018/19 academic year compared to 34.4 percent in 2017/18 academic year. The proportion of trained teachers at the SHS level however declined in the 2018/19 academic year, largely driven by the recruitment of untrained teachers to offset the increased demand as a result of the double-track system of the Free SHS flagship programme.

Table 8: Trained teachers by educational level, 2015/16 to 2018/19, (Percent)

Level	2015/16		2016/17		2017/18		2018/19	
	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private
Crèche/Nursery	33.1	4.8	30.4	6.7	34.4	7.7	38.5	8.1
KG	66	5.7	65.1	6.9	75.2	8.3	85.3	9.7
Primary	78	9.3	76	10.3	83.8	11.6	87.6	12.5
JHS	89.6	18.7	88.1	19.3	91.5	21.3	94.2	21.7
SHS	90.6	49.2	90.1	51.8	91.8	49.3	88.6	53.2

Source: EMIS, 2016-2019

The increase in the numbers of trained teachers has also contributed to improved teaching and learning. The pupil to trained teacher ratio in public schools improved from 31 to 27 between 2016/17 and 2018/19 academic years. The ratio for private schools also improved from 161 to 144 over the same period (Figure 32).

Figure 32: Pupil-trained teacher ratio by academic year at the basic level, 2016/17–2018/19



Source: EMIS, 2017-2019

Furthermore, at the basic school level, the pupil-trained teacher ratio improved from preschool to JHS for both public and private schools. (Table 9).

Table 9: Comparison of Pupil-trained teacher ratio by year at the basic level, 2016/2017 to 2018/2019

Basic Level	2016/2017		2017/2018		2018/2019	
	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private
Preschool	95	355	89	319	85	273
KG	46	387	39	333	37	264
Primary	39	217	35	202	33	176
JHS	16	59	16	52	15	48
National	<b>31</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>144</b>

Source: EMIS, 2017-2019

## Key interventions for achieving SDG 4

**In-service training for teachers:** The Government is pursuing a vigorous programme to train teachers in early childhood teaching methodology to enhance knowledge of up-to-date curriculum and related teaching and learning materials.

**Free SHS:** The government is implementing a number of interventions including Free Senior High School Policy; Secondary Education Improvement Project; provision of added subsidy to day-students; provision of core textbooks to students in public Senior High schools; provision of one hot meal for day-students and implementation of girls' participatory approach to students' success.

**Secondary Education Programme:** Free SHS and the Double Track System has opened up-secondary education opportunity, significantly increasing enrolment at the secondary level by 43 percent between 2016 and 2018. The number of beneficiaries was 794,899 in the 2018/19 academic year.



**Model SHS:** The Ministry of Education has initiated processes to upgrade SHS in 42 Districts into model schools. The project involves the provision of classrooms, dormitories, science laboratories, technical workshops, dining halls, among others.

**Other interventions:** Capitation grant increased by 100 percent; expansion of school feeding programme.

Opportunities	Challenges
Support of development partners and local community-based organisations with education	Negative perception of technical and vocational education and training (TVET)
Revision of school curriculum that emphasises on acquisition of basic literacy and numeracy skills at the early grades	Inadequate and inequitable access to education for PWDs and people with special needs at all levels
	Inadequate teaching and learning materials and infrastructure

### COVID-19 Effect on Learning Outcomes

The COVID-19 pandemic is estimated to have short to long-term impact on learning outcomes of children, occasioned by the closure of schools and lockdowns. A study by Innovations for Poverty Action (RECOVER) as reported by UNICEF revealed that as at May 2020, about 60 percent of all children were spending time on education since school closures were enforced with little supervisions from adults. About 60 percent of respondents indicated children resorted to their own schoolbooks, as opposed to other educational materials, including internet content and Ghana Learning TV (less than 20%), to spend time on education at home. The possible effects of these development as indicated by UNICEF include lost or slowed progress in school or early exit from education, and children may not return to regular education in favor of alternative (economic) activities pursued during the period schools were closed.

The Ghana Statistical Service also found out that school closure was considered among the main disruptions to households, but 96.6 percent of children were likely to return once schools reopen. Also, 35.0 percent of basic school children and 28.0 percent of SHS students were not engaged in any form of learning while at home. About 25.6 percent of basic school children and 32.7 percent of SHS students lacked access to basic tools such as computers or phones to enable them to participate in learning activities.



## Goal 5: Gender equality: achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

**SDG Target 5.2** Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation

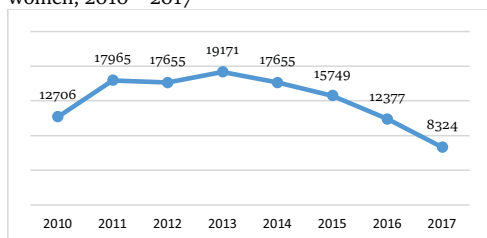
**Corresponding Agenda 2063 Target** Reduce 2013 levels of violence against women and girls by at least 20 percent

### Indicator 5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age

Available data from GLSS 6 indicate that 24.8 percent of divorced, separated or widowed women suffered from psychological violence compared with that of 21.3 percent among women in marital or consensual unions. Psychological violence was the most reported type of violence among ever-partnered women in Ghana, followed by sexual and physical violence (Table 10).<sup>11</sup>

Reported cases of domestic violence against women has been declining since 2013, from the 19,171 recorded in 2013 to 8,324 cases in 2017 (Figure 33).

Figure 33: Reported cases of domestic violence against women, 2010 – 2017



Source: 2017 Annual Progress Reports on the implementation of MTNDPF, 2018

Table 10: Type of aggression, attack, assault or threat, 2017, (Percent)

Type of aggression, attack, assault or threat	Percent
Physical assault	36.9
Verbal assault	32.5
Curse	6.5
Rape/Seduction	1.8
Defilement	0.9
Sexual Harassment	1.9

Source: GLSS Round 7, 2019

**SDG Target 5.3** Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation

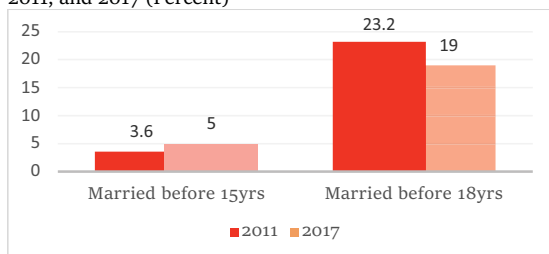
**Corresponding Agenda 2063 Target** Reduce by 50 percent all harmful social norms and customary practices against women and girls and those that promote violence and discrimination against women and girls

### Indicator 5.3.1: Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18

<sup>11</sup> Domestic Violence in Ghana: Incidence, Attitudes, Determinants in Ghana, 2016

Between 2015 and 2017, the proportion of women who married before age 15 increased from 3.6 percent to 5.0 percent, while those who married before age 18 has fallen significantly from 23.2 percent to 19.0 percent (Figure 34). Early child marriage is reported to be most prevalent in Upper West Region (1.3%), Northern Region (1.2%) and Volta Region (1.1%), while Ashanti, Brong Ahafo and Western Regions recorded no early marriages before age 15.

Figure 34: Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before 18, 2011, and 2017 (Percent)

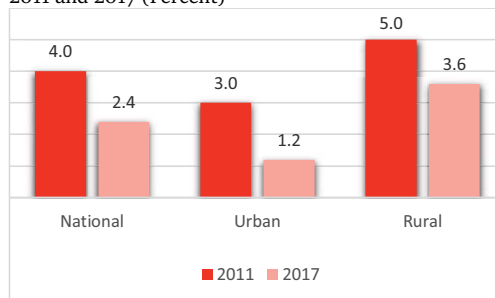


Source: MICS, 2011 and 2018

### Indicator 5.3.2: Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age

The prevalence of female genital mutilation (FGM) reduced from 4.0 percent in 2011 to 2.4 percent in 2017. It declined by more than half in urban areas, compared to rural areas, by about a quarter (Figure 35). The most dominant FGM procedure, according to MICS 2017, is the full removal of flesh (63.6%), followed by sewing of the vaginal vulvas to close it (15.9%). Furthermore, the practice is most prevalent in the Upper West Region (32.5%), Upper East Region (13.0%), Northern Region (2.8%) and Ashanti Region (2.0%).

Figure 35: Prevalence of FGM by locality type and year, 2011 and 2017 (Percent)



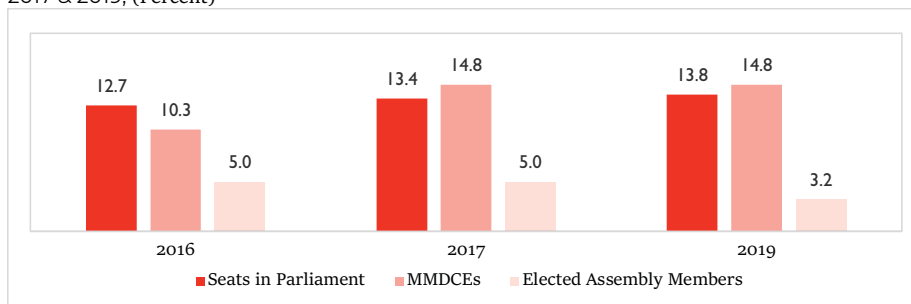
Source: MICS, 2011 and 2018

SDG Target 5.5	Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life
Corresponding Agenda 2063 Targets	Equal economic rights for women including the right to own and inherit property, sign a contract, save, register and manage a business and own and operate a bank account by 2026
	Increase gender parity in decision making positions at all levels to at least 50-50 between women and men

### Indicator 5.5.1: Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliament and (b) local governments

Women’s participation in parliamentary, political and public life has improved only slightly since 2016. Seats held in national parliament by women has increased from 12.7 percent in 2016 to 13.8 percent in 2019. Similarly, the share of women among Metropolitan, Municipal, Districts Chief Executives (MMDCEs) also improved from 10.3 percent in 2016 to 14.8 percent in 2019 (Figure 36). Regarding Ministers of State, 13 women representing 22.4 percent, were at post in 2019, which was reduced by three in 2018 (10 females representing 20.0%). In contrast, Deputy Ministers who are women have declined over the same period, as with those elected as Assembly Members.

Figure 36: Seats held by women in Parliament, MMDCEs and Elected Assembly Members, 2016, 2017 & 2019, (Percent)



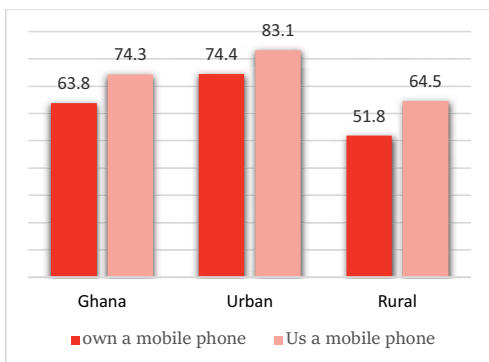
Source: Parliamentary records, 2020 and MLGRD APR, 2020

SDG Target 5. b	Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women
Corresponding Agenda 2063 Targets	Double ICT penetration and contribution to GDP
	Realise 70 percent increase in broadband accessibility by 2020
	Digital broadcasting is achieved as the norm by 2016
	Attain 100 percent mobile penetration by 2020

### Indicator 5.b.1: Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex

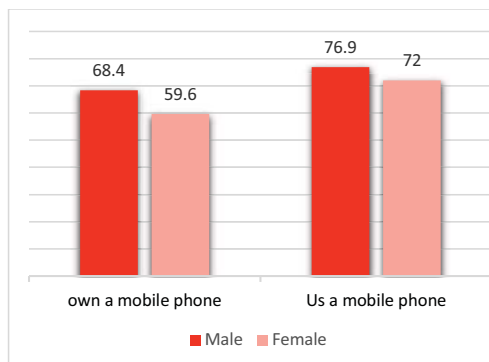
Three quarters of the population (74.3%) use mobile phones, with only 63.8 percent owning the device (Figure 37). The rural-urban dichotomy shows that there is about 20 percentage points difference in use or ownership of mobile phones, with urban dwellers having the higher proportions. Higher proportions of males than females own or use mobile phones, but the gap is wider for ownership than usage (Figure 38).

Figure 37: Persons owning and using mobile phones by locality type, 2017 (Percent)



Source: GLSS Round 7,2019

Figure 38: Persons owning and using mobile phones by and sex, 2017 (Percent)



Source: GLSS Round 7,2019

### Key interventions for achieving SDG 5

1. Establishment of Rapid Response Centre at Agbogloshie Market to create awareness of the services available to survivors and victims of domestic violence.
2. National Policy and Plan of Action (NPPoA) developed to enhance the effectiveness of implementation of the Domestic Violence Act.
3. National Strategic Framework aimed at ending Child Marriage and the Costed Adolescent Pregnancy Strategy launched.

Opportunities	Challenges
Existence of mass media for sensitisation against early marriage	Low representation of women in local assembly
Improved access to education	Negative cultural and religious practices that promote early marriage and female genital mutilation
Increasing representation of women in parliament and public life as an advocacy tool	Delay in passage of Affirmative Action Law



## Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation: ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

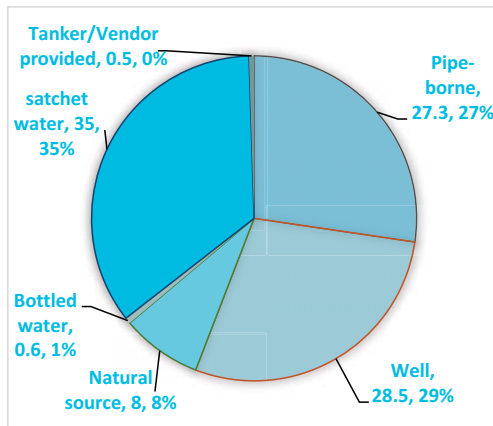
SDG Target 6.1	By 2030 achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all
Corresponding Agenda Target	2063 Reduce 2013 levels of proportion of the population without access to safe drinking water by 95 percent

### Indicator 6.1.1: Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

The Ghana Living Standard Survey (2016/17) reveals that pipe-borne (27.3%), wells (28.5%) and sachet water (35%) are the main sources of drinking water by households (Figure 39). Though sources of drinking water have improved over time, quality of these sources is of great concern.

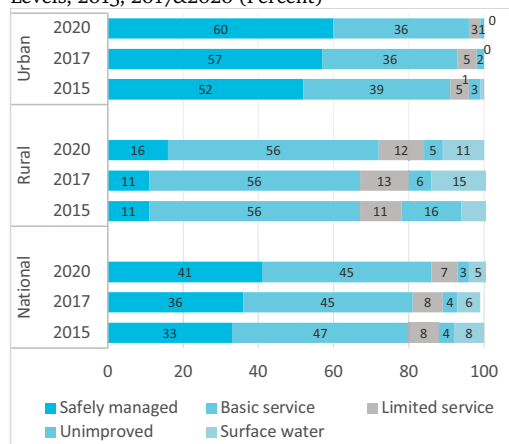
Access to at least basic drinking water services which refers to both basic and safely managed drinking water services was estimated to have increased from 80 percent in 2015 to 86 percent in 2020. Similar increase in percentage points were also recorded at the rural and urban level. This is attributed to the steady increase in safely managed drinking water<sup>12</sup> services. The percentage of population with access to safely managed drinking water services improved from 33 percent in 2015 to 41 percent in 2020 (Figure 40).

Figure 39: Sources of drinking water, 2017 (Percent)



Source: GLSS Round 7, 2019

Figure 40: Coverage of Drinking Water Services by Levels, 2015, 2017&2020 (Percent)



Source: JMP 2015, 2017 and 2021

<sup>12</sup>Safely managed drinking water refers to improved sources that is accessible on premises, available when needed and free from fecal contaminations

**SDG Target 6.2** By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations

**Corresponding Agenda 2063 Target** Reduce 2013 levels of proportion of the population with poor sanitation facilities by 95 percent

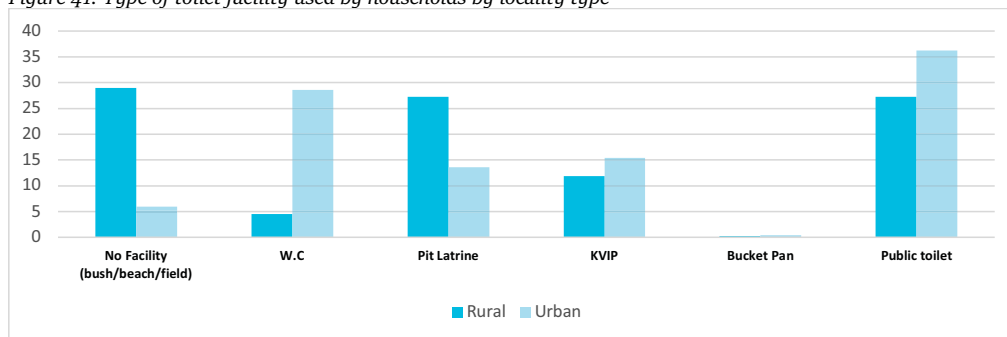
**Indicator 6.2.1: Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services**

According to Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) reports, there has been a steady increase in population with access to safely managed sanitation services<sup>13</sup> from 11 percent in 2015 to 13 percent in 2020. Rural areas recorded 2 percentage point increase in access to safely managed sanitation services compared to urban areas for the years 2015, 2017 and 2020.

However, access to limited sanitation services which refers to the use of improved facilities that are shared with other households on the average stood at 48 percent for the three years. According to the Ghana Living Standards survey (GLSS 7) 2017, the use of public toilet is more predominant in urban (36.2%) than in rural (27.2%) areas (Figure 41).

Open defecation remains a concern, with 18 percent of the population still practicing it. The practice is more widespread in rural than urban areas where 32 percent of the population is involved (Figure 42). Proportion of population with basic<sup>14</sup> hygiene facilities is estimated to have remained at 22percent for 2015, 2017 and 2020<sup>15</sup>.

Figure 41: Type of toilet facility used by households by locality type



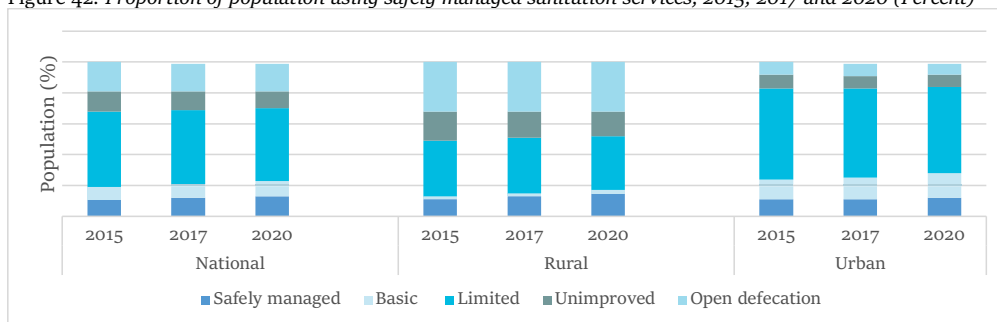
Source: GLSS Round 7, 2019

<sup>13</sup> Safely managed sanitation services refers to use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed of in situ or removed and treated offsite

<sup>14</sup> Basic hygiene refers to hand washing with soap and water in a fixed or mobile facility – sink with tap water, bucket with tap, basin designated for washing.

<sup>15</sup> JMP Reports 2015, 2019, 2021

Figure 42: Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, 2015, 2017 and 2020 (Percent)



Source: JMP Reports 2019 & 2021

### SDG Target 6.3

By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally

Corresponding Agenda 2063 Target

At least 17 percent of terrestrial and inland water and 10 percent of coastal and marine areas are preserved

### Indicator 6.3.2: Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality

The Nationwide Water Quality Monitoring Programme was initiated to enhance the effectiveness of the protection of water from pollution. Overall ambient water quality is fairly good, having improved from an index of 51.5 in 2017 to 57.8 in 2020. The southwestern river system, including the Pra, Tano, Bia and Ankobra basins, which had deteriorated due to illegal mining, is also gradually improving in quality, rising from an index of 49.3 (poor quality) in 2017 to 57.2 in 2019 (fairly good quality).

#### Water Quality Index (WQI)

WQI is a general water quality index where various physical, chemical and microbiological variables are aggregated to produce an overall index of water quality to describe the state of water bodies.

#### Classification system

Range	Quality
80 -100	Good - unpolluted
50 - 80	Fairly good
25 - 50	Poor
24 -0	Grossly polluted

### SDG Target 6.4

By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity

Corresponding Agenda 2063 Targets

At least 10 percent of rainwater is harvested for productive use  
At least 10 percent of wastewater is recycled for agricultural and industrial use

### Indicator 6.4.2: Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources

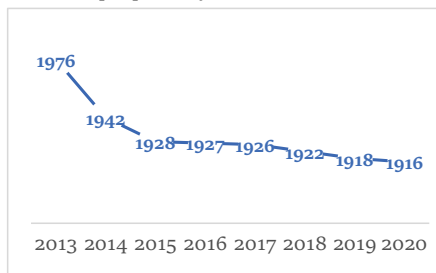
Water availability per capita has continued to decline over time but remains above



the threshold for water stress (1700m<sup>3</sup> per capita). It fell from 1,976 m<sup>3</sup>/person in 2013 to 1,916 m<sup>3</sup>/person in 2020 (Figure 43). The total freshwater withdrawal which includes withdrawal for agriculture, municipal and industrial use, increased from 0.559 km<sup>3</sup> in 2017 to 0.627 km<sup>3</sup> in 2019.

While Ghana is not water stressed, parts of the country, particularly the Savannah and Sahel buffer zones, are experiencing water scarcity. As part of the interventions to effectively manage, protect and conserve water resources, 1.2km buffer zone restoration scheme in the Black Volta River basin at Ketuo community in the Nandom District was maintained. In addition, 2,400 seedlings were planted around the zone.

Figure 43: Per capita share of raw water, 2013-2019, (m<sup>3</sup>/per person/year)



Source: WRC Annual Report, 2020

SDG Target 6.5	By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate
Corresponding Agenda 2063 Target	Increase 2013 levels of water demand satisfaction by 25 percent

### Indicator 6.5.1: Degree of integrated water resources management

Degree of water resources management is measured biannually and based on the status of enabling environments, institutions and participation, management instruments, and financing integrated water resource management (IWRM). The degree of implementation of IWRM, on a scale of 0 to 100, improved from 49 in 2017 to 51 in 2020.

**Degree of integrated water resources management (IWRM)**

IWRM is calculated based on scores from approximately 30 questions covering different aspects of IWRM. It is represented on a scale of 0–100, where:

- 0 – Very low
- 20 – Low
- 40 – Medium-low
- 60 – Medium-high
- 80 – High
- 100 – Very high

### Key interventions for achieving SDG 6

**Air Quality Management:** In 2018, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) developed a new Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) for the Greater Accra Metropolitan Area and the Greater Accra Region, including stricter national standards for fuel and vehicle emissions requirements.

**BreathLife campaign:** The awareness-raising campaign is led by Ghana Health Service and the World Health Organization with support from Urban Health Initiative to build the capacity of Ghanaian experts, to assess the impacts of air pollution and plan healthier development alternatives. The initiatives are in the areas of green space, waste management and health sector education.

**Solid waste transfer stations:** Metropolitan Assemblies have rolled out temporary waste holding stations to bridge the distance between households and dumping sites.

**Water supply projects:** Government is building water systems across the country to improve access to safe water. For instance, the Upper East Region Water Supply Project, Yendi Water Supply Project and Damongo-Tamale Water Project are expected to provide over 25,000 m<sup>3</sup> of treated water daily to surrounding towns and communities.

**Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) programme:** The programme was extended to 765 communities in the Northern, North-East, Savannah, Upper East, Upper West, Central and Volta Regions which were subsequently declared Open Defecation Free (ODF). In addition, 22,348 household latrines were constructed, giving about 229,789 people living in these communities access to toilets.

**Improving targeting regimes for water and sanitation services:** The Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources in coordination with key stakeholders produced guidelines for targeting the poor and vulnerable for basic sanitation services. Other initiatives include “Toilet for All” and “Water for All” programmes.

**Inner City Household Toilets Project:** This forms part of efforts by the government to make Accra the cleanest city. It involves building lavatories in households, and targeted at 52 households that have between 20 and 25 occupants within Jamestown, Bukom and Chorkor in the Greater Accra Region.

Opportunities	Challenges
Well-established institutional arrangement with clear lines of responsibility	Open defecation
Consolidated subsector policies into a National Water Policy and National Environmental Sanitation Policy	Slow execution of water and sanitation projects
Creation of a separate Ministry to handle water and sanitation	Slow behavioural change process
Increasing government investment in water and sanitation since 2016	
High interest of development partners in the sanitation and water sector	
Implementation of water for all and toilets for all programmes	



## Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy: ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

SDG Target 7.1	By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services
Corresponding Agenda 2063 Targets	<p>Access to electricity and internet is increased by at least 50 percent of 2013 levels</p> <p>Reduce proportion of fossil fuel in total energy production by at least 20 percent</p> <p>Increase electricity generation and distribution by at least 50 percent by 2020</p>

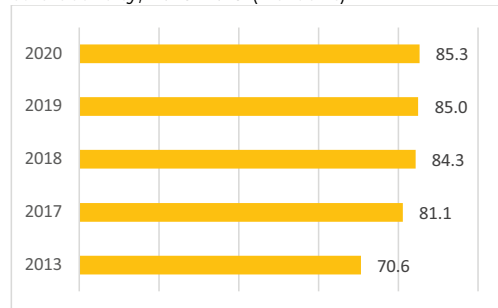
### Indicator 7.1.1: Proportion of population with access to electricity

The proportion of the population with access to electricity has been increasing since 2013. At the end of 2020, 85.3 percent of the population was connected to the national grid compared to 85.0 percent in 2019 and 81.1 percent in 2018 (Figure 44).

Urban areas maintained a 100 percent access rate between 2017 and 2020 while rural areas recorded an access rate of about 71.7 percent in 2020. The primary focus of the government towards achieving universal access to electricity was to extend coverage to all communities with population of 500 and above by 2020.

In 2019, about 445 communities were connected to the national grid under the Rural Electrification Project.

Figure 44: Proportion of population with access to electricity, 2016-2019 (Percent)

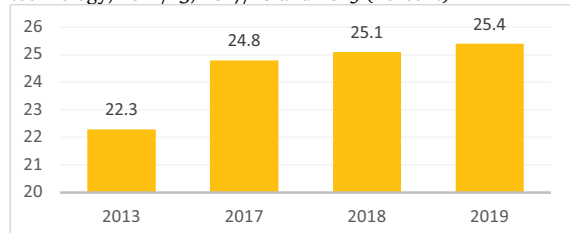


Source: GLSS Round 6, 2014; Round, 7, 2019 and National Energy Statistics, 20

### Indicator 7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology

The use of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) and electricity for cooking, a measure of reliance on clean fuels, has improved between 2013 to 2019. As at 2019, a quarter (25.4%) of the population relied on electricity and LPG for cooking, representing an increase of 3 percentage points since 2013 (Figure 45).

Figure 45: Population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology, 2012/13, 2017/18 and 2019 (Percent)



Source: GLSS Rounds 6, 2014; GLSS Round 7, 2019; and National Energy Statistics. 2021

SDG Target 7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in global energy mix

Corresponding Agenda 2063 Target Increase electricity generation and distribution by at least 50 percent by 2020  
Access to electricity and internet is increased by at least 50 percent of 2013 levels

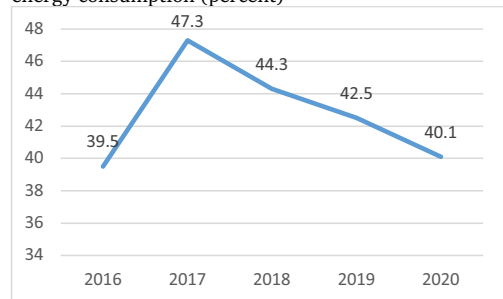
### Indicator 7.2.1: Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption

There has been increased penetration of renewable energy (RE) in the national energy supply mix. Despite this, the share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption has declined over the past three years.

Between 2016 and 2020, the renewable energy share in total final energy consumption peaked in 2017 (47.3%) and has since declined from 44.3 percent in 2018 to 40.1 percent in 2020 (Figure 46). In addition, as at the end of 2020, electricity generated from renewable sources constituted an

average of 0.3 percent of the total electricity generated in the country.

Figure 46: Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (percent)



Source: National Energy Statistics, 2016-20120

### Progress towards target

Ghana is on track to achieve universal access to affordable energy by 2030 based on current trends. However, there is more work to be done in the management of energy resources to ensure that services are reliable, and modern sources of energy are incorporated in total energy supply mix.

### Key interventions for achieving SDG 7

**Renewable Energy Master Plan (REMP 2019-2030):** The plan aims to increase the component of renewable energy in the national energy generation mix from 42.5 MW in 2015 to 1363.63 MW by 2030; reduce the dependence on biomass as the main fuel for thermal energy applications; provide renewable energy-based decentralised electrification options in 1,000 off-grid communities, among others, by 2030.

**Rural LPG Promotion Programme (RLPGPP):** The programme promotes LPG as a healthier, safer, and cleaner fuel in peri-urban and rural areas and reduces deforestation. The Ministry of Energy distributed 17,500 cook stoves and accessories under the project.

**The Renewable Energy Act:** The Act is to enable the utilities in the power generation sector to secure power at competitive tariffs to ensure cheaper end-user tariffs for consumers and the promotion of small businesses.

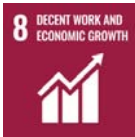
**Installation of solar system:** This is being undertaken in an effort to reduce government expenditure on electricity consumed in public buildings, particularly

MDAs, schools, hospitals, among others. The Ministry of Energy completed installation of the 65kWp solar system on its office building and also spearheading the integration of solar roof top and energy efficiency interventions including installation of a 1.0MW solar at the Jubilee House.

Other projects being implemented include:

- a. GRIDCo transmission upgrades and installations
- b. Grid improvement programmes
- c. Ghana Energy Sector Transformation
- d. Electricity Distribution System Reinforcement and Extension Project

Opportunities	Challenges
Currently, Ghana has high installed capacity	Ghana energy mix is skewed towards non-renewable
Millennium Development Authority (MiDA) is supporting the Power sector to make it more resilient through partnership with the private sector	High distribution loss



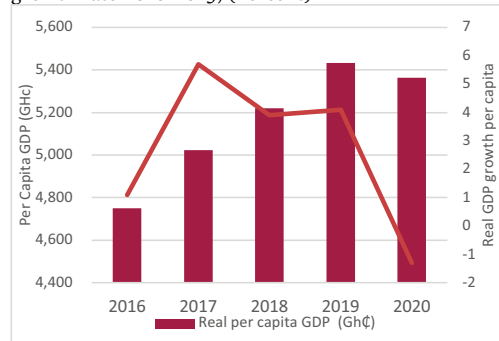
## Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

SDG Target 8.1	Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 percent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries
Corresponding Agenda 2063 Target	Per capita income is at least 10 times the 2013 level to average values of US\$17,000-US\$20,000

### Indicator 8.1.1: Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita

Real per capita GDP improved significantly between 2016 and 2019, from GH¢4,750 to GH¢5,434 but declined to GH¢5,362 in 2020. This is consistent with the increase in annual growth rate of real GDP per capita from a contracted figure of 1.1 percent to 4.1 percents between 2016 and 2019. The economic slowdown in 2020 resulted to a contracted real GDP per capita growth rate of 1.3 percent (Figure 47).

Figure 47: Real GDP Growth per capita and Real GDP growth rate 2016-2019, (Percent)



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, National Accounts, 2020

### Progress towards target

The country recorded average annual GDP growth rate per capita of 3.7 percent from 2016 to 2019, and declined to 2.7 in 2020. This performance falls short of SDG Target 8.1 of sustaining growth per capita of at least 7 percent per annum.

SDG Target 8.5	By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value
Corresponding Agenda 2063 Target	Reduce 2013 rate of youth unemployment by at least 25 percent in particular female youth

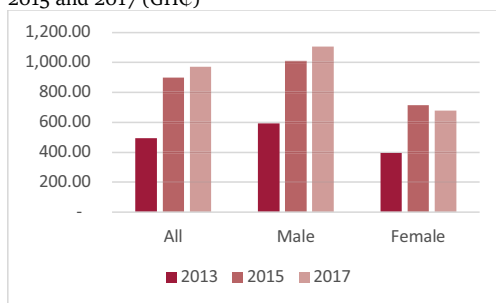
### Indicator 8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation and persons with disabilities

According to GLSS 7, about 93 percent of the employed population are engaged in the private sector followed by the public sector (6.8%). However, the country's

labour market is dominated by the informal sector and vulnerable employment, accounting for 71 percent and 66 percent of total workers respectively in 2016/17.

The average monthly earnings of paid employees recorded 96 percent increase from 2014 to 2017. Despite this significant increase, females still earn substantially less than males and the wage gap is widening in favour of men (Figure 48).

Figure 48: Average Monthly Earnings by sex, 2013, 2015 and 2017 (GH¢)



Source: GLSS Round 6 Labour Force Report, 2014; Labour Force Survey, 2015; and GLSS Round 7, 2019

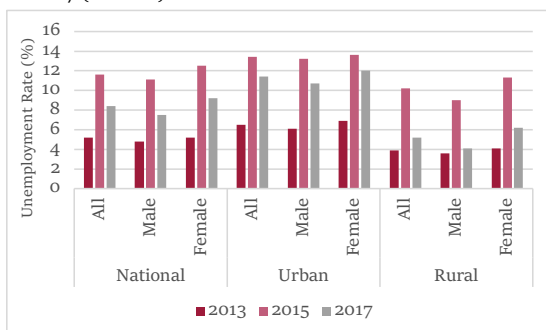
On average, legislators/managers, technicians and associate professionals are among the highest paid, while service/sales and elementary workers earned the least. The quality of employment in the agriculture sector has improved over time. Monthly earning for skilled agriculture/fishery workers recorded significant improvement (74%) from 2014 to 2017.

### Indicator 8.5.2: Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

Despite Ghana's lower-middle income status, its economic growth has not generated enough employment to absorb its increasing working age population. The unemployment rate was estimated 5.2 percent in 2013. Based on relaxed definition of unemployment by ILO, unemployment declined from 11.6 percent in 2015 to 8.4 percent in 2017.

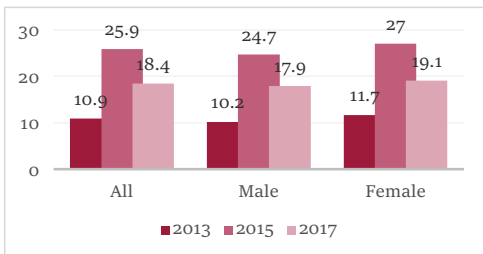
There are disparities in unemployment rate across sex and locality type (Figure 49). Unemployment is more predominant among females than males, and also higher in urban areas than rural areas. There are limited employment opportunities to absorb the teeming unemployed population, particularly the youth (15-35 years), which constitutes 34.2 percent of the national population.

Figure 49: Unemployment rate by sex and locality type 2013 and 2017 (Percent)



Source: GLSS Round 6 Labour force report (2014); GLSS Round 7, 2019

Figure 50: Unemployment rate of persons 15-24 years by sex, percent



Source: GLSS Round 6, Labour force report, 2014; GLSS Round 7, 2019

proportion of the employed worked in excess of 40 hours per week (39.6%) and 50 hours per week (24.5%).

The proportion of the youth (15-24 years) who were unemployed also decreased from 25.9 percent in 2015 to 18.4 percent in 2017 (Figure 50).

Proportion of the population 15 years or older who are outside the labour force according to GLSS 7 is 29.1 percent. There is substantial labour under-utilisation with high levels of underemployment (21.4% of workers), as the dominance of informal sector (71.3%) and vulnerable employment (66.2%) remained a critical challenge in 2017. Furthermore, a large

SDG Target 8.7	Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms
Corresponding Agenda 2063 Targets	End all forms of violence, child labour exploitation and child marriage and human trafficking Recruitment of child soldiers is ended

**Indicator 8.7.1: Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age**

**Definition of Child Labour**

- A child aged **5 to 11 years** engaged for at least 1 hour in some economic activity, 28 hours of unpaid household chores in a week or in any work under hazardous working conditions.
- A child aged **12 to 14 years** engaged for at least 14 hours in some economic activity, 28 hours of unpaid household chores per week or in any work under hazardous working conditions.
- A child aged **15 to 17 years** engaged for at least 43 hours per week in some economic activity or unpaid household chores or in any work under hazardous working conditions.
- Economic activities include paid or unpaid work for someone who is not a member of the household, work for a family farm or business. Household chores include activities such as cooking, cleaning or caring for children, as

According to MICS 2018, 27.9 percent of children aged 5-17 years are involved in child labour. This is more prevalent among boys (28.3%) than girls (27.5%) and in rural areas (37.1%) than urban areas (15.8%). Greater Accra Region has the least proportion (7.6%) of its children subjected to child labour, while Northern Region (49.6%), Upper West Region (44%) and Upper East Region (36%) recorded the highest proportions compared to the other regions. The report further revealed that child labour reduces by level of mother's education.

According to GLSS 7 (2016/17) 12.6 percent of children aged 5-14 years were economically active. These children on the average worked for 14 hours within a week. Majority (94.4%) of the children worked up to 40 hours and only 5.6 percent worked more than 40 hours. It was observed that children in Northern Region (10.3%) and Upper West Regions (7.3%) worked for



more than 40 hours in the week. The sectors that engaged majority of the working children were agriculture, forestry and fishing, as well as wholesale and retail trade.

### Progress towards target

Child work seems to be on the increase, comparing the 2013 (25.2%) figure to that of 2017 (29.2%), and remains prevalent. Ghana is therefore not on track to eliminate all forms of child labour by 2025.

SDG 8.10	Target	Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all
Corresponding Agenda Target	2063	Macroeconomic stability assured through prudent and sound fiscal and monetary policies

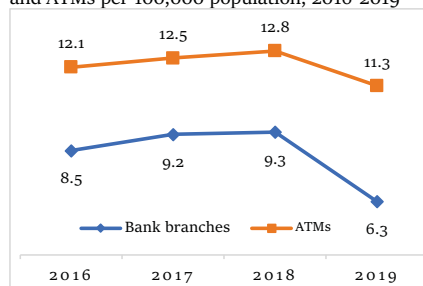
### Indicator 8.10.1: Number of (a) commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults, (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults

The total number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 population barely changed between 2017 (9.2 per 100,000 adults) and 2018 (9.3 per 100,000 adults), and reduced to 6.3 per 100,000 adults in 2019. The number of ATMs also decreased to 11.3 per 100,000 adults in 2019 from 12.8 per 100,000 adults in 2018 (Figure 51).

As part of the efforts to increase inclusivity in the financial system, the total number of licensed rural and community banks increased from 141 in 2017 to 144 in 2018 and 2019. The Bank of Ghana (BoG) has continued to strengthen the banking system through increased awareness raising on requirements

of market conduct in the financial sector.

Figure 51: Number of commercial bank branches and ATMs per 100,000 population, 2016-2019



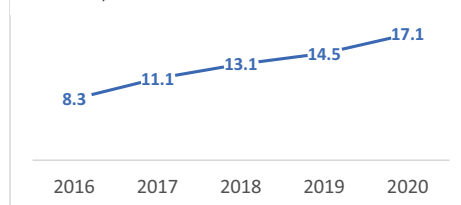
Source: Data compiled from BOG, Annual Report 2019

### Indicator 8.10.2P: Number of active mobile money accounts

The total registered mobile money accounts increased from 32.4 million in 2019 to 34.5 million as at September 2020, while the number of active<sup>16</sup> mobile money accounts increased substantially from 8.3 million in 2016 to 14.5 million in 2019, and further to 17.1 million in 2020 (Figure 52).

Total value of mobile money transactions increased from GH¢32.8 billion in 2019 to GH¢564 billion in 2020, representing a little over 70 percent rise. In addition, the

Figure 52: Number of active mobile money accounts 2016-2020, million



Source: BoG Payment Systems Oversight Annual Report, 2018 and BoG Economic and Financial Data,

<sup>16</sup> A mobile money account is considered active if there was at least one transaction on the account once in the 90 days prior to reporting.

number of active mobile money accounts has been more than total adult population since 2016.

### Progress towards target

With the constant increase in adults with mobile money accounts, Ghana remains on course to achieve the global target of providing financial services to all adults (100%) by 2030.

### Key interventions for achieving SDG 8

1. Introduction of Payment Systems and Services Act 2019, (Act 987) has strengthened prudential and regulatory environment for payment systems
2. Launching of the Mobile Money Interoperability Project in 2018 to establish interconnection between mobile money platforms and the Ghana National Switch (gh-link system). This is to enhance financial inclusion through mobile money usage and also to interconnect the three major national payment platforms - mobile money, bank accounts and E-zwich
3. Implementation of policies and flagship programmes towards reducing unemployment in the country. These include Nation Builders Corps (NaBCO); Planting for Food and Jobs; One District, One Factory; and Digital Marketing Entrepreneurial Programme
4. Implementation of Phase II of the National Plan of Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (NPA II) to, amongst others, promote community empowerment and sustainable action against child labour, and reinforce public awareness of child labour and its impact
5. Launching of Child labour free zones to ensure that Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) put in place measures, structures and systems to monitor, prevent and withdraw children from child labour

Opportunities	Challenges
The upgrade of TVET projects provide opportunities for expanding institutional capacities to train more students in technical and vocational training.	Limited inclusion of females in formal employment
The introduction of the mobile money interoperability project	Limited employment opportunities for the youth
Continual increase in mobile subscribers has expanded opportunities for engaging diverse financial services	



## Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation

SDG Target 9.1	Develop quality, reliable, sustainable, and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human wellbeing, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all
Corresponding Agenda 2063 Targets	All settlements in Small Island States are linked by frequent, efficient and effective, (where appropriate) land, air and sea rapid transit systems by 2020
	Contribution of shipping/port operations services to GDP in real terms is increased by 50 percent
	Volume of intra-African trade is at least three times the 2013 level

### Indicator 9.1.2: Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport

#### a) Domestic and International passengers and freight volumes by air transport

Freight movement, domestic and international passenger volumes generally declined in 2020. Domestic passengers dropped by 0.8 percent to 418,610 between 2016 and 2018. It however increased by 64.9 percent to 690,314 in 2019 but declined by 38.6 percent in 2020. International passenger volumes increased by 13.1 percent to 1,975,803 between 2016 and 2018. It however declined by 66.7 percent in 2020 (Table 11). Freight movement increased by 9.9 percent to 52,390 between 2016 and 2018. It however declined by 12.9 percent in 2020.

Table 11: Number of passengers and freight volumes (tonnes) by air transport, 2016-2020

Air Transport	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Domestic passengers (No.)</b>	421,986	483,261	418,610	690,314	423,748
<b>International passengers (No.)</b>	1,746,699	1,811,428	1,975,803	2,110,593	702,651
<b>Freight movement (tonnes)</b>	47,677	50,360	52,390	49,846	43,428

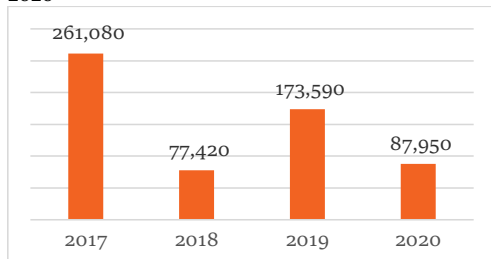
Source: National Annual Progress Report, 2020

Ghana is on course to improve passenger and freight volumes through the Kotoka International Airport expansion; the West Africa Transport and Transit Facilitation Project implemented in three countries: Burkina Faso, Ghana, and Mali; hosting of the AfCFTA headquarters; and other such developments.

#### b) Passenger and freight volumes by rail transport

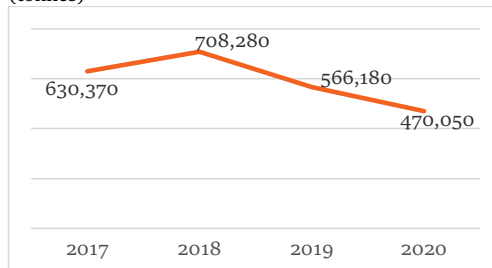
The number of passengers who utilised rail services declined by from 261,080 in 2017 to 77,420 in 2018 but surged to 173,590 in 2019. It however declined to 87,950 in 2020. (Figure 53). Rail freight volumes increased from 630,370 tonnes in 2017 to 708,280 tonnes in 2018. The increase was however not sustained in 2019 and 2020 (Figure 54). There is the need to accelerate efforts on railway infrastructure to connect with other countries.

Figure 53: Passenger-Km traffic by railways, 2017-2020



Source: National Annual Progress Report, 2020

Figure 54: Goods traffic by railways, 2017-2020, (tonnes)



Source: National Annual Progress Report, 2020

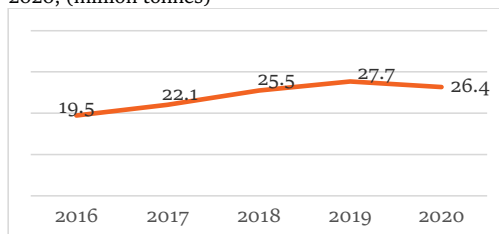
### c) Freight Volumes by Marine Transport

Freight volumes by marine transport has seen a continuous increase from 19.5 million tonnes in 2016 to 25.5 million tonnes in 2018 and further to 27.7 million tonnes in 2019. There was, however, a 7 percent decline in freight volume to 26.4 million tonnes in 2020 (Figure 55).

The country is on course to achieving its marine transport target through interventions such as Tema Port Expansion Project (Terminal 3 of Tema

Port) and other similar development across the country.

Figure 55: Freight volumes by marine transport, 2016-2020, (million tonnes)

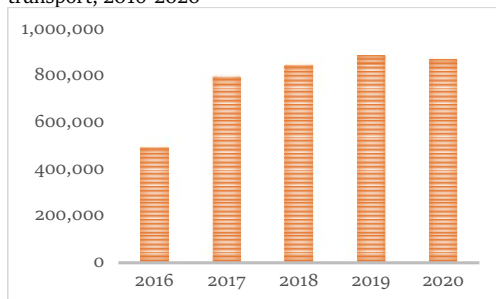


Source: National Annual Progress Report, 2020

### d) Passenger and freight volumes by inland water transport

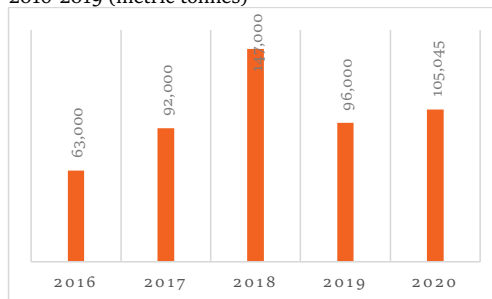
The total number of passengers who travelled by ferry increased from 492,798 in 2016 to 889,225 in 2019 but declined by 2 percent in the year 2020 to 871,144 (Figure 56). The number of vehicles transported over the Volta Lake more than doubled between 2016 and 2018. It however declined by 34.7 in 2019 but saw an increase by 9 percent to 105,045 metric tonnes-km/vehicles in 2020 (Figure 57).

Figure 56: Passenger volumes by inland water transport, 2016-2020



Source: National Annual Progress Report, 2020

Figure 57: Freight volumes by inland water transport, 2016-2019 (metric tonnes)



Source: National Annual Progress Report, 2020

**SDG Target 9.2** Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries

**Corresponding Agenda 2063 Targets** Real value of manufacturing in GDP is 50 percent more than the 2013 level  
Share of labor-intensive manufacturing output is 50 percent more than that of 2013 level

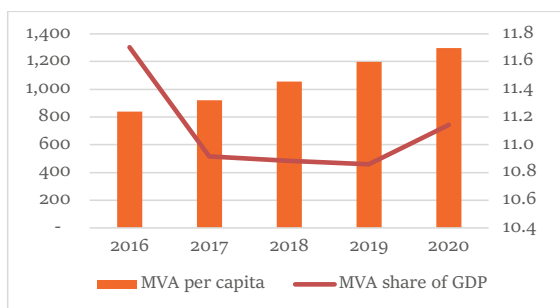
**Indicator 9.2.1: Manufacturing Value Added as a proportion of GDP and per capita**

Manufacturing Value Added (MVA) as a proportion of GDP was 11.7 percent in 2016 but dropped and remained at 10.9 percent between 2017 to 2019. It however increased to 11.1 percent in 2020. MVA per capita, on the other hand, increased from GH¢839 in 2016 to GH¢921 in 2017 and GH¢1,055 in 2018. It further increased to GH¢1,196 and GH¢1,298 in 2019 and 2020 respectively (Figure 58).

The rise can be attributed to the industrialisation drive instituted by the Government and the expansion of local manufacturing companies' capacity to produce

critical COVID-19 items such as Personal Protective Equipment (PPEs), medical scrubs, hand sanitisers, and some recommended drugs for COVID-19 management.

Figure 58: Manufacturing Value Added as proportion of GDP and per capita, 2016-2020 (GH¢ million and Percent)



Source: GSS National Account, 2020

**SDG Target 9.5** Enhance research and upgrade industrial technologies

National systems/infrastructure for research and development is fully functional

**Corresponding Agenda 2063 Targets**

Gross Domestic Expenditures on R&D (GERD) as a percentage of GDP has reached 1 percent by 2023

At least 1 percent of GDP is allocated to science, technology and innovation research and STI driven entrepreneurship development

**Indicator 9.2.2: Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment**

The GLSS7 Report showed that the manufacturing sub-sector accounted for 11.9 percent of the total employed population aged 15 years and older in 2017. It employed 15.8 percent and 7.9 percent of the urban and rural employed

populations respectively. More than twice as employed males (7.4 percent) as females (16.1 percent) were engaged in manufacturing activities. The sub-sector engaged about 11.8 percent and 12.6 percent of the total employed youth cohorts 15-24 years and 15-35 years respectively.

### 9.c.1: Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology

The proportion of the Ghanaian population covered by 2G, 3G and 4G/LTE mobile networks in 2019 was 96.8 percent, 80.0 percent, and 34.8 percent, respectively.

### Key interventions for achieving SDG 9

1. Upgrade of infrastructure at the various airports to international status
2. Expansion of container handling capacity of the main ports in Ghana
3. Development of a modern railway system to facilitate the efficient and effective movement of both passengers and cargo
4. Launch of an Industrial Transformation Agenda aimed at ensuring sustainable industrialisation, job creation and youth development of which the One District One Factory (1D1F) initiative is a key element

Opportunities	Challenges
Establishment of Ghana National Cleaner Production Centre for the production of resource efficiency and cleaner energy, waste management, water and material efficiency practices in industries	Limited funding for research and development
African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) provides opportunities to boost Ghana's industrialisation	Poor maintenance culture
National Industrial Revitalisation Programme, with the provision of stimulus packages to economically viable but financially distressed companies	Significant digital divide between urban and rural areas

Industrialisation boosting Initiatives such as “One District, One Factory”, “One Village One Dam”, and “Planting for Food and Jobs” enhancing citizen participation in the industrialization agenda



## Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

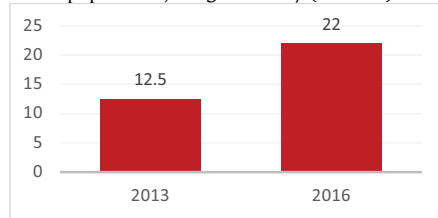
**SDG Target 10.1** By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 percent of the population at a rate higher than the national average

**Corresponding Agenda 2063 Target** Reduce the income disparities by 50 percent between: (i) urban and rural areas (ii) men and women, and (iii) top and bottom 20 percent of the population

### Indicator 10.1.1: Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 percent of the population and the total population

The share of expenditure of the bottom 40 percent of the population was 12.5 percent in 2013 and almost doubled (22.0%) in 2017 (Figure 59). This translated into an annual average of 2 percent and a growth rate of household expenditure of 0.1 percent.

Figure 59: Expenditure share of the bottom 40 percent of the population, 2013 and 2017 (Percent)



Source: GLSS Round 7, 2019

**SDG Target 10.3**

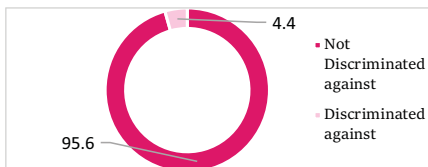
Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard

**Corresponding Agenda 2063 Target** Reduce 2013 income inequality level by at least 20 percent

### Indicator 10.3.1: Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law

According to GLSS 7, the population that reported being discriminated against was estimated at 4.4 percent (Figure 60).

Figure 60: Share of population discriminated against, 2017 (percent)



Source: GLSS Round 7, 2019

The four regions with population that are mostly discriminated against are the Ashanti Region (6.7%), followed by Upper West Region (5%) and Western Region (5%), and Northern Region (4.9%). Volta Region had the lowest proportion discriminated against (2.1%).

## Key interventions for achieving SDG 10

1. Infrastructure for Poverty Eradication Programme (IPEP)
2. Creation of development authorities – Northern Development Authority (NDA), Middle Belt Development Authority (MBDA), Coastal Development Authority (CODA)
3. Establishment of Zongo Development Fund to bridge spatial gaps in socio-economic development
4. Expansion of Technical and Vocational Educational Training (TVET) coupled with Free Senior High School initiatives

Opportunities	Challenges
Implementation of targeted social protection such as Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) and Labour-Intensive Public Works	Large informal sector that is full of vulnerable jobs
<p>Existence of international and regional conventions and commitments on the various forms of discrimination such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) 1979</li> <li>• International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) 1966 (Ratified 7 December 2000)</li> <li>• International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) 1966 (Ratified 7 December 2000)</li> </ul>	Limited coverage of social protection scheme





## Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

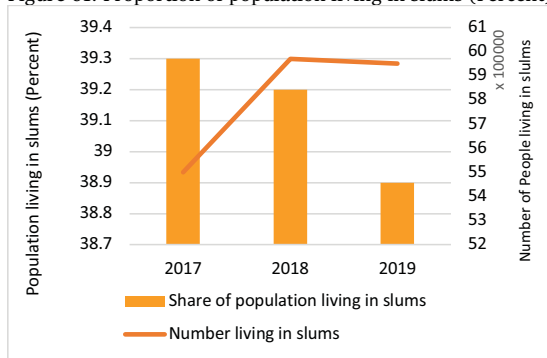
SDG Target 11.1	By 2030, ensure access to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums
Corresponding Agenda Targets	2063
	Reduce slums by at least 10 percent
	Reduce the 2013 national housing deficit by at least 10 percent

### Indicator 11.1.1: Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing

The growing urban population formed 50.9 percent of the total population in 2010 and increased to 57.2 percent in 2019, resulting partly in the increase of slums and informal settlements. There are currently about 23 slums in the country with 11 in Greater Accra Region. The population living in slums also increased from 5.5 million in 2017 to 5.9 million in 2019<sup>17</sup>. This represented a share of 39.3 percent, 39.2 percent and 38.9 percent of total population in 2017, 2018 and 2019 respectively (Figure 61).

Urban population living in slums is predominant in areas such as Accra, Tema-Ashaiman, Kumasi, Tamale and Takoradi. The slums are characterised by deplorable housing conditions and poor access to basic services. The increasing population living in slums is a reflection of the high housing deficit, which is estimated at 1.7 million as of 2015.

Figure 61: Proportion of population living in slums (Percent)



Source: National Annual Progress Report, 2020

#### Definition of a slum

A 'slum household' is defined as one in which the inhabitants suffer one or more of the following 'household deprivations':

1. Lack of access to improved water source
2. Lack of access to improved sanitation facilities
3. Lack of sufficient living area
4. Lack of housing durability
5. Lack of security of tenure.

Source: UN-Habitat

<sup>17</sup> 2019 Annual Progress Report on the Implementation of the medium-term national development policy framework, 2020

**SDG Target 11.5**

By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations

**Corresponding Agenda 2063 Target**

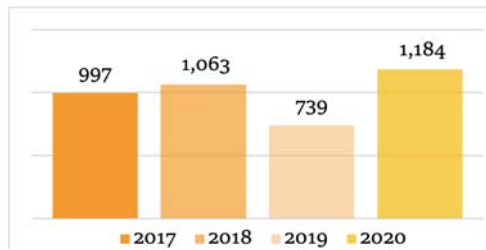
Reduce deaths and property loss from natural and man-made disasters and climate extreme events by at least 30 percent

**Indicator 11.5.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population**

The number of disasters recorded across the country increased by 11.8 percent to 2,479 from 2019 to 2020. In all, 3,526 communities were affected; 255 schools damaged; 29,738.55 hectares of farmlands and 16,713 houses destroyed; and 282 persons injured. The most common disasters were wind/rainstorm, domestic fires, floods, and bush fires.

The number of deaths and people directly affected by floods increased from 997 per 100,000 population to 1,063 in 2018 and dropped to 739 in 2019. However, it increased to 1,184 in 2020 (Figure 62). A total of 366,223 people were directly affected; out of which 57,689 people were supported by National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO).

Figure 62: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected people by floods per 100,000 population, 2017-2020



Source: National Annual Report, 2020

**SDG Target 11.6**

By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management

**Corresponding Agenda 2063 Targets**

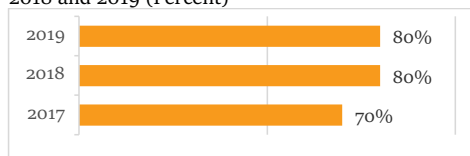
At least 50 percent of urban waste is recycled

All Cities meet the WHO's Ambient Air Quality Standards (AAQS) of 10 µg/m<sup>3</sup> by 2025

**Indicator 11.6.1P: Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected**

The proportion of solid waste collected in urban areas increased by 10 percentage points, that is, from 70 percent in 2017 to 80 percent in 2018, and remained the same for 2019 (Figure 63).

Figure 63: Proportion of solid waste collected, 2017, 2018 and 2019 (Percent)



Source: Based on data from MWS, 2019

## Indicator 11.6.2L: Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (PM<sub>10</sub>) in Accra (µg/m<sup>3</sup>)

An assessment of air quality at selected monitoring stations in Accra revealed levels of suspended particulate matter (PM<sub>10</sub>) are well above the minimum threshold of 70µg/m<sup>3</sup> set in Ghana Standard GS 1236 of 2019. The levels ranged from 97µg/m<sup>3</sup> (Amasaman station) to 108.3µg/m<sup>3</sup> (Achimota station) on the Amasaman-Achimota route and 110.7µg/m<sup>3</sup> (Kasoa station) to 165.1µg/m<sup>3</sup> (First Light Station) on the Kasoa-First Light route. These high PM<sub>10</sub> indicate poor ambient air quality with the attendant health risks. Ghana is unlikely to meet the WHO standard target of 20µg/m<sup>3</sup> by 2025 if stringent measures are not put in place to improve ambient air quality (Table 12).

Table 12: Average level of particulate matter (PM<sub>10</sub>) in the air at selected locations in Accra, 2017 - 2020

Location	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>North Industrial Area Annual Mean</b>	93 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	93 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	119 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	81.8 µg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>First Light Annual Mean</b>	157 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	50 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	178 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	165.1 µg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Shangri La Annual Mean</b>	162µg/m <sup>3</sup>	120 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	158 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	150.8 µg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Achimota Annual Mean</b>	161 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	111 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	131 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	108.3 µg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>La Palm Annual Mean</b>	166µg/m <sup>3</sup>	141 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	139 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	
<b>Graphic Road Annual Mean</b>	187µg/m <sup>3</sup>	154 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	154 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	174.3 µg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Kasoa Annual Mean</b>	204µg/m <sup>3</sup>	200 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	155 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	110.7 µg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Amasaman Annual Mean</b>	163 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	150 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	117 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	97 µg/m <sup>3</sup>

Source: National Annual Report, 2020

### Key interventions for achieving SDG 11

1. The Zongo Development Fund is one of the key interventions being implemented to support the population living in slums and other informal settlements in the urban areas. In 2019, the Fund supported interventions in the areas of education, water, sanitation, drainage, roads, recreational facilities, streetlights, and local economic development, that impacted 50,681 persons.
2. Other interventions include implementation of disaster risk prevention and management plans, implementation of coastal and sea defense schemes, and campaign on attitudinal change and support for protecting the environment.
3. Government is embarking on affordable housing to help eradicate slums and reduce the housing deficits.
4. Implementation of Zoning Guidelines, Planning Standards, Manuals and Permitting Guidelines

Opportunities	Challenges
Vast area available for re-engineering and demarcation of settlements	Use of over aged vehicles and equipment
Implementation of climate-related programmes that can be scaled up and accelerated	Ineffective implementation of environmental by-laws by MMDAs



## Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production Patterns

SDG 12.3	Target	By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses
Corresponding Agenda 2063 Target		Reduce post-harvest losses by 50 percent

### Indicator 12.3.1L: Post harvest losses of selected produce

Estimates by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture revealed a general decline in post-harvest losses. The major declines were in rice and sorghum, which dropped by 19.9 percent and 7.2 percent respectively from 2018 to 2019 (Table 13). Post-harvest losses for yam were estimated to have declined marginally by one percent between 2018 to 2019.

Table 13: Post-harvest losses for selected produce, 2016-2019, (Percent)

Year	2016	2017	2018	2019
Maize	18.3	17.5	17.7	16.9
Rice	5.5	5.2	4.8	4.5
Sorghum	7.5	7.3	7.1	5.7
Cassava	25.5	25.1	24.7	23.7
Yam	22.0	21.5	21.0	20.8
Fish (Marine)	26.6	26.6	26.6	25.3
Fish (Artisanal)	26.7	26.7	26.7	25.5

Source: Annual Progress Report, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, 2019

### Progress towards target

The country is on course to attain the target of halving post-harvest losses for rice and sorghum by 2030, but unlikely to achieve the target for maize, yam, cassava and fish (both artisanal and marine). Government therefore needs to accelerate its efforts to realise the 2030 target of halving post-harvest losses for the aforementioned produce.

### Key interventions for achieving SDG 12

1. One District One warehouse initiative
2. Warehouse receipt system to improve market access and ensure fair returns of small holder farmers

3. Upscaling of Cleaner Production Centres to promote resource efficiency and the uptake of clean technologies
4. Promotion of recycling (waste to energy, compost)
5. Ghana Appliance Energy Efficiency Standards and Labelling Programme
6. Promotion of roof top solar energy panels
7. Establishment of waste recycling factories
8. Planting for Food and Jobs Programme
9. Expanding the operations of the National Food Buffer Stock Company

Opportunities	Challenges
Implementation of One District One Warehouse programme	Threat of climate change
Expansion of the National Food Buffer Stock Company	Poor road infrastructure to farms
Scaling up of Planting for Food and Jobs Programme	Inadequate decentralised storage facilities/ warehouse



## Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

SDG Target 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

Corresponding Agenda 2063 Targets Increase the proportion of farm, pastoral and fisher households that are resilient to climate and weather-related risks to 30 percent

Reduce death and property loss from natural and man-made disasters and climate extreme events by at least 30 percent

### Indicator 13.1.2: Number of countries that adopt national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with Sendai Framework Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

Ghana is a signatory to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, and has ratified subsidiary instruments under the Convention, such as the Sendai Framework and the Paris Agreement. Ghana recognises the importance of implementing climate change adaptation and mitigation measures at all levels.

Disaster risk management is one of the focus areas of the government's Coordinated Programmes of Economic and Social Development Policies (2017-2024), as well as the Medium-term National Development Policy Framework, 2018-2021. This provides the basis for local authorities and sectors to implement programmes and projects to reduce disaster risk and improve climate resilience.

SDG 13.2 Target Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

Corresponding Agenda 2063 Targets Increase the proportion of farm, pastoral and fisher households that are resilient to climate and weather-related risks to 30 percent

Reduce death and property loss from natural and man-made disasters and climate extreme events by at least 30 percent

### **Indicator 13.2.1: Number of countries with Nationally Determined Contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans, strategies as reported in adaptation communications and national communications**

The country's programme to address issues of climate change is guided by several strategic documents, among which are: the National Climate Change Policy; the National Climate Change Master Plan; Implementation Plan for Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) Investment; the National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy; the National REDD+ Strategy, 2016-2040; the National Forestry Plantation Strategy; and the Medium-term National Development Policy Framework (2018-2021). Ghana's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) identifies emission reduction and adaptation actions to be undertaken between 2020 and 2030 in the energy, transportation, agriculture, forestry and land use, waste, and industry sectors.

### **Indicator 13.2.2: Total Greenhouse Gas Emissions per year**

Ghana's total national greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions recorded were 42.2 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e (million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent) in 2016. The 2016 emissions are 66.4 percent, 53 percent and 7.1 percent more than the previously reported net emission levels for 1990, 2000 and 2012, respectively. In all, the national emissions increased at a 2.1 percent annual growth rate between 1990 and 2016. The rising trend in the GHG emissions is attributed to the growing population and economic diversification measures being implemented by the government.

Carbon dioxide continues as the most prevalent greenhouse gas in Ghana and accounts for 64.7 percent (27.3 MtCO<sub>2</sub>) of the total emissions in 2016, followed by nitrous oxide (18.3%) and methane (15.4%). The share of the fluorinated gases (different types of HFCs and PFCs) were 1.5 percent and 0.1 percent respectively in 2016.

Ghana's GHG emissions expressed in per capita and gross domestic product (GDP) in US\$ showed a declining trend between 1990 and 2006. The emission per capita decreased from 1.7 tCO<sub>2</sub>e per person in 1990 to 1.5 tCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2016, representing a drop of 13.7 percent over the period. Similarly, the emissions intensity of GDP, the emission per unit GDP output (at constant 2010 USD) has dropped from 2.1 kg/ per GDP (constant 2010 USD) to 0.87 kg per GDP (constant 2010 USD) which is 59.3 percent reduction over the same period. The overall decreases in the emission per capita and GDP intensity suggest a positive effect of the growth-focus and economic diversification policies of government, with the economy and population expanding at a faster rate than the GHG emission growth rate.

### **Indicator 13.3.1: Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula**

Ghana's climate change response seeks to increase climate resilience and adaptation across sectors while protecting current levels of economic growth. The National Climate change and Green Economy Learning Strategy has also been developed to operationalise the capacity building component of the National Climate Change Master Plan.

The country has taken important steps to integrate climate change into school curricula. With support from the One United Nations Climate Change: Learning (UN CC:Learn) and Partnership Action on Green Economy (PAGE), the Ghana Education Service (GES), in collaboration with the Ghana Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation, have integrated climate change into all subjects of the new kindergarten and primary school curricula, particularly Science, Our World Our People, as well as Religious and Moral Education. In 2019, several activities were carried out including identification of climate change and green economy themes for inclusion in pre-tertiary curricula; analysis to assess climate change and green economy knowledge among school children and teachers; preparation of teaching and learning materials tailored to the new primary curricula; and training of over 600 primary school teachers.

#### **Key interventions for achieving SDG 13**

1. Implementation of National Climate Change Policy (NCCP)
2. Implementation of Ghana National Climate Change Master Plan (Strategy, 2015-2020)
3. Implementation of the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) Investment and Implementation Plan
4. National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy, 2016
5. National REDD+ Strategy, 2016-2040
6. National Forestry Plantation Strategy
7. Ghana's Private Sector Engagement Strategy for the National Adaptation Plan



Opportunities	Challenges
The high prevalence of television and radio, as well as mobile and internet services expands the opportunity for wider emergency outreach in a timely fashion	Inadequate data on climate change impacts e.g., on biodiversity, ecological systems, GHG emissions, etc.
Programmes and information exchange mechanisms provide excellent opportunities to increase efficiency in technical and specialised areas like weather forecasting	Inadequate capacities for conducting climate risk analysis, vulnerability assessments, and identifying and appraising adaptation options
Increasing investment in smart agriculture, energy efficient systems and infrastructure	Lack of a common platform for information sharing on disaster risk reduction
	Inadequate domestic finances to implement climate change projects
	Low knowledge level of disaster at the community level



## Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

### SDG Target 14.5

By 2020, conserve at least 10 percent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information

### Corresponding Agenda 2063 Target

At least 17 percent of terrestrial and inland water and 10 percent of coastal and marine areas are preserved

### Indicator 14.5.1: Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas

Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas continues to remain a challenge. Out of the total marine area of 226,739.0km<sup>2</sup>, Ghana's marine protected area has remained at 221.0km<sup>2</sup> (0.1 percent)<sup>18</sup> since 2016.

The overall Ocean Health Index (OHI)<sup>19</sup> for Ghana has been declining, following a marginal increase from 63.6 in 2015 to 64.0 in 2016 (Table 14). In 2019, Ghana's OHI score was 58.93 compared to the global average of 71.0, ranking 188 out of 221 Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs).

Ghana's marine ecosystems are experiencing a wide range of pressures, such as fishing beyond the Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY), the use of inappropriate fishing methods including light fishing, pair trawling, use of poisonous chemicals, and pollution from local communities. This has led to a general decline in fish stocks, loss of biodiversity, destruction of marine habitats and coastal erosion.

In spite of the present challenges associated with life below water, the country is making some progress towards minimizing the extent of excessive pressures on the ocean and high exploitation of species. The country reported an improvement in the OHI sub-goal of wild caught fisheries—a measure of sustainable harvest of seafood—from 53.7 in 2015 to 58.6 in 2019.

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<sup>18</sup> (UNEP- WCMC, 2019)

<sup>19</sup> The Ocean Health Index (OHI) is a framework to assess the health of the ocean using benefit usually referred to as goals provided by the ocean to humans, such as food provision, tourism opportunities, and coastal protection.

Table 14: Ghana's Ocean Health Index (OHI), 2015-2019

Goal	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Index	63.6	64.0	63.0	62.2	58.9
Food provision	53.7	53.0	52.7	52.8	58.6
<i>Wild caught Fisheries (sub-goal)</i>	53.7	53.0	52.7	52.8	58.6
<i>Mariculture (sub-goal)</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Artisanal fishing opportunities	47.4	47.3	47.3	47.6	47.6
Natural products	68.3	75.8	67.6	60.3	4.7
Carbon storage	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8
Coastal protection	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9
<i>Livelihoods &amp; economies (sub-goals)</i>	94.7	94.7	94.7	94.7	94.7
<i>Livelihoods (sub-goals)</i>	89.4	89.4	89.4	89.4	89.4
<i>Economies (sub-goals)</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tourism & recreation	17.5	15.7	14.5	14.8	15.4
Sense of place	37.7	36.7	36.7	36.6	36.7
<i>Iconic species (sub-goal)</i>	72.7	70.7	70.7	70.6	71.9
<i>Lasting special places (sub-goal)</i>	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	1.5
Clean water	31.9	32.1	31.7	31.3	40.0
Biodiversity	85.1	85.0	85.2	84.0	92.1
<i>Habitat (sub-goal)</i>	91.0	91.2	91.6	89.7	90.6
<i>Species condition (sub-goal)</i>	79.2	78.9	78.7	78.3	93.5

Source: Ocean Health Index (OHI), 2020

### Progress towards target

Ghana's marine protected area remains very low at 0.1 percent, hence the SDG Target of 10 percent is unlikely to be achieved by 2030.

### Key interventions for achieving SDG 14

1. Protection of nursery areas and spawning grounds, mainly in estuaries and mangrove areas; and the creation of Marine Protected Security Areas (MPA)
2. Application of a legal, regulatory, and institutional frameworks that recognise and protect access and rights of small-scale fisheries
3. Establishment of the Fisher-to-Fisher (F2F) Dialogue platform under the initiative of the Ghana National Canoe Fishermen Council and the National Fish Processors and Traders Association (NAFPTA) as a medium for peer discussions on measures to manage the declining fishery resources. Some agreements include additional fishing holiday, canoe registration and embossment, moratorium on new entrants of canoes, and the canoe authorisation cards

4. Vessel Monitoring Systems (VMS) have been installed, and operational 24/7 in the trawls and other industrial vessels, to monitor their activities to avoid encroachment. Sea patrols are carried out to enforce the law—a total of 61 infractions were prosecuted in 2019 and 47 percent compliance rate to the fisheries laws and regulations was achieved
5. Strengthening of fisheries management, fishing vessel registration, issuance of fishing licenses and fishing entitlements, development of Ghana Fishing Registry and Licensing System software, training and computer hardware maintenance
6. Observance of closed season for all fleets: from 15<sup>th</sup> May to 15<sup>th</sup> June 2019 for artisanal canoes and inshore fleet; and for industrial trawlers
7. Fishing Harbour Complex at James Town and landing sites at Teshie, Mumford, Axim, Moree, Senya Breku, Gomoa Fete and Winneba being constructed to improve safe handling and hygiene of landing fish, and ease of transportation, among others
8. Ratification and implementation of legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean related instruments as reflected in the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources

Opportunities	Challenges
Potential to further improve contribution of s	High pollution in the marine ecosystems
High regulatory framework including ratification of international conventions	Low coverage of protected marine areas
	Weak enforcement of fishing and marine regulations



## Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

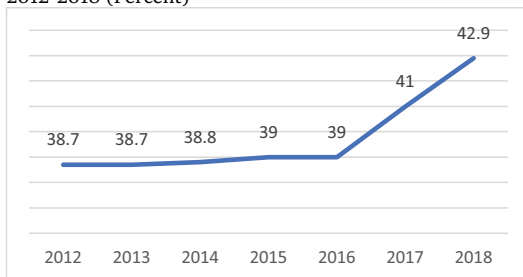
SDG Target 15.1	By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements
Corresponding Agenda 2063 Targets	At least 17 percent of terrestrial and inland water and 10 percent of coastal and marine areas are preserved
	At least 30 percent of agricultural land is placed under sustainable land management practice

### Indicator 15.1:1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area

Forest cover was around 39 percent from 2012 to 2016 before improving to approximately 41.0 percent in 2017 and 42.9 percent in 2018 (Figure 64). The forest comprises land spanning more than 0.5 hectares with trees higher than 5 meters, and a canopy cover of more than 10 percent of trees able to reach these thresholds in situ.

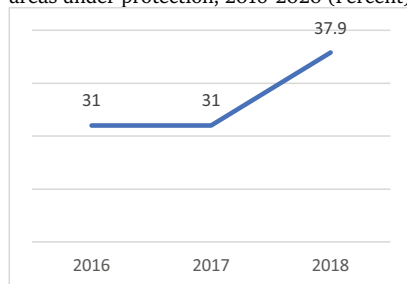
The increasing forest cover may be a result of the national afforestation programme, natural regeneration, and significant reduction in the incidence of forest fires. However, the increase in forest cover cannot be translated to mean improved quality of the forest since deforestation rate and illegal forest operations remain high<sup>20</sup>. Percentage of degraded areas within forest areas under protection remained the same at 31.0 percent in 2016 and 2017, but increased to 37.0 percent in 2018 (Figure 65).

Figure 64: Forest area as a proportion of total land area, 2012-2018 (Percent)



Source: Forestry Commission, RMSC, 2020

Figure 65: Degraded areas within forest areas under protection, 2016-2020 (Percent)



Source: Forestry Commission RMSC, 2020

<sup>20</sup> Forestry Development Master Plan (2016 – 2036), page 2

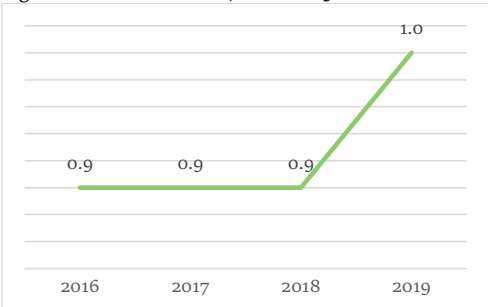
**Indicator 15.1.2: Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type**

Protected areas are special patches of land protected from encroachment by law, whether formal or informal because of their social, cultural, economic or religious values. Currently, there are six national parks, six resource reserves, two wildlife sanctuaries, one nature reserve and one biosphere reserve, constituting 16 legally managed wildlife conservation areas in Ghana. These cover 6.2 percent of the country's land mass<sup>21</sup>. There are almost 300 forest reserves in Ghana covering 11 percent of the country's total land surface area. Out of this number, 29 have been designated by the Ghana Forestry Commission as Globally Significant Biodiversity Areas (GSBAs). The proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas has remained at 79 percent since 2016.

**Indicator 15.5.1: Red List Index**

Ghana's Red List Index, a measure of change in aggregate extinction risk across groups of species, remained at 0.9 between 2016 and 2018 before increasing to 1.0 in 2019 (Figure 66).

Figure 66: Red List Index, 2016-2019



Source: Forestry Commission, RMSC, 2020

**The Red List Index (RLI)**

It shows trends in overall extinction risk for species, and it's used by governments to track their progress towards targets for reducing biodiversity loss.

RLI values ranges from 0 to 1. An RLI value of 1.0 equates to all species being categorised as Least Concern, and hence, that none are expected to go extinct in the near future. An RLI value of 0.0 indicates that all species have gone extinct. Therefore, the lower the value the closer a set of species is toward extinction.

**Key interventions for achieving SDG 15**

1. Implementation of the Ghana Forest Plantation Strategy, 2017-2040, including the planting of 19 million seedlings; establishing 21,356ha of forest plantation; and maintaining 50,000ha of existing forest plantations
2. Development of Community Resource Management Area (CREMA): Management plans within the Western Wildlife Corridor for three sites have been completed in 2018, and are at various stages of implementation to guide the management of the biological corridor for wildlife conservation and protection
3. Development of a Tree Tenure and Benefit Sharing Framework
4. Registration of planted and naturally occurring trees
5. Benefit Sharing Plan for the Ghana Cocoa-Forest REDD+ Programme (GCFRP)

<sup>21</sup> Ghana Forest and Wildlife Policy, (2012).

6. Implementation of the Forest Investment Programme to provide alternative livelihoods and reduce dependency on forest resources

Opportunities	Challenges
Implementation of Youth in afforestation programme	Illegal mining
Implementation of the Ghana Forest Plantation Strategy, 2017-2040	Illegal logging
On-going effort to sustain and improve the current important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity	Bush burning for farming and hunting purposes
	Increasing urban sprawl
	Recent increase in degradation within forest areas under protection



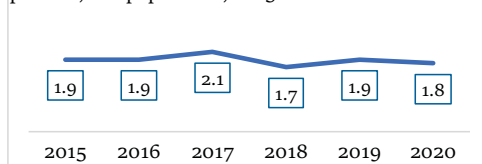
## Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

SDG Target 16.1	Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere
Corresponding Agenda 2063 Targets	Reduce local conflicts to zero by 2020 Level of conflict emanating from ethnicity, all forms of exclusion, religious and political differences is at most 50 percent of 2013 levels

### Indicator 16.1.1: Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age

Ghana's intentional homicide cases per 100,000 populations has recorded a mixed performance. It rose from 1.9 in 2015 to 2.1 in 2017, but declined to 1.7 in 2018. It rose again in 2019 to 1.9 and declined to 1.8 in 2020 (Figure 67). Murder victims in absolute terms decreased from 609 in 2017 to 571 victims in 2019, and further to 569 in 2020. The highest cases were observed in Ashanti and Greater Accra Regions, while Oti and Upper West Regions recorded the lowest over the period.

Figure 67: Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, 2015-2020



Source: Ghana Police Service Annual Progress Reports, 2015-2020

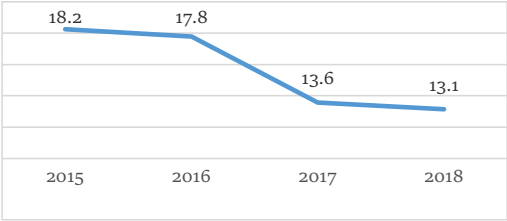
SDG Target 16.3	Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all
Corresponding Agenda 2063 Targets	At least 70 percent of the public acknowledges the relevance and good functioning of the legislature as a key component of democracy Adherence to the rule of law and due process is the norm by 2040

### Indicator 16.3.2: Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population

The proportion of unsentenced detainees was a significant drop to 13.6 percent, decreased marginally from 18.2 percent in 2015 to 17.8 percent in 2016. In 2017, there was a significant drop to 13.6 percent, which further declined to 13.1 percent in 2018 (Figure 68).



Figure 68: Unsented detainees as a proportion of overall prison population, 2015-2018 (Percent)



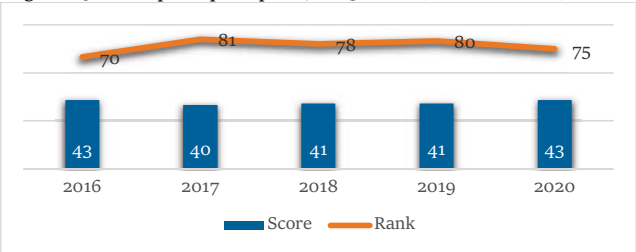
Source: Ghana Prison Service Annual Report, 2019

SDG 16.5	Target	Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms
		Corruption and impunity eliminated
Corresponding Agenda 2063 Targets		African Charter on Democracy is signed, ratified and domesticated by 2020
		At least 70 percent of the people perceive the judiciary to be independent and deliver justice on fair and timely basis

**Indicator 16.5.2L: Corruption Perception Index**

Ghana’s perceived level of public sector corruption on the corruption perception index as at 2020 was 43, the same level in 2016. Between these two periods, corruption perception improved with a score of 40 and 41 (Figure 69).

Figure 69: Corruption perception, 2013-2020 (score and rank)



Source: Annual CPI Report, 2020

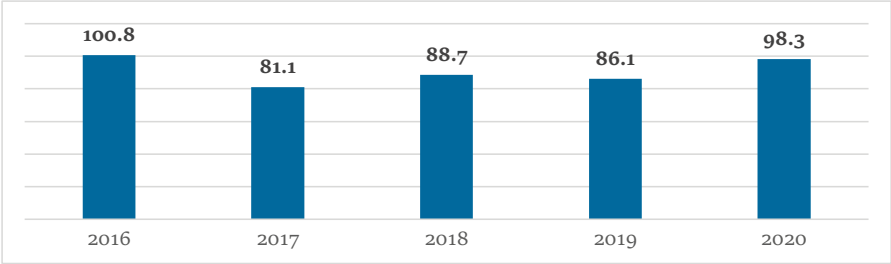
SDG 16.6	Target	Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels
Corresponding Agenda 2063 Target		At least 70 percent of the public perceive elections are free, fair and transparent

**Indicator 16.6.1: Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)**

The primary government expenditure as proportion of original approved budget has fluctuated over five years, peaking at 100.8 percent in 2016. It increased by 12.2

percentage point between 2019 and 2020 (Figure 70). Government has since 2017 lived within its original approved budget, notwithstanding the increase in government's unanticipated and unavoidable expenditure due to COVID-19 pandemic in 2020.

Figure 70: Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, 2016-2020 (Percent)



Source: Ministry of Finance, Budget statement and economic policy, 2020

SDG 16.9	Target	By 2030, provide universal legal identity for all including birth registration
Corresponding Agenda Target	2063	Dual citizenship granted to the diaspora

**Indicator 16.9.1: Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age**

In 2017, the proportion of children under 5 years whose birth had been registered in the country stood at 71 percent, an improvement of 8 percentage points over the 2011 reported figure of 63 percent. In 2017, the proportion of males registered were more than females. Similarly, there were higher registration in urban areas than rural areas. Generally, there were more children under 5 registered in 2017 compared to 2011.

**Key interventions for achieving SDG 16**

1. Government has introduced a number of initiatives, including enhanced community policing and improving street lighting system, and installing close circuit televisions (CCTV) in public places
2. Training of citizens and their deployment as community protection officers
3. Increasing the number of personnel for the Ghana Police Service and improving the police-public relations
4. Social media citizen sensitisation campaigns to educate the general populace on personal safety measures, secured witness protection schemes, among others

5. Introduction of the “Justice for All Programme”<sup>22</sup> leading to a decline in the number of unsentenced detainees
6. Implementation of a “paperless court” system initiative aimed at improving case management, reducing processing time and enabling effective monitoring of cases
7. Application of mobile birth (M-birth), which uses ICT to register children 0-12 months, is accelerating the registration of children under 5 years
8. Implementation of the Automation of Police Stations Programme

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<sup>22</sup> A programme that aims to reduce the large number of remand prisoners by organizing court sittings in the prisons to hear cases (Judicial Digest, 2017)



## Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development

SDG Target 17.1

Strengthen domestic resource mobilisation, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection

Corresponding Agenda Targets 2063

National sources including capital markets contribute at least 80 percent of development capital

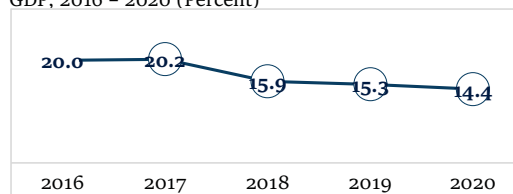
Tax and non-tax revenues at levels of government should cover at least 75 percent of current and development expenditures from 2025 and beyond

### Indicator 17.1.1: Total Government Revenue as a Percentage of GDP

The total government revenue stood at 14.4 percent of GDP in 2020, lower than the 15.3 and 15.9 percent recorded in 2019 and 2018 respectively, and substantially lower than the level in 2017 (20.2%) as shown in Figure 71.

Domestic revenue, as a percentage of GDP, stood at 14.1 percent in 2020 as compared to 15.0 percent in 2019, 15.6 percent in 2018, 19.4 percent in 2017, and 19.3 percent in 2016.

Figure 71: Total Government Revenue as percentage of GDP, 2016 – 2020 (Percent)

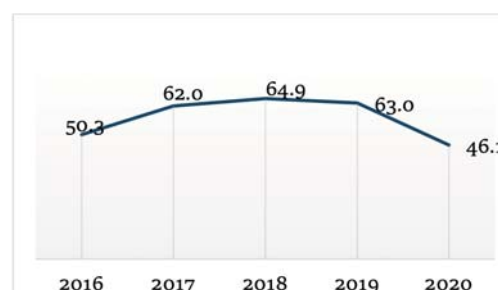


Source: Ministry of Finance fiscal data, 2016-2021

### Indicator 17.1.2: Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes

The country is making significant efforts to improve domestic funding of its national budget. The share of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes increased from 50.3 percent in 2016 to 63.0 percent in 2019 (Figure 72). In 2020, the share of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes declined to 46.1 percent. The decline was due to the effect of COVID-19 on businesses, employment and incomes.

Figure 72: Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes, 2016-2020 (Percent)



Source: Ministry of Finance fiscal data, 2020

SDG Target 17.3

Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources

Corresponding  
Agenda  
Targets  
2063

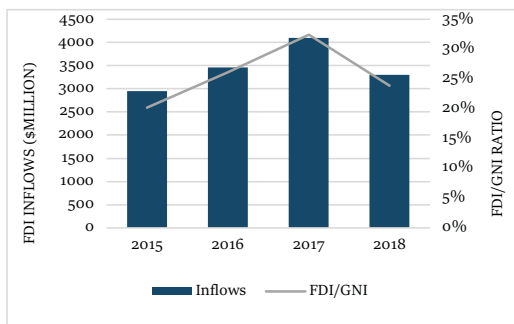
National capital markets finance at least 10 percent of development expenditure  
Proportion of aid in the national budget is at most 25 percent of 2013 level

**Indicator 17.3.1: Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), official development assistance and South- South Cooperation as a proportion of gross national income**

Total FDI inflows into Ghana stood at US\$3,300 million in 2018, a decline of about US\$800 million, in comparison with the 2017 figure of US\$4,100 million, which was an improvement over figures for both 2016 (US\$3,460 million) and 2015 (US\$2,970.8 million). Net FDI inflows as a share of gross national income increased from 20 percent in 2015 to 32 percent in 2017 and declined to 24 percent in 2018 (Figure 73).

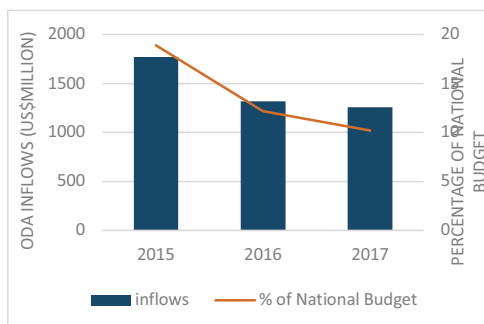
The absolute value of Official Development Assistance (ODA) has been declining since 2015, with net inflows to Ghana reaching US\$1,256.7 million in 2017. Similarly, the contribution of ODA in the national budget showed a declining trend (Figure 74).

Figure 73: Net inflow of FDI and FDI/GNI, 2015-2018 (US\$ millions)



Source: Computed with data from Bank of Ghana, 2019

Figure 74: ODA inflows current US\$ 2015-2017 (US\$ millions)

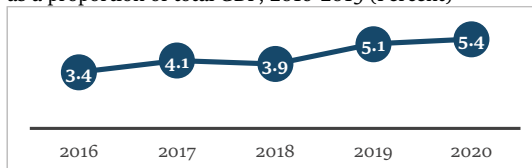


Source: Bank of Ghana 2017

**Indicator 17.3.2: Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP**

Remittances inflow as a percentage of GDP has significantly improved between 2016 and 2020. It increased from 3.4 percent in 2016 to 4.1 percent in 2017 and reduced to 3.9 percent in 2018. However, in 2019 and 2020, it increased to 5.1 and 5.4 percent respectively (Figure 75).

Figure 75: Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP, 2016-2019 (Percent)



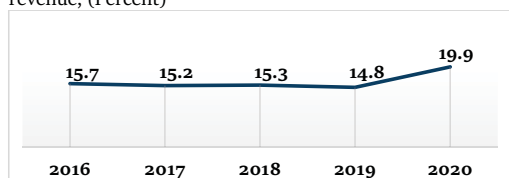
Source: Ministry of Finance, Budget Statement and Economic Policy, 2018-2020

SDG 17.4	Target	Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress
Corresponding Agenda 2063 Target		Macroeconomic stability assured through prudent and sound fiscal and monetary policies

### Indicator 17.4.1: Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services

Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services stood at 19.9 percent in 2020, an increase from the 2019 figure of 14.8 percent (Figure 76). It remained around 15 percent between 2016 to 2018.

Figure 76: Debt Service as a percentage of total domestic revenue, (Percent)



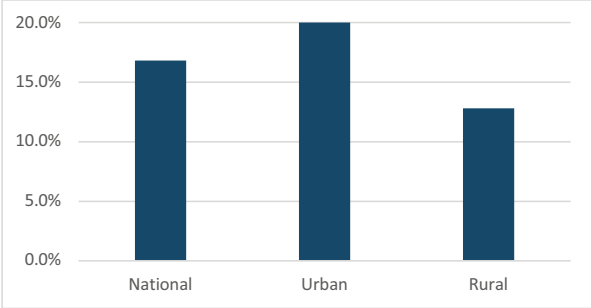
Source: Ministry of Finance fiscal data, 2020

SDG 17.6	Target	Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism
Corresponding Agenda 2063 Targets		Harmonise, ratify and domesticate treaties/protocols related to regional integration of all modes of communications by 2020
		Quadruple access to internet services by 2030
		Triple the contribution of ICT to GDP by 2040
		By 2025 achieve 50 percent broadband access 100 percent mobile penetration by 2020
		New ICT platforms to support the growth of the productive sectors and social connectivity to increase 10-fold

### Indicator 17.6.2. Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed

Households in Ghana that had access to fixed internet services was 16.8 percent in 2019. Access to internet was higher in urban areas (20.0%) than in rural areas (12.8%) as shown in Figure 77. According to the Household ICT survey carried out in 2019, households relied on internet mostly for communication (93.6%), entertainment (92.4%) and education (55.4%).

Figure 77: Households access to fixed internet service, 2019 (Percent)



Source: Household Survey on ICT in Ghana, 2020

### Key interventions for achieving SDG 17

1. The implementation of the National Identification Scheme, the National Digital Addressing System, Tax Identification Number System, and the Presumptive Tax System, among others, are expected to significantly contribute to an expansion of the tax base
2. The introduction of numerous digitalisation programmes, such as: The Mobile Money Payment Interoperability, Digital Property Addressing System, Digital Passport, Licenses and Vehicle registration, among others
3. Preparation of a Medium-Term Debt Management Strategy in accordance with sections 54 to 78 of the Public Financial Management Act, 2016 (Act 921) aimed at improving liability management and re-profiling of public debt to effectively manage Ghana’s public debt stock
4. The government is creating an enabling environment for increased remittance inflows. Some notable policies include granting of licences to increase the use of formal channels, improving the technology for data collection and ensuring enhanced regulation of institutions within the financial sector

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