



REPUBLIC OF GHANA



NATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT
PLANNING
COMMISSION

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MEDIUM-TERM NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENDA


AUGUST 2022



2021

**ANNUAL
PROGRESS
REPORT**

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



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National Development
Planning Commission



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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

1D1F	One District One Factory
1D1W	One District One Warehouse
AAC	Annual Allowable Cut
AAP	Annual Action Plan
ABFA	Annual Budget Fund Amount
ADB	Agricultural Development Bank
ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution
AES	Agricultural Extension Services
AfCFTA	African Continental Free Trade Area
AFFSO	Association of Former Foreign Service Officers
AFJ	Aquaculture for Food and Jobs
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ALP	Alternative Livelihood Programme
AMISOM	United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission
AOR	Address of Record
APR	Annual Progress Report
ART	Antiretroviral Therapy
ASM	Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining
BAC	Business Advisory Centre
BAU	Business-as-usual
BDR	Birth and Death Registry
BECE	Basic Education Certificate Examination
BOD	Biological Oxygen Demand
BOG	Bank of Ghana
BPA	Bui Power Authority
BRT	Bus Rapid Transit
CA	Council of Administration
CAIDI	Customer Average Interruption Duration Index
CAP	Coronavirus Alleviation Programme
CAP-BuSS	Coronavirus Alleviation Programme Business Support Scheme
CAPEX	Capital Expenditure
CARES	COVID-19 Alleviation and Revitalization of Enterprises Support
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CBT	Cognitive Behavioural Therapy
CE	Capital Expenditure
CEC	Civic Education Club
CHPS	Community-based Health Planning and Services
CHRAJ	Commission for Human Rights and Administrative Justice
CID	Criminal Investigation Department
CIDA	Construction Industry Development Authority
CLASS	Complementary Livelihood and Asset Support Scheme
CNS	Communication, Navigation and Surveillance
COLANDEF	Community Land and Development Foundation
COVAX	COVID- 19 Vaccines Global Access
COVID-19	Corona Virus Disease 2019
CPESDP	Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies
CPI	Corruption Perception Index
CSAU	Client Service Access Unit
CSCOL	Civil Society Coalition on Land
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
CSPG	Cross-Sectoral Planning Group

CST	Communications Service Tax
CTVET	Commission for Technical and Vocational Education Training
CWSA	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
DACF	District Assemblies Common Fund
DACF-RFG	District Assemblies Common Fund Responsiveness Factor Grant
DDF	District Development Facility
DMTDP	District Medium-Term Development Plan
DPAT	District Performance Assessment Tool
DPCU	District Planning Coordinating Unit
DPs	Development Partners
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
DSWDCD	Department of Social Welfare and Community Development
DVLA	Driver and Vehicle Licensing Authority
EC	Electoral Commission
ECF	Extended Credit Facility
ECG	Education Capitation Grant
ECG	Electricity Company of Ghana
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EMT	Emergency Medical Technicians
EOCO	Economic and Organised Crime Office
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPMA	Electronic Property Mass Appraisal System
FAGE	Federation of Association of Ghanaian Exporters
FAWAG	Furniture and Wood Workers Association of Ghana
FBOs	Faith Based Organizations
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FI	Financial Institutions
FNS	Food and Nutrition Service
FPPs	Flagship Programmes and Projects
FSHSP	Free Senior High School Programme
FSNMS	Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System
GAC	Ghana Aids Commission
GAF	Ghana Armed Forces
GAMA	Greater Accra Metropolitan Area
GBP	British Pound Sterling
GCI	Global Competitiveness Index
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEA	Ghana Enterprise Agency
GELIS	Ghana Enterprise Land Information System
GEMS	Ghana Economic Management Strengthening
GEPA	Ghana Export Promotion Authority
GER	Gross Enrolment Rate
GES	Ghana Education Service
GGE	Global Green Economy
GGEI	Global Green Economy Index
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GHS	Ghana Health Service
GIDC	Ghana Infectious Disease Centre
GII	Global Innovation Index
GIID	Ghana Integrated Infrastructure Database
GIPC	Ghana Investment Promotion Centre

GIR	Gross International Reserves
GiZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GJA	Ghana Journalists Association
GLC	General Legal Council
GLSS	Ghana Living Standards Survey
GNFS	Ghana National Fire Service
GoG	Government of Ghana
GPrS	Ghana Prisons Service
GPS	Ghana Police Service
GPSNP	Ghana Productive Safety Net Project
GRIDCo	Ghana Grid Company Limited
GSA	Ghana Standards Authority
GSAM	Ghana Social Accountability Mechanism
GSCSP	Ghana Secondary Cities Support Programme
GSE	Ghana Stock Exchange
GSFP	Ghana School Feeding Programme
GSS	Ghana Statistical Services
GTEC	Ghana Tertiary Education Commission
GVCTF	Ghana Venture Capital Trust Fund
GWCL	Ghana Water Company Limited
GWh	Gigawatt hours
HDPE	Human Development Productivity and Employment
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HR	Human Resource
HRMIS	Human Resource Management Information System
ICT	Information, Communication and Technology
IDG	Institute of Democratic Governance
IGF	Internally Generated Funds
IGIs	Independent Governance Institutions
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMMR	Institutional Maternal Mortality ratio
IPEP	Infrastructure for Poverty Eradication Programme
ISS	Integrated Social Services
ISSOP	Inter-Sectoral Standard Operating Procedure
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
JHS	Junior High School
JS	Judicial Service
KA IPTC	Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre
Ktoe	Kilotonnes of oil Equivalent
LAP	Land Administration Project
LC	Lands Commission
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty
LI	Legislative Instrument
LIPW	Labour-Intensive Public Work
LoCAL	Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility
LUSPA	Land Use and Spatial Planning Authority
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAG	Modernising Agriculture in Ghana
MASLOC	Microfinance and Small Loans Centre
MCAS	Mineral Cadastre Administration System
MCP	Master Crafts Person
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDSI	Ministry of Special Development Initiative

MELR	Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations
MESTI	Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation
MFARI	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration
MINCOM	Minerals Commission
MINTER	Ministry of the Interior
MINURSO	United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara
MINUSCA	United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilisation Mission in the Central African Republic
MINUSMA	United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilisation Mission in Mali
MLGDRD	Ministry of Local Government, Decentralisation and Rural Development
MLGRD	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MLNR	Ministry of Land and Natural Resources
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MMDCE	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Chief Executives
MMTL	Metro Mass Transit Limited
MNS	Ministry of National Security
MoBD	Ministry of Business Development
MoCD	Ministry of Communication and Digitalisation
MoCRA	Ministry of Chieftaincy and Religious Affairs
MoD	Ministry of Defence
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoEn	Ministry of Energy
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MoFAD	Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development
MoGCSP	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoI	Memorandum of Intent
MOI	Ministry of Information
MOJA	Movement for Justice in Africa
MoJAGD	Ministry of Justice and Attorney-General's Department
MoME	Ministry of Monitoring and Evaluation
MONUSCO	United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo
MOT	Ministry of Transport
MoTCCA	Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Creative Arts
MoTI	Ministry of Trade and Industry
MOYS	Ministry of Youth and Sports
MPC	Monetary Policy Committee
MPR	Monetary Policy Rate
MPR	Multidimensional Poverty Report
MSMEs	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
MSWR	Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources
MT	Metric tons
MTNDPF	Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework
MWH	Ministry of Works and Housing
MWp	Megawatts Power
NABCO	Nation Builders Corps
NACAP	National Anti-Corruption Action Plan
NaCC	Narcotic Control Commission
NADMO	National Disaster Management Organisation
NAELP	National Alternative employment and Livelihood Programme
NaMEIS	National Monitoring and Evaluation System

NASTAG	National Seed Trade Association of Ghana
NBSSI	National Board for Small Scale Industries
NBUs	Nation Building Updates
NCCE	National Commission for Civic Education
NCPD	National Council for Persons with Disability
NCSALW	National Commission on Small Arms and Light Weapons
NCTE	National Council for Tertiary Education
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NED	Northern Electricity Department
NEDCo	Northern Electricity Distribution Company
NEIP	National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Programme
NER	Net Enrolment Rate
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NHIA	National Health Insurance Authority
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
NHMF	National Housing and Mortgage Fund
NHMS	National Housing and Mortgage Scheme
NIA	National Identification Authority
NIR	National Identity Register
NITA	National Information Technology Agency
NMC	National Media Commission
NORPREVS	Preventing Electoral Violence and Providing Security for the Northern Border Regions of Ghana
NPA	National Petroleum Authority
NPA	National Paralympic Authority
NPL	Non-performing Loans
NPPFG	National Public Policy Formulation Guidelines
NPRA	National Pensions Regulatory Authority
NRSA	National Road Safety Authority
NSA	National Sports Authority
NTC	National Tripartite Committee
NVI	Negative Volume Index
NVTI	National Vocational Technical Institute
NYA	National Youth Authority
NYC	National Youth Council
OADACF	Office of the Administrator of District Assemblies Common Fund
ODF	Open Defecation-Free
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OGM	Office of Government Machinery
OHCS	Office of the Head of Civil Service
OHLGS	Office of the Head of Local Government Service
OICG	Opportunities Industrialization Centre Ghana
ONA	Organizational Network Analysis
OPD	Out-Patient Department
PAC	Public Accounts Committee
PACs	Passport Application Centres
PC	Petroleum Commission
PCR	Polymerase Chain Reaction
PEF	Peak Expiratory Flow
PFJ	Planting for Food & Jobs
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PLHIV	Persons Living with Human Immunodeficiency Virus

PM	Particulate Matter
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PPS	Paperless Port System
PRINPAG	Private Newspaper Publishers Association of Ghana
PSC	Public Services Commission
PTA	Parent -Teacher Association
PURC	Public Utilities Regulatory Commission
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
R&D	Research and Development
RCCs	Regional Coordinating Councils
RECOVR	Research for Effective COVID-19 Responses
REP	Rural Electrification Project
RIAPs	Revenue Implementation Action Plans
ROPAA	Representation of the People’s Amendment Act
RPCUs	Regional Planning Coordinating Units
RRI	Rights and Resources Initiative
RTI	Right to Information Bill
SDFs	Spatial Development Frameworks
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SHC	State Housing Company
SHEP	Self-Help Electrification Programme
SHS	Senior High School
SHSP	Strategic Highway Safety Plan
SIGA	State Interests and Governance Authority
SIP	Savannah Investment Programmes
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
SOEs	State Owned Enterprises
SONA	State of the Nation Address
STI	Science, Technology and Innovation
STIs	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TA	Traditional Authorities
TDCL	Tema Development Corporation Limited
TEU	Twenty-foot Equivalent Unit
TFR	Total fertility rate
TOR	Tema Oil Refinery
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UHC	Universal Health Coverage
UNAMID	United Nations African Union Mission in Darfur, Sudan
UNCRC	United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
UNDOF	United Nations Disengagement Observer Force
UNIFIL	United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon
UNISFA	United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei
UNMISS	United Nations Mission in South Sudan
UNSC	United Nations Security Council
UPU	United Postal Union
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VEAG	Violent Extremists Armed Groups
VNR	Voluntary National Review
VRA	Volta River Authority
WANEP	West African Network for Peacebuilding
WAPP	West Africa Power Pool
WASSCE	West African Senior School Certificate Examination

WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organisation
WRM	Water Resources management
YDI	Youth Development Index
YEA	Youth Employment Agency
YES	Youth Enterprise Scheme
YLSTI	Youth Leadership and Skills Training Institutes

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

The broad goal of the 2021 National APR is to review progress of implementation of policies and initiatives outlined in the medium-term national development policy framework – An agenda for Jobs, based on the five dimensions: economic; social; environment, infrastructure and human settlements; governance, corruption and public accountability; and Ghana’s role in international affairs. The report takes into consideration the key performance indicators for national development over the medium term, by evaluating the status of targets established for 2021, which would inform the discussions and approval of the 2023 Annual Budget. Thus, the review focused on the linkages between the 2021 budget and the implementation of the policy framework at the local level. Finally, the 2021 National APR highlights the review outcomes together with identified challenges and proffers policy recommendations.

Economic Dimension

The overall goal for the economic dimension was to build a prosperous society. This was to be achieved through broad objectives across six focus areas. The economic dimension however, recorded some significant achievements and declines due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on both the global and domestic economy. These significant achievements include the growth in overall real GDP by 5.4 percent compared to 0.5 percent in 2020, agricultural sector growth by 8.4 percent compared to 7.3 percent in 2020, an improvement in millet yield by 15.8 percent. There was a decline in the average lending rate by 1.06 percentage points and a decrease in the export of fish by 25.1 percent. However, some challenges were the high public –debt-to-GDP ratio, high inflation and depreciation rate of the Ghana Cedi, high cost of aquaculture inputs, overdependence on agro chemicals, limited access to private sector loans and low capacity of MSMEs.

Key policy recommendations include: deepening structural reforms by MoF, assessing the recovery response of the budget on Ghana COVID-19 Alleviation and Revitalization Enterprises Support (CARES) ObaatanPa, implementing the right balance of fiscal and monetary policies to ensure continuous aggregate growth, facilitating access to credit for cooperatives and trade associations, developing bye-laws to prevent excessive use of chemicals in farming and, subsidizing the cost of aquaculture inputs.

Social Dimension

The goal of the social dimension was to create opportunities for all Ghanaians. This was to be achieved through broad objectives across 14 focus areas. The accomplishments under this dimension include increase in enrolment for both primary (6.9 percent) and JHS (9.5 percent) over the medium term, rise in enrolment at the SHS level to 65.5 percent in 2020/21 from 63.2 percent in 2019/20, achievement of gender parity (1:1) at the basic level, general improvement in doctor to population ratio of 1: 5,705 in 2021 from 1:6,355 in 2020, and increase in NHIS enrolment by over one percentage point to 54.4 percent.

Despite these successes, some significant challenges observed include: low optimization of the implementation of Free SHS, declining Net Enrolment at the basic level, infrastructural deficits in SHS schools, inadequate health professionals in rural Ghana, unsatisfactory doctor-to-patient ratio gaps in access to health infrastructure and services and increased youth unemployment.

The key policy recommendations proposed are: encouraging public private partnership especially with mining companies as part of their corporate social responsibility to establish well-resourced and functional model senior high institutions in all districts, accelerating the implementation of the early childhood development policy, providing better conditions of service for health professionals, especially in rural Ghana, accelerating equity-focused implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy, deploying the Youth Development Index and placing entrepreneurship skills development at the core of job creation.

Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements

The goal of the dimension was to safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment. This was to be achieved through broad objectives across 20 focus areas. Some notable achievements include; an increase in renewable energy share of the installed electricity generation to 2.6 percent exceeding the 1.1 percent target for 2021, completion of 3,319 housing units under the Affordable Housing Programme, adoption of 57.1 percent of research findings by industry over the medium term, training of 2,626 communities on disaster prevention and management and excavating, rechannelling and maintaining 1,000km of drains across the country to reduce perennial devastating floods.

However, illegal mining menace and water pollution, limited knowledge in the design and construction of earthquake resistant structures, inadequate infrastructure for energy delivery, uncompleted affordable housing projects, unavailability of district's local and settlement plans and high proportion of people living in slum areas were some of the challenges observed.

Key policy recommendations proposed under this dimension include: policy development and implementation to declare all river bodies as red zones for mining, for the preservation of water bodies, effective collaboration and coordination between state and customary institutions to combat illegal mining, capacity building on resilient drainage system and landslide risks mitigation designs, modernisation of transmission and distribution network to reduce operational inefficiencies in energy supply and distribution, leveraging private sector resources and expertise for the provision of affordable housing and its related social infrastructure in and integrated manner, ensuring the formulation of districts local and settlement plans and promoting the implementation of a national slum upgrading and prevention strategy.

Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

The goal for this dimension was to maintain a stable, united and safe country. This was to be achieved through broad objectives across 11 focus areas. Some observable achievements were: resolution of 207 out of 313 recommendations by the Public Accounts Committee (PAC), enrolment of 70 juveniles and 1,250 adults into vocational training by the Ghana Prisons Service (GPS), preparation of 584 inmates for BECE and 250 for WASSCE and 81 inmates for postsecondary programmes, improvement in fire officer to citizen ratio to 1:2,379 as compared to 1: 2,864 in 2020, arrest of 20,582 foreign nationals for immigration restrictions violation and improvement in Corruption Perception Index to 73rd out of 180 countries globally.

This notwithstanding, there are problems of inadequate resources to governance institutions, inadequate capacity of civil society actors to optimize existing civic spaces, limited support for the implementation of anti-corruption strategies, low transparency and accountability of public institutions, and inadequate involvement of traditional authorities in national development.

Some proposed policy recommendations include: increasing financial resource allocation and timely release of funds to IGIs, creating opportunities for increased technical and financial support for CSO coalitions and partnerships, ensuring continued implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Action Plan (NACAP), and strengthening engagement with Traditional Authorities in the developments and governance processes.

Ghana's Role in International Affairs

The overall goal of this dimension was to strengthen Ghana's role in international affairs to be achieved through four broad objectives. In 2021, some notable achievements within the dimension included: the appointment of President, Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo-Addo as a member of the High-Level Panel on the Oceans and a Co-Chair of the 17 member SDGs Eminent Advocates Group; signing of the €170 million EIB facility for the establishment of the Development Bank of Ghana and the approval for Ghana's participation in the 2022 Voluntary National Review.

In spite of these achievements, there are issues of fragmented policies and strategies for Ghana's engagement with the global community, security threats and insurgence of Militant and Violent Extremists Armed Groups (VEAG) on Ghana's border, incidents of political instability particularly among neighbouring countries, and limited diaspora engagement and participation in national development.

Key policy recommendations include: harmonising foreign policies and strategies for engagement with global community, reviewing Ghana's foreign policy in line with changing global environment, implementing the National Security Strategy to protect Ghana as a sovereign State, promoting peace, security and justice, extending political, economic and social right of the diaspora, ensuring participation of Ghanaians abroad in national development and creating a database of all Ghanaians abroad linked to the National Identification System.

Linking the 2021 Budget to the Implementation of the Policy Framework

This section assessed the linkage between the 2021 budgetary allocations and the priorities of the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (MTNDPF, 2018-2021). The section also examined expenditure on government's twenty-one (21) Flagship Projects and Programmes (FPPs); the alignment of 2021 spending priorities with the thematic areas of the MTNDPF; and an analysis of the budgetary allocation to the Goal 1- No Poverty-of the SDGs.

In 2021, the National School Feeding Programme received GHS 567,889,452 against the target of GHS 488,800,000 for 3,290,374 beneficiaries. The number of professional nurses who benefitted include community health nurses on the GoG payroll which improved to 58,217 in 2021 from 44,167 in 2020, Road Infrastructure programme received a total amount of GHS1,571,429,438 in 2021 exceeding the budgeted amount of GHS1,452,587,681. The implementation of the "*Water for All*" programme improved water supply in Upper East, Savannah, Ahafo, Volta, Western, Upper West and Bono Regions and the Zongo Development Fund provided tuition support grant to 239 brilliant-but-needy Zongo students. Challenges observed were unavailability of data on priority initiatives, limited budget allocation to the infrastructural sector, delay in of development plans to inform national budget, delay of reports on Government Flagship Programmes and limited resources released for implementation of priority initiatives.

The policy recommendations include: collaboration of key institutions to review all priority initiatives in order to scale up resource allocations, expedite preparation of annual monitoring and assessment reports on Government Flagship Programmes, allocation of substantial budgetary resources to improve infrastructural deficit and timely preparation of development plans to inform budget.

Implementing the MTNDPF at the District Level

This section assessed the progress made in implementing the MTNDPF at district level. It covered income and expenditure trends, human resource strength, review of performance of selected poverty-reduction interventions, twenty core district indicators and the percentage of implementation of the MTNDPF. Some achievements in the year were: provision of subsidised certified seeds and fertilizer at 50 percent to farmers, free extension services on e-agriculture and market opportunities for farmers and the placement of NABCO officials at retail outlets in all regions to supervise and record quantities of fertilizers sold to farmers through the use of daily records sheets.

Despite these achievements key challenges observed include: a decline in the revenue performance of MMDAs in 2021 by 42 percent as compared to 2020, non-availability of dedicated vehicle for monitoring by the M/DPCUs, limited or low capacities of M/DPCU members in M&E, differing reporting formats and cycles of the decentralised departments, weak coordination of efforts for promoting 1D1F initiatives, inadequate volumes or quantity of seeds supplied to farmers under the PFJ, non-establishment of key departments at the district, and low internally generated fund collection by MMDAs.

Key policy recommendations include: the need for MDAs, RCCs, MMDAs and M/DPCUs to strengthen logistical capacities at the local level, strengthening M&E technical capacities at the municipal and district level, the development and operationalization of an automated national M&E system, collaboration between MoTI, RCCs, MMDAs and Traditional Authorities to expand and enhance 1D1F initiatives to provide employment opportunities at the district level, MLGDRD collaboration with other relevant institutions to enforce relevant sections of the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936), collaboration between MoFA, PFJ Secretariat, MMDAs and other relevant agencies to sustain policy on agriculture input supply, and strengthening and operationalising urban, zonal, towns and area councils and unit committee to improve IGFs through diversified revenue sources (e.g. property rate).

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.0. Background

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

The President released the Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies (CPESDP), 2017–2024, with the slogan “An Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All” in order to fulfil this constitutional mandate. The goal of this coordinated programme is to create "an optimistic, self-assured, and prosperous nation, operating within a democratic, open, and fair society where mutual trust and economic opportunities exist for all."

The Coordinated Programme served as the basis for creating a thorough medium-term national development policy framework (MTNDPF), which will be put into effect from 2018 to 2021. The Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) and Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) each created their own medium-term development plans based on the MTNDPF. The medium-term development plans are implemented with the help of annual national budgets, which are based on the MTNDPF.

In accordance with its authority under Article 87, clause 2e of the 1992 Constitution to monitor, assess, and coordinate development policies, programmes, and projects, the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) has been preparing Annual Progress Reports (APRs) on the implementation of the MTNDPFs. The APRs track the implementation of the MTNDPFs against a predetermined set of goals, pinpoint major obstacles, and suggest appropriate policy changes. The twentieth in the series since 2002, the Annual Progress Report (APR) for 2021 gives an update on how the current MTNDPF implementation is going.

1.1. Objectives

The report evaluates the status of policy and strategy implementation as outlined in the MTNDPF. The 2021 APR's main objectives are to:

- Monitor progress in key national development performance indicators;
- Assess the degree to which the targets set forth in the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework have been met; and
- Make suggestions on how to hasten the implementation of the framework, which runs from 2018 to 2021.

1.2. Preparation Process

According to section 1 of the National Development Planning (System) Act 1994 (Act 480), which permits input from numerous stakeholders and ensures broad ownership of the report, the 2021 APR was prepared in a participatory manner through the use of Cross-Sectoral Planning Groups (CSPGs).

The MTNDPF results framework, data requirements, and data collection tools were all covered in a virtual inception meeting that took place in March 2022 as part of the Commission's coordination of the entire 2021 national APR preparation process. The national APR was prepared using data and information from the MDAs and MMDAs' APRs. Draft reports for each development dimension were prepared based on an extensive review of MDA and MMDA APRs.

1.3 Data Availability, Quality and Reliability

Timely access to quality, trustworthy, and reliable data from MDAs and MMDAs hindered the preparation of the 2021 APR. Despite this, the Commission supplemented data from MDAs and MMDAs with information from other sources, such as the Joint Monitoring Platform, UNICEF, the World Health Organization, and studies by the Ghana Statistical Service, particularly the Ghana Living Standard Survey, Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, and Ghana's 2022 Voluntary National Report on the SDGs.

Specific challenges encountered during the preparation of the 2021 National APR included:

- i. Insufficient data on a range of indicators;
- ii. Inconsistencies in data collected from MDAs and MMDAs for the same variables over the same time period;
- iii. Delays in providing required data by MDAs and MMDAs;
- iv. Existence of different reporting formats and cycles by requesting authorities, particularly at the MDA and MMDA levels; and
- v. Inadequate technical and financial resources for carrying out monitoring and evaluation activities at all levels, as well as conducting monitoring and evaluation activities

1.4 Overview

In 2021, the economy remained challenged due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on businesses and loss of jobs. Many small businesses collapsed and continue to be challenged (GSS, 2022) through a multiplicity of channels, namely, demand, supply, financial shocks, and continued uncertainties. About 36 percent of business establishments closed during the partial lockdown, with 16.1 percent continuing to be closed after the easing of the lockdown. Forty-six percent of business establishments reduced wages for 25.7 percent of the workforce (an estimated 770,124 workers). 4.0 percent of firms laid off workers, corresponding to 1.4 percent of the workforce (an estimated 41,952 workers). The proportion of population below the poverty level increased from 23.4 percent in 2017 to an estimated 25.5 in 2021 (World Bank, 2022). The pandemic response, mainly expenditure on health infrastructure and equipment, vaccines, water and electricity, additional expenditure for reopening schools in a COVID-challenged environment, as well as the Ghana CARES Obaatanpa Programme cost Ghana GHS 4.6 billion. The COVID-19 pandemic did not only affect revenue inflows but accentuated expenditure due to increasing government bills, delayed payments to government commitments and resort to credits. Access to credit continued to be a problem for the private sector and SMEs, especially with respect to the cost and tenure of loans, as well as access to appropriate innovation. In addition, there was limited use of technology in the agriculture and aquaculture sector, especially among smallholder farmers.

The overall real GDP growth rate increased to 5.4 percent in 2021 from the previous year performance of 0.5 percent. End year inflation continued increase by 2.5 percentage points to a double-digit figure of 10.4 percent in 2020 and further 2.2 percentage points to 12.6 in 2021. Budget deficit improved; current account balance recorded a deficit; and exchange rate depreciated against the major trading currencies; US Dollar, Pound Sterling, and the Euro. Average lending rate showed a consistent decline in performance to 20.4 percent in 2021 from 21.1 percent in 2020 and 23.6 percent in 2019. The total value of merchandised exports of USD4.53billion in 2021 decreased from USD14.5billion in 2020.

The planting for food and jobs (PFJ) programme provided improved seeds and subsidized fertilizers to a total of 1,736,510 farmers. Total export of non-traditional commodities amounted to approximately GHS2.7billion in 2021 signifying a 21 percent increase from 2020. Oil and horticultural products were exported more than any other non-traditional export during the year. The major livestock produced in the country increased in total by 1 percentage point in production between 2020 and 2021 except pigs, due in part to the continuous implementation of the Rearing for Food and Jobs (RFJ) intervention and improvements made in the Agricultural Extension Services (AES) for farmers especially those in the rural and agrarian communities.

Also, through the interventions undertaken in the Aquaculture for Food and Jobs (AFJ) programme, aquaculture production for the year increased by 30 percent from 64,000mt in 2020 to 83,150mt end of 2021 and is expected to increase by an additional 10.8 percent to 92,135mt in 2022. Total fish supply increased by 10.6 percent in 2020. Total domestic production increased by 24.9 percent (628,617.53mt) in 2021 from 8.1 percent (471,794.79mt) in 2020.

Notwithstanding, a total of 3,720 accommodation establishments (Hotels, Guest Houses, Lodges, etc.) were inspected and licensed. Both international and domestic tourist arrivals increased in 2021. The tourism and creative arts sector created 252,714 jobs in 2021 compared to 229,740 in 2020.

On the social front, government provided subsidies for water and electricity but inefficiencies persisted. Youth employment also remained a challenge despite the interventions of government. Other challenges included issues of child labour, abuse and trafficking as well as gender inequality; inadequate access to and support for inclusive and special education at all levels; declining net enrolment at the basic level. Additionally, insufficient health professionals (especially doctors and nurses) in rural Ghana continued to be a challenge. Issues of decent work; incidence of poverty and access to reliable environmental sanitation remained major challenges which require attention. Despite these challenges, there were improvements in transition rates at the basic level and completion rates at the Senior High School level. Gender parity continued to be achieved at the basic education level, despite disparities at the SHS level. Primary and JHS levels recorded 6.9 percent and 9.5 percent increase in enrolment respectively over the medium term.

GER increased to 65.5 percent in 2020/21 from 63.2 percent in 2019/20. In the informal sector, 18,048 Master Crafts Persons (MCPs) and Apprentices had been trained in CBT methodology between 2017 and 2021, with 73 percent of them being females. Access to health care continued to improve with increases in CHPS zones and population with access to NHIS cards increased by over one percentage point to 54.4 percent in 2021. Even though there is deficiency in health personnel, there was general improvement in doctor and nurse to population ratio of 1: 5,705 and 1:530 in 2021 from 1:6355 and 1:721 in 2020 respectively. The water and sanitation situation also improved in 2021.

A total of 344,023 households benefitted from LEAP in 2021 against 333,967 beneficiary households in 2020. Percentage of extremely poor and vulnerable benefiting from LEAP increased to 63.18 percent in 2021 from 60.6 percent in 2020, due in part to proper targeting. Informal sector contribution towards pensions increased from 315,890 in 2020 to 415,950 in 2021. The government launched the National Alternative Employment and Livelihood Programme (NAELP) in 2021, with the aim to provide alternative means such as support and skill development to small-scale illegal miners and other individuals impacted by illegal mining (see Appendix II).

Regarding the environment, ambient water quality of some water bodies improved from 56.5 in 2020 to 58.2 percent in 2021, reflecting the implementation of various interventions by government under the programme dubbed “Galamstop”. In addition, buffer zone restoration schemes were initiated in selected riparian communities within the Black and White Volta, Tano, Offin and Densu basins including the planting of 16,937 tree seedlings and training of 252 nursery attendants in seven communities. The mining sector contributed about 7.6 percent and 5.5 percent to Ghana’s GDP in 2020 and 2021 and provided over 30,306 jobs for Ghanaians in the large-scale mining and mine support services industry.

In 2021, compliance to environmental assessment regulations increased while air quality enhanced at monitoring stations along Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) routes whilst some residential, commercial and industrial areas in Accra remained above the minimum threshold of $70\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. In 2021, with the easing of COVID-19 restrictions, both aircraft movement and passenger throughput increased by 50.4 percent and 76.9 percent respectively, (see Appendix III).

The total grid installed electricity generation capacity increased by 9.2 percent between 2018 and 2021. The population with access to electricity increased by 3.2 percent within the same period. The percentage of population using the internet increased significantly from 7.8 percent in 2010 to 77.2 percent in 2021. Despite the achievements, the sector continues to be challenged by factors such as illegal small-scale mining (galamsey), limited knowledge in the design and construction of earthquake resistant structures, lengthy turnaround time for land title and registration, inadequate funding for infrastructure and service provision and increased road traffic injuries and fatalities in the transport sector. Additionally, issues of electricity transmission and distribution losses, disparity in urban and rural development; low priority for spatial planning, and high rate of rural urban migration resulting in housing deficit in urban areas, air pollution, flooding, and related deaths, continue to persist.

On the governance front, problems of inadequate resources to some independent governance institutions, delay in the completion of the construction of the national database for small arms and light weapons and insufficient security for electoral activities persists. Other development challenges include: limited codification of lines of succession to Stools and Skins by Traditional Councils; perceived corruption; and increased intimidations, assaults and violence against journalists and other media personalities. However, there was general improvement in the allocations to IGIs such as Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ), National Commission on Civic Education (NCCE), Judicial Service (JS) and Parliament of Ghana.

Transfer of financial resources from central government to MMDAs also increased from 2.53 percent in 2018 to 3.61 percent in 2020 but declined to 3.01 percent in 2021. Similarly, the share of MMDAs total revenue in relation to total national revenue after seeing an increase from 2.24 percent in 2018 to 2.52 percent in 2020 and recorded a decline of 2.14 in 2021. The MMDA human resource capacity on government payroll recorded a decline in percentage change in the year 2018 (2.2%) and 2019 (6.2%) but increase by 14 (31,613) and 3.5 (32,736) percentage change in the years 2020 and 2021 respectively. Similarly, the total number of non-established post employees increased by 5.7 percentage change with 9,852 in 2018 but recorded 4 percentage change in 2019 and 1.4 percentage change in 2020 and 1.0 percentage change increase in 2021 (see Appendix IV).

Police Officer to Citizen ratio was 1:781 in 2021 compared to 1:775 in 2020, with crime rate increasing from -13.6 percent in 2020 to 1.42 percent in 2021. Net recruitment rate into the Ghana Armed Forces reduced from 13.5 percent in 2020 to 9.72 percent, while attrition reduced from 1.9 percent in 2020 to 0.34 percent. The number of unlawful foreign immigrants apprehended in Ghana reduced between 2020 and 2021. However, Ghana's rank in the level of press freedom dropped to the 60th position in 2021 from the 30th out of 180 countries assessed. Again, the assessment for Africa showed that Ghana dropped to the 10th rank in 2021 from the 3rd rank in 2020.

Within the international arena, Ghanaian products continued to penetrate foreign markets. The African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), the Pan-African Payment and Settlement System (PAPSS) was prepared 2021 to boost trade liberalisation. In addition, Ghana applied and was approved in 2021 to embark on its second Voluntary National Review in 2022 under the auspices of the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). In 2021, the European Union proposed to select Ghana as a possible manufacturing hub for COVID-19 vaccines in Africa. Further, the country received support to continue to fight against COVID-19 from the COVID-19 Vaccines Global Access (COVAX) and some friendly countries. Despite the achievements, the security situation of the Sub-region continued to deteriorate with observable proliferation of small arms within the international arena.

1.5 Arrangements of the Chapters

There are three chapters in the 2021 National APR. A summary of the report and an explanation of the methods used to prepare it were given in Chapter One. The status (progress) of the MTNDPF's implementation from 2018 to 2021 was described in Chapter Two in terms of seven different categories, including:

- i. Economic Development;
- ii. Social Development;
- iii. Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement;
- iv. Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability;
- v. Ghana's Role in International Affairs;
- vi. Linking the 2020 national budget to the implementation of the policy framework;
- vii. Implementing the MTNDPF at the district level; and

Each dimension described the specific policy goals, assessed how well they were being implemented using a set of metrics, and highlighted both significant successes and obstacles. For each development dimension, policy recommendations were made.

In Chapter three, a set of recommendations were included along with the broad conclusions drawn from this report's findings. Additional information on the indicators under the focus areas of each dimension is provided in the appendices.

CHAPTER 2

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MEDIUM-TERM NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK

2.1 Economic Development

The dimension dealt with an introduction, significant achievements, progress of implementation of goals and objectives, challenges and recommendations.

2.1.1 Introduction

In 2021, the COVID-19 pandemic, with its associated health and economic risks, fueled by the new variants, continued to weaken the global recovery momentum¹. The global economy was estimated to grow by 5.9 percent in 2021. However, despite the estimates, most advanced countries recorded low inflation by 2.8 percent in 2021 and again projected inflation to fall to pre-pandemic levels by mid-2022. In Ghana, the COVID-19 pandemic slowed down economic growth in the medium term, 2018 – 2021². These challenging developments have manifested through rapid exchange rate depreciation, high inflation, unsustainable debt burden, fiscal stress, and external sector shocks, among others³.

In order to assess the achievement of the overall goal of building a prosperous society, the economic dimension of this report analysed the performance of key economic indicators and targets for the year 2021 under the MTNDPF, 2018-2021. The following broad objectives across six focus areas were identified and assessed:

- i) ***Strong and Resilient Economy***: promote economic growth and employment; enhance monetary discipline and financial stability; ensure financial inclusion; ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability; and promote international trade and investment.
- ii) ***Industrial Transformation***: ensure energy availability and reliability; enhance production and supply of quality raw materials; improve research and development (R&D), and financing for industrial development; ensure improved skills development for industry; and pursue flagship industrial development initiatives.
- iii) ***Private Sector Development***: enhance business-enabling environment; improve business financing; support entrepreneurs and small and medium enterprises (SME) development; enhance domestic trade; formalise the informal economy; ensure consumer protection; and promote good corporate governance.
- iv) ***Agriculture and Rural Development***: promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development; ensure improved public investment; improve production efficiency and yield; improve post-harvest management; enhance the application of science, technology and innovation; promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth; and promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation.

¹ January 2022, Presentation on the State of Ghana's Economy to NDPC by Prof. Peter Quartey, ISSER.

² 2022 Budget Statement and the Economic Policy of the Government of Ghana, MoF.

³ 2022, Policy Response to Ghana's Economic Challenges, NDPC.

- v) ***Fisheries and Aquaculture Development:*** ensure sustainable development and management of aquaculture, and ensure sustainable development and management of aquatic fisheries resources.
- vi) ***Tourism and Creative Arts Development:*** diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development, and develop a competitive creative arts industry.

2.1.2 Significant Achievements

Notable achievements in 2021 include:

- i. Overall real GDP grew strongly by 5.4 percent compared to 0.5 percent recorded in 2020 and the revised 2021 annual target of 5.1 percent. The economic measures put in place staved-off a downturn and sustained the drive of economic recovery.
- ii. A lower cedi depreciation of 1.79 percent compared to 2.97 percent in 2020⁴.
- iii. A decline in average lending rate by 1.06 percentage points.
- iv. Agriculture sector growth in 2021 was 8.4 percent compared to 7.3 percent in 2020.
- v. Crops was the second largest activity in Ghana with a share of 17.2 percent of GDP and contributed 1.4 percentage points to 2021;
- vi. A decrease in export of fish by 25.1 percent;
- vii. An improved millet yield by 15.8 percent;
- viii. Industry share of GDP decreased marginally by 1.7 percentage points in 2021 compared to 2.6 percentage point decrease in 2020.

2.1.3 Progress of Implementation

I. Strong and Resilient Economy

The overall goal of the government's economic development strategies over the medium term was to build a prosperous society by optimising the key sources of economic growth; building a strong and resilient economy capable of withstanding internal and external shocks; establishing a competitive and enabling business environment; transforming agriculture and industry; and developing a robust tourism and creative arts industry. These were expected to translate into a projected Per capita GDP of at least US\$2,700 by 2021. The attainment of this was predicated on an annual average GDP growth rate (including oil) of about 7.2 percent. Guided by the medium-term policy objectives, the following macroeconomic targets were set for the fiscal year:

- i. Overall Real GDP growth rate of 5.1 percent;
- ii. Non-oil Real GDP growth rate of 7.0 percent;
- iii. End-period inflation rate of 8.0 percent;
- iv. Overall fiscal deficit of 3.9 percent of GDP;
- v. Primary balance (deficit) of 0.1 percent of GDP;
- vi. Gross international reserves to cover not less than 4 months of imports cover.
- vii. Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Growth Rates

The overall real GDP growth rate increased to 5.4 percent in 2021 from the previous year performance of 0.5 percent. This upturn exceeded the fiscal year target of 5.1 percent. Similarly, the non-oil sector real GDP growth increased to 6.9 percent in 2021 from the 1.0 percent recorded in 2020 but fell short of the fiscal year target of 7.0 percent.

⁴ Ministry of Finance-The Budget Statement and Economic Policy of the Government of Ghana for the 2022 Financial Year. Pg. 40, para 109

Drivers of GDP Growth

The Services sector recorded the highest growth rate of 9.4 percent, followed by Agriculture (8.4%) and Industry (-0.8%) sectors in 2021. Each sector exceeded its growth target apart from industry as presented in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1: Real Sector Growth Rates (%), 2017-2021

Indicators	2017 Baseline	2018 Status	2019 Status	2020 Status	2021 Budget Target	2021 Status	Progress Towards Target
Real GDP (%)	6.2	4.9	4.7	7.3	5.3	8.4	
- Agriculture	15.6	10.5	6.4	-2.5	2.6	-0.8	Target exceeded
- Industry	3.4	2.8	7.6	0.7	7.3	9.4	Declined
- Services							Target exceeded
Overall GDP Growth Rate (incl. Oil)	8.1	6.3	6.5	0.5	5.1	5.4	Target exceeded
Non-Oil GDP Growth Rate	4.6	6.5	5.9	1.0	7.0	6.9	Target not achieved

Source: Ministry of Finance, Ghana Statistical Service, 2021

Drivers of Sectoral Growth

Agriculture Sector: The Agriculture sector grew by 8.4 percent in 2021 compared to a growth rate of 7.3 percent in 2020. The growth was mainly driven by cocoa, forestry and logging, and crops growing at 10.4, 4.7, and 8.9 percent respectively. In 2020, the sector's growth was driven by fishing (14.1%) followed by crops (8.6%). Growth in forestry and logging subsector improved from negative figures of 1.7 and 9.4 respectively in 2019 and 2020 to 4.7 percent in 2021 as shown in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2: Agriculture Subsector Growth Rates (%), 2017-2021

Indicators	2017 Baseline	2018 Status	2019 Status	2020 Status	2021 Status
Agriculture Sector	6.2	4.9	4.7	7.3	8.4
Crops	7.2	5.8	5.3	8.6	8.9
o.w. Cocoa	9.2	3.7	5.4	1.4	10.4
Livestock	5.7	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5
Forestry and Logging	3.4	2.4	-1.7	-9.4	4.7
Fishing	-1.4	-6.8	1.7	14.1	13.4

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2021 National Account, 2022

Industry Sector: The industry sector recorded a negative growth performance of 0.8 percent. This was an improvement over the 2020 performance of (-2.5%). The main driver for the improved performance was largely driven by recorded growth in water and sewerage, manufacturing and construction sub-sectors, which respectively increased to 13.3 percent in 2021 (from 2.2% in 2020); 7.8 percent in 2021 (from 1.9% in 2020) and 5.7 percent in 2021 (from 3.1% in 2020).

However, the negative growth is much explained by the continuous deterioration in the mining and quarrying and oil & gas sub-sectors which reported a negative growth of 12.1 percent in 2021 (from -9.2% in 2020) and 12.5 percent in 2021 (from -4.6% in 2020) respectively. Growth in electricity declined by 2.5 percentage points to 7.4 percent (see Table 2.3).

Table 2.3: Industry Subsector Growth Rates (%), 2017-2021

Indicators	2017 Baseline	2018 Status	2019 Status	2020 Status	2021 Status
Industry Sector	15.6	10.5	6.4	-2.5	-0.8
Mining and Quarrying	30.8	23.3	12.6	-9.2	-12.1
o/w Oil & Gas	80.3	7.9	14.4	-4.6	-12.5
Manufacturing	9.5	4.1	6.3	1.9	7.8
Electricity	19.4	5.5	6.0	9.9	7.4
Water and Sewerage	6.1	-3.6	-4.4	2.2	13.3
Construction	5.1	1.1	-4.4	3.1	5.7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2021 National Account, 2022

Services Sector: The services sector grew by 9.4 percent in 2021 from 0.7 percent in 2020. The growth was spurred by expansion in the hotels and restaurants and trade (repair of vehicles, household goods) sub-sectors from the negative growths recorded in 2020. However, the hotels and restaurants sub-sector expanded to 4.3 percent in 2021 having decreased by 37.0 percent in 2020. Likewise, growth in the trade (repair of vehicles, household goods) sub-sector increased to 5.9 percent in 2021 compared to the reduction of 2.9 percent recorded in 2020. All subsectors recorded improved growths over the previous year's performance apart from Financial and Insurance Activities, and Education with the latter reporting a negative growth of 3.7 percent as shown in Table 2.4.

Table 2.4: Services Subsector Growth Rates (%), 2017-2021

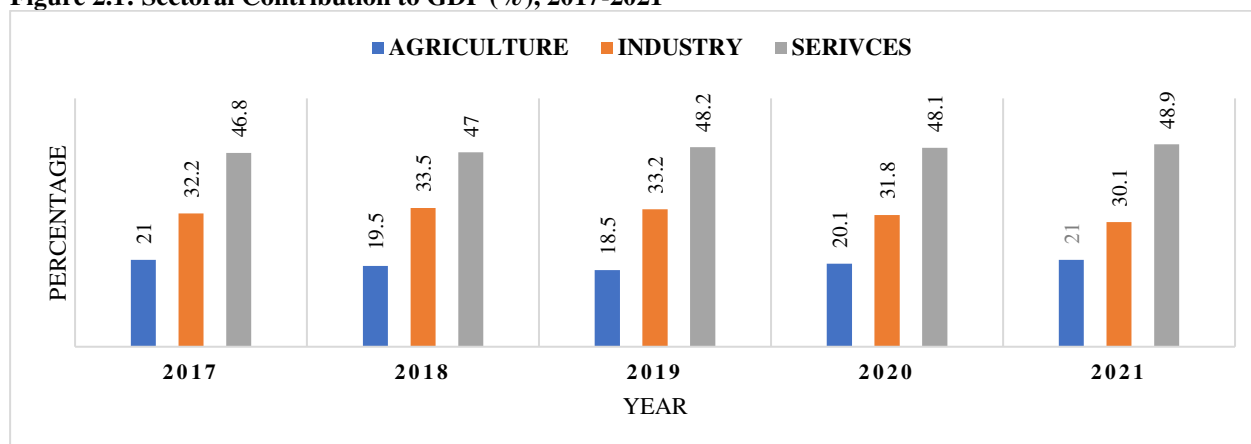
Indicators	2017 Baseline	2018 Status	2019 Status	2020 Status	2021 Status
Services Sector	3.4	2.8	7.6	0.7	9.4
Trade; Repair of Vehicles, Household Goods	8.2	2.8	3.7	-2.9	5.9
Hotels and Restaurants	7.6	3.2	6.0	-37.0	4.3
Transport and Storage	8.9	1.1	4.3	4.1	6.9
Information and communication	4.2	13.1	46.5	21.5	33.1
Financial and Insurance Activities	-17.7	-8.2	1.6	9.3	2.4
Real Estate	3.8	-6.5	19.9	11.7	11.9
Professional, Administrative & Support Service activities	2.9	0.3	5.1	-6.2	8.7
Public Administration & Defence; Social Security	4.2	4.3	3.7	10.0	25.5
Education	6.3	3.9	9.4	7.8	-3.7
Health and Social Work	14.1	22.6	10.4	5.9	7.5
Other Service Activities	5.3	3.1	2.6	-17.2	10.1

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, Ministry of Finance, 2021

Structure of the Economy

In terms of contribution to GDP, agriculture remains the least sector. Its share increased by 0.9 percentage points (20.1% to 21%). Industry forms the second largest sector however, the share of Industry decreased by 1.7 percentage points (31.8% to 30.1%). Services remain the largest sector of the Ghanaian economy with its share improving by 0.8 percentage points (48.1% to 48.9%). The sectoral contributions of Agriculture and Service to GDP in 2021 exceeded their preceding year's performance. as shown in Figure 2.1.

Figure 2.1: Sectoral Contribution to GDP (%), 2017-2021



Source: Ministry of Finance, Ghana Statistical Service, 2021

Monetary and Financial Performance

Inflation: End year inflation continued a downward trend in 2018 and 2019, recording 9.4 percent and 7.9 percent respectively. However, it increased by 2.5 percentage points to a double-digit figure of 10.4 percent in 2020 and further 2.2 percentage points to 12.6 in 2021. This was above the end year target of 8 ± 2 percent.

Interest rates: The Monetary Policy Rate (MPR) was 14.5 percent at the end of December 2021 compared to 13.5 percent at the end of December 2020⁵. The MPC raised the MPR by 100 basis points to 14.5 percent in December 2021⁶. Consistent with development in the MPR, 91-day Treasury bill rate reduced from 14.7 percent in December 2019 to 14.08 percent in December 2020 and further to 12.49 percent in 2021. Average lending rate showed a consistent decline in performance to 20.4 percent in 2021 from 21.1 percent in 2020 and 23.6 percent in 2019.

Private Sector Credit: Total outstanding credit was GHS 50,049 million at the end of September 2021 compared with GHS 45,916 million recorded during the same period in 2020. Similarly, private sector credit growth slowed to 10.5 percent in September 2021 from 12.6 percent in September 2020⁷.

Non-Performing Loans: The Non-Performing Loans (NPL) ratio increased marginally by 0.4 percentage point to 15.2 percent in 2021 from 14.8 percent in December 2020.

Banking Sector Reforms

The regulatory reforms embarked on during 2017-2019 strengthened the banking sector and cushioned it from the severe effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. Additionally, the policy support and institutional reliefs put in place at the height of the pandemic also contributed positively to the sector's performance. The banking sector has improved and remains resilient with strong capital buffers to withstand shocks of the COVID-19 pandemic.

⁵ Bank of Ghana - MPC Report January 2022

⁶ Bank of Ghana – MPC Report November 2021

⁷ 2022 The Budget Statement and Economic Policy of the Government of Ghana

Fiscal Policy Performance

Government's fiscal deficit improved by 1.8 percentage points to 9.6 percent in 2021 from 11.7 percent of GDP in 2020, slightly exceeding the fiscal year target by 0.2 percentage points (-9.4%). While revenue fell short by GHS 13.6 billion due to the unexpected and unavoidable expenditures occasioned by COVID-19 in 2020, it increased to GHS 70.1 billion in 2021 from GHS 55 billion recorded over the same period in 2020. The 2020 fiscal policy objectives were adversely affected by the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, leading to the suspension of the set of fiscal responsibility rules for the financial year. The primary balance improved from a negative balance of 5.3 percent in 2020 to a negative balance of 4.1 percent of GDP in 2021, exceeding the fiscal year deficit target of negative 4.7 percent of GDP as shown in Table 2.5 and Appendix I.

Table 2.5: Summary of Central Government Revenues and Grants for 2018-2021

Indicators (Billion GH¢)**	2018 Outturn	2019 Outturn	2020 Outturn	2021		
				Budget	Revised Budget	Outturn
Total Revenue & Grants/	47.6	53	55	72.5	72.5	70.1
% of GDP	15.8	15.3	14.4	16.7	16.5	15.3
Budget Balance	11	14	44.9	-41.1	-41.3	-42.7
% of GDP	-3.8	-4.8	11.7	-9.5	-9.4	-9.3
Primary balance	39	28	20	-17.5	-20.8	-18.7
% of GDP	-1.4	0.8	-5.3	-4.0	-4.7	-4.1
Non-oil Tax Revenue	35.8	42.6	42.4	53.6	53.6	54.3
% of GDP	11.9	12.3	11.1	12.4	12.2	12.4
Non-Oil Non-Tax Revenue	4	4.9	4.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
% of GDP	1.3	1.4	1.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Oil and Gas Receipt	4.5	4.9	3.7	3.2	3.2	3.2
% of GDP	1.5	1.4	1	0.7	0.7	0.7
ESLA Receipt	1.8	1.9	2.8	3.2	3.2	3.2
% of GDP	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Grants	1.1	1	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.2
% of GDP	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3

Source: Ministry of Finance, Budget Statement and Economic Policy of Government for the 2022 Financial Year

*** The monetary unit should be in trillion cedis. Note the previous data in billion cedis was inadvertent.*

Revenue Performance: Total revenue and grants increased by 0.9 percentage point over the previous year to 15.3 percent of GDP in 2021 but missed the revised target of 16.5 percent. Non-oil tax revenue increased to 12.4 percent in 2021 from 11.1 percent of GDP in 2020 exceeding its revised target of 12.2 percent. Receipt from oil and gas, as a percentage of GDP, decreased by 0.3 percentage point from 1 in 2020 to 0.7 percent in 2021 (see Table 2.5).

Expenditure Performance: Total Expenditures (including arrears clearance and discrepancy) for the period amounted to 18.5 percent of GDP against the target of 19.1 percent of GDP. The end-September provisional outturn was 15.3 percent above the GHS70,316 million recorded for the same period 2020. Capital Expenditure (CAPEX) amounted to 2.1 percent of GDP compared with the revised target of 1.9 percent of GDP, reflecting an overrun of 6.3 percent. Expenditure comprising mainly Energy Sector Levies (ESL) transfers and COVID-19-related expenditures amounted to GHS4,163 million, 23.6 percent below the programmed target of GHS5,448 million. Arrears clearance for the period amounted to GHS2,339 million, 22.8 percent below the revised target of GHS3,030 million for the period.

Table 2.6: Expenditure Performance, January-December 2021

Indicators (Billion GH¢)**	2018 Outturn	2019 Outturn	2020 Outturn	2021		
				Budget	Revised Budget	Outturn
Total Expenditure	58.197	67.856	96.410	110.0502	110.050	109.276
% of GDP	19.484	19.416	25.141	26.0116	25.791	24.950
Compensation of Employees	19.612	22.838	28.269	30.314	31.491	31.663
% of GDP	6.566	6.535	7.3716	7.165	7.380	7.229
Use of Goods and Services	5.128	6.170	7.3883	5.967	8.523	7.1608
% of GDP	1.718	1.765	1.927	1.410	1.997	1.635
Interest Payment	15.822	19.769	24.599	35.864	32.528	33.523
% of GDP	5.297	5.657	6.415	8.476	7.623	7.654
Grant to Other Gov't Units	10.789	11.4241	11.882	18.081	18.081	13.512
% of GDP	3.612	3.269	3.098	4.274	4.237	3.085
Capital Expenditure	4.738	6.152	12.083	11.528	12.222	16.967
% of GDP	1.586	1.760	3.151	2.723	2.864	3.873
Other Expenditure	1.817	1.898	11.871	7.884	6.792	6.314
- o/w ESLA	1.817	1.898	2.749	2.980	2.9795	2.941
- o/w Covid-19 Related			8.122	4.510	3.812	3.373
Arrears	0.858	0.730	1.443	3.7000	3.7000	3.497
% of GDP	0.287	0.209	0.3763	0.8745	0.867	0.798

Source: Ministry of Finance, Budget Statement and Economic Policy of Government for the 2022 Financial Year ** 2021 outturns are from January – December 2021.

Overall Budget Balance: Government budget deficit, as a percentage of GDP reduced to 9.3 percent in 2021 from 11.7 percent in 2020 as shown in Table 2.7. See Appendix I for details.

Table 2.7: Summary of Fiscal Performance for 2021

Indicators (GHS billion)	2019 Prov. Outturn	2020 Prov. Outturn	2021		
			Budget	Revised Budget	Prov. Outturn
Total Revenue & Grants	53	55	72.5	72.5	70.1
% of GDP	15.3	14.4	16.7	16.5	15.3
Budget Balance	14	44.9	-41.1	-41.3	-42.7
% of GDP	-4.8	11.7	-9.5	-9.4	-9.3
Primary Balance	28	20	-17.5	-20.8	-18.7
% of GDP	0.8	-5.3	-4.0	-4.7	-4.1

Source: Ministry of Finance, 2022 Annual Progress Report

External Sector Performance

Exchange rate: The Ghana Cedi depreciated against the US Dollar and Pound Sterling by 4.1 percent and 3.1 percent respectively but appreciated against the Euro by 3.5 in 2021. These compare with depreciation of 4.1, 7.1 and 3.1 percent for the US Dollar, Pound Sterling, and the Euro, respectively, in 2020.

International trade: The current account balance recorded a deficit of USD 128.15 million in 2021 from USD 2,133.97 million in 2020. The capital account recorded a surplus of USD 203.98 million in 2021 compared to USD 250.14 million in 2020 as shown in Table 2.8. Also see Appendix I for more details.

Table 2.8: International Trade, 2018-2021

Indicator	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021		
	Actual (US\$ m)	Actual (US\$ m)	Actual (US\$ m)	Actual (US\$ m)	Projected (US\$ m)	Provisional (US\$ m)	% Change
Merchandise Exports f.o.b	13,834.84	14,942.75	15,667.53	14,471.53	N/A	4,543.31	-68.61
Merchandise Imports f.o.b.	-	-	-	-	N/A	-3,542.99	-71.49
Merchandise Trade Balance f.o.b	1,187.07	1808.66	2256.83	2042.97	N/A	1000.32	-51.04
Current Account balance	-2,002.59	-2,043.58	-1,863.97	-2,133.97	N/A	-128.15	93.99
Capital Account (net)	242.20	257.76	257.08	250.14	N/A	203.98	-18.45
Official International reserves (US\$b)	7,554.80	7,024.80	8,418.10	8,624.40	N/A	9.7	12.79

Source: Bank of Ghana, 2021

Trade balance: Merchandised trade balance for 2021 was estimated at USD 1000.32 million which exhibits a USD 1042.65 million decrease from the 2020 estimate of USD 2042.97 million. The total value of merchandised exports of USD 4.53 billion in 2021 decreased from USD 14.5 billion in 2020, while merchandised imports of USD 3.5 billion in 2021 decreased from USD 12.4 billion within the same period.

International reserves: Gross International Reserves accumulated to US\$9.7 billion in 2021, representing an equivalent of 4.4 months of import cover. This is marginally higher than the target of US\$8.8 billion (4.2 months of import cover). This performance however exceeded the stock position of US\$8.6 billion, an equivalent of 4.0 months of import cover in 2020 due to the choice of opportunity cost to determine the demand for international reserves over volatility of international transactions, political considerations and exchange rate arrangement.

II. Industrial Transformation and Development

Ghana's industrial development programme is anchored on the One District One Factory (1D1F) Programme introduced in 2017. As of 2021, a total of 278 1D1F projects were at various stages of implementation, out of which 106 factories were operational, 148 were under construction while 24 projects were being prepared to take off. The companies that are currently operational have created 156,782 direct and indirect jobs, 17,451 of which were created in 2021. The completion of the 1D1F projects currently under construction is expected create an additional 131,817 direct and indirect jobs in 134 districts across the country. Under the 1D1F Programme, 58 out of 278 projects owned by youth groups have been supported with seed funding to establish their own state-of-the art agro-processing factories in 58 districts.

In addition, five medium scale, state-of-the-art agro-processing common-user facilities have been established in five districts namely Dormaa West, Savelugu, Sefwi Akontonbra, Sekyere Central and Tarkwa Nsuaem.

Table 2.9: Regional Distribution of 1D1F Projects

Region	Projects
Ahafo Region	5
Ashanti Region	54
Bono East Region	10
Bono Region	19
Central Region	19
Eastern Region	37
Greater Accra Region	76
North-East Region	3
Northern Region	6
Oti Region	3
Savanna Region	4
Upper East Region	7
Upper West Region	6
Volta Region	13
Western Region	11
Western North Region	5
Total	278

Source: 2022 Budget Statement, Ministry of Finance

Government mobilised a total amount of GHS2.69 billion for 1D1F companies from Financial Institutions. Through this facility, an amount of GHS269 million was disbursed to de-risk loans and support interest payments. Parliament granted approval for exemptions from import duty for the importation of machinery, equipment and industrial raw materials to 37 1D1F Projects made up of 14 existing projects being expanded or upgraded, and 23 new projects. In 2021, Free Zone enterprises generated total export revenue of US\$424.61 million, capital investments of US\$75.39 million and created a total of 30,189 jobs, mainly in the manufacturing sector. In 2021, Toyota Tsusho Manufacturing Company commissioned an assembly plant to assemble Toyota and Suzuki brands of vehicles under the Vehicle Assembly and Automotive Industry component of the Ghana Automotive Development Programme⁸.

III. Private Sector Development

The country placed 111 out of 141 countries in the Global Competitiveness Index. Even though the country's performance in these indicators did not change in 2020, government prioritised the following: protection of SMEs, resolution of financial sector insolvency, enhancement of electricity availability, and sustenance of the implementation of the paperless customs clearance processing system.

IV. Agriculture and Rural Development

The government in 2018 initiated the construction of 50 warehouses under the "One District One Ware House" programme of which 42 had been completed in 2020. As part of the "One Village One Dam" programme, a total of 227 small earth dams were completed across the five northern regions in 2020. The Planting for Food and Jobs programme provided improved seeds and subsidized fertilizers to a total of 1,736,510 farmers.

⁸ 2022 Budget statement, Speech by the Minister of Finance

Export of Non-Traditional Commodity

In the Ghanaian context, non-traditional commodity refers to agricultural products other than the cocoa beans. Total export of non-traditional commodities amounted to approximately GHS 2.7 billion during the year signifying a 21 percent increase from the previous year. Oil and horticultural products were exported more than any other non-traditional export during the year. Table 2.10 provides details on export of non-traditional commodities from 2017 to 2021.

Table 2.10: Export of Non-Traditional Commodity, 2017-2021

Commodity	2017		2018		2019		2020		2021	
	Quantity (Mt.)	Value (Million GHS)	Quantity (Mt.)	Value (Million GHS)	Quantity (Mt.)	Value (Million GHS)	Quantity (Mt.)	Value (Million GHS)	Quantity (Mt.)	Value (Million GHS)
Oil	250,581.40	1,206.70	308,801.60	1,797.00	325,872.60	1,398.00	300,825.50	1,388.20	374,255.45	1,849.00
Horticultural product	209,325.20	364.9	258,945.80	565.1	291,109.10	571	212,907.80	633.5	242,853.50	693
Game & Wildlife	17.3	164	34.4	0.2	21	0.1	81.8	0.7	173.97	1.3
Fish & Sea foods	48,467.20	315.1	41,262.58	259.4	35,201.00	233	37,156.70	220.5	20,017.43	165.1
Coffee/ Tea/Spices	1,406.41	13	1,765.25	12.7	1,133.00	6.6	1,673.10	10.5	1,156.94	15.8
Cereals	4,342.17	2	8,187.84	20	1,819.00	4	16,827.90	5.3	1,735.66	3.7
Totals	514,139.70	2,066.20	618,997.50	2,654.80	655,155.90	2,212.40	569,472.90	2,258.70	640,192.94	2,727.90

Source: Ghana Export Promotion Authority 2021

Table 2.11: Production of Staple Crops ('000 MT), 2017-2021

Crops	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	% Change (2020/2021)
Maize	2,011,179	2,306,384	2,852,024	3,031,691	3,584,501	18.2
Rice	722,080	769,401	925,265	986,905	1,072,682	8.7
Millet	163,484	181,564	230,416	223,223	264,897	18.7
Sorghum	277,540	316,236	347,228	345,421	387,035	12
Cassava	19,008,725	20,845,960	22,750,385	22,964,205	24,713,165	7.6
Yam	7,856,899	7,858,209	8,754,354	8,800,822	9,482,716	7.7
Cocoyam	1,387,291	1,460,938	1,550,720	2,163,724	2,194,866	1.4
Plantain	4,278,834	4,688,279	5,478,751	5,413,987	6,248,608	15.4
Groundnuts	433,772	521,032	563,291	422,262	478,590	13.3
Cowpea	211,470	237,037	253,696	263,269	282,699	7.4
Soyabean	170,490	176,672	193,036	202,243	221,429	9.5
Total	36,521,764	39,361,712	43,899,165	44,817,751	48,931,189	9.2

Source: Ministry of Food and Agriculture SRID, (2021) as May 2021

Total Production of Major Staple Crops

The production of all major staples increased in 2021 compared to 2020. Millet witnessed the highest percentage increase in production between the period followed by maize, plantain, and groundnut as shown in Table 2.1.10. Total major staple production increased by 9.2 percent between 2020 and 2021. The increase can be attributed to continuous implementation of the Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ) government flagship programme.

Under the PFJ programme, government provides subsidized fertilizers (organic and chemical) and improved seeds to farmers. Government has also distributed some mechanized equipment to farmers as part of its effort to improve productivity of staple crops. These increases could also be attributed to effectiveness of other sector programmes including Modernising Agriculture in Ghana (MAG), Savannah Investment Programmes (SIP), among others.

Average Productivity of Major Staple Crops (Mt/Ha)

Generally, yield across the major staple crops increased between 2020 and 2021. Some increases in yields are more significant than others. Millet (15.8), groundnut (11.6) and plantain (10.5) had the highest percentage increase in yield between 2020 and 2021 among these major staple crops. Cocoyam (0.1) had the smallest increase in yield between the said period as shown in Table 2.12.

Table 2.12: Average Productivity, (Mt/Ha) 2017-2021

Crops	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	% Change (2020/2021)
Maize	2.04	2.26	2.48	2.56	2.74	6.7
Rice	3	2.96	3.28	3.17	3.29	3.6
Millet	1.05	1.28	1.56	1.8	2.08	15.8
Sorghum	1.24	1.39	1.53	1.87	1.98	5.7
Cassava	20.73	21.33	22.28	22.66	23.23	2.5
Yam	16.71	16.42	17.52	16.59	17.24	3.9
Cocoyam	6.79	7.19	7.24	10	10.01	0.1
Plantain	11.77	12.11	13.39	12.73	14.06	10.5
Groundnuts	1.37	1.63	1.67	1.61	1.8	11.6
Cowpea	1.37	1.51	1.5	1.53	1.55	1.4
Soyabean	1.66	1.72	1.72	1.66	1.71	2.8

Source: Ministry of Food and Agriculture SRID, 2021 as May 2021

Strides made in staple crop yield can be attributed to the effective management of the nationwide army worm infestation. Efforts made to recover 179,711 Ha of infested area in 2021 was effective and all infested area was recovered as of 2021 ending. Despite strides made in increasing yield and productivity, Table 2.13 provides an overview of constraints of the sector.

Table 2.13: Constraints of the Crop Sector

Extension Services and Training	Researchable	Policy Related
Inadequate market for oil palm and other farm produce	Wild rice infestation	Inadequate Veterinary staff
Inadequate information on post-harvest management practices	Blight disease in vegetables (Cabbage)	Inadequate storage facilities especially at market centres
Poor Cultural Practices	Rotting of cassava (especially on fields where mushroom is growing)	Inadequate support /access to loans for farmer
Indiscriminate use of agrochemicals	Yam beetles attack on yam tubers	Late supply of PFJ fertilizer
Mange infestation in livestock	High mortality in pigs, guinea keets and adult guinea fowl	Poor road network from farms to the markets
Dry Season Feeding in livestock	Striga infestation in Cereals	High cost of inputs. eg fertilizer, agro chemicals
Poor management of buffer zones	High incidence of African swine fever	Activities of nomadic herdsmen destruction to farms

Extension Services and Training	Researchable	Policy Related
Perennial flooding and soil erosion	Low bunch yield in plantain	Inadequate agro processing facilities for farm produce especially cassava and oil palm
Limited knowledge in breed management	Flower abortion in tomatoes	Inadequate threshing and harvesting machines
Improper disposal of agro chemical containers	Flower abortion in citrus	High cost of vaccines / vaccination

Source: Ministry of Food and Agriculture SRID, 2021

Livestock Production

As shown in Table 2.14, the major livestock produced in the country increased in total by one percentage point in production between 2020 and 2021 except pigs. The increase in production could be attributed to the continuous implementation of the Rearing for Food and Jobs (RFJ) intervention and improvements made in the Agricultural Extension Services (AES) for farmers especially those in the rural and agrarian communities. Under the RFJ programme, breeding stations have been setup at vantage point across the country to supply livestock farmers with improved breeds and supplies for their use. The fall in pig production on the other hand can be attributed to the outbreak of the African swine fever which has led to a loss of more than eight thousand (8,000) pig stock nationwide.

Table 2.14: Livestock Production ('000), 2016 - 2021

Type of Livestock	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	% Change 2020/2021
Cattle	1,734	1,814	1,920	2,032	2,102	2,174	3
Sheep	4,522	4,716	4,980	5,333	5,530	5,695	3
Goats	6,352	6,676	7,200	7,764	8,109	8,411	4
Pigs	730	780	850	894	931	785	-16
Poultry	71,594	73,635	75,460	79,391	80,994	81,487	1
Total	84,932	87,621	90,410	95,414	97,666	98,552	1

Source: Ministry of Food and Agriculture, SRID/ Veterinary Services Directorate (VSD), 2021

Meat production generated approximately GHS 1.6 billion in 2021. Table 2.15 provides a details of meat production during the year 2021. Beef production had contributed 88 percent of the total amount earned in during the period.

Table 2.15: Meat Production

Type of Meat	Average carcass weight	Total number of animals slaughtered	Quantity of meat produced (tonnes)	Total Value (GHS Million)
Beef	250kg	192,567	48,141.75	1,444.25
Mutton	22.5kg	73,494	1,653.62	49.61
Chevron	15kg	104,277	1,564.16	46.92
Pork	10.0kg	32,279	3,227.90	80.7
Donkey	175kg	3,895	681.625	13.63
Total Value		406,512	55,269.05	1,635.12

Source: Ministry of Food and Agriculture Veterinary Services Directorate (VSD), 2021

V. Fisheries and Aquaculture Development

Aquaculture

In 2021, MoFAD continued the implementation of the Aquaculture for Food and Jobs (AFJ) initiative and constructed 24 aquaculture facilities at Ve-Golokwati, Akpafu, Mempeasem in the Volta Region and Osei Tutu SHS at Atwima- Akropong in the Ashanti Region. There are 180 aquaculture holding facilities in total under the initiative.

Hatcheries/ Fingerlings/ Fish feed- Two hatcheries were constructed at Sefwi Wiawso in the Western North Region and Dormaa Ahenkro in the Bono Region and upgraded the hatcheries at Kona Odumase in the Ashanti Region and Ashaiman in the Greater Accra Region. These interventions are expected to produce an estimated 1.2 million quality fingerlings in 2022. In addition, 17,440 bags of assorted fish feed were procured and distributed to fish farmers across the country to stimulate private sector investment in the aquaculture industry. With these interventions, aquaculture production for the year is expected to increase by 30 percent from 64,000mt in 2020 to 83,150mt by end of 2021 and by an additional 10.8 percent to 92,135mt in 2022.

Outboard motors / Premix fuel - The Ministry provided 6,000 outboard motors and 6,000 pieces of authorised fishing gears, facilitated the supply of 69,457,500 litres of premix fuel to all the 308 landing beaches across the country. Vaccination and fish disease immunization -The sector continued pursuing fish vaccination and fish disease immunization along the aquaculture enclave of the Volta Lake to increase production. Total fish supply increased by 28.6 percent to 834,213.82mt against a target of 834,213.82mt in 2021 from 10.6 percent (595,869.23mt) in 2020 and 567,595.04Mt in 2019. This was largely due to the increase in aquaculture production by 28.4 percent (89,375.48mt). Total domestic production increased by 24.9 percent (628,617.53mt) in 2021 from 8.1 percent (471,794.79mt) in 2020 and 442,874.19mt in 2019. Fish import increased by 29.3 percent (273,382.32mt) in 2021 from 1.4 percent (193,226.87Mt) in 2020 while export declined significantly by 2 percent (67,786.03mt) in 2021 from 69,152.43mt in 2020. See Appendix I.

Post-harvest losses in fish production- In order to reduce post-harvest losses, 50 Torrymeters were procured and distributed across the various beaches to detect the use of chemicals. Forty-six fisheries officers and 30 stakeholders were trained on the use of the device. A total of 360 fish processors and traders were trained on the use of improved fish processing technologies, hygienic handling of fish and group dynamics in the Upper East and West Regions. Thirty stakeholders were trained in biosecurity, disease detection and reporting and sixty-five aquaculture establishments in the Ashanti, Central, Eastern and Western Regions were inspected for biosecurity compliance.

Closed season- A one-month closed season was observed for the artisanal and inshore fleets from 1st to 31st July, 2021, and a two-month season for industrial vessels from 1st July to 31st August, 2021 to address overexploitation and manage fish resources.

As part of efforts at preparing a new Fisheries Act to replace the existing Fisheries Act, 2002 (Act 625), the Ministry reviewed the National Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy developed in 2008 to incorporate emerging trends in fisheries and aquaculture management. The reviewed Policy is expected to, among others, address issues of climate change, small-scale fisheries, gender and youth, gear technology, optimise fisheries infrastructural development and promote post-harvest fish management and trade.

Table 2.16: Estimates of Fish Landings (of all Fleets), 2017-2021

Indicators	2017 Baseline	2018 Actual	2019 Actual	2020 Actual	2021 Target	2021 Actual
Total Fish Supply (mt):	558,983.29	567,291.18	567,595.04	595,869.23	834,213.82	834,213.82
Marine capture	306,601.00	297,975.80	309,319.66	326,867.55	347,754.11	393,970.01
Inland Capture fisheries	76,753.65	73,627.80	81,204.51	80,923.18	85,007.71	145,272.04
Aquaculture	57,405.31	76,620.00	52,350.02	64,004.06	129,302.00	89,375.48
Total domestic production	440,759.96	448,223.60	442,874.19	471,794.79	562,063.82	628,617.53
Import	197,063.45	192,689.55	190,617.15	193,226.87	199,780.33	273,382.32
Export	78,840.122	73,621.97	65,896.30	69,152.43	84,058.77	67,786.03

Source: Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development, 2021 Annual Progress Report

VI. Tourism and Creative Arts Development

In 2021, the Government implemented several programmes, including the launch of the Domestic and Regional Tourism Campaign dubbed “Experience Ghana, Share Ghana” to stimulate the tourism industry. The launch was part of the grand programme “See Ghana, Eat Ghana, Wear Ghana, Feel Ghana” campaign to propel development of the Sector.

Tourism projects- Construction works began on several tourism projects in the country. These include the Axim Receptive Facility; the Bonwire Kente Museum and two regional offices for the Ghana Tourism Authority at Damongo and Techiman. Two other regional offices in Wa and Tamale were rehabilitated. Accommodation establishments- In 2021, a total of 3,720 accommodation establishments (Hotels, Guest Houses, Lodges, etc) were inspected and licensed. In addition, 183 units were registered as new establishments by end of September 2021.

Tourist arrivals- International tourist arrivals stood at 411,164 in 2021 from 355,108 in 2020 compared to 1,130,307 in 2019. The number of domestic tourists increased to 333,658 in 2021 from 210,582 in 2020.

Number of Tourist related employment - In 2021, the number of tourist related employment created by the sector increased to 252,714 in 2021 from 229,740 in 2020 as shown in Table 2.17. Global travel and tourism competitiveness index- Ghana maintained its rank of 115th position in 2021 on the Global travel and tourism competitiveness index.

Table 2.17: Tourism Sector Performance Indicators

Indicators	2017 Baseline	2018 Outturn	2019 Outturn	2020 Outturn	2021 Target	2021 Outturn
Tourist arrivals	980,141	956,375	1,130,307	335,108	1,243.34	411,164
Change in tourism receipts (US\$ million)	1,856.5	2,589.85	3,312.93	387.1	3,644.22	335.58
Change in tourism receipts (%)	10.10	43.52	27.92	-88.3	30.00	18
Accommodation establishments (Hotels, Guest Houses, Lodges, etc).	3,347	3,454	4,131	3,731	4,544	3,720
No. of domestic tourists	502,539	527,362	554,719	210,582	697,815	333,658
Revenue accrued from entrance fees (GHS million)	1,647.8	1,731.8	2,336.2	0.315	1,670.9	1.60
Number of Tourist related employment	487,000	543,000	602,425	229,740	601,700	252,714
Global travel and tourism competitiveness index	-	-	-	115	-	115

Source: Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture, 2022 Programme Based Budgeting

2.1.4 Key Challenges and Policy Recommendations

Table 2.18: Key challenges and recommendations for Economic Development

No	Challenges	Recommendations
1.	High public-debt-to-GDP ratio.	NDPC, MoF, GSS should assess the recovery response of the budget based on the support received from the Ghana COVID-19 Alleviation and Revitalization Enterprises Support (CARES) Obaatan Pa programme. MoF should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - renegotiate credit terms for existing debt facilities to sustain debt burden - deepen structural reforms NDPC should prepare and implement the Medium-Term National Development Plan (2022-2025). BoG should build a robust financial sector. GEA must provide support for private sector environment development.
	Restricted domestic tourism sources for revenue generation	MoTCCA should diversify and expand domestic tourism industry to include religious tourism for economic development, and develop a competitive creative arts industry.
2.	High Inflation and Depreciation of Ghana Cedi	MoF should stem the tide of hyperinflation, imported due to rising global effects of high oil prices. MoF and BOG, should collaborate with MOTI and other relevant industry to implement the right balance of fiscal and monetary policy whilst ensuring continues aggregate growth
3.	Overdependence on agro chemicals	MESTI and MOFA should collaborate with MMDAs to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Increase the capacity of Agriculture extension officers to intensify monitoring on farms ii. Develop bye-laws to prevent excessive use of chemicals in farming iii. Enhance farmer training on appropriate agricultural farming techniques e.g., agro-ecological farming methods.
		MoF, GEA, PEF, and AGI should collaborate to:

No	Challenges	Recommendations
4.	Limited access to private sector loans and low capacity of MSMEs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Implement the Phase II of the CARES (Obaatanpa) to stabilise and boost economic recovery and to stimulate the development of MSMEs. ii. Facilitate access to credit for cooperatives and trade associations. <p>MoF, MoTI, BoG, and MASLOC should collaborate to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Strengthen support for start-ups, early-stage businesses, YouStart and private sectors to create employment for the youth. ii. Revamp the Ghana Venture Capital Trust Fund (GVCTF) to provide long-term facilities at affordable rates to start-up businesses and MSMEs. iii. Advise the Ghana Stock Exchange (GSE) to plough back portion of their profits, dividends, surpluses to promote start-up businesses.
5.	Inadequate agro processing facilities for farm produce especially cassava and oil palm	<p>MoFA should collaborate with EPA and MMDAs to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. improve extension services delivery; ii. intensify disease control and surveillance, especially for zoonotic and scheduled diseases. iii. regulate illegal disposal of agrochemical containers
6.	Inadequate storage facilities especially at market centres	
7.	Manage infestation in livestock	
8.	Indiscriminate use of agrochemicals	
9.	Unreliable market for poultry product	MoFA should collaborate with MOTI and MMDAs to facilitate the linking of poultry farmers to appropriate market within and outside the country.
10.	High cost of agricultural inputs	<p>MoFA should collaborate with MOTI and MMDAs to;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Encourage the local production of agricultural inputs ii. Increase subsidies on critical agricultural inputs iii. Encourage the use of organic fertilisers
11.	Menace of nomadic herdsmen	<p>MMDAs, MoD, MiNTER, MFARI, EPA, Civil Societies Actors (TAs, FBOs, CBOs, NGOs) should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. regulate the activities of herdsmen ii. create cattle grazing corridors iii. build cattle ranches iv. control grazing v. build animal dams
12.	High cost of aquaculture inputs Improper disposal of agro chemical containers	<p>MoFAD should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. build capacity to improve aquaculture development. ii. Subsidise the cost of aquaculture inputs and iii. Ensure effective and efficient system for distribution of pre-mix fuel

2.2 Social Development

This section presents the progress of development outputs for the year 2021 which marks the end of the implementation of the past Medium-Term National Policy Framework (2018-2021). It further highlights the interventions that partially or fully contributed to the progress made.

2.2.1 Introduction

The overall goal of the social development dimension is to create equal opportunities for all Ghanaians. This entails expanding access to and improving the quality of education at all levels; expanding access to and improving quality healthcare; and strengthening social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly. Fourteen focus areas were prioritised for the achievement of the goal and objectives of the social dimension. However, in five focus areas, data was unavailable namely: food and nutrition security; water and environmental sanitation; poverty and inequality; support for the aged; and gender equality. The inability of most MDAs to prepare timely progress reports accounted for the limited data on the focus areas. Despite these, the analyses for this dimension were based on data obtained for nine focus areas viz: education and training; health and health services; population management and migration for development; child and family welfare; empowerment of women and girls; sports and recreation; youth development; social protection; disability and development; and employment and decent work.

2.2.2 Significant Achievements

Notable achievements in 2021 include:

- i. Primary and JHS levels recorded 6.9 percent and 9.5 percent increase in enrolment respectively over the medium term.
- ii. Gender parity (1:1) achieved at the basic level.
- iii. Increased enrolment at the SHS level. GER increased to 65.5 percent in 2020/21 from 63.2 percent in 2019/20. Similarly, NER increased to 35 percent in 2020/21 from 33.0 percent in 2019/20.
- iv. Increase in NHIS enrolment by over one percentage point to 54.4 percent.
- v. General improvement in doctor to population ratio of 1:5,705 in 2021 from 1:6355 in 2020. General improvement in doctor and nurse to population ratio of 1:5,705 and 1:530 in 2021 from 1:6355 and 1:721 in 2020 respectively.
- vi. The inflow of social remittances generally increased during the medium term. However, in 2021 it decreased to USD 4.6 million compared to USD 5.2 million in 2020⁹.
- vii. The only medal won by Ghana the 2020 Tokyo Olympics was bronze in the men's Boxing featherweight event¹⁰.

2.2.3 Progress of Implementation

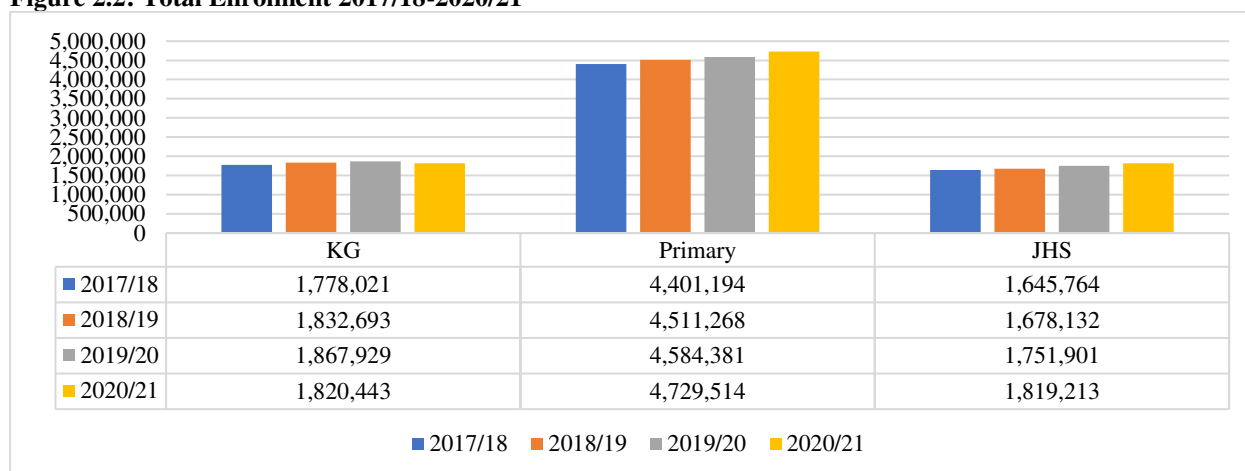
I. Education and Training

Education is fundamental in the building the human capital base that will propel the desired economic transformation the country envisage. Education therefore, remain a priority area for government.

⁹ 2022 The Budget Statement and Economic policy, Ministry of Finance.

¹⁰ 2022 Programme Based Budget, Ministry of Youth and Sports.

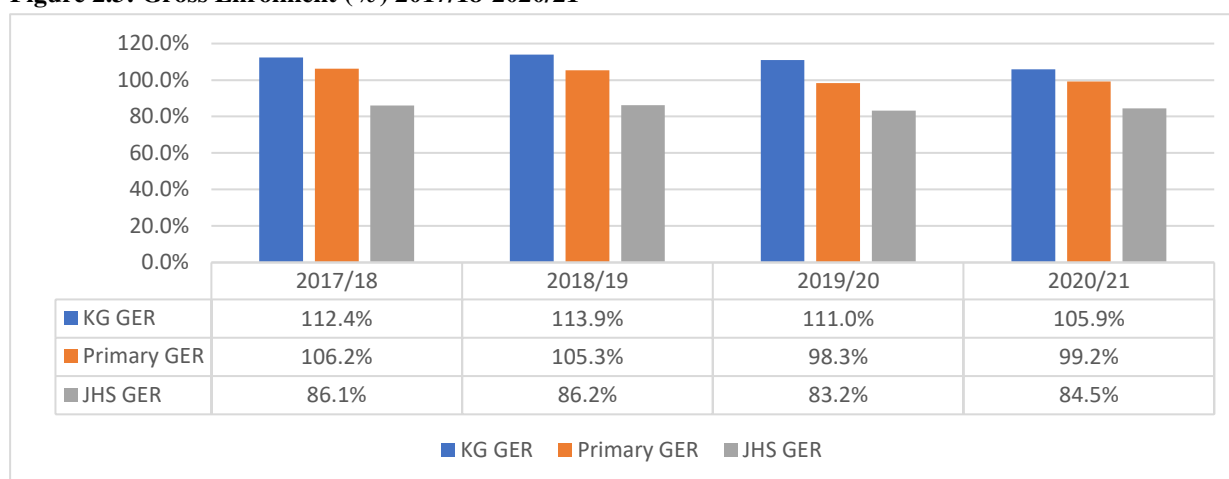
Figure 2.2: Total Enrolment 2017/18-2020/21



Source: Ministry of Education (EMIS), 2018-2020 and Education Sector Medium Term Plan, 2022-2025

Various initiatives such as the Capitation Grant, the Ghana School Feeding Programme, the Free Senior High School policy, among others, have been instituted to bridge the access gaps and improve participation in quality education at all levels. These initiatives have contributed significantly to improving total enrolment at basic levels of education over the years with the exception of kindergarten which recorded a marginal decline of 2.5 percent between 2019/20 and 2020/21. Primary and JHS levels recorded 6.9 percent and 9.5 percent increase in the enrolment respectively over the medium term as shown in figure 2.2.

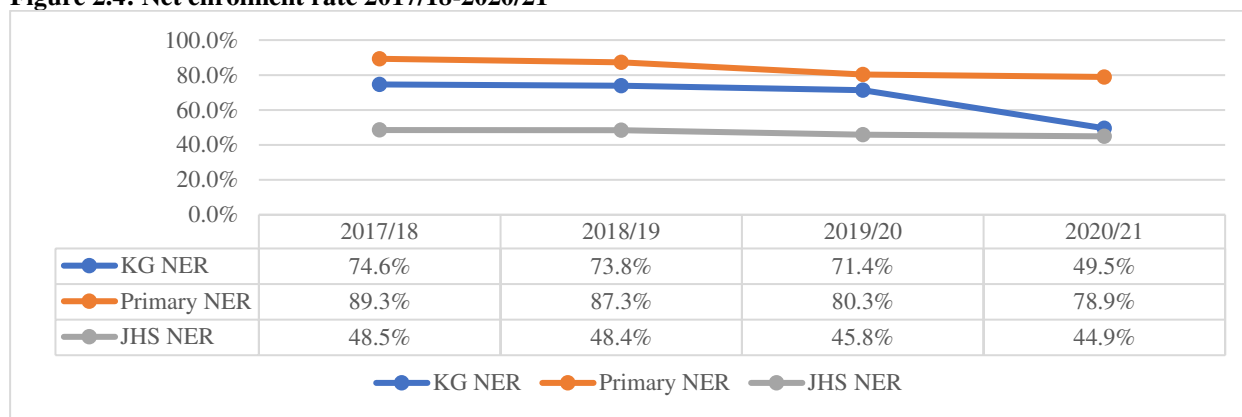
Figure 2.3: Gross Enrolment (%) 2017/18-2020/21



Source: Ministry of Education (EMIS), 2018-2020 and Education Sector Medium Term Plan, 2022-2025

The Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) which measures total enrolment of pupils at a given level of education, irrespective of the age of the pupils as a percentage of normative age population for that level of education. GER for kindergarten declined from 111.0 percent in 2019/20 to 105.9 percent in 2020/21 academic year. Nevertheless, GER for both primary and JHS increased from 98.3 percent and 83.2 percent in 2019/20 to 99.1 percent and 84.5 percent in 2020/21 respectively, see Figure 2.3.

Figure 2.4: Net enrolment rate 2017/18-2020/21



Source: Ministry of Education (EMIS), 2018-2020 and Education Sector Medium Term Plan, 2022-2025

Similarly, the performance of Net Enrolment Rate (NER)¹¹ over the medium term also shows a downward trend as depicted in Figure 2.4. NER for kindergarten declined sharply from 71.4 percent in 2019/20 to 49.5 percent in 2020/21, falling far below the 94 percent target set for the academic year. NER for Primary and JHS also declined from 80.3 percent and 45.8 percent in 2019/20 to 78.9 percent and 44.9 percent in 2020/21. Similarly, the NER targets set for primary and JHS for 2020/21 of 92.4 and 55 percent respectively for the 2020/2021 academic year were missed.

Transition rate from primary six (P6) to JHS1 increased from 91.6 percent in 2018/2019 to 101.9 percent in 2019/20 academic year, exceeding the annual target of 98 percent set for the academic year. It also increased to 92.5 percent in 2019/2020 from 91.6 percent in 2018/2019 academic year, exceeding the annual target of 85 percent set in 2019/2020. Completion rate at primary level has mostly exceeded 100 percent.

Completion rate for Primary and JHS increased significantly over the medium term. In 2020/21 academic year, completion rate at Primary and JHS levels increased to 108.7 percent and 83.1 percent from 107.5 percent and 77.5 percent respectively in 2019/2020. Completion rate at primary level continue to be higher for girls than boys but the reverse occurs as they move up the educational ladder. This notwithstanding, in 2020/21 academic year, JHS completion rate for girls was 83.2 percent compared to 83.0 percent for boys.

Table 2.19: Completion Rate, 2017/18-2020/21

Completion Rate	2017/18			2018/19			2019/20			2020/21		
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
Primary	99.6	99.2	100.1	102.4	101.7	103.2	107.5	105.6	109.4	108.7	107.2	110.3
JHS	78.8	80.1	77.4	79.1	79.4	78.8	77.5	78.0	77.1	83.1	83.0	83.2

Source: Ministry of Education (EMIS), 2018-2020 and Education Sector Medium Term Plan 2022-2025

¹¹ Net enrolment rate is the total number of children of the official age group for a given level of education who are enrolled in any level of education, expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population.

Gender Parity

Gender parity has been achieved at the basic level since 2014. However, in 2020/21 academic year, there was a marginal decline of 0.01 for kindergarten. See Table 2.20

Table 2.20: Gender Parity, 2017/18-2020/21

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/2020	2020/21
Kindergarten	1	0.99	1.03	0.99
Primary	1	1	1.02	1
JHS	1	1.02	1.02	1

Source: Ministry of Education (EMIS), 2018-2020 and Education Sector Medium Term Plan 2022-2025

BECE pass rate

The percentage of pupils scoring grade 1-6 in all the four core subjects was 48 percent in 2020/21 academic year. The overall pass rate for BECE improved marginally from 76.4 percent in 2017/2018 academic year to 76.8 percent in 2019/2020. BECE pass rate for Mathematics, English and Science were 76.2 percent, 74.4 percent and 75.2 percent respectively in 2020, see Table 2.21

Table 2.21: BECE pass rate (%)

	2017			2018			2019			2020		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Maths	76.8	78.7	74.9	76.4	78.0	74.7	76.1	77.2	74.9	76.2	77.6	74.8
English	76.8	76.2	77.4	75.8	75.2	76.4	76.2	75.0	77.5	74.4	73.3	75.5
Science	75.9	77.5	74.1	75.7	77.2	74.1	75.6	76.6	74.6	75.2	76.1	74.3

Source: Ministry of Education (EMIS), 2018-2021

Secondary Education

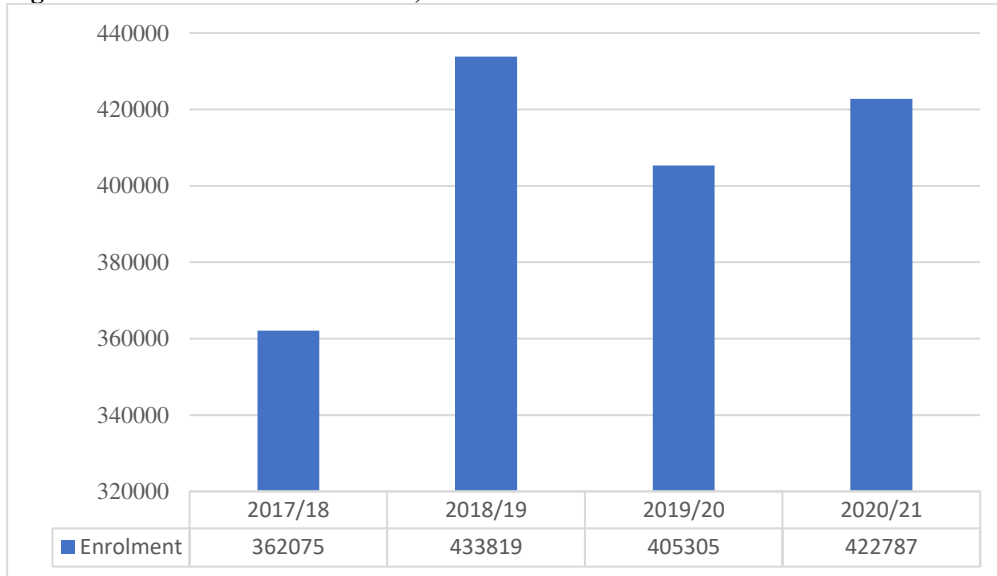
In 2017, Ghana initiated the Free Senior High School education policy, which has contributed immensely to improving the participation rate in secondary education. Total enrolment in Senior High Schools increased sharply by 19.8 percent between 2017/18 and 2018/19, it then decreased by 6.6 percent between 2018/19 and 2019/20. In 2020/21 total enrolment increased by 4.3 percent over the 2019/20 as shown in figure 2.5.

Despite these successes there is a perception among citizenry that even though ninety percent or more know of the double track system, seventy-seven percent have a negative perception about the double track system¹² Delay in the payment of caterers, poor-quality nutrition, delay in supply of food stuff, overcrowding in dormitories and classrooms and low feeding grant are some challenges that persist. Some of the children also run to Galamsay sites and don't return to school. Some girls get pregnant because of the long holidays¹³.

¹² 2021 Annual Citizens Assessment Survey (Listening to Ghana) Monitoring and Evaluation Secretariat Office of the President

¹³ International Centre for Evaluation and Development, Annual Citizens Assessment Survey (Listening to Ghana), 2021

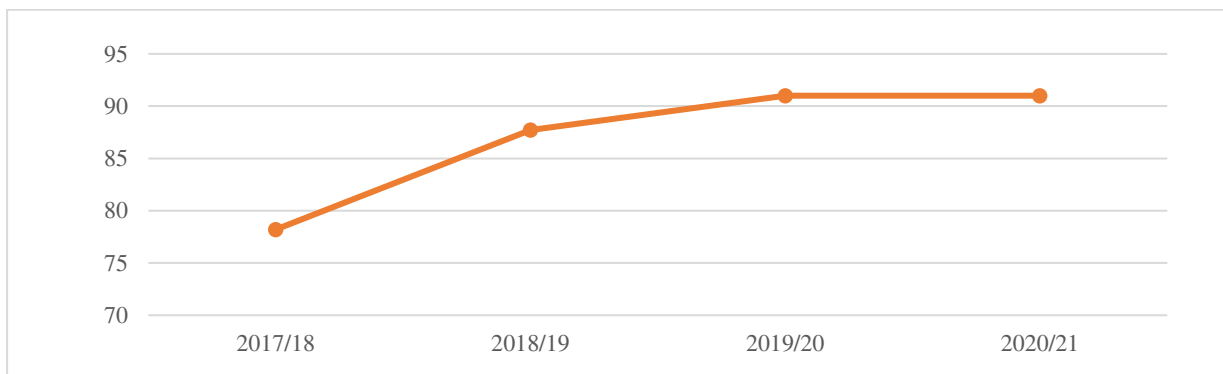
Figure 2.5: Total Enrolment in SHS, 2017/18-2020/21



Source: Ministry of Education (EMIS), 2018-2020 and Education Sector Medium Term

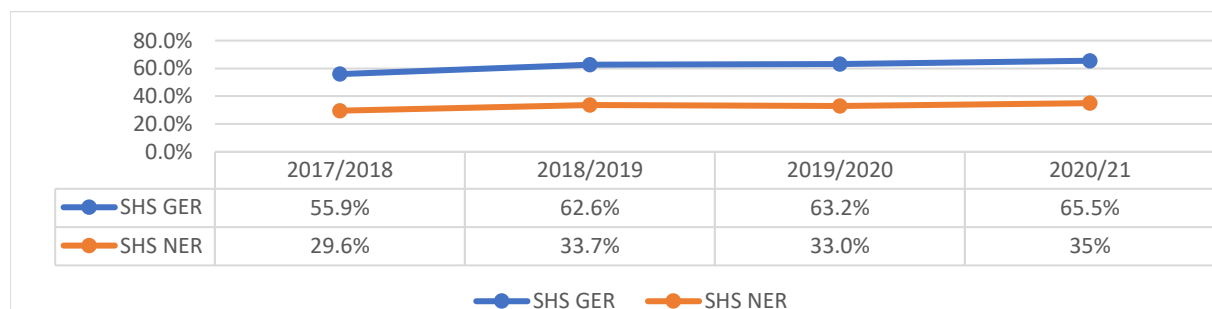
Both GER and NER for SHS has gradually improved over the years. GER at SHS increased to 65.5 percent in 2020/21 from 63.2 percent in 2019/20. Similarly, NER also increased to 35 percent in 2020/21 from 33.0 percent in 2019/20 as shown in Figure 2.7. Transition rate from JHS3 to SHS1 also improved significantly over the medium term, to 91 percent in 2020/21 from 78.2 percent in 2017/18.

Figure 2.6: Transition Rate, 2017/18-2020/21



Source: Ministry of Education (EMIS), 2018-2020 and Education Sector Medium Term Plan 2022-2025

Figure 2.7: GER and NER, 2017/18-2020/21



Source: Ministry of Education (EMIS), 2018-2020 and Education Sector Medium Term Plan 2022-2025

Tertiary Education

Total enrolment in public universities increased to 348,730 in 2020/2021 from 317,027 in 2019/2020 academic year. Out of 348,730 enrolments in 2020/2021, a total of 64,996 graduated. In the same period, female enrolment increased to 46 percent (160,416) from 44 percent (139,492) of total enrolment.

Commission for Technical and Vocational Education Training

The Commission's primary responsibility is to regulate, promote and administer technical, and vocational education and training for transformation and innovation for sustainable development. In 2021, The Commission reported on pre-tertiary enrollment and informal sector training.

Pre-tertiary TVET Enrollment

Over the medium term, pre-tertiary TVET has seen a sharp increase and more than doubled its enrolment. For instance, in 2020, 100,000 students or more were enrolled in pre-tertiary institutions. Majority of them were enrolled in the GES and NVTI institutions. Both training providers have expanded their share of total students' enrolment over the medium term. Out of a total of Five Hundred and Seventy-Five (575) pre-tertiary TVET institutions (both private and public), 25 percent have been accredited by CTVET. The interventions brought the enrolment figures to 56,610 in 2019/2020 academic year. The share of female students increased to 39.4 percent in 2019/20 academic year. The number of MOE/GES technical and vocational institutions increased marginally from 46 in 2017/18 to 47 in 2018/19 and remained same in 2020/21. However total enrolment in the MOE/GES TVIs increased from 69,585 in 2019/20 to 71,126 in 2020/21. The percent of female enrolment in MoE/GES TVIs also increased from 25.1 percent in 2018 to 25.9 percent in 2020. Total enrolment of MELR TVET institutions on the other hand recorded declines from 19,819 to 12,907¹⁴.

Table 2.22: Technical, Vocation Education and Training Institutions, 2017/2018 - 2020/2021

Indicator	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Number of MoE/GES TVIs	46	47	47	47
MoE/GES TVI Enrolment in	54,186	59,583	69,585	71,126
Total enrolment MELR TVET Institutions (DICCES NVTI, & OICG)	19,819	17,520	15,330	12,907
Percent pf TVIs using competency-based training methodologies	3	10	25	46
Percent of female enrolment in MoE/GES TVIs	25.1	26.8	25.9	-

Source: Ministry of Education, Sector Medium Term Plan, 2022-2025

The percentage of TVIs using competency-based training methodologies has increased considerably over the years from 3 percent in 2017/18 to 46 percent in 2020/21.

Informal Sector training

In the informal sector, 18,048 Master Crafts Persons (MCPs) and Apprentices had been trained in CBT methodology between 2017 and 2021, with 73 percent of them being females. Forty-Nine (49%) of the beneficiaries were apprentices. Fifty-One (51%) were MCPs.

¹⁴ 2021 Ghana TVET report

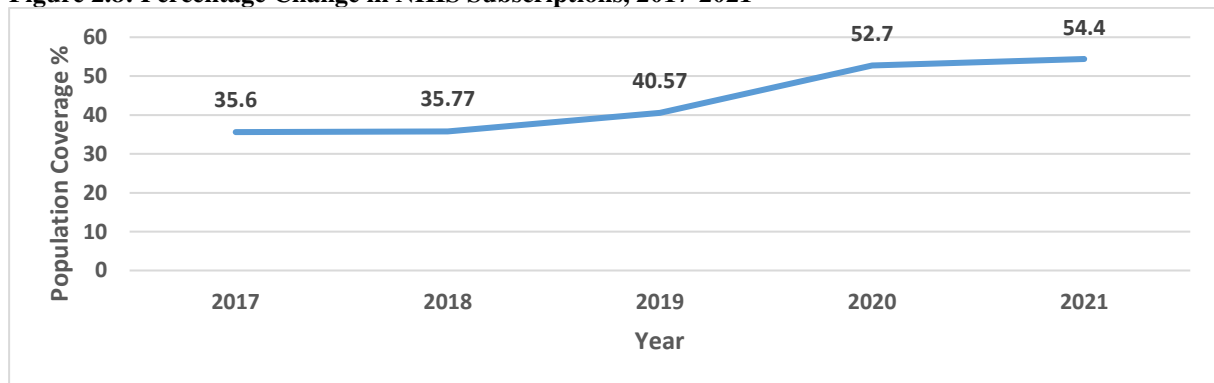
II. Health and Health Services

The broad objectives of the health sector for the medium term were to ensure sustainable, affordable, equitable, easily accessible health care services; reduce morbidity and mortality, intensify prevention and control of non-communicable diseases; intensify prevention and control of communicable diseases and ensure reduction of new HIV/AIDS and other STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups; and enhance efficiency in governance and management. Results of the 2021 health sector review analysed in this report formed the baseline for the 2022-2025 medium term plan which is designed to build on the successes of the past, and to address areas of weakness for improved health outcomes.

National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) population coverage

The population of NHIS subscriptions for 2021 was 54.4 percent compared to 52.7 percent in 2020, representing 1.7 percent increase (see Figure 2.8). The proportion of the population with active NHIS membership increased to 16.8 million (57.3%) in 2021 from 16.2 million in 2020. The increase could be attributed to the introduction of the mobile renewal system to ease the process of renewal coverage in the Scheme. The mobile renewal is a convenient method to renew NHIS policy by dialing NHIS mobile phone short code *929#. Persons under the age of 18 years remains the largest category of active members (41.6%) in the scheme, followed by the informal sector workers (36.4%), who pay direct premiums. The proportion of informal sector workers increased over the medium term, to 36 percent from 30 percent, compared to the other categories. Enrolment of the aged (70 years or older) has proportionally remained at less than 5 percent over the same period.

Figure 2.8: Percentage Change in NHIS Subscriptions, 2017-2021



Source: 2021 Holistic Assessment Report, Ministry of Health

The population with valid NHIS cards increased to 54.36 percent in 2021 from 52.6 percent in 2020. The NHIS exempt category made up of under 18, indigents, pregnant women and the aged (70+) constituted 59.4 percent of membership in 2020. In 2021, NHIS subscription increased to 16,759,158 from 16,310,425 in 2020, representing a 2.8 percent increment. The Ashanti Region with a membership of 2,941,228 continues to be the region with the highest share of the subscription in 2021. This represents a marginal decline to 17.5 percent in 2021 from 17.8 percent in 2020 and 18.5 percent in 2019. Oti and Savannah regions recorded the lowest share of 1.7 percent and 2.0 percent respectively of total membership in 2021 (See figure 2.11).

Figure 2.9: Active membership by category, 2018¹⁵

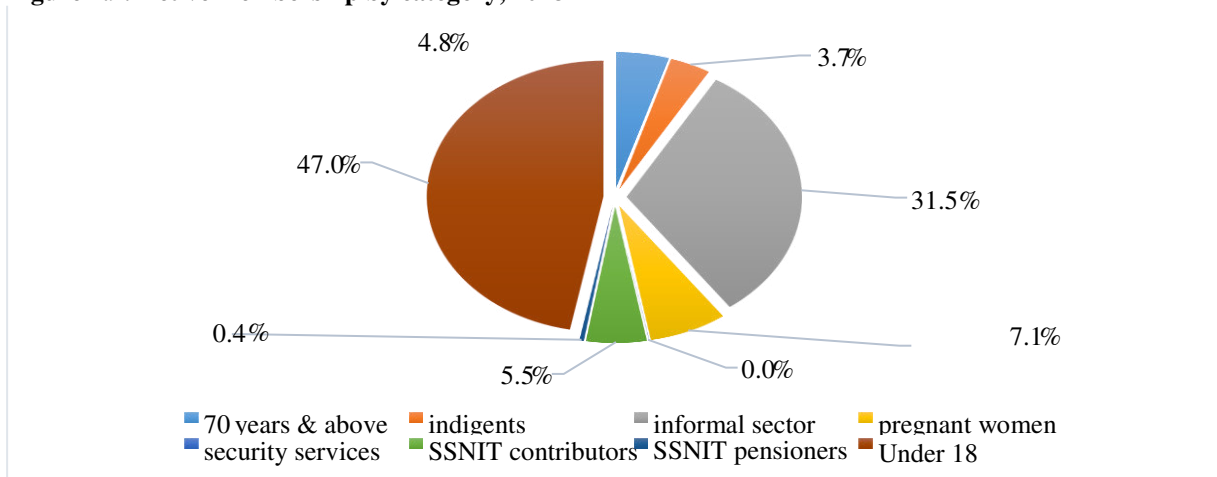
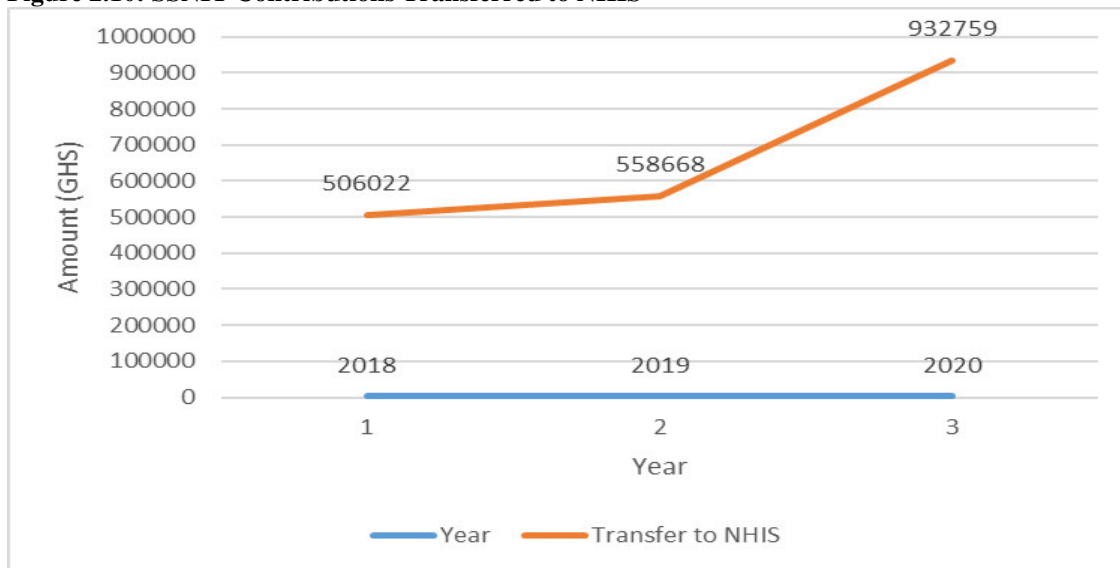


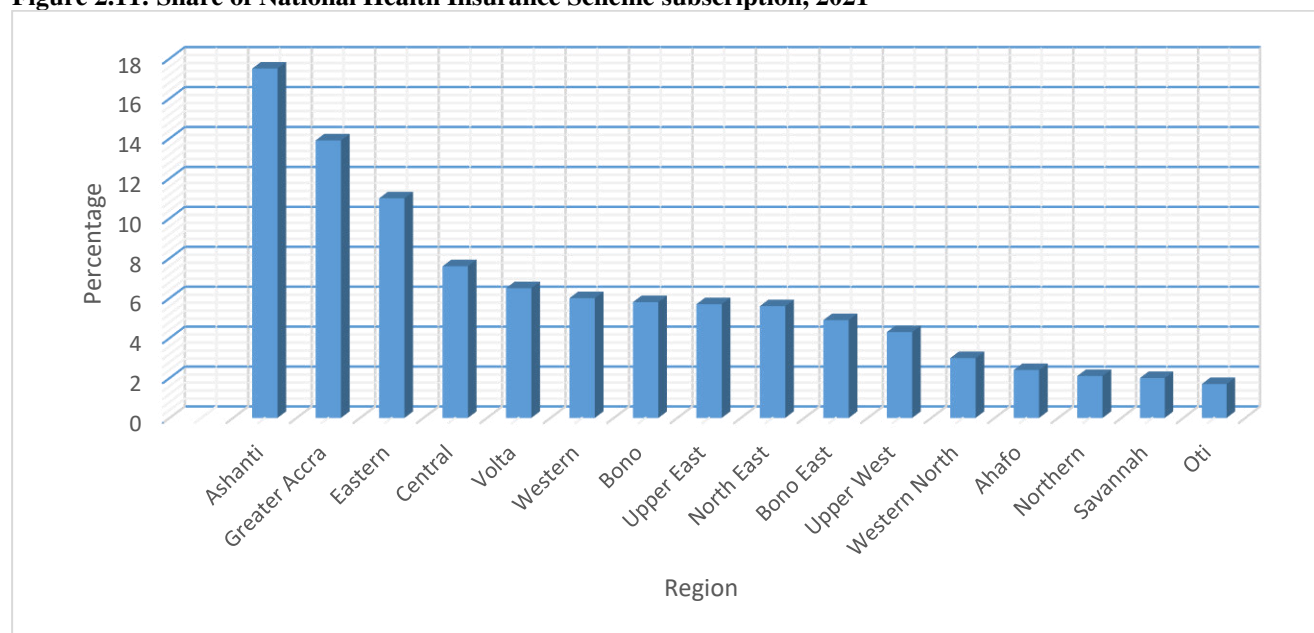
Figure 2.10: SSNIT Contributions Transferred to NHIS



Source: 2020 Annual Report, SSNIT

¹⁵ 2018 Annual Report, National Health Insurance Authority

Figure 2.11: Share of National Health Insurance Scheme subscription, 2021



Source: 2021 Annual Report, National Health Insurance Authority

Table 2.23: NHIS Membership Categories by Regions-2021

Region	Informal	Exempt				SSNIT Pensioners	SSNIT Contributors	Total	Share of Total (%)
		Under 18	Aged 70 & above	Indigents	Pregnant Women				
Ashanti	1,071,539	1,222,805	122,032	271,334	129,591	16,884	107,044	2,941,228	17.5
Greater Accra	848,930	968,771	96,680	214,965	102,669	13,376	84,806	2,330,196	13.9
Eastern	673,838	768,962	76,740	170,628	81,494	10,617	67,314	1,849,594	11.0
Central	461,025	526,107	52,504	116,740	55,756	7,264	46,055	1,265,451	7.6
Volta	394,238	449,891	44,898	99,828	47,679	6,212	39,383	1,082,128	6.5
Western	364,002	415,388	41,454	92,172	44,022	5,735	36,363	999,137	6.0
Bono	354,570	404,624	40,380	89,784	42,882	5,587	35,420	973,246	5.8
Upper East	347,926	397,042	39,623	88,101	42,078	5,482	34,757	955,010	5.7
North East	342,779	391,169	39,037	86,798	41,456	5,401	34,243	940,882	5.6
Bono East	300,120	342,487	34,179	75,996	36,296	4,729	29,981	823,789	4.9
Upper West	261,729	298,677	29,807	66,275	31,653	4,124	26,146	718,412	4.3
Western North	184,214	210,219	20,979	46,647	22,279	2,903	18,402	505,643	3.0
Ahafo	149,565	170,678	17,033	37,873	18,088	2,357	14,941	410,535	2.4
Northern	129,586	147,880	14,758	32,814	15,672	2,042	12,945	355,697	2.1
Savannah	120,022	136,966	13,669	30,392	14,515	1,891	11,990	329,445	2.0
Oti	101,559	115,896	11,566	25,717	12,282	1,600	10,145	278,765	1.7
National	6,105,644	6,967,561	695,339	1,546,062	738,414	96,203	609,936	16,759,158	100
Percentages	36.4	41.6	4.1	9.2	4.4	0.6	3.6		

Source: 2021 Annual Report, National Health Insurance Authority

Out-patient department utilization per capita

A trend over the last five years (2017-2021) also shows a general improvement, despite a dip in 2020 (0.96). OPD attendance increased by 16.8 percentage, from 29.9 million to 34.8 million, translating to an increase in OPD per capita from 0.89 to 1.13. Out of the total OPD visits, 14.1 million (6%) were new visits. Consequently, the number of OPD visits per person per year improved considerably. It increased from 0.9 in 2020 to 1.13 in 2021.

Proportion of functional Community Health Planning and Services (CHPS) zones

The Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) strategy is one of the service delivery channels for speeding up progress towards attainment of Universal Health Coverage (UHC). Since its adoption in 2000, the primary health services at the community level have

improved although some challenges persist. Generally, there has been a marginal improvement in the establishment of functional CHPS zones over the last five years. The dip in performance in 2018, was because of the CHPS verification exercise conducted by the Ghana Health Service in that same year, which indicated that some of functional CHPS did not meet the CHPS implementation strategic plan (six milestones and fifteen steps). In the year under review, the number of CHPS zones increased by 33 (0.59%) from 5,547 in 2020 to 5,580 in 2021, indicating an increased in the proportion of functional CHPS zones from 79.03 to 79.67 percent over the same period (Figure 2.12).

Government continued with implementation of its major infrastructure drive, Agenda 111 to provide hospitals and related infrastructure nationwide to improve the delivery of healthcare¹⁶. Additionally, a comprehensive treatment and quarantine facility at Dodowa, a polyclinic at Bamboi, 4 District Hospitals at Buipe, Sawla, Somanya and Tolon and 7 CHPS Compounds at Akaaso, Akaasu, Akyem Mampong, Ahankrasu, Koforidua (near Offinso), Samproso and Tiawia¹⁷ were constructed. Furthermore, the number of functional Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) zones increased from 5,547 (79.03%) in 2020 to 5,580 (79.67%) in 2021. The number of functional CHPS zones projected to be established in the indicative years of 2018 and 2019 was 100 and 150 respectively¹⁸. The CHPS zones established in 2018 was 76.5 percent out of 100 and in 2019, 78.50 percent out of 150¹⁹. Proportion of functional CHPS zones However the existing CHPS policy requires the establishment.

Proportion of regional and district public hospitals offering traditional medicine practice

In 2021, the number of public facilities (regional and district hospital) offering traditional and complementary medicine practice increased to 53 from 40 in 2020 (Figure 2.12). Trend over the last five years (2017-2021) shows that the proportion of regional and district public hospitals offering traditional medicine practice increased by about 19 percentage points, from 13.10 percent to 31.98 percent (Figure 2.12).²⁰ The sectors drive to integrate traditional medicine into the normal health care delivery was given a booster by developing, publishing, and launching the Recommended Herbal Medicines List (RHML), and Guidelines for evaluation of Herbal Medicines.

¹⁶ 2021 Budget Statement Version 3- Ministry of Finance

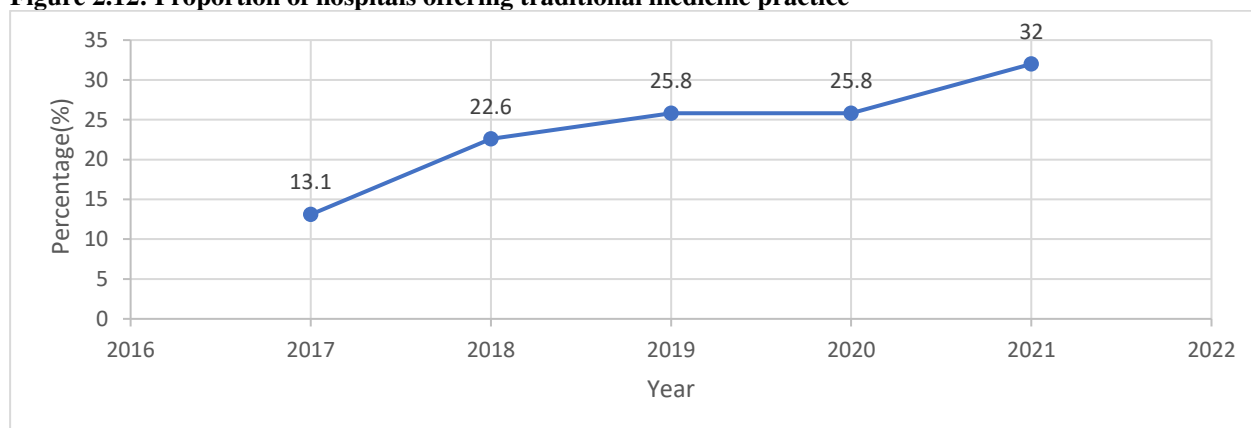
¹⁷ 2022 Budget Statement Version 3- Ministry of Finance

¹⁸ 2017-2019 MOH, Medium Term Expenditure Framework

¹⁹ 2021 Holistic Assessment Report- Ministry of Health

²⁰ 2021 Holistic Assessment Report- Ministry of Health

Figure 2.12: Proportion of hospitals offering traditional medicine practice



Source: 2021 Ministry of Health, Holistic Assessment Report

Doctor to population ratio

Doctor to population ratio improved marginally in the year under review although it falls short of the WHO standard of 1 doctor to 1000 population (1:1000). Doctor-to population ratio improved to 1:5,705 in 2021 from 1:6,355 in 2020. A trend over the last five years (2017- 2021) also shows consistent improvement.

Analysis of the data shows that the number of doctors on the GoG payroll increased by 529 from 4,875 in 2020 to 5,404 in 2021. The Greater Accra region recorded 177 new doctors in 2021, whilst Upper East and Northern regions recorded 6 and 9 new doctors respectively. The Greater Accra region recorded a better doctor to population ratio than the 2021 national target of 1:5,000 (Table 2.24). However, an inequity in the distribution of medical officers persist across the regions. The Upper East, Upper West and the Western region had one doctor attending to over 10,000 populations. The Upper East region had the worst performance with regards to this indicator although a consistent reduction has been achieved over the last five years, 2017-2021.

Table 2.24: Doctor-to-patient ratio by region, 2017-2021

Region	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Ashanti	1:8,041	1:6,389	1:6,344	1:6,007	1:5,468
Brong-Ahafo	1:9,795	1:11,270	1:10,239	1:10,159	1:7,833
Central	1:9,158	1:7,787	1:7,180	1:6,188	1:6,190
Eastern	1:12,808	1:11,602	1:11,757	1:10,881	1:7,802
Greater Accra	1:3,404	1:3,246	1:2,839	1:2,619	1:2,586
Northern	1:12,949	1:9,770	1:10,243	1:8,945	1:9,926
Upper East	1:27,652	1:20,936	1:23,587	1:19,158	1:17,584
Upper West	1:16,222	1:13,160	1:14,897	1:14,477	1:10,362
Volta	1:10,832	1:11,520	1:10,390	1:9,392	1:7,567
Western	1:22,729	1:17,850	1:18,977	1:17,577	1:12,359

Source: 2021 Ministry of Health, Holistic Assessment Report

Nurse-to-population ratio

The number of professional nurses including community health nurses on the GoG payroll improved during the period under review. It increased from 44,167 in 2020 to 58,217 in 2021, representing 32 percent. Generally, there was a consistent improvement in the number of nurses

to population ratio over the 5-year period, 2017-2021. The number of populations attended to by a Nurse decreased from 721 to 530 between 2020 and 2021. This achievement is higher than the WHO recommended standard of 1:1,000, indicating that the country has excess nurses although the issue of maldistribution still exists²¹.

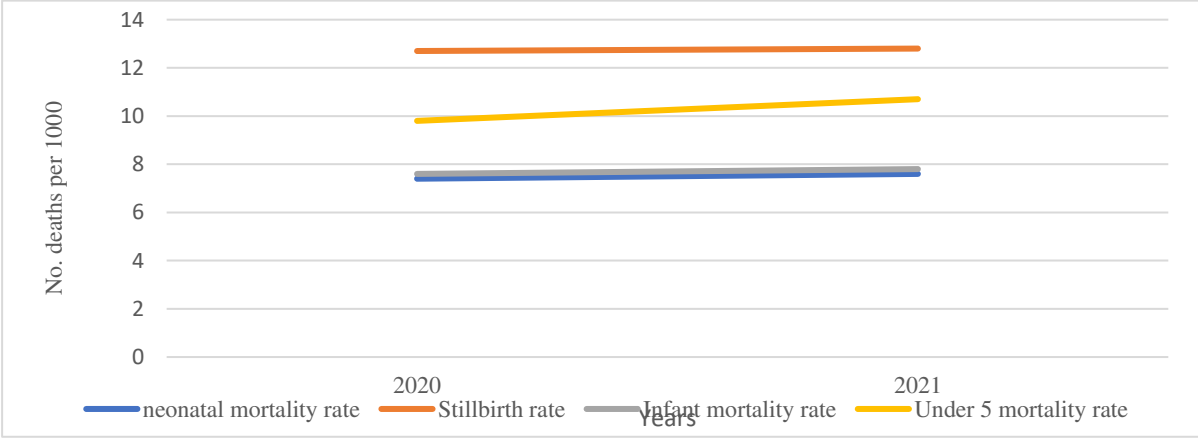
Table 2.25 :Trends in nurse-to-population ratio, 2017-2021

Region	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Ashanti	1:880	1:796	1:796	1:764	1:552
Brong-Ahafo	1:807	1:887	1:750	1:743	1:466
Central	1:713	1:768	1:615	1:606	1:550
Eastern	1:816	1:855	1:776	1:739	1:492
Greater Accra	1:743	1:783	1:675	1:640	1:571
Northern	1:945	1:986	1:850	1:825	1:636
Upper East	1:500	1:494	1:458	1:472	1:394
Upper West	1:597	1:632	1:514	1:493	1:440
Volta	1:785	1:839	1:731	1:659	1:463
Western	1:1030	1:1015	1:935	1:944	1:584

Source: 2021 Ministry of Health, Holistic Assessment Report

At the regional level, the Upper East region recorded the best nurse to population ratio of 1:394 whilst Northern region had the worst ratio of 1:636 (Table 2.25). In all, half of the regions (Upper East, Upper West, Volta, Brong-Ahafo, Eastern) recorded worse nurse to population ratio than the national ratio of 1:53.

Figure 2.13: Stillbirth, neonatal mortality, institutional infant, and under-5 mortalities



The proportion of children immunised with Penta 3 against the five life-threatening diseases (Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Hepatitis B and Hib meningitis) increased from 94.2 percent in 2020 to 99.4 percent in 2021.

HIV, AIDS and STIs

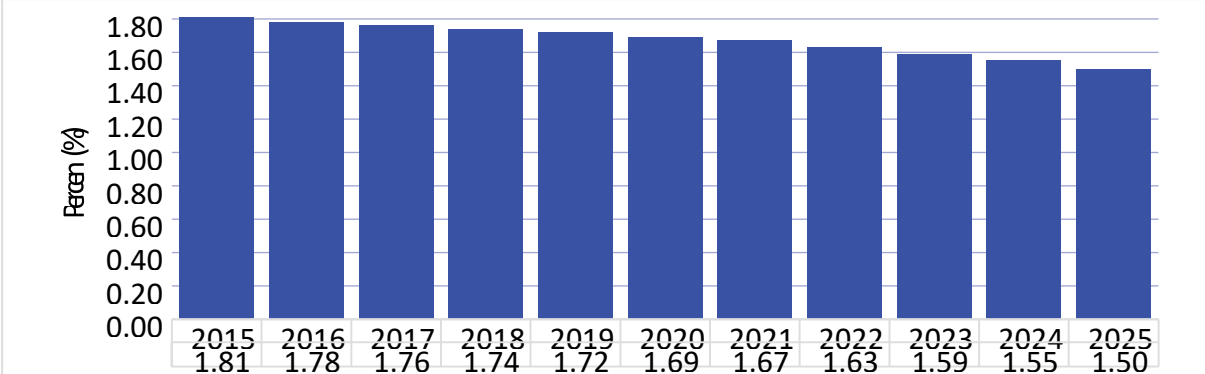
Adult HIV Prevalence (15-49)

In 2021, the estimated HIV population for Ghana was 345,599 comprising 233,690 (68%) females and 111,909 (32%) males. The HIV population for adult (15+ years) and children (0-14 years) was 319,021 and 26,578 respectively. The national HIV prevalence was 1.67 percent. Estimated total new HIV infections was 16,938 consisting of 11,375 (67%) females and 5,564

²¹ 2021 Holistic Assessment Report- Ministry of Health

(33%) males with 2,949 (17%) occurring among children (0-14years). Total AIDS deaths were 9,859 (made up of 4,621 (47%) males and 5,238 (53%) females). Total HIV population of the 10-19 and 15-24 age brackets are 22,754 and 42,346 respectively. This comprises 8,957 (39%) males and 13,797 (61%) females for the 10-19 age bracket, and 11,237 (27%) males and 31,108 (73%) females, see Figure 2.14.

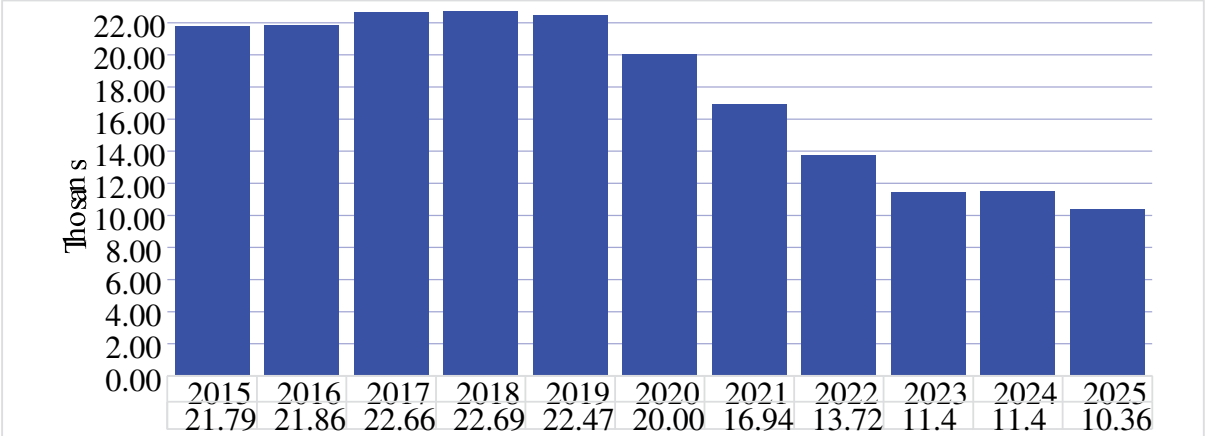
Figure 2.14: Adult HIV Prevalence (15-49), 2015-2021



Source: 2021 National and Sub-National HIV and AIDS Estimates and Projections, Ghana AIDS Commission

New infections among them follow a similar trend. Of the 1,811 total new HIV infections which occurred among the 10-19 age group, 149 (8%) occurred among males while 1,662(92%) occurred among females. Similarly, total new infections among the 15-24 age bracket was 4,757 comprising 803(17%) males and 3,954 (83%) females. This trend is replicated in some other indicators for the two age groups referenced above.in 2021, 72 percent of all PLHIV knew their HIV status; out of this number, 99percent were enrolled on treatment and 79 percent of those on treatment had attained viral suppression (See figure 2.15).

Figure 2.15: Total New HIV Infections, 2015-2021



Source: 2021 National and Sub-National HIV and AIDS Estimates and Projections, Ghana AIDS Commission

Regional HIV Population, Prevalence and ART Coverage

A cross-sectional view of the regional estimates results show that for 2021, Greater Accra Region recorded the highest number of HIV population (76,730), and new infections (3,136) with Bono East leading in ART coverage (76%). Bono Region had the highest HIV prevalence of 2.61 percent, with the lowest prevalence occurring in Northern Region at 0.49 percent. Seven

Regions (Ahafo, Ashanti, Bono, Bono East, Eastern, Greater Accra, and Western) exceeded the national prevalence for 2021 while the rest fell below same. North East recorded the lowest number of new infections (111). Figure 2.16 present a graphical view of the Regional HIV population, prevalence and ART coverage.

Table 2.26: Proportion of HIV Population by Regions

Region	HIV Population	Percent of Total (%)
Ahafo	7,038	2.03
Ashanti	70,130	20.19
Bono	22,037	6.35
Bono East	14,881	4.28
Central	18,127	5.22
Eastern	51,195	14.74
Greater Accra	76,730	22.09
North East	2,024	0.58
Northern	6,907	1.99
Oti	4,630	1.33
Savannah	3,235	0.93
Upper East	10,425	3.00
Upper West	6,577	1.89
Volta	18,836	5.42
Western	26,652	7.67
Western North	7,888	2.27

Source: 2021 National and Sub-National HIV and AIDS Estimates and Projections, Ghana AIDS Commission

The proportion of pregnant women receiving ARVs for elimination of Mother to Child transmission increased considerably to 92 percent in 2021 from 80 percent in 2020, as shown in Figure 2.16.

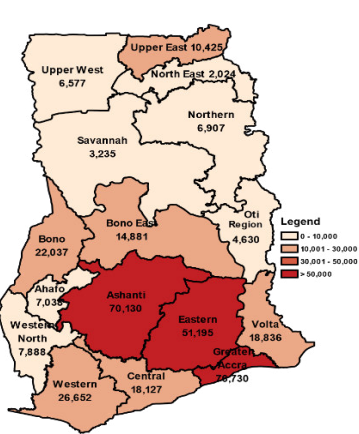


Figure 19: Regional HIV Population (All Ages)

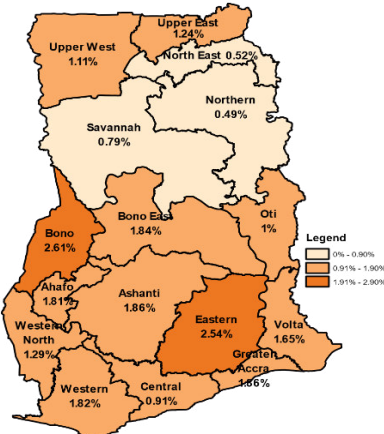


Figure 20: Regional Adult HIV Prevalence (15-49)

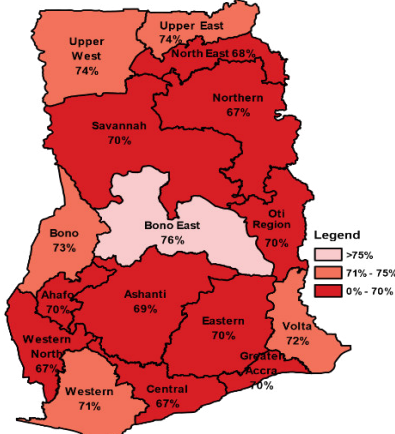
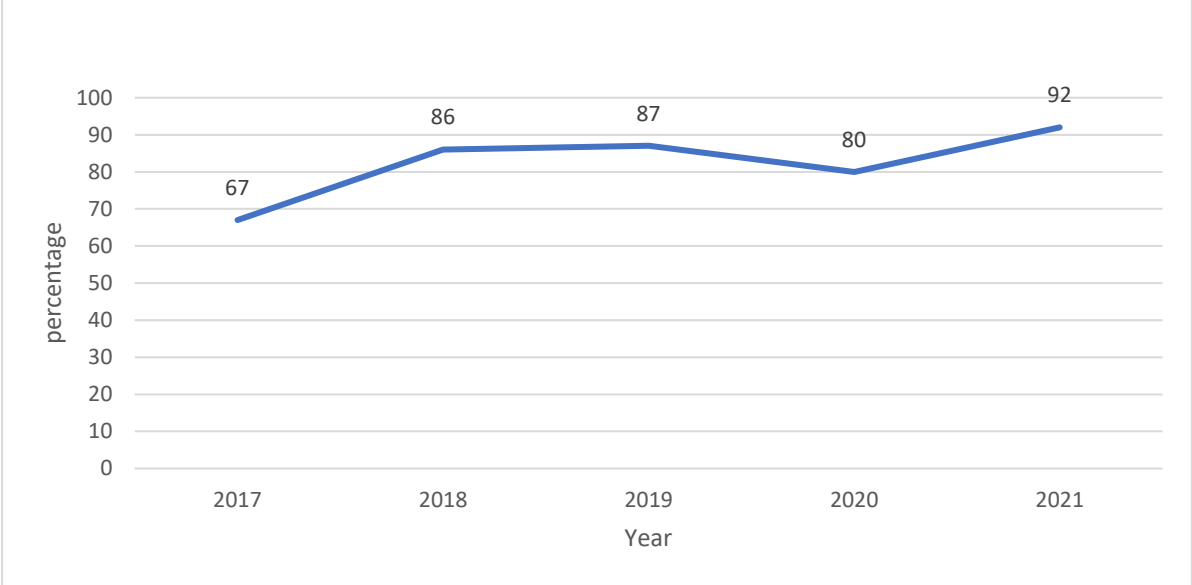


Figure 21: Regional ART Coverage (All Ages)

Figure 2.16: PLHIV on treatment and infected pregnant receiving ARVs



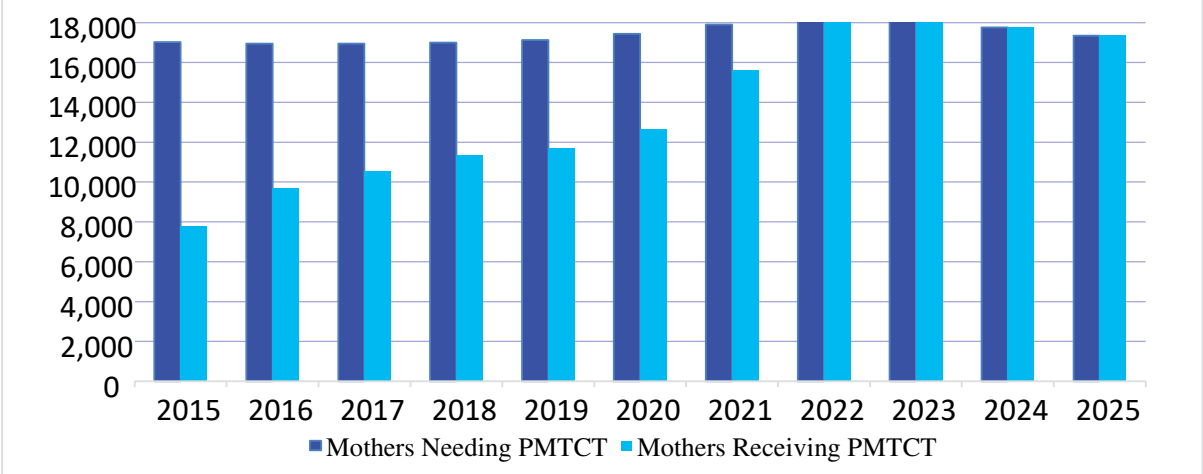
Source: 2021 Holistic Assessment Report, Ministry of Health

Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV

Mothers Needing and Receiving PMTCT

The unmet need for PMTCT is projected to reduce gradually reaching an estimated 100percent coverage in 2022 and 2023 with a slight decline for 2024 and 2025. This is because most mothers are projected to receive PMTCT services as displayed in figure 2.17

Figure 2.17: Mothers Receiving PMTCT

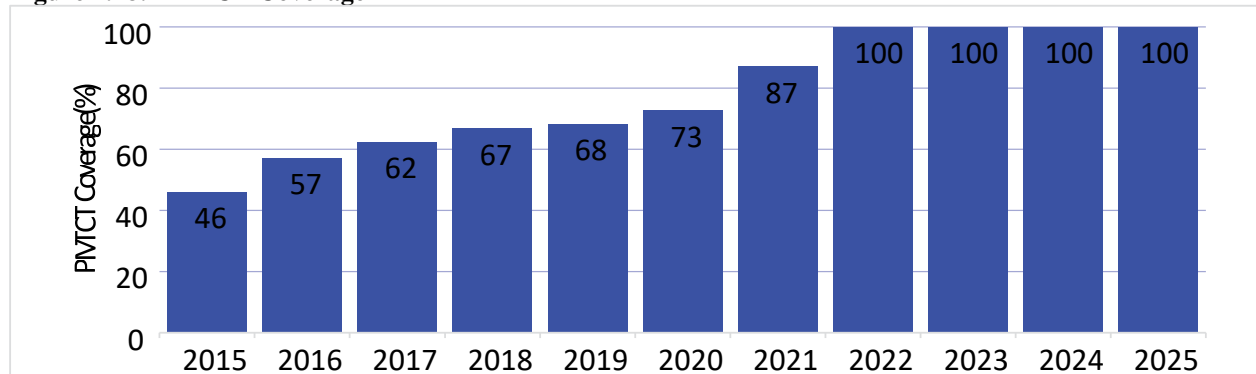


Source: 2021 National and Sub-National HIV and AIDS Estimates and Projections, Ghana AIDS Commission

PMTCT Coverage

PMTCT coverage is currently standing at 87.11 percent, and it is expected to stabilise 100 percent in 2022 and continue to stabilise into the future as presented in figure 2.19.

Figure 2.18: PMTCT Coverage



Source: 2021 National and Sub-National HIV and AIDS Estimates and Projections, Ghana AIDS Commission

In 2021, out of 345,599 persons living with HIV in the country, 247,013 (71.47%) knew their status; 245,223 (70.96%) were on ART and 193,578 (56.01%) were virally suppressed (epidemic control 95-90-86) as detailed in Table 2.26. Ghana has projected to reach the 90-90-90 targets by 2023 and 95-95-95 by 2025.

III. Population Management

Ghana's total population according to the 2021 Population and Housing Census is approximately 31 million, with the annual inter-censal growth rate between 2010 and 2021 being 2.1 percent, which is a drop from 2.2 percent in 2020 estimate. Total fertility rate (TFR) also reduced from 3.3 children in 2010 to 3.1 in 2021, with the rate being lower in urban areas (2.7) than in rural areas (3.8).

Contraceptive prevalence amongst women aged 15-49 in Ghana was reported at 27.2 percent in 2019 and 2020. The prevalence of modern contraceptive use was 24.8 percent (95% CI: 22.9–26.7). Women's autonomy was independently associated with modern contraceptive use. Compared with women with low autonomy, women with moderate (AOR= 1.26, 95% CI: 1.02–1.55, $p = 0.034$) and high autonomy (AOR = 1.34, 95% CI: 1.01–1.79, $p = 0.044$) had increased odds of modern contraceptive use. Maternal age, education, number of living children, employment, region, and exposure to family planning information were also strongly associated with modern contraceptive use²². In the year under review, the number of persons accepting to use family planning methods increased by 14 percent, from 2.2 million in 2020 to 2.5 million in 2021, bringing the family planning acceptor rate to 33.8 percent²³

Institutional maternal mortality ratio was 119.45 in 2021, 109.19 in 2020 representing a 10.26 percent increase, with rural and urban recording 5.4 percent and 13.1 respectively in 2021. The performance of this domain was average overall with a score of 2.6. There was an increase in the percentage of persons dying from all causes of conditions, from 17.7 percent to 22.9 percent over the 2020-2021 period. Institutional maternal mortality ratio (iMMR) also increased from 109.2 to 119.5 deaths per 100,000 live births.

²² <https://doi.org/10.1080/13625187.2021.1910234>

²³ 2021 Holistic Assessment of the Health Sector 2021

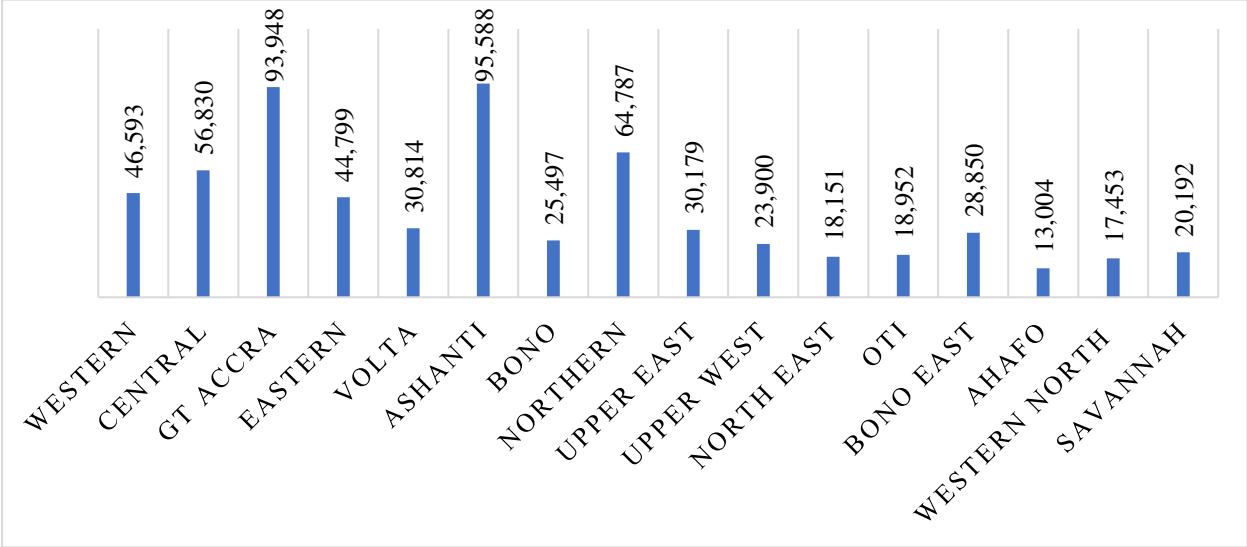
Household Size

The average household (HH) size for the country decreased to 3.6 in 2021 from 4.55 in 2010, with urban-rural disparity of 3.3 and 4.0 respectively in 2021 as compared to 4.1 and 5.0 in 2010. Average HH size declined in all 16 regions across the various regions and decreased in both urban (from 4.1 to 3.3) and rural (from 5.0 to 4.0) areas between 2010 and 2021.²⁴

Births and Deaths

In 2021, the Birth and Death Registry (BDR) recorded a total number of 361,268 births, see Figure 2.20. The total number of 361,268 births of which 183,690 representing 54.6 percent of total male births and 177,578 representing 45.4 percent of total female births. However, the total number of births fell below the annual projected number of 897,006 births. In contrast, the year 2020 recorded 601,111 births which was also below the projected birth of 887,681. In 2021, the registry recorded 34,670 deaths in comparison with the total number of 51,026 deaths recorded in 2020. The total number of 34,670 deaths recorded in 2021 was made up of 18,929 male deaths representing 50.85 percent of total male deaths and female deaths at 15,741 representing 49.15 percent²⁵. Ineffective generation and utilisation of births and deaths statistics has been a challenge over the years. To promote data and use of evidence, BDR ensured the passage of a new Act, Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 2020 (Act 1027) to improve the collection and collation of births and deaths statistics for national development. The staff of BDR and the public would be sensitised on the new Act passed in 2020 and its Regulations.

Figure 2.19: Registered Births



National Youth Development Index

The Youth Development Index (YDI) was initiated, as part of efforts to harness the demographic dividend. The purpose of the index is to measure progress of youth development and empowerment in areas of education and skills development, health and wellbeing, employment and economic opportunities, and civic participation²⁶. The YDI report was reviewed by the Human Development Productivity and Employment (HDPE) thematic

²⁴ 2021 Ghana PHC General Report Volume 3A: Population of Regions and Districts. Intercensal period 2010 & 2021
²⁵ 2022 Budget Statement MOF.
²⁶ 2022 Draft Youth Development Index Report, National Development Planning Commission

committee of the Commission and proposed for it to be updated. Though the update process has not yet begun, the Commission in collaboration with the national technical working group on YDI has developed an index to monitor the progress of youth development in Ghana to inform the agenda for harnessing Ghana's demographic dividend through investments in the youth.²⁷ Again, the youth index was developed to track the progress of youth empowerment in Government's quest to harness the demographic dividend. However, the Commission has identified constraints that has hindered progress towards the development of the youth in the country. These include: untapped benefits of the youth bulge, inadequate investments in young people, high unemployment rate among the youth and high levels of vulnerable employment. To address these constraints, the Commission has developed strategies to resolve the challenges confronted by the youth within the medium term. See *An Agenda for Jobs: Creating prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All II*²⁸.

Urbanization

Urbanisation is a natural phenomenon of development. According to the 2021 PHC, Ghana recorded an urbanisation rate of 56.7 percent. Greater Accra and Ashanti are categorised by rapid urbanisation, recording 91.7 and 61.6 percent respectively. Whereas others like Upper West and Upper East regions are the least urbanised, recording 26.4 and 25.4 percent respectively²⁹. This indicates that the disparities keep widening across regions. Urbanisation is presented with challenges including urban sprawls, socio-economic inequalities, natural environment degradation, and climate change. To achieve sustainable urbanisation, efforts must be geared towards the management and reduction of these challenges.³⁰

National Identification Processes

Civil Registration

In 2021, the National Identification Authority (NIA) as part of its mandate for civil registration enrolled 15,656,160 Ghanaians on the National Identity Register (NIR) out of which 74.4 percent were Ghanaians aged 15 years and above were issued with Ghana Cards. A total of 163,695 other nationals were also enrolled and issued with non-citizen identity cards³¹.

Digital Address System

The Land Use and Spatial Planning Authority has identified and provided unique addresses for 7.7m properties as 2021 in Ghana along with street names and house numbers. The process of affixing address plates to properties is ongoing³². In 2020, existing digital systems such as the Paperless Port System (PPS) originally introduced at Ghana's two ports, Tema and Takoradi, in 2017 were improved. Manual processes used when applying to clear goods were automated and integrated with the PPS. Clearance times for goods were reduced from three days to 24 hours, and the number of regulatory agencies responsible for inspections reduced to three (3) from thirteen (13) as a result of the system automation and integration³³.

²⁷ 2022-2025 Medium Term Development Policy Framework, National Development Planning Commission

²⁸ 2022-2025 Medium Term Development Policy Framework, National Development Planning Commission

²⁹ 2021. Ghana PHC General Report Volume 3A: Population of Regions and Districts, GSS

³⁰ 2020 Anarfi, K., Hill, R. A., and Shiel, C. Highlighting the Sustainability Implications of Urbanisation: A Comparative Analysis of Two Urban Areas in Ghana

³¹ 2022, The Budget Statement. MoF

³² Ministry of Local Government, Decentralisation and Rural Development (MLGDRD) Website

³³ 2022 Korean Association for Public Administration (KAPA) International Conference on Digital Transformation of Public Service-Retrieved on 30th June 2021 from the social media page of NDPC website www.ndpc.gov.gh.

Social Remittances³⁴

Between 2017 and 2021, Ghanaian migrants have sent home part of their earnings in the form of cash or goods to support their families to improve the livelihood of family members. In addition to money social remittances³⁵ include circulation of ideas, practices, skills, identities and social capital between citizens in the diaspora and citizens in Ghana. Diasporas can play an important role in the socio-economic development. In Ghana, beyond their well-known role as senders of social remittances, diasporas promote trade among family members and promote foreign direct investments, create businesses and spur entrepreneurship for families and transfer new knowledge and skills. In 2021, the inflow of social remittances generally increased. Social remittances increased from 5.0 percent in 2019 to 5.2 percent in 2020. However, the inflow of social remittances recorded reduced from USD 5.2 million (projection) in 2020 to USD4.6 million (revised projection) in 2021.

MASLOC

The backbone of the Ghana's socio-economic development has been the support from MSMEs. MASLOC within the medium term provided financial assistance to these MSMEs and individuals to expand their businesses. In 2021, MASLOC reported over 182,328 clientele base nationwide and over 228 million cedis of loans disbursed in 228 districts in all 16 regions.

GEA

In 2021, GEA also reported 28,245 clientele bases in 190 districts and 200 million cedis of loans disbursed to 2,825 formalised MSMEs nationwide. Additionally, GEA awarded GHS28.7 million COVID-Response Grants to over 370 SMEs. The COVID-Response Grants was advanced to 158 women-owned enterprises out of the 370+ SMEs at a value of GHS10.5 million. As at December 2021, beneficiaries of the GEA SME Grant Programme created 134 new permanent jobs (82 males; 52 females) and 156 new casual jobs (76 males; 80 females). GEA formerly NBSSI trained about 65,000 youth through innovation hubs and apprenticeship programmes. The agency has also provided support for the establishment and formalisation of over 13,000 new businesses and linked some of these businesses to funding and international export markets.

IV. Social Protection

In 2021, the following social protection programmes were reported:

- Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme;
- Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP);
- Education Capitation Grant (ECG);
- Free Senior High School Policy;
- National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS);
- Labour Intensive Public Works (LIPW);
- Complementary Livelihood and Asset Support Scheme (CLASS).

³⁴ Social remittances and the changing transnational political landscape -Thomas Lacroix and Peggy Levitt and Iika Vari-Javoisier-Retrieved on 30th June 2021 from the Comparative Migration Studies in Mali, Cote d'Ivoire, Senegal Tunisia.

³⁵The Role of Financial NGOs in the development of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises in Ghana. Myths and Realities-Dr. Opare-Djan Nana -Retrieved on 30th June 2021 from www.microfinancegateway.org on the Proceedings of the 3rd African Finance Journal Conference (AFJ) organized by the University of Ghana Business School (UGBS) & University of Stellenbosch, South Africa.

The number of beneficiaries of the government's social protection interventions have seen various degrees of increase over the past years. Generally, interventions including those in the educational sector such as GSFP and FSHSP have had considerable increases in the number of beneficiaries, although ECG beneficiaries fell significantly by 46.6 percent from 2016 to 2017; before recording steady variations up to 2020. Apart from, ECG which reduced by 0.02 percent post-pandemic restrictions in 2020, all other interventions recorded significant increases in the number of beneficiaries, ranging between 0.7 percentage increase for LEAP and 51.04 percentage increase for FSHSP. Notably, beneficiaries of NHIS increased by 32.78 percent after the peak pandemic period, which could be a result of the digitalization initiatives as well as increased awareness due to the health risk of COVID-19.

LEAP

A total of 344,023 households benefitted from LEAP in 2021 against a target of 450,000 giving households access to alternative sources of funds to enhance their standard of living. Compared to 2020, 333,967 beneficiary households benefitted. In 2021, LEAP recorded an increase in the total number of beneficiaries who received cash grants. The bi-monthly subsistence grants of GHS64.00 for household with one beneficiary; GHS76.00 for household with two beneficiaries; GHS88.00 for household with three beneficiaries; and GHS106 for household with more than three-members remained unchanged during the year. The payments to beneficiaries were done in three tranches. Beneficiaries utilised their grants in meeting their basic needs including food and other utilities. Largely, beneficiaries spent their LEAP grant on both consumption and investment. The Upper East region registered the highest number of beneficiary households, followed by the Northern region (52,668), Upper West region (36,721), Ashanti region (27,537), North East region (27,086), Eastern region (25,442), Volta region (22,205), Savannah region (15,508), Central region (14,320), Bono East region (13895), Western region (12,805), Greater Accra region (11,070), Bono region (9,796), Oti region (9,608), Western North region (7,039) with the Ahafo region recording the least number of beneficiary households at 3,458.

LEAP awareness was highest among urban residents in the Eastern and regions with rural residents being more aware in the Western and Volta regions. LEAP knowledge was mostly acquired through radio, teachers and television. Overall, LEAP was most important to households in the Savannah and Oti 179 regions. LEAP was also considered to target vulnerable people most in the Savannah and Western North regions. Similarly, LEAP is considered most effective and efficient in the Eastern and Oti regions. Respondents in the Savannah and Northern regions consider LEAP to benefit their households most. Finally, LEAP is considered most sustainable in the Bono East and Western North regions.

Percentage of extremely poor and vulnerable benefiting from LEAP increased to 63.18 percent in 2021 from 60.6 percent in 2020. Despite the increase, the LEAP programme was challenged with administrative difficulties, irregular inflow of funds and significant decline in the purchasing power of the transfer due to inflation. In 2021, total budget allocation for the LEAP programme stood at GHS 197,534,538 out of which GHS 137,158,019.73 was released by the Ministry of Finance and GHS 86,748,548.88 was received and expended³⁶.

³⁶ 2022 Programme Based Budgeting- Ministry of Gender Children and Social Protection

Table 2.27: 2021 LEAP Payment Cycle

Cycle	Total Household on LEAP	Total Household Paid	Grant (With Charges) GH¢
69TH & 70TH	333,967	333,869	53,046,396.37
71ST & 72ND	344,023	342,998	54,567,213.10
73RD & 74TH	343,017	342,918	54,554,711.40

Source: Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection, 2021 APR

Table 2.28: 2020 and 2021 Regional Distribution of LEAP Beneficiaries.

Region	2020		2021	
	Beneficiary households	Percentage share	Beneficiary households	Percentage Share
Upper East	53,288	16	54,865	15.95
Northern	50,392	15.1	52,668	15.31
Upper West	35,817	10.7	36,721	10.67
Ashanti	26,882	8	27,537	8.00
North East	25,764	7.7	27,086	7.87
Eastern	25,417	7.6	25,442	7.4
Volta	22,205	6.6	22,205	6.45
Savannah	14,527	4.3	15,508	4.51
Central	14,290	4.3	14,320	4.16
Bono East	12,469	3.7	13,895	4.04
Western	12,680	3.8	12,805	3.72
Greater Accra	10,858	3.3	11,070	3.22
Bono	9,796	2.9	9,796	2.85
Oti	9,108	2.7	9,608	2.79
Western North	7,016	2.1	7,039	2.05
Ahafo	3,458	1	3,458	1.01
Total	333,967	100	344,023	100

Source: Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection, 2021

V. Employment and Decent Work

Employment creation

Efforts have been made to boost Ghana's economy through many initiatives including job creation in areas such as agriculture, tourism, and youth development. The government continues to ensure the creation of decent employment through its policies and interventions on job creation. The interventions increased youth employment through NABCO and also through capacity building for SMEs. Generally, jobs created by government interventions in the formal sector increased³⁷.

The Government undertook some measures to reduce the effect of unemployment in the country. Example of such was the provision of Unemployment Insurance Scheme, a temporary income support to workers who were laid off due to the pandemic as part of the Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (EPRP I & II) as well as the Coronavirus Alleviation Programme (CAP).

³⁷ Mid Term Evaluation Report, 2020; MoFA PFJ, 2020; GSS IBESS Report, 2020

*Employment by categories*³⁸

The labour force which is the economically active population is 11.5 million out of 30.8 million of which 9.9 million are employed and 1.6 million are unemployed. The paid-wage-employment category in Ghana was 22.7 percent of the population in 2021 compared to 28.2 percent of the population (29.12 million)³⁹ in 2017. This shows a -5.5 percent decrease of paid-wage-employment in the country. See table 2.29. On the other hand, self-employment in Ghana was 77.3 percent of the population (30.8 million) in 2021 compared to 49.2 percent of the population (29.12 million) in 2017.

The intercensal data on unemployment analysed revealed that total unemployment was 13.4 percent of the population (30.8 million) in 2021 as against 5.8 percent of the population (24.7 million) in 2010. The male unemployment rate was 11.6 percent of the population (30.8 million) in 2021 compared to 5.4 percent of the population (24.7 million) in 2010. Comparatively, the female unemployment rate was 15.5 percent of the population (30.8 million) in 2021 in relation to 6.3 percent of the population (24.7 million) in 2010⁴⁰ see table 2.29.

Table 2.29: Employment categories⁴¹

Type of employment	2017	2021
Paid-wage-employment	28.2	22.7
Self-employment	49.2	77.3
Population Census	2010	2021
Total Unemployment	5.8	13.4
Male Unemployment	5.4	11.6
Female Unemployment	6.3	15.5

Source: 2021 Ghana Statistical Service, Population and Housing Census

Unemployment Rate

About 1.7million representing 13.4 percent of the total working population of 13million.⁴² Ghana's unemployment rate for 2020 was 4.65 percent that is 0.34 percent increase from 2019. This rate increased by 0.05 percent in 2021 leaving Ghana's unemployment rate at 4.70 percent in 2021. Youth unemployment rate was at 9.49 percent in 2020 signalling a 0.54 percent increase from 2019. In 2021, Ghana's Youth Unemployment rate was 9.59 percent which is a 0.1 percent increase from 2020.⁴³ The unemployment rate among the youth aged 15-24 years was 18.5 percent in 2020 and increased to 32.8 percent according to the 2021 PHC report. Furthermore, the employment rate among those aged 15-35 years also increased from 12.6 percent to 19.7 percent in 2021⁴⁴.

³⁸ 2022 The State of Ghana's Economy, ISSER

³⁹ 2021 Population and Housing Census General Report Volume 3A (GSS).

⁴⁰ 2022 The State of Ghana's Economy, ISSER

⁴¹ 2022 The State of Ghana's Economy, ISSER

⁴² 2021 Brief to parliament on ILOSTAT report, Baffour Awuah, Minister of Employment (culled from pulse.com.gh)

⁴³ June 2022 World Bank (official website) International Labour Organization ILOSTAT database.

⁴⁴ MELR (2021). Annual Progress Report.

Table 2.30: Youth unemployment

Age Rang	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Youth unemployment Rate (15-24)	25.9	25.9 (GLSS)	18.5 (GLSS 7)	18.5	32.8 (2021 PHC)
Youth unemployment Rate (15-35)	16.9	16.9 (GLSS)	12.6 (GLSS)	12.6	19.7 (2021 PHC)

Source: 2021 Population and Housing Census Report, GSS

Decent Work ⁴⁵

The Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations (MELR) in collaboration with its agencies and the National Tripartite Committee (NTC) continued to review the provisions of the Labour Act, 2003 (Act 651) and its interrelated policies and regulations on the rights of workers. This includes freedom of association, collective negotiating and equal treatment amongst others. Data from GLSS round 7 shows that women were primarily underrepresented in wage employment and in highly skilled professions.

In 2021, Government launched the National Alternative Employment and Livelihood Programme (NAELP) to provide alternative livelihoods such as support and skills training for small-scale illegal miners and other people affected by illegal mining. The National Youth Authority (NYA) reviewed and finalized the national youth policy (2021-2030) and its implementation plan. The consolidated fund was the principal source of funding to promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, encourage the formalization and growth of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services receiving the highest funding of GHS 93.60million.

Labour Productivity

Labour productivity growth was reported to be 7.8 and 7.4 percent for 2017 and 2018 for agriculture; 6.1 percent and 2.7 percent for industry; and -2.2 percent and -1.0 percent for services as reported in the 2019 APR.

Informal Sector Workers

In 2021, a total of 415,950 informal sector workers were reported to be contributing to Tier 3 of Ghana's pension scheme personal pension schemes and group personal pension schemes under the third tier. The number of informal workers contributing towards their pensions increased from 315,890 in 2020 to 415,950 in 2021. The number of elderly persons above 60 years who receive regular pension payments decreased from 293,845 in 2020 to 292,192 in 2021.

⁴⁵ The International Labour Organization (ILO) defines decent work as "productive work for women and men in conditions of freedom, equity, security and human dignity". In general, work is considered as decent when: it pays a fair income and guarantees a secure form of employment and safe working conditions.

Table 2.31: Beneficiaries of Social Protection Intervention

s/n	Type	Disaggregation	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
1	LEAP	Households	90,785	212,545	213,044	332,196	334,438	-
2	GSFP	Pupils	1,644,685	1,671,777	2,566,011	2,939,555	3,290,374	-
3	NHIS	Male	4,547,285	4,336,382	4,390,641	5,081,659	6,608,104	-
		Female	6,481,783	6,240,160	6,402,815	7,201,798	9,702,321	-
		Total	11,029,068	10,576,542	10,793,456	12,283,457	16,310,425	-
4	LIPW	Male	-	-	-	-	11,451	-
		Female	-	-	-	-	18,508	-
		Total	53,365	-	-	-	29,959	33,952
5	ECG	Male	6,206,856	2,961,571	2,961,589	2,935,953	-	-
		Female	4,663,994	2,843,874	2,843,856	2,871,063	-	-
		Total	10,870,850	5,805,445	5,805,445	5,807,016	5,806,063	-
6	FSHSP	Students	-	359,023	432,747	794,899	1,200,580	-
7	CLASS		-	-	-	-	334,438	-

Source: 1- 2017-2020 MoGCSP APRs; 2018 PBB MoGCSP; 2017-2020 APRs MoGCSP ; 2022 PBB MoGCSP ; 2020 Holistic Assessment Report, MoH 2021; 2021 PBB MLGDRD ; 2016-2020 National APRs; 2021, Budget Statement; 2018 National APR; 2021, Budget Statement

Ghana School Feeding Programme

In 2021, the GSFP provided 3,448,065 pupils in 10,832 public basic schools with one hot and nutritious meal for every school going day. The programme provided employment for 32,496 caterers and cooks, mostly women. In addition, the programme has created a ready market for local farmers thereby boosting the local economy. The GSFP collaborated with GES to collate and upload public schools' data onto the ONA database to assist with real time reporting on caterer daily performance⁴⁶.

Table 2. 32: Number of pupils benefiting from school feeding programme, 2020/2021

S/n	Region	2020/2021	Share(%)
1	Ashanti	633,122	19.24
2	Ahafo	42,284	1.29
3	Bono	139,183	4.23
4	Bono East	129,750	3.94
5	Central	369,128	11.22
6	Eastern	338,535	10.29
7	Greater Accra	306,470	9.31
8	Northern	180,061	5.47
9	Northeast	74,577	2.27
10	Oti	84,638	2.57
11	Savana	60,268	1.83
12	Upper East	266,269	8.09
13	Upper West	214,680	6.52
14	Volta	160,118	4.87
15	Western	178,772	5.43
16	Western North	112,519	3.42
	Total	3,290,374	100

Source: Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection-Ghana School Feeding Programme 2021

⁴⁶ 2022 Programme Based Budgeting- Ministry of Gender Children and Social Protection

FSHSP

Human capital development has been the core of national transformation efforts since 2017. To enable 1,261,495 children to access secondary education under the FSHSP, GHS 5.3 billion was invested by the end of 2021 to improve access to secondary education. In 2021, 555,353, out of 571,892 registered JHS candidates representing 97.1 percent, were placed into SHS. Implementation of the FSHSP continues to create and expand access to secondary education. A total of 425,061 first year students have been enrolled bringing the total number of free SHS beneficiaries in the 2020/2021 academic year to 1,261,495 students. In addition, the absorption of all free items for beneficiaries of the programme, first year students were also provided with the under listed items as part of the implementation of the free SHSP: Exercise books- 4,135,284; Notebooks- 1,767,547; Physical Education (PE) kits- 395,751; Cartridge Art Paper for Visual Arts Students-1,734,800; Water Based Acrylic Paint for Visual Arts Students- 34,696; Technical Drawing Boards- 27,391; Technical Instruments- 27,391⁴⁷ Despite these numbers, there was reported challenges in accessing and transporting food for students which led to the disruption of schools. Other observable challenges were infrastructural deficit in schools including limited classroom blocks, dormitories, staff bungalows and libraries. Again, though about 90.9 percent of Ghanaians knew about the double track system, only 22.9 percent have a positive perception about the double track system.

CLASS⁴⁸

The scheme in 2021, provided entrepreneurship training for 9,244 beneficiaries with 9,033 receiving startup grants. CLASS facilitate linkages to existing agriculture projects for the improvement of agricultural productivity of extremely poor households. The CLASS generate enormous benefits from LIPW and cash transfers, skills development, financial inclusion and women empowerment.

LIPW⁴⁹

In 2021 the LIPW provided jobs for 33,952 extreme poor persons in 80 MMDAs as compared to 29,959 in 2020. This resulted to a total wage payout of GHS53.43 million with GHS 999.3 as average annual earnings for unskilled workers. This intervention is a product under the Ghana Productive Safety Net Project (GPSNP) which was implemented in both rural and urban areas across the country to offer regular seasonal employment opportunities for extremely poor households in poor communities. These public works activities were carried out in poor communities to increase the resilience and protected the livelihoods of beneficiaries.

VI. Youth Development

In comparison with the target of 100,000, the number of youths provided with employable skills declined from 70,356 in 2017/18 to 55,056 in 2018/2019. Meanwhile, in 2019 an integral number of 1,597 disadvantaged and out-of-school youth received leadership and skills training. In addition, the National Youth Authority, in collaboration with the MTN Ghana Foundation, provided skills training to 330 young people within the age cohort of 16-24 together with

⁴⁷ 2022 Programme Based Budget – Ministry of Education

⁴⁸ 2022 Ghana Productive Safety Net Project Implementation Status and Results Report, The World Bank

⁴⁹ 2022 Ghana Productive Safety Net Project Implementation Status and Results Report, The World Bank

persons with disabilities. Currently, the NYA operates eleven (11) Youth Leadership and Skills Training Institutes across the country. These Institutes provide requisite skill sets in various trade areas such as Carpentry, Masonry, Metal Fabrication, Fashion and Design, ICT, etc., for the youth to enable them to become functional and contribute meaningfully to national development. The NYA is responsible for the provision of funds for the running of the YLSTIs which covers boarding, lodging, logistics, equipment and utilities. GHS3,275,092 had been expended in that regard from August 2020 to August 2021 to cater for boarding, lodging, logistics, equipment and utilities.

Additionally, the NYA routinely undertakes career enhancement programmes for self-employed and semi-skilled youth through short courses and workshops; as well as, providing financial support and start-up tools and equipment to deserving beneficiaries. Furthermore, the Afienu Youth Leadership and Skills Training Institute (YLSTI) hosted a training programme for the development of mobile application for 300 young people. To modernize agriculture and make it appealing to the youth, the National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Programme (NEIP) erected 75 greenhouse domes at the Dawhenya irrigation site in the Greater Accra Region in 2019. The National Youth Authority presented the new Draft National Youth Policy (2021 – 2030) and its’ Implementation Plan through the Ministry to Cabinet for consideration. Cabinet upon its review, requested for further consultations with Key Stakeholders on the Draft Policy. The Authority has written letters to the key stakeholders requesting for their inputs on the thematic areas of the policy. Meanwhile, during the period under review, a total of 265,500 jobs were created under YEA, NABCO and NEIP in 2021 compared to 265,463 in 2020 and 246,700 in 2019. As shown in table 2.34, the NABCO personnel are replaced in proportion to those who get employment and exit the scheme are replaced with fresh graduates to keep 100,000 personnel each year.

Table 2.33: Skills Development for 2021

No.	Activity	Region	Number of Beneficiaries
1.	Skills training in Satellite/CCTV installation.	Upper West	360
		Greater Accra	20
2.	Skills training in Biodigester and Epoxy 3D Flooring	Ashanti (4 districts)	800
		Upper West (1 district)	50
3.	Youth in Sustainable Agric. (i.e., cereals, vegetables, mushroom, cassava cultivation)	Upper West (5 communities)	180
		Ashanti	858
		Eastern (Asuogyaman)	100
4.	Hairdressing	Ashanti, Eastern & Western	615
5.	Fashion and Design	Ashanti	205
6.	Soap making and detergent	Bono	97
	Total		3,285

Table 2.34: Jobs under National Youth Authority and Nation Builders Corps

Model	Jobs Created		
	2019	2020	2021
YEA	125,200	143,963	144,000
NABCO	100,000	100,000	100,000
NEIP	21,500	21,500	21,500

Source: Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations, Annual Progress Report, 2021

Social dialogue

The MELR through the National Tripartite Committee reported an increase in the proportion of settled industrial disputes to 95.0 percent in 2020 from 92.0 percent in 2019. The national daily minimum wage and the base pay increased to 11.82 in 2020 from GHS9.68 in 2019.

The national daily minimum wage and the base pay increased to GHS11.82 in 2020 from GHS9.68 in 2019. The wage and salaried workers as a percentage of total employment was 27.30 percent according to the 2021 PHC, which is an increase from the 2020 actual of 23.50 percent.

VII. Sports and Recreation

Since its construction in 2007, the Aliu Mahama Sports Stadium in Tamale was renovated in 2021. The Accra Sports Stadium was also renovated in 2021, after its redevelopment in 2007. Other sports facilities were developed at Abiriw in the Okere District. The number of local competitive athletic events in the sector, was 92 in 2019 exceeding the target of 90. However, there was a sharp decline from 92 to 21 in 2020. 35 local sports activities were hosted against the total target of 120 in 2021.

As part of Ghana's aim to foster global and regional integration via sports, MOYS facilitated the participation in 54 out of the 90 targeted international and sub-regional sporting events in 2019. There was no participation in 2020 due to COVID-19 pandemic, when all sporting events were cancelled. Meanwhile, 2021 recorded 12 participations against the target of 80. The revenue from the international sporting events also grew from GHS303,118.52 in 2018 to GHS349, 663 in 2019.

In 2021, the Ghana Football Association (GFA) resumed football activities in Ghana based on the Normalization Committee's report and Cabinet approved recommendations around the exposé on the level of corruption in football and its administrators in Ghana.

Local and International Competitions

Ghana in 2021 successfully hosted the National Cross Country at Sefwi Wiawso in the Western North Region. This is an annual sporting event to usher in the sporting calendar for the year. Over 180 athletes from 15 regions participated. Eight (8) athletes (male and female) representing each Region ran the ten (10) kilometres distance. Ashanti Region emerged as the winner in the male category and the Upper West Region won the female category.

The following national teams namely: Triathlon, Fencing, Karate-do, Athletics, Boxing, Handball, Volleyball and Taekwondo Associations participated in International Competitions and the 2020 Tokyo Olympic qualifiers. Financial support was provided for four teams. These were, Karate-do, Boxing, Taekwondo and Athletics. Fourteen (14) athletes qualified for the 2020 Tokyo Olympic Games which was held in 2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. One in Weightlifting; one in Judo; two in Swimming; three in boxing; six in athletics and one in triple jump. Samuel Takyi won a bronze medal in Boxing. Also, six (6) athletes represented Ghana in the 2020 Tokyo Paralympic Games. The Ghana Rugby team participated in Africa's' 15th

pre-World Cup qualification in Kampala, Uganda in 2021 where Ghana beat Algeria. Also, the Ghana Rugby Football Union organised a successful Pre-level One coaching; Officiating course as well as scouting for hearing impaired athletes in Kumasi. In all, twenty-nine (29) participants benefited from it.

Technical course for Para-Sports

In 2021, Ghana organised a technical refresher course for the Athletes and Technical personnel for the various para-Sports at the Accra Sports Stadium. Participants were drawn from the various clubs and Associations under paralympic sports across the country. This activity was in partnership with the National Paralympic Committee and in line with the National Sports Authority's vision to provide support to all sporting disciplines.

Local and International Congresses/Conferences

In 2021, Triathlon, Basketball, Swimming, Cricket, and Judo Associations participated in their respective Continental and International Congresses. The Cricket Africa Congress took place on 3rd July, 2021 via Zoom and Swimming FINA Congress at Doha, Qatar on 5th June, 2021. In addition, six National Election Congresses were successfully organised in Fencing, Rowing and Canoeing, Judo, Professional Boxing and Swimming.

VIII. Poverty and Inequality

Family Welfare

Government provided care and counselling to 330 children and young adults in three government homes and two sub-vented Residential Home. To minimise the prevalence of Domestic Violence and Human Trafficking cases in Ghana, a comprehensive trauma informed care was provided for 503 victims of Human Trafficking in the Adult and Children's shelters for Human Trafficking. The recorded incidence of child abuse cases was 5,792 while the recorded cases of child trafficking 578.

Nine out of every ten employed elderly persons are working in the private informal sector with eight out of every ten being self-employed without employees. The older persons, 395,693 representing over half of the employed elderly population are in vulnerable employment. The incidence of multidimensional poverty among the elderly ranges from 88.8 percent in the Greater Accra Region to 53.0 percent in the Savannah Region.

Child Labour

In 2021, Ghana made moderate advancement in efforts to eliminate the worst form of child labour. The government developed a Public-Private Partnership framework to address child labour in the cocoa industry. The government also drafted a new national plan of action to eliminate human trafficking, MoGCSP developed communications strategy to guide outreach efforts on human trafficking issues for the years 2022-2026. However, children in Ghana are subjected to the worst forms of child labour including fishing and cocoa production and harvesting. Prohibitions related to the commercial sexual exploitation of children do not meet international standards because, while Ghana does criminally prohibit the use, procuring, and offering of child for electronic performances, the law does not extend to live performances.

Lastly, resource constraints severely limited the government's ability to adequately enforce labour laws and implement social programmes during the reporting period. In 2021, MoGCSP led the preparation and submission of Ghana's 6th & 7th combined report to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC). The ISSOP for Child and Family Welfare was launched and 240 Stakeholders from 40 selected districts were trained to assist in implementation.

Support for the Aged

The enrolment of the aged (70 years or older) on the NHIS has proportionally remained at less than 5 percent from 2017 to 2021. An earlier study on LEAP households revealed significant satisfaction by the aged for the LEAP intervention⁵⁰. The intercensal data analysed revealed that the elderly population (60years and older) has increased almost ten times in the past six decades from a little over 200,000 (213,477) in 1960 to almost 2 million (1,991,736) in 2021. The elderly population comprises 861,830 (43.3 percent) males and 1,129,906 (56.7 percent) females. A little over a third (37.5 percent) of the elderly population is employed five in every ten (50 percent) for the age group 60 to 69 years, about three in every 10 (28.6 percent) for the age group 70 to 79 years, and one in every 10 (10.7 percent) for the age group 80 years and older.

IX. Gender Equality

Some notable achievements in 2021 included the establishment of an active 24/7 uninterrupted helpline (0800 111 222), (Boame App) and counselling services for survivors and those at risk of SGBV. National Consultative meetings were held to solicit inputs from key stakeholders for the review of the National Gender Policy to reflect modern trends in gender mainstreaming. About 22 percent of public positions were held by women in 2021, indicating a percentage point increase of 1.7 percent meeting/but not meeting the target of 45 percent.

X. Food and Nutrition Security

In 2021, the Commission held about 97 coordination meetings that brought together key stakeholders within the food and nutrition space for improved outcomes. These meetings were held to develop and integrate the FSTNS focus area into the MTNDPF, initiate and validate studies, discuss progress and decide on roadmaps, develop work-plans for advocacy and discuss coordination mechanisms as well as bottlenecks to coordination and governance. In addition to these meetings, a new SUN Focal Point was appointed within the year and FNS Planning Guidelines were developed to guide planning, implementation, and M&E at all levels. Seventeen (17) District Food Systems and Nutrition Security Coordinating Committees were also established at MMDA levels and all MMDAs were oriented on mainstreaming FSTNS and coordination at municipal and metropolitan levels. There is also a Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System (FSNMS) in addition to the Annual Progress Reporting system.

⁵⁰ Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty Programme Impact Evaluation, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 2013

Merging of Food Systems and Scaling up Nutrition Agendas and Architecture for Coordination

This involved first merging the food systems transformation agenda and the SUN agenda into one clear and holistic country agenda. It also involved integrating the recommendations from the FS-TIP analysis into the policy and results matrices of the Agenda for Jobs II (2022-2025). These matrices were jointly developed and validated by all stakeholders as the medium-term priorities for achieving the FSTNS targets. Integrating the issues, objectives, strategies and indicators into the Agenda for Jobs II (2022-2025), ensures that these actions will be mainstreamed into sector and district medium-term plans, strategies and roadmaps and implemented by all government and non-governmental agencies.

Over the year under review, the Food Systems and Nutrition Security Coordinating Committees were inaugurated across 5 regions in 17 districts. This coupled with the development of the FNS Planning Guidelines have strengthened sub-national coordination structures, and improved mainstreaming of FSTNS into Sector and District medium term development plans and increased FSTNS advocacy actions at the sub-national level. The budget tracking analysis also highlighted the gaps in allocations, releases and expenditures and outlined various solutions to address the funding gap. This will also serve as an advocacy for increased domestic resource mobilization. In addition to this, the national dialogues on the food systems brought on more partners who have committed financial and technical resources to the transformation agenda. This has brought together more stakeholders to work together towards sustained actions including Ghana's Ambassador to Italy who engaged various high-level government and political actors during her visit to Ghana.

XI. Disability and Development

To promote an inclusive society and engage persons with disability in the socio-economic development of the nation in 2021, Monitoring was done in twenty-nine (29) MMDAs to assess the management and disbursement of DACF for persons with disabilities. All 29 MMDAs disbursed the DACF earmarked for PWDs. A total amount of GHS 20,960,407.91 was disbursed in 2021 see table 2.35. At an inclusive employment forum, one hundred and thirty (130) unemployed graduates with disabilities were engaged to share experiences and to inform policy direction and strategy for employment generation for PWDs within the medium term. In a similar vein, 54 District Social Welfare Officers and Caregivers were trained on Disability to enhance their work especially mainstreaming disability in their work.

Table 2.35: District Assemblies Common Fund for Persons with Disabilities Releases for 2021

S/N	MMDAs	REGION	Releases for each quarter				Total
			1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	
1.	Ablekuma Central Municipal Assembly	Greater-Accra Region	19,714.93	23,183.50	23,764.78	20,864.71	87,526.99
2.	Ablekuma North Municipal Assembly	Greater-Accra Region	19,714.93	23,183.50	23,764.78	20,864.71	87,526.99

S/N	MMDAs	REGION	Releases for each quarter				Total
			1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	
3.	Ablekuma West Municipal Assembly	Greater-Accra Region	19,714.93	23,183.50	23,764.78	20,864.71	87,526.99
4.	Ada East District Assembly	Greater-Accra Region	25,658.77	30,173.08	30,929.61	27,159.11	113,920.57
5.	Ada West District Assembly	Greater-Accra Region	33,277.72	39,132.48	40,113.64	35,223.56	147,747.40
6.	Adansi South District Assembly	Ashanti Region	20,442.31	24,038.86	24,641.58	21,637.63	90,760.38
7.	Ayawaso Central Municipal Assembly	Greater-Accra Region	19,714.93	23,183.50	23,764.78	20,867.71	87,526.99
8.	Ayawaso East Municipal Assembly	Greater-Accra Region	19,714.93	23,183.50	23,764.78	20,867.71	87,526.99
9.	Ayawaso West Municipal Assembly	Greater-Accra Region	19,714.93	23,183.50	23,764.78	20,867.71	87,526.99
10.	Ga Central Municipal Assembly	Greater-Accra Region	21,358.18	25,115.86	25,745.58	22,607.05	94,826.61
11.	Ga North Municipal Assembly	Greater-Accra Region	20,588.32	24,210.55	24,817.58	21,792.17	91,408.62
12.	Ga South Municipal Assembly	Greater-Accra Region	26,893.20	31,624.69	32,417.61	28,465.72	119,401.22
13.	Ga West Municipal Assembly	Greater-Accra Region	20,588.32	24,210.55	24,817.58	21,792.17	91,408.62
14.	Korle Klottey Municipal Assembly	Greater-Accra Region	19,714.93	23,183.50	23,764.78	20,867.71	87,526.99
15.	Kpone Katamanso Municipal Assembly	Greater-Accra Region	22,340.41	26,270.90	26,929.59	23,646.72	99,187.62
16.	Krowor Municipal Assembly	Greater-Accra Region	20,150.30	23,695.47	24,289.58	21,328.54	89,463.89
17.	La Dade Kotopon Municipal Assembly	Greater-Accra Region	25,260.57	29,704.82	30,449.60	26,737.62	112,152.61
18.	Ledzokuku Municipal Assembly	Greater-Accra Region	20,150.30	23,695.47	24,289.58	21,328.54	89,463.89

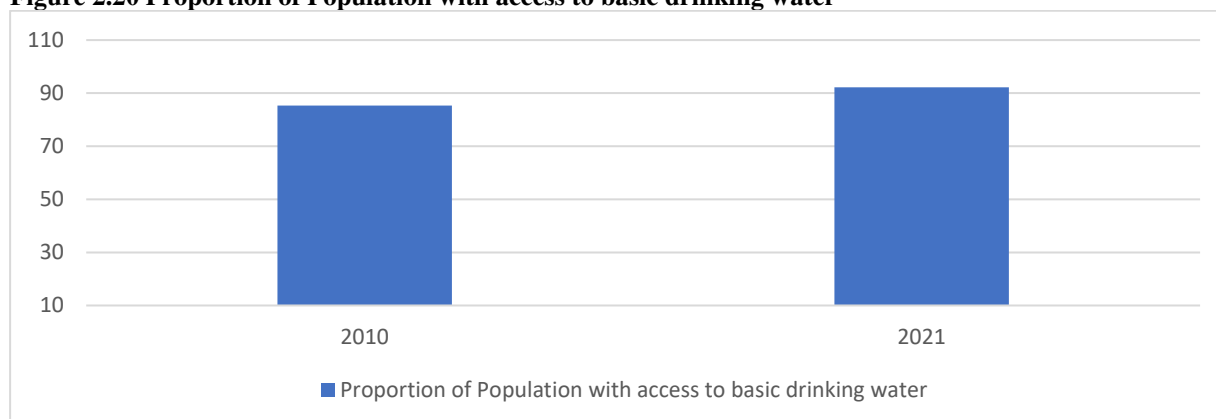
S/N	MMDAs	REGION	Releases for each quarter				Total
			1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	
19.	Ningo Prampram District Assembly	Greater-Accra Region	23,959.77	28,175.17	28,881.60	25,360.76	101,377.30
20.	Obuasi Municipal Assembly	Ashanti Region	20,601.59	24,226.16	24,833.58	21,806.22	91,467.55
21.	Offinso Municipal Assembly	Ashanti Region	34,658.16	40,755.79	41,777.65	36,684.71	153,876.31
22.	Okaikwei North Municipal Assembly	Greater-Accra Region	19,714.93	23,183.50	23,764.78	20,867.71	87,526.99
23.	Shai- Osudoku Municipal Assembly	Greater-Accra Region	24,517.25	28,830.73	29,553.60	25,950.84	108,852.42
24.	Tema Metropolitan Municipal Assembly	Greater-Accra Region	19,712.27	23,180.38	23,761.58	20,864.90	87,519.13
25.	Tema West Municipal Assembly	Greater-Accra Region	19,712.27	23,180.38	23,761.58	20,864.90	87,519.13
26.	Weija Gbawe Municipal Assembly	Greater-Accra Region	26,893.20	31,624.69	32,417.61	28,465.72	119,401.22
27.	Accra Metropolitan Assembly	Greater-Accra Region	19,714.93	23,183.50	23,764.73	20,867.71	87,526.99
28.	Ga East Municipal Assembly	Greater-Accra Region	21,729.83	25,552.90	26,193.59	23,000.44	96,476.76
29.	Ayawaso North Municipal Assembly	Greater-Accra Region	19,714.93	23,183.50	23,764.73	20,867.71	87,526.99
TOTAL							20,960,407.91

Source: 2022 Annual Report, National Council for Persons with Disabilities

XII. Water and Environmental Sanitation

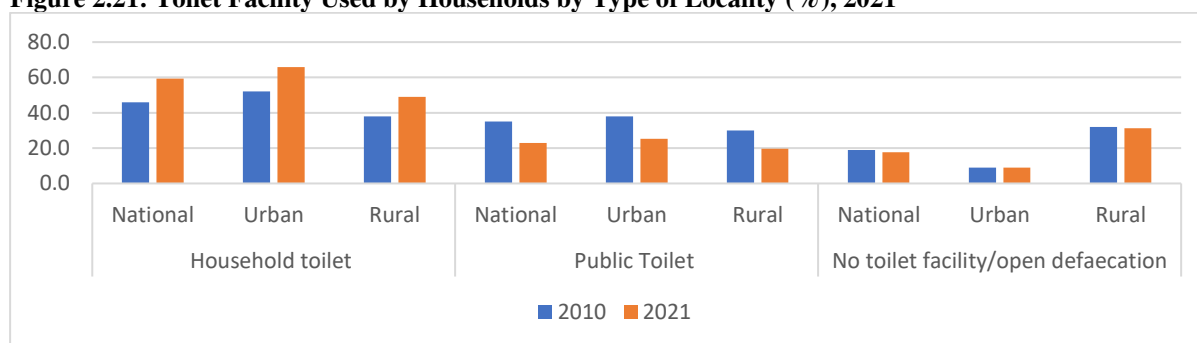
The intercensal data analysed revealed the proportion of population with access to basic drinking water improved to 92.2 percent in 2021. This is an improvement of 7 percentage points from the level in 2010. Ghana is on a path to achieving its national target of equitable access to basic drinking water services by 2025.

Figure 2.20 Proportion of Population with access to basic drinking water



The intercensal data analysed revealed the proportion of households with toilet facilities increased to 59.3 percent in 2021 from 46 percent in 2010. The survey indicated that one in six households practice open defecation. For both periods, access to toilet was higher among urban than rural households. Households that use public toilets have declined by 12 percentage points to 23 percent in 2021. There was also a decline in open defecation by 2.3 percentage points to 17.7 percent in 2021.

Figure 2.21: Toilet Facility Used by Households by Type of Locality (%), 2021



Source: 2010 and 2021 Population and Housing Censuses

2.2.4 Key Challenges and Policy Recommendations

Table 2.36: Key Challenges and Policy Recommendations for Social Development

No	Challenges	Recommendations
1	Inadequate access to and support for inclusive and special education at all levels.	NDPC and MLGDRD must collaborate with MoE, GES, CTNET and MMDAs to comply with the provisions of the inclusive education policy and provide appropriate resources and adequate instructional materials to meet special education.
2	Low optimisation of access and quality of SHS.	MoE should provide: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fee paying option for SHS • Fee paying quota for SHS GES must partner with private institutions for example mining companies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • as part of their corporate social responsibility • to establish well-resourced and functional model senior high institutions in all districts.
3	Free SHS stresses government funding	GES should partner institutions such as alumni, hometown associations, traditional authorities, Banks, PTAs, CSOs/NGOs/FBOs to widen the funding sources.

No	Challenges	Recommendations
4	Declining Net Enrolment at the basic level	NDPC, MoE and GES should collaborate with MMDAs to: Promote the ‘right age enrolment in basic education’, Accelerate the implementation of the early childhood development policy
5	Delays in the supply of adequate food to the schools	MoE and GES, should enter into effective procurement arrangements with National Food Buffer Stock Company to deliver adequate food on timely basis to schools.
6	Infrastructure deficit in the educational system	MoE and GES should collaborate with association of Ghanaians in the Diaspora, School Alumni, Hometown associations, Professional Bodies, Trade Unions, NGOs, FBOs, all MMDAs and Real Estate developers, FAWAG and IT companies to: Expand infrastructure, furniture and ICT facilities at all levels.
7	Inadequate information on the double track system.	MoE should collaborate with NCCE and the Media to inform citizenry about the double track system.
8	Inadequate health services in rural Ghana.	MoH and GHS should partner with MMDAs to adopt innovative entrepreneurial governance approach to attract private sector participation to support the provision of health support facilities such as housing, food and nutrition security and access roads.
9	a. The doctor -to-patient ratio remains high b. Nurses to patient ratio remains insufficient c. Brain drain of health professionals	OoP should collaborate with NDPC to develop the human capital strategy.
10	High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons	MOH, GHS, Ghana Aids Commission (GAC), NCCE should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensify comprehensive education on HIV/AIDS (ABC) and STIs, including reduction of stigmatization. • Expand and intensify HIV Counselling and Testing (HTC) programmes.
11	Increasing Youth unemployment	NYA should collaborate with NDPC, DPs to implement the provisions of the Youth Development Index including the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Invest in sports development advocate for increased quality investment in youth development; strengthen research and modelling on harnessing the demographic dividend; create linkages between the education system and the labour market; place entrepreneurship skills development at the core of job creation; direct growth strategies towards employment in intensive sectors such as agriculture and manufacturing; increase technological skills of the youth to expand their economic resourcefulness; increase entrepreneurial skills development for unemployed youth to reduce dependence on public sector for jobs; support the youth to create and sustain modern and climate-smart agribusiness and create an investment culture among the youth to spur economic growth;
12	Gaps in the child trafficking law.	Amend the child trafficking law to bring it to international standard

2.3 Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements

2.3.1 Introduction

The dimension presents significant achievements, progress of implementation of goals and objectives and challenges and recommendations. It covers the natural and built environment of Ghana including the land and water bodies, minerals and forests, transport, Information and Communication Technology (ICT), Science, Technology and Innovation (STI). Others are energy, human settlements and housing, land administration, climate change adaptation and mitigation, and disaster management.

2.3.2 Significant Achievements⁵¹ in 2021

These include:

- i. Increase in renewable energy share of the installed electricity generation to 2.6 percent exceeding the 1.1 percent target for 2021.
- ii. 3,319 housing units completed in 2021 under the Affordable Housing Programme,
- iii. 57.1 percent of research findings were adopted by industry between 2018 and 2021, with 2021 having the largest adoption (110).
- iv. Training of 2,626 communities on disaster prevention and management.
- v. 1,000km of drains excavated, rechannelled and maintained across the country to reduce perennial devastating floods.

2.3.3 Progress of Implementation

I. Forest

Degraded areas within areas under protection which worsened in 2020 to 32.5 percent from 18 percent in 2019, improved to 20.75 percent in 2021 (Figure 2.22). This however fell short of the target of about 18.7 percent.

Figure 2.22: Degraded areas within areas under protection, 2018-2021



Source: 2022 Forestry Commission, Annual Progress Report

The improvement in the share of degradation can be attributed to the continuous implementation of government intervention such as the National Afforestation Programme (NAP), Green Ghana Day, among others. In 2021, under the National Afforestation Programme, total area of 95,719.8ha was planted with suitable tree seedlings, comprising 18,494.7ha of new forest plantations, re-establishment of 5,145.5ha failed areas and planting of

⁵¹ 2020 Results Fair Report, Ministry of Monitoring and Evaluation

trees on 72,079.6ha farm lands. Also, under the NAP, 80,378 persons were employed to assist in various areas of planting activities. In addition, 32.8 million seedlings, including Cassia, Cedrela, Emire, Eucalyptus, Gmelina, Kokrodua, Mahogany, Ofram, Teak and Wawa species were planted. Under the Green Ghana Day, 7,193,424 tree seedlings were planted, far exceeding the target of 5,280,000. The total volume of natural forest timber harvested increased from 1,226,678m³ (944,446m³ on reserve; 282,232m³ off-reserve) in 2020 to 1,643,570m³ (1,300,427m³ on reserve; 343,143m³ off-reserve) in 2021 (Figure 2.22). A total wood volume of 302,229.39m³ was exported in 2021, yielding €136.75 million equivalent to GHS961.7 million.

II. Minerals Extraction

Gold⁵²

The small-scale mining sector of Ghana contributes at least a third of Ghana's gold production and 100 percent of its diamonds. In recent years the sector has been a major source of supply for development minerals like clay, kaolin and limestone; and has been the main source of livelihoods and economic activities in some remote and deprived areas. Although Ghana requires permits to mine on a small-scale, it is estimated that about 70 percent of small-scale miners are unregistered and operate illegally. Illegal small-scale mining, popularly referred to as Galamsey (gather and sell), has caused the worst forms of pollution and contamination of water bodies, rendering them unsuitable for domestic use and even for treatment by the water company, and sometimes made toxic with chemicals like mercury and cyanide; degradation of lands, in many cases leaving numerous uncovered, dangerous water-filled pits scattered over the landscape, making it unsuitable for agricultural or any other uses as well as unsafe for both human and animal occupation, and atmospheric pollution, laden with dust, smoke, and chemical pollutant like mercury fumes.

Ghana is an undisputed mining hub, ranked first (1st) in gold production across Africa and sixth (6th in the world). The ASM operations contribute to 30 to 40 percent of gold produced in Ghana. It is a lucrative venture that has provided millions of jobs for the youth and supported the local economics of the respective communities. The high unemployment rate and the continuous global demand for minerals, particularly precious metals have led to the massive youth participation in the sector. It is dominated by two main mining sectors, including the Large-Scale Mining (LSM) and Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining (ASM). The operations involved in the ASM sector include (i) Legal or Licensed Small-Scale Mining (ii) Illegal⁵³ or Unregulated Mining, popularly known in the local parlance as "Galamsey" and (iii) Newly Established Community Mining. The only two regions without ASM operations are Greater Accra and Volta. All the three categories of ASM activities lead to uncontrolled land degradation and water pollution. Settlements and farmlands for agriculture and cocoa production and all the major rivers in Ghana, including the Volta, are under threat. The regions in Ghana with some settlements that AM operations are prevalent are the following⁵⁴:

⁵² NDPC's construct - small scale mining challenge in Ghana's Gold industry was the focus

⁵³ Illegal mining does not only refer to non-possession of a concession or mining permits but also the following: i) Mining close to water bodies; ii) Diversion of tailings into water bodies; iii) Mining in water bodies; iv) use of dangerous chemicals such as mercury and cyanide; v) Engagement of foreigners in small scale mining - F. Boateng.

⁵⁴ 2022, Modernghana.com Regions devastated by illegal mining activities-Dr. Solomon Owusu

Table 2.37: Regions and Communities in Ghana involved in Galamsey

S/N	Region	Communities
1	Ahafo	Duayaw Nkwanta, Kenyasi, Ntotroso, Yamfo, etc.
2.	Ashanti	Obuasi, Adansi Akrokerri, Adansi Akrofuom, Amansie, Manso Nkwanta, Manso Adubia, Agroyesum, Esaase Bontefufuom, Ntobroso, Diwuoso, Aduaneyede, Gyimiso, Mampamhwe, Patakro, Fomena, Denkyira Obuasi, etc.
3.	Bono	Dormaa, Kyeremasu, Wamfie, etc.
4.	Bono East	Donkro Nkwanta, Kintampo, Nkoranza, etc.
5.	Central	Dunkwa, Ayanfuri, Assin Asaman, Assin Fosu, etc.
6.	Eastern	Adeiso, Akwatia, Anyinam, Akyem Asunafo, Akwaboaso, Akroful, Awerenare, Kwabeng, Kyebi, Kibi, Oda, Ofoase-Ayirebi, Osino, New Abirem, Nkatieo, Larbikrom etc.
7.	Greater Accra	-
8.	North East	Nanguma, Mamprugu, etc.
9.	Northern	Bole, Bamboi, Dakurpe, Tinga, etc.
10.	Oti	Worawora
11.	Savannah	Banada Nkwanta, Dollar Power (Border town), Ntereso, etc.
12.	Volta	-
13.	Western	Tarkwa, Prestea, Bogoso, Asankragua, Wassa Akropong, Wassa Japa, Mpohor, Damang, Nkroful, Teleku Bukazo, Anhwiaa, Axim, Ewereko, Daboase, Atieku-Akyempim, etc.
14.	Western North	Aowin, Bibiani, Enchi, Sefwi Bekwai, Sefwi Wiawso, Sefwi Akontombra, Suaman, etc.
15.	Upper East	Talensi, Bolga, etc.
16.	Upper West	Lawra, Cherikpong, Tanchara, Sissala East, etc.

Source: 2021 National Development Planning Commission's Construct

In a bid to address this menace, the government has put together task forces (Operation Vanguard, Galamstop Taskforce) and procured speed boats, to patrol the nation's water bodies. This has resulted in several arrests of illegal mining perpetrators and decommissioning and demobilizing excavators and other mining equipment. A web-based application software - Mineral Cadastre Administration System (MCAS) - for online application processes and management of mineral rights was also launched in 2021. Community Mining Schemes and an operational manual to encourage responsible and sustainable small-scale mining was developed to guide the implementation of the scheme. In total, five (5) areas with twenty-six (26) community-mining concessions were launched. The Minerals Commission also acquired mercury-free gold processing plant in line with the Minamata Convention to support small-scale mining operations. Under the Alternative Livelihood Programme (ALP) being implemented to wean off the youth from galamsey activities, 2,620,000 oil palm seedlings were procured and distributed to beneficiary farmers in the Central, Eastern and Ashanti regions.

Bauxite

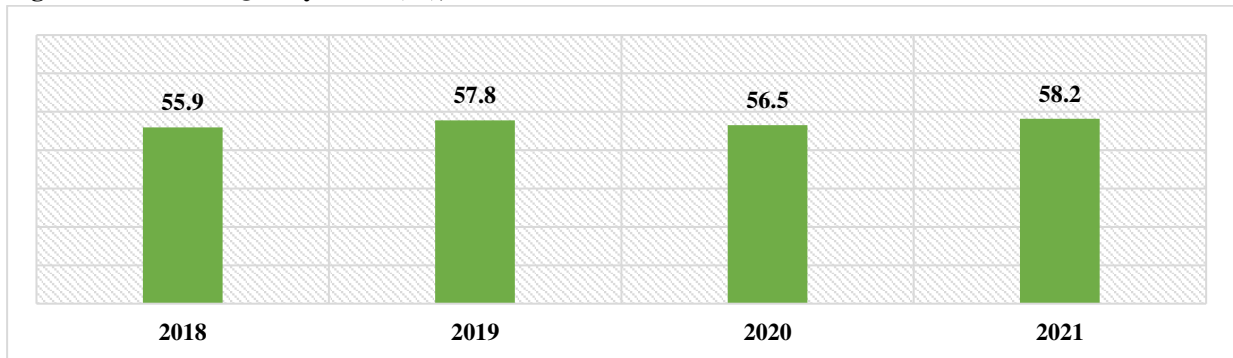
Ghana's bauxite reserves are estimated at 900 million tons, and with the right investments in exploration and infrastructure, such as roads and railways, the country can produce up to 10 million tons a year. The only bauxite mine in the country is in Awaso in the Anhwiaso-Bekwai Municipality of the Western North Region. In September 2021, government selected Rocksure International as a strategic partner in a bid to develop an industry out of its untapped bauxite reserves. This partnership would lead to the construction of a \$200 million-bauxite mine at Nyinahin-Mpasaaso in the Central Region of Ghana and a bauxite refinery of about \$1 billion.

The mine is expected to produce 5 million tons of bauxite a year and create more than 1,000 jobs.

III. Water Resources Management

The proportion of water bodies with good ambient increased from 56.5 in 2020 to 58.2 in 2021 as shown in Figure 2.23, representing a change of 3 percent.

Figure 2.23: Water Quality Index (%), 2018-2021



Source: Water Resources Commission, 2022

This indicates that the water quality from the various basins is fairly good. However, the clearing of vegetation and subsequent digging of areas around water bodies for galamsey has led to siltation and turbidity thereby compromising the quality of water. Several mining communities have lost their drinking water or water for domestic use and resort to the use of sachet/bottled water as a substitute.

Continuous illegal mining activities in the Wassa East District for instance, have resulted in the pollution of the Pra River, making it brownish and unwholesome⁵⁵. This is partly due to the implementation of various interventions by government under the programme dubbed “Galamstop”. In addition, buffer zone restoration schemes were initiated in selected riparian communities within the Black and White Volta, Tano, Offin and Densu basins including the planting of 16,937 tree seedlings and training of 252 nursery attendants in seven communities. The basins continue to be affected by illegal mining activities, and improper liquid and solid waste disposal. The water availability per capita over the medium-term has been on a decline, from 1922 m³/person in 2018 to 1916 m³/person in 2020 to 1725 m³/person in 2021. The decline is of concern as Ghana is close to reaching the recommended minimum threshold of 1,700m³ per capita.

⁵⁵ Adverse effects of Galamsey and Economic Potential of the Extractive Industry, Kwadwo Tutu 2021.

Figure 2.24: Polluted River Pra in Wassa Mining Community

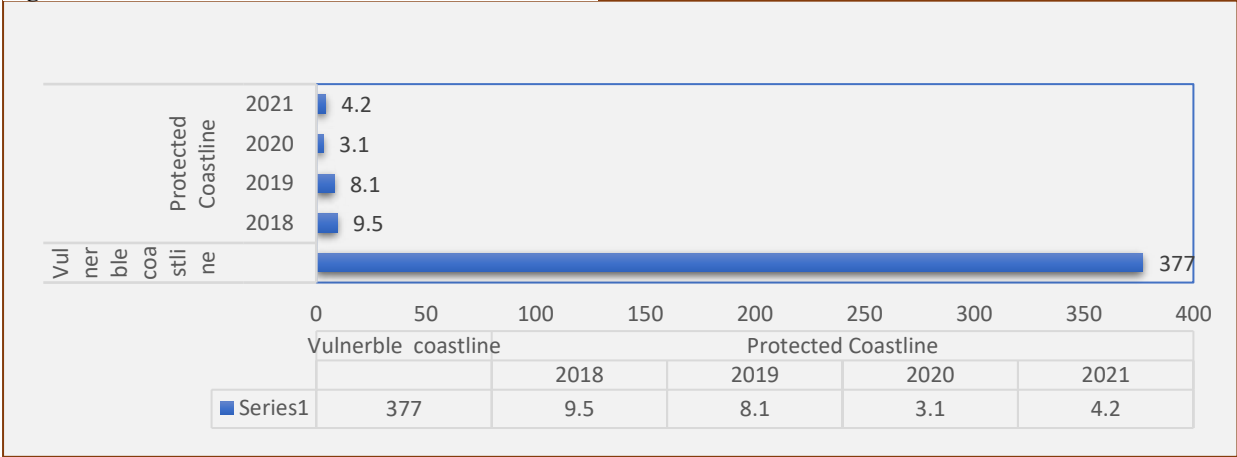


Source: Retrieved on 30th June 2021 from the documentary on River Pra by Citi News,2020.

IV. Coastal and Marine Erosion

Ghana’s coastline continues to be threatened by climate change and its attendant effects of high incidents of coastal flooding and erosion, and an unpredictable rainfall pattern. In 2021, 4.2km of Ghana’s vulnerable coastline was protected. This represents an increase of 1.1km over the 3.1km figure of 2020. Within the medium-term, about 21.85km of the vulnerable coastlines were protected. This has ensured the protection of lives, livelihoods and properties of the people living along the coastline, including national strategic assets, such as Ghana Gas, Atuabo and Aboadze Thermal Power Plant in the Western Region.

Figure 2.25: Coastal Line



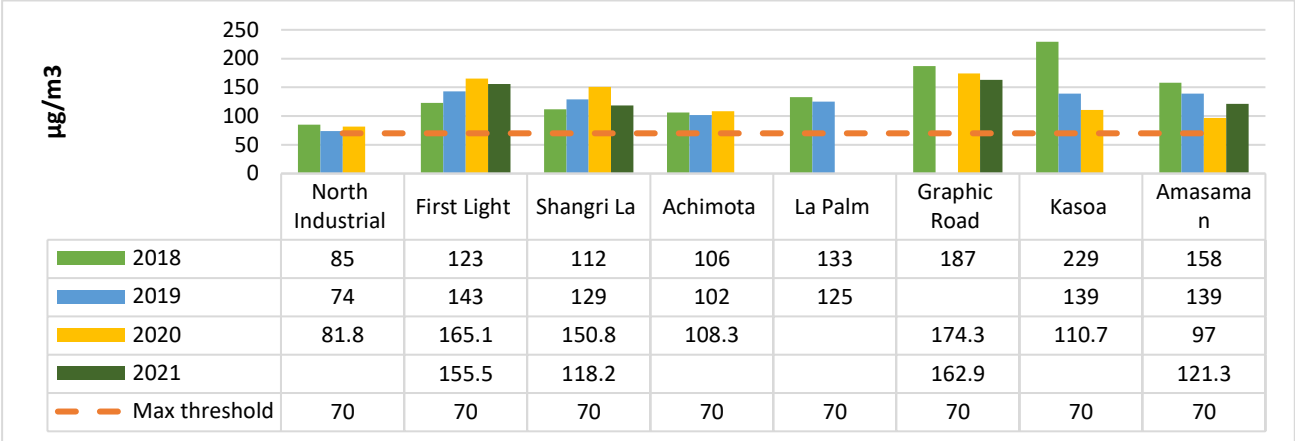
Over the medium-term, the level of effluent discharge of pollutants by most industries into coastal waters and lagoons remained above EPA recommended guideline levels of 50mg/l, 75NTU and 1500 µS/Cm respectively. In 2021, most of the 150 industries monitored had pollutant effluence quality above the EPA recommended guideline level.

V. Environment

Data from the assessment of air quality at selected monitoring stations in some high-risk areas in Accra showed that the levels of suspended particulate matter (PM10) exceeded the minimum threshold of 70µg/m³ set in the Ghana Standard GS 1236 of 2019 over the medium-term as

shown in Figure 2.26. In 2021, efforts to reduce air pollution included the monitoring of 8 regulatory and 10 non-regulatory sites, and the audit of all DVLA testing centres across the country to determine capacity to meet requirements of the regulations to reduce air pollution from vehicles. The number of companies complying with Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) standards declined by 10.4 percent to 10,543 in 2021.

Figure 2.26: Particulate Matter (PM10) level at selected locations in Accra, 2018-2021, (µg/m³)



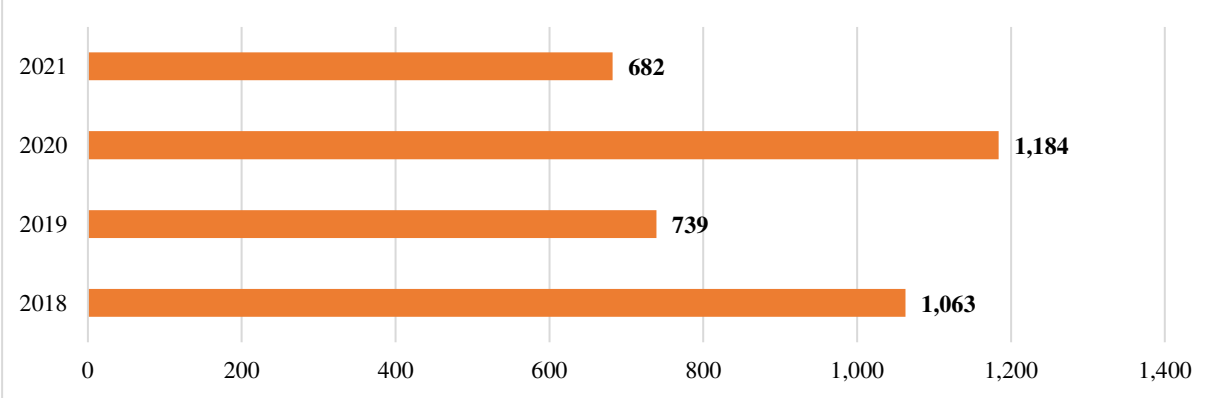
Source: Environmental Protection Agency, 2021

Greenhouse gas emissions have fluctuated over the medium-term, with the highest recorded in 2018 (54.5 MTCO₂e). The emissions increased from 46.8 MTCO₂e in 2020 to 49.0 MTCO₂e in 2021. The percentage of sectors with climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies increased from 54 percent in 2020 to 60 percent in 2021. Ghana in 2021 presented an updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to reaffirm its commitment to ensuring a global collective effort to lower Green House Gas (GHG) emissions by 15 percent relative to Business-As-Usual (BAU) by 2030. Remarkably, the government, through NDPC ensures that climate change, as a crosscutting issue is mainstreamed into all sector and district development plans to build and enhance resilience to climate, environmental and man-made threats.

VI. Disaster Management

The number of deaths, missing persons, and directly affected persons by disaster per 100,000 population declined from 1,184 in 2020 to 682 in 2021 as shown in Figure 2.27.

Figure 2.27: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected by disasters per 100,000 population



Source: NADMO, 2022

Similarly, disaster occurrences decreased from 2,479 in 2020 to 1,926 in 2021, with the most common disasters being wind/rainstorm, domestic fires, floods, and bush fires. A total of 2,587 communities were affected by disaster in 2021. The improvements are as a result of interventions such as training of 2,626 communities on disaster prevention and management; carrying out 4,872 public education exercises to sensitise the populace on major hazards; undertaking of 2,464 field trips for assessment; and conduct of 13 simulation exercises on flooding.

VII. Transportation: air, rail, water and road

Aircraft movement and passenger throughput increased by 20 percent and 17 percent respectively between 2018 and 2019. It however declined by 46.4 percent and 59.8 percent respectively in 2020 as a result of the impact of COVID-19 and its attendant restrictions. In 2021, with the easing of COVID-19 restrictions, both aircraft movement and passenger throughput increased by 50.4 percent and 76.9 percent respectively. Similarly, freight movement by air declined by 17.1 percent between 2018 and 2020, but increased to 16.2 percent in 2021.

Figure 2.28: On-going Construction of the Kojokrom-Manso Section of the Western Line



Source: Ministry of Railway Development, 2022

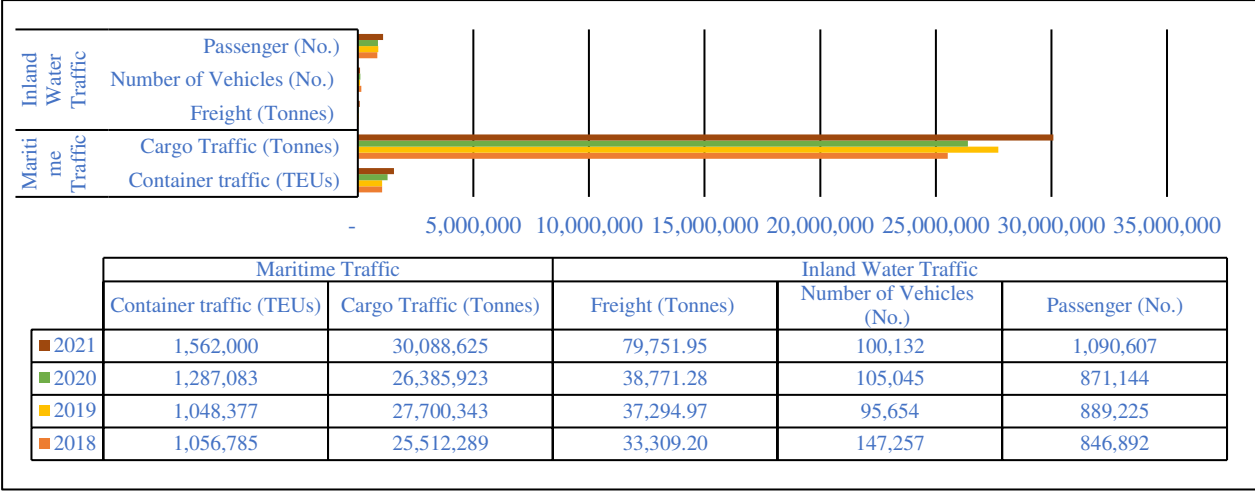
Government continued with rehabilitation and construction works on the rail lines. In 2021, 151km of operational narrow gauge rail lines were maintained – Accra-Tema and Achimota-Nsawam sections of the Eastern Railway Line (70km); Takoradi-Tarkwa (66km); and Sekondi-Takoradi via Kojokrom (15km) sections of the Western Railway Line. In addition, about 102km of new standard gauge railway tracks were laid out of the planned 119km. Notwithstanding the improvement works, Passenger throughput declined from 980 thousand passengers-kilometres in 2020 to 150.02 thousand passengers-kilometres in 2021.

The decline is attributed to the non-resumption of passenger train services on the Accra-Tema, Accra-Nsawam and Takoradi-Tarkwa sections of the railway network after COVID-19 pandemic. Goods traffic per 1,000 tonnes-km also declined to 587 in 2021. The decline is due to suspension of operations for Amandi Holding Ltd. to undertake culvert construction works

as part of the new standard gauge line be constructed between Eshiem and Manso; a major incident involving the collision of two manganese trains at Wassa Manso; insufficient number of locomotives and wagons to haul larger quantities of manganese from the mines; among others. There were 58 minor incidents and 1 major incident on the rail network in 2021.

Traffic by sea and inland water generally recorded improvements in 2021 as shown in Figure 2.27. Container traffic (TEUs) and cargo traffic (Tonnes) by sea increased by 21.4 percent and 14.0 percent respectively. Turnaround time also improved by 10.7 percent and 15.8 percent at Tema and Takoradi ports respectively in 2021.

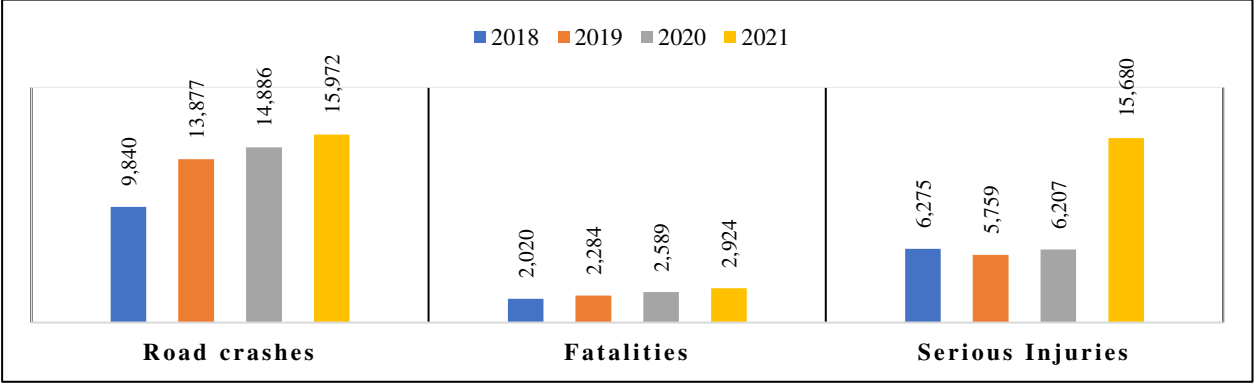
Figure 2.29: Maritime and Inland Traffic



Source: Ministry of Transport, 2022

The improvements were due to the completion of the port expansion projects which expanded capacity and allowed for the docking of larger ships. Similarly, passenger traffic and freight (Tonnes) movement via the volta lake increased by 25.2 percent and 105.7 percent respectively. A slight decline was recorded in the number of vehicles ferried from 105,045 in 2020 to 100,132 in 2021.

Figure 2.30: Number of Road Crashes, Fatalities and Serous Injuries, 2018-2021



Source: National Road Safety Authority, 2022

Ghana’s road network was estimated to be 78,402km in 2021, comprising of 14,583km trunk roads, 15,462km urban roads and 48,357km feeder roads. The proportion of the network in

good condition improved from 41 percent in 2018 to 44 percent in 2021 indicating an improvement of 7.3 percent over the period. Similarly, maintenance and rehabilitation of the network recorded improvements of 9.1 percent over the same period. On the contrary, road crashes, fatalities and serious injuries worsened by 62.3 percent, 44.8 percent and 149.9 percent respectively over the period (Figure 2.30), despite the continuous implementation of the “ARRIVE ALIVE” campaign by the National Road Safety Authority.

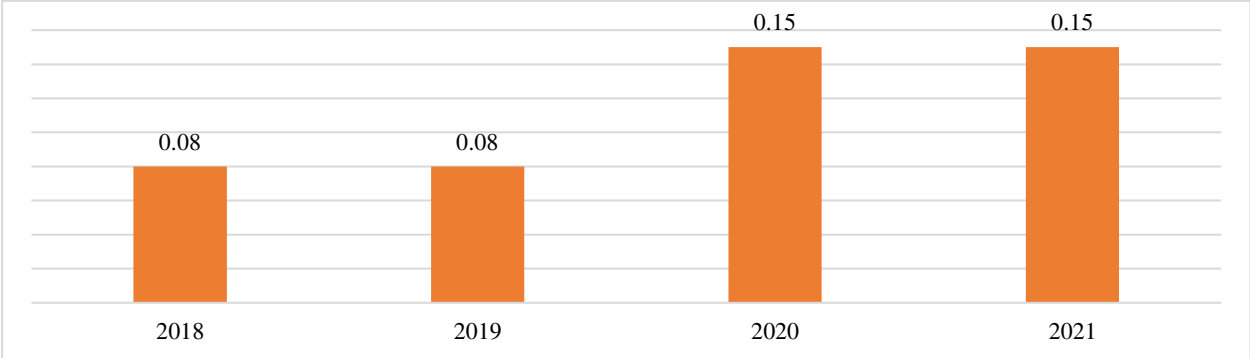
VIII. Information Communication and Technology

The use of internet by the population has increased significantly from 7.8 percent in 2010 to 77.2 percent in 2021, with more urban (66.8%) than rural (33.2%) dwellers using the internet. The increase in use can be attributed to continuous government improvement interventions including the Rural Telephony and Digital Inclusion Project, as well as the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. The Global Cybersecurity Index (GCI) report, of the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) placed Ghana at the 3rd position behind Mauritius and Tanzania, with a score of 86.69 percent in 2020. This metric score is an improvement on 2017’s 32.6 percent and 2018’s 43.7 percent, proving government’s commitment to developing the country’s digital ecosystem in a secure and resilient manner for a sustained digital transformation. In 2021 while the global average for cyber-attacks experienced per organizations each week was 925, the country faced 222 which is equivalent to 76 percent fewer cyber-attacks.⁵⁶

IX. Science, Technology and Innovation

Government’s expenditure on research and development (R&D) as a percentage of GDP was estimated at 0.15 percent in 2021 representing an 87.5 percent change from the figure in 2019. The share however remains below the national target of at least 1 percent of GDP. The improvement in the share in 2020 and 2021 can be partly attributed to investment in medical laboratories especially those capable of conducting PCR test from 2 to 16 across the country.

Figure 2.31: R&D expenditure as a share of GDP



Source: Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation, 2022

The number of research findings⁵⁷ adopted by industry increased by 57.1 percent between 2018 and 2021, with the largest adoption (110) by industry in 2021. On the contrary, the number of technologies commercialised declined by 46.7 percent in 2021. Within 2020 and 2021, there

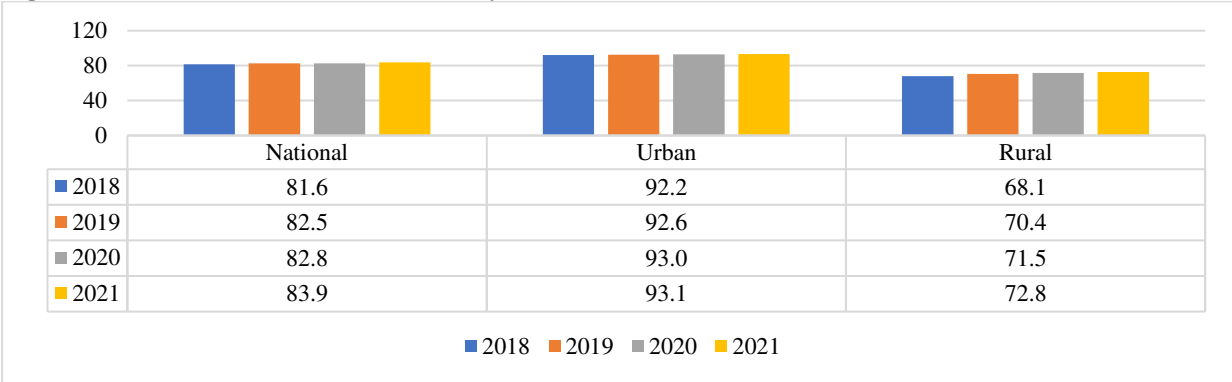
⁵⁶ 2020 Global Cybersecurity Index, ITU
⁵⁷ Retrieved on 30th June 2021 from Research Institutions (including CSIR, GAEC and the Universities)

were no technology start-up companies established. The performance for adoption, commercialisation and start-ups fell below their targets for 2021. Again, In the 2021 Global Innovation Index (GII), Ghana ranked 112th among 132 economies surveyed, a decline compared to 106 and 108 in 2019 and 2020 respectively⁵⁸.

X. Energy and Petroleum

The total grid installed electricity generation capacity have been on the increase, rising by 9.2 percent between 2018 and 2021. Of this installed capacity, 4,975MW was dependable capacity in 2021. The increased capacity was due to continuous interventions such as the Amandi Power Project (200MW Twin City Energy Project). The renewable energy share of the installed electricity generation capacity has been on the increase since 2018, rising to a high of 2.6 percent in 2021 exceeding the 1.1 percent target for 2021. The Bui Power Authority (BPA) 50MW Solar Power Plant and the VRA 13MW Kaleo Solar Project were successfully commissioned and operationalised in 2021.

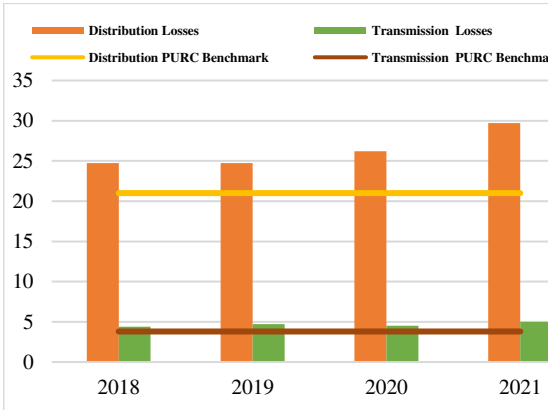
Figure 2.32: Households access to electricity



Source: National Energy Statistics, 2022

Households access to electricity consistently rose between 2018 and 2021 as shown in Figure 2.32, averaging 82.7 percent, with urban access greater than rural areas. Similarly, the population with access to electricity increased by 3.2 percent within the same period. Greater Accra region (96.1%) had the highest electricity coverage, while Upper East region (57.0%) had the least in 2021. The improvement in access is attributable to government interventions including the connection of 1,369 communities to the national grid under the Rural Electrification Project (REP) and Self-Help Electrification Programme (SHEP).

Figure 2.33: Transmission and distribution losses



Source: National Energy Statistics, 2022

⁵⁸ 2021 Global Innovation Index, WIPO

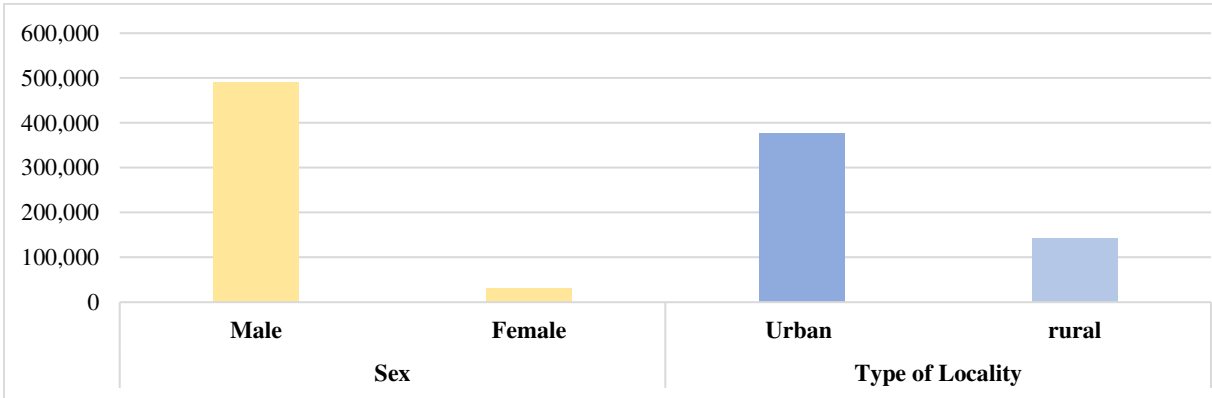
In order to reduce transmission and distribution system losses and also improve transmission system reliability, the Kumasi-Kintampo Lot of the 330KV Kumasi-Bolgatanga Transmission Line and the Pokuase Bulk Supply Point Project were completed in 2021. In addition, works continued on the Volta-Achimota Lot of the 161KV Volta-Achimota-Mallam Transmission Line Upgrade Project. Despite the improvement works, transmission and distribution losses continue to remain above the PURC recommended benchmark between 2018 and 2021 as shown in Figure 2.31. The highest transmission and distribution losses were recorded in 2021 at 5.0 percent and 29.7 percent respectively, with the highest distribution losses recorded by ECG (30.39%). Customer Average Interruption Duration Index (CAIDI) for ECG and NEDCo customers averaged 2.6 hours and 1.3 hours between 2018 and 2021 for metropolitan, urban and rural areas. This was below the regulatory benchmark of 8 hours in metropolitan areas, 12 hours in urban areas, and 24 hours in rural areas.

Companies in the exploration phase made an investment of US\$127.5M and US\$146.4M on development activities in the oil and gas sector in the year 2021. Within the medium-term, investments by companies in the exploration phase in the oil and gas sector was estimated at US\$594.2 million while investments in development activities was estimated at US\$20.17 billion. Contracts awarded to indigenous companies decreased from 81 percent in 2020 to 60 percent in 2021, while share and value of services awarded to indigenous companies increased from 17 percent (US\$232,306,104.86) in 2020 to 34 percent (US\$99,309,740.72) in 2021. The proportion of Ghanaians employed in the oil and gas sector in 2021 was 13.5 percent (644) for management, 37.4 percent (1,784) for Technical and 49 percent (2,337) for others. Whereas the share of oil and gas a percentage of GDP decreased from 3.8 percent in 2020 to 3.1* percent in 2021.

XI. Construction Industry Development

The share of construction activities to the GDP averaged 6.63 percent between 2018 and 2021, reaching 6.8 in 2020 and 2021. This represents 22.6 percent of the industry contribution to GDP.

Figure 2.34: Employment in construction sector by sex and locality



Source: 2021 Population and Housing Census, 2022

In 2021, 521,271 of the population 15 years and older were estimated to be employed in the construction sub-sector, with more males than females employed. Most employed persons in the sub-sector were in the urban areas as shown in Figure 2.34. Although government has initiated many laws and policies to help grow the construction sub-sector, it is yet to enact the Construction Industry Development Authority (CIDA) Bill.

XII. Drainage and Flood Control

Government through the Flood Control Programme constructed 4.74 km of drains, made up of 2km of primary drains and 2.74km of secondary drains. In addition, 1,000km of drains were excavated, rechannelled and maintained across the country towards reducing the perennial devastating floods. Over the medium-term, 28.6km of drains have been constructed. In addition, two flood forecasting, and warning systems were established.

Figure 2.35: Kwesimintim Drainage Project



Figure 2.36: Haatso Drainage Project



Source: 2022 PBB -Ministry of Works and Housing Source: 2022 PBB -Ministry of Works and Housing

XIII. Land Administration and Management

The turnaround time for land title certification remained at 150 working days between 2018 and 2021. Conversely, land deeds turnaround time improved from 30 workings days in 2018 to 15 days in 2020, however it declined to 30 workings days in 2021. In 2021, 23,744 land transactions were registered. Government continued its digitization drive, including the establishment of an online portal for services such as application for search, stamp duty payment, title registration and plan approval. As a result, the Lands Commission can now successfully issue a highly accurate consolidated search report within 14 days.

In 2021, the challenges of land issues in Ghana still include weak land administration and management systems, multiple land sales, compulsory acquisition by government of large tracts of land unutilized and compensation unpaid, land market indiscipline, unauthorized occupation and use of state lands by encroachers, haphazard spatial developments, lack of adequate functional and coordinated geographic information systems and networks, indeterminate boundaries of customary owned lands, lack of modern and up-to-date maps and plans, and use of unapproved development schemes. In the medium-term Government of Ghana continued through numerous initiatives to improve Ghana’s land administration regime. The major interventions in land administration have been through the Land Administration Project (LAP) - Phase 2, which sought to lay the foundation and consolidate urban and rural land administration and management systems for efficient and transparent land service delivery. Broadly, the interventions under LAP achieved the following main gains:

- New Land Bill was passed by Parliament as the Land Act, 2020 (Act 1036) and assented to by the President on 23rd December 2020
- The Judicial service received funding to establish a number of specialized Land Courts and improve the operations of the courts through automation
- Three-tier Spatial Planning Model introduced
- National Spatial Development Framework and two (2) Regional Spatial Development Frameworks prepared
- Client Service Access Units (CSAUs) established within the Lands Commission,
- Geospatial Policy for Ghana developed
- Customary Land Secretariats established nationwide
- A modern office complex for the Land Sector agencies constructed in Kumasi
- Customary boundary demarcation of a selected customary area –piloted in ten regions of Ghana
- 15,000 km² of growth corridors of major urban areas mapped in the country
- Deed registration centres decentralised to all the regional capitals
- Civil Society Coalition on Land (CICOL) and other non-state actors are participating in the land sector policy making.

Additional efforts include several independent programs aimed at contributing to addressing the challenges in Ghana’s land sector have been implemented by non-state actors. These have produced some results that have contributed to improvements in the land sector. Examples include projects implemented by several NGOs such as Solidaridad, GIZ, USAID, Rights and Resources Initiative (RRI), COLANDEF, as well as some private sector actors. These include the collaboration with stakeholders in the development of a Handbook for Customary Land Rights. Again, the management of other natural resources including timber, minerals and water add to the challenges of securing tenure rights for sustainable socio-economic development. There is widespread degradation of lands caused by small-scale illegal mining. These indicate the urgent need for a more inclusive, strategic, and sustained multi-stakeholder approach to improve the governance of land and other natural resources in the country and restore many of the degraded lands. Dialogue spaces among national and local governments, industry players, customary landowners and actors, academia, civil society organizations, investors and the general public are needed to achieve sustainable land sector transformation and socio-economic development.

XIV. Human Settlements Development and Housing

Government through the Land Use and Spatial Planning Authority (LUSPA) continued to support regions and MMDAs to develop spatial, structure and local plans. In 2021, the structure and local plans for the Ghana’s Petroleum Hub area in the Jomoro District was completed. Further, works continued on the spatial plans for the Afiinya Industrial Area. Eight spatial development frameworks and twelve structural development frameworks were developed in 2021.

The percentage of regions with spatial development frameworks remained at 18.75 percent between 2018 and 2021, while the percentage of MMDAs with structure and local plans increased from 3.08 percent in 2020 to 8.05 percent in 2021, and 4.62 percent to 11.88 percent respectively.

Ghana's housing deficit is estimated at 1.8 million as at 2021, with 12.7 percent of the total housing structures vacant across the country due to non-affordability. As part of ensuring affordability, government has undertaken a number of interventions including the establishment of mortgage schemes and the implementation of affordable housing programme. Under the programme, 3,319 housing units were completed in 2021. Also, under the Phase II of the Security Services Housing Programme, 368 housing units were completed. Furthermore, under the Public Servants Housing Loans Scheme, 232 public servants were provided with loans to enable them to purchase, commence or to complete their housing units.

XV. Urban and Rural Development

Ghana's urban population was estimated at 56.7 percent of the population in 2021, with almost half Ghana's urban population was estimated at 56.7 percent of the population in 2021, with almost half (47.8%) of the increase in Greater Accra and Ashanti regions. In addition, there are more females (51.3%) and males (50.1%) in urban and rural areas respectively. The rapid increase in urban population continues to put a strain on limited public amenities and the sprawling of slums.

In order to curb the rural-urban influx, government under the Ghana Productive Safety Net Project (GPSNP) and Labour-Intensive Public Work (LIPW) programme undertook 348 sub-projects made up of 63 feeder roads, 76 small earth dams and 209 climate change mitigation activities (plantations). This provided jobs for 33,952 extreme poor persons in 80 MMDAs with a total wage pay-out of GHS53.43 million. In addition, a total of GHS5.82 million was disbursed to 9,244 beneficiary households from 128 communities in 41 MMDAs in the five regions of the North where poverty is endemic to commence businesses or expand their trade.

XVI. Zongos and Inner Cities Development

In 2021, it is estimated that there are 23 slums in the country, with 11 in Greater Accra Region. The predominant areas with urban population living in slums are Accra, Tema-Ashaiman, Kumasi, Tamale and Takoradi⁵⁹. Agbobloshie is the largest slum settlement in Ghana, as shown in Figure 2.37.

⁵⁹ Ghana 2022, SDGs Voluntary National Review Report

Figure 2.37: Largest Slum Settlement in Accra - Agbogbloshie



Source: Ministry of Works and Housing: Medium Term Development Plan, 2022-2025

The number of people living in slum areas have increased from 5.5 million in 2017 to 8.8 million in 2020, representing an increase of about 60 percent. However, proportion of the population living in slums declined from 39.2 percent in 2018 to 28.6 percent in 2021. The 2021 PHC indicates that about 5.6 percent of urban housing units comprise metal containers, kiosk, wooden structures, uncompleted buildings, living quarters attached to offices/shops among others.

Government continued with infrastructural and socio-economic development of Zongos and Inner Cities through the construction of Astro turfs and drains, rehabilitation of roads, provision of school infrastructure, health, water and sanitation facilities, skills training for the youth and bursary support for school children, as shown in Table 2.38.

Table 2.38: Government support to Zongo and Inner Cities

No	Area	Nature of Support
1.	Economic	Provision of bursary to 182 students
2.	Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Construction of 15 recreational parks (Astro turfs) b. Construction of 35 basic educational classroom blocks c. Supply of 5,550 No. dual desk furniture for selected basic schools in Zongo communities d. Construction of 48 mechanised community water systems e. Construction of 13 institutional toilets f. Training of 2,400 Zongo youth in vocational skills, entrepreneurship and business development g. Upgrading of two maternal and child health facilities
3.	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Rehabilitation of 0.792km of roads b. Construction of 0.714km of community drains c. Installation of 1,750 street lights

Source: 2022 Programme Based-Budget-Zongo Development, Office of Government Machinery

2.3.4 Key Challenges and Policy Recommendations

Table 2.39: Key Challenges and Policy Recommendations for Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements

S/N	Focus Areas	Challenges	Recommendations
1.	Minerals Extraction	Illegal Mining Menace	MLNR, MINCOM, OoP, Traditional Councils should collaborate to: a. Develop and implement a policy to declare all river bodies as red zones for mining, for the preservation of our water bodies. b. Ensure effective collaboration and coordination between state and customary institutions to combat illegal mining.
2.	Disaster Management	Limited knowledge in the design and construction of earthquake resistant structures	MMDAs, MLGDRD, SHC should: Develop capacity to design resilient drainage system and mitigate landslide risks
3.	Energy and Petroleum	Inadequate infrastructure for energy delivery	MoEn, ECG, NEDCO, TOR, PURC, GRIDCo, GNPC, PEF, NPA, PC, VRA, NED, BPA should: a. Modernise transmission and distribution network to reduce operational inefficiencies in energy supply and distribution b. Expand the distribution and transmission network c. Mobilize domestic capital to invest in petroleum product storage capacity and operations d. Extend petroleum bulk transportation and distribution infrastructure nationwide
4.	Land Administration and Management	Lengthy turnaround time for land title and registration	LC, MLNR should: a. Fully decentralise land administration on an automated platform b. Continue on-going land administration reform to address title and ownership right c. Accelerate digitization of land records and automation of land services delivery
5.	Urban and Rural Development	High rate of rural urban migration	NDPC should collaborate with MLGDRD/MWH, MMDAs to: a. Accelerate investment in local economic development in Zongo and Inner-City communities b. Provide basic social infrastructure and services in Zongo and Inner-City communities c. Promote rural enterprise development, financial inclusion, service delivery, capacity building and local economic development
6.	Human Settlements and Housing	Uncompleted affordable housing projects	MWH, MESTI, MLGDRD, LUSPA, MLNR, LC, Works Dept., Universities, GREDA, FI should collaborate to: a. Create a credible mortgage regime on the pension fund b. Leverage private sector resources and expertise for the provision of affordable housing and its related social infrastructure in and integrated manner
		Unavailability of District's local and settlement plans	NDPC, LUSPA should collaborate to: Ensure the formulation of districts local and settlement plans.
8.	Zongos and Inner Cities Development	High proportion of people living in slum areas	MLGDRD/MWH should collaborate with LUSPA, MMDAs to: Promote the implementation of a national slum upgrading and prevention strategy

2.4 Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

2.4.1 Introduction

The dimension presents significant achievements, progress of implementation of goals and objectives and challenges and recommendations. The goal of this dimension is to maintain a stable, united and safe country. This goal is to be achieved through: deepening democratic governance; accelerating and sustaining decentralisation; enhancing public accountability; reforming and transforming public institutions; public policy management; improving security and public safety; fighting corruption and economic crimes; promoting law and order; promoting civil society and civic engagement; development communication; and promoting culture for national development.

2.4.2 Significant Achievements

Notable achievements in 2021 include:

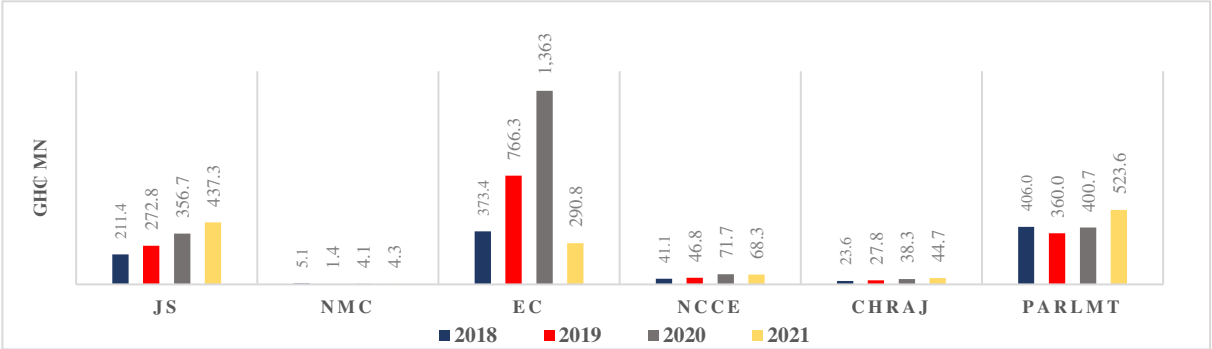
- i. 207 of 313 recommendations made by PAC representing 66 percent were resolved.
- ii. Public funds recovered by PAC amounted to GHS 97,254,950.52.
- iii. Re-implementation of the HRMIS for 12 MDAs to address initial implementation challenges in 2020
- iv. 70 juveniles and 1,250 adults enrolled into vocational training at the National Vocational Technical Institute (NVTI)
- v. 584 inmates were prepared for BECE, 250 for WASSCE and 81 inmates enrolled in postsecondary programs by GPRS
- vi. 15 border posts and checkpoints constructed to deter illegal immigrants and possible terrorists’ attacks in the country
- vii. Number of cases settled by the Judicial Service through ADR mechanism increased to 5,604 in 2021 from 5,455 in 2020.
- viii. Youth at all levels of governance provided with tools and encouraged to take part in governance and civic responsibilities.

2.4.3 Progress of Implementation

I. Deepening Democratic Governance

As part of deepening the practice of democracy, independent governance institutions (IGIs) were assessed based on the percentage change in their budgetary allocations for the medium-term.

Figure 2.38: 2018-2021 Budgetary Allocations to IGIs



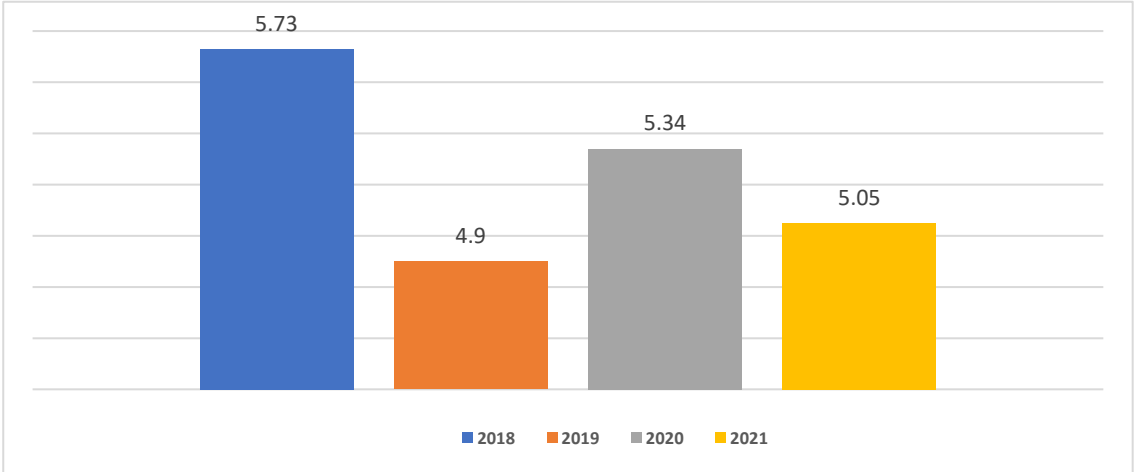
There was a general improvement in the allocations to IGIs such as Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ), National Commission on Civic Education (NCCE), Judicial Service (JS) and Parliament of Ghana. Percentage in budgetary allocations however declined for Electoral Commission (-78.6%) and National Media Commission (-3.9%). The NMC and NCCE remained the least resourced, as shown in Figure 2.38.

During the period under review, Parliament contributed significantly to national development process and consolidation of Ghana’s democratic dispensation and values through the passage of legislations. Parliament also exercised its mandate of financial oversight through the work of PAC’s hearings to consider the Auditor’s General Report. The other IGIs were also strengthened to enhance their capacity to perform their functions. On the other hand, EC could not meet the medium-term target of establishing an operational election fund.

II. Accelerating and Sustaining Decentralisation
MMDA Share of Personnel on Government Payroll

In 2021 and 2020, the MMDA payroll increased by 3.5 (32,736) and 14 (31,613) percent respectively. Previously, it had recorded a percentage decline of 2.2 and 6.2 in 2018 and 2019 respectively. On the other hand, the total number of non-established post employees increased by 1.0 percent in 2021, 1.4 percent in 2020, 4 percent in 2019 and 5.7 percent in 2018. See figure 2.39

Figure 2.39: MMDA Share of Personnel on Government Payroll

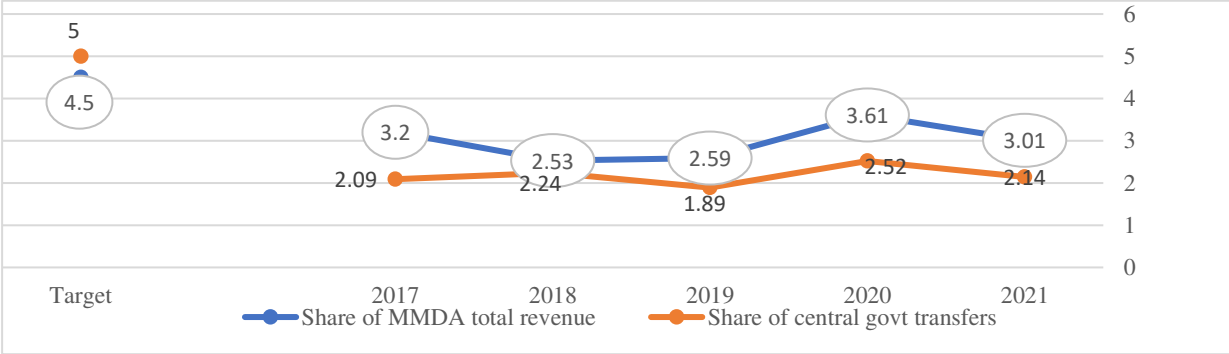


MMDA Share of Total Revenue

To improve performance and enhance the delivery of services at the local level, Article 252 of the 1992 Constitution provides that not less than 5.0 percent of the total national revenue be set aside and shared among all District Assemblies to support the implementation of their functions. The share of central government transfers for the medium term (2018-2021) saw an increase from 2.53 percent in 2018 to 3.61 percent in 2020 but declined to 3.01 percent in 2021, as shown in Figure 2.40. Similarly, the share of MMDAs total revenue in relation to total national revenue after seeing an increase from 2.24 percent in 2018 to 2.52 percent in 2020 and recorded a decline

of 2.14 percent in 2021. The targets for central government transfers ($\geq 5\%$) and share of MMDA total revenue ($\geq 4\%$) remained unattained for the medium term.

Figure 2.40: MMDA share of total revenue (%), 2017-2021



III. Enhancing Public Accountability

In 2021 the MMDAs pursued the national decentralisation policy strategy by improving collaboration with non-state actors, strengthening social accountability and increase the inclusion of PWDs, youth and other marginalised groups. To support the strategy, stakeholders examined the audited accounts in the Auditor-General’s Reports in line with the National Anti-Corruption Action Plan (NACAP) to address financial irregularities in pursuit of PAC recommendations. In the year 2021, the PAC held 86 hearings and made 313 recommendations out of which 207 recommendations representing 66 percent were resolved. The public funds recovered during the period through PAC amounted to GHS 97,254,950.52. Other Committees of Parliament also contributed to improving policy outcomes and financial discipline and adherence to the Public Financial Management frameworks through their monitoring activities.

Designing and testing of a digitized M&E system

NaMEIS based at NDPC has been designed as an Integrated ICT Based National Monitoring and Evaluation System for making prompt development information readily accessible to the Office of the President, MDAs, and MMDAs. The system also has a public interface, which will provide prompt, objective, and reliable development information to the public. The technical functional system (Output 4) submitted to the Commission and the Technical Oversight Committee at end of the 2020 was reviewed and comments were returned to the consultant in January 2021. The Consultant’s contract was extended to March 2021 to enable the company to deliver the infrastructure for the system, in addition to undertaking the installation to facilitate the operation.

IV. Public Institutional Reform and Transformation

An earlier study in 2015 revealed that the adoption rate of HMRIS in the public service was not a common practice in Ghana’s public service since majority of the public sector institutions have never adopted the use of Human Resource Management Information System (HRMIS)⁶⁰. MMDAs attributed the slow rate of adoption to low numbers of public sector employees of

⁶⁰ January 2015 The adoption and use of Human Resource Information System (HRIS) in Ghana. Richard Boateng University of Ghana Peter Kwesi Osei Nyame Methodist University College Ghana

Ghana. In response to this challenge, the Public Services Commission (PSC) in 2015, established an integrated public service human resource database system with the objective to ensure accurate, reliable, effective and efficient database for human resources to facilitate informed decision making in the development and management of human resources in the Public Services.

Unfortunately, the process was hindered by technical, organizational and environmental factors including high cost of system installation, unawareness and low priority for such a system that affected HRMIS adoption by MMDAs. Again, it was realized that the readiness to adopt such a system was not encouraging. Despite these challenges, GoG in 2020, strengthened 63 MMDAs with the HRMIS to control the rising wage bill. In 2021, it was assessed that the installation of the HRMIS led to prudent human resource management. This outcome led government to implement the HRMIS in twelve (12) additional MMDAs.

V. Public Policy Management

The Commission published the National Public Policy Formulation Guidelines (NPPFG) on its website in 2021 after the NPPFG was launched in 2020. It is envisaged that, the NPPFG would serve as a standardised format to guide the preparation of public policies among public sector institutions. The guidelines also seek to ensure overlaps, duplicities and inconsistencies in public policy documents are reduced and positive outcomes achieved through the implementation of policies.

In addition, the Ghana Macro Economic Model was launched in 2020 as part of efforts to enhance public policy management. Efforts were also initiated to populate the model and train data analysts to use the model for forecasting and policy analysis in 2020. In 2021, it was used to prepare a policy brief on the impact of COVID-19 on the attainment of selected macro-economic projections.

In 2021, GSS published the PHC report. GSS further produced a series of COVID-19 trackers including COVID-19 and Job Survey Tracker, COVID-19 Business Tracker and COVID-19 Local Economy Tracker. These surveys assessed the impact of the pandemic in various facets of the economy for informed policy decisions.

VI. Human Security and Public Safety

This section discusses security personnel in frontline duties, crime and imprisonment, fire prevention and immigration.

Security Personnel in Frontline duties

The police officer-to-citizen ratio was 1:781 in 2021 compared to 1:775 in 2020. Ghana's police officer to citizen ratio fell short of the UN-recommended ratio of 1:500. Despite this ratio, the Ghana Police Service (GPS) increased the number of its employees and improved patrols in communities by establishing Motorbike Patrol Units in areas with security concerns to increase visibility to ensure peace, law and order. In collaboration with other security agencies, the Ghana Police Service (GPS) initiated "Operation Peace Trail" to secure the country's eastern and western borders. The GPS Marine Unit is now deployed in Ghana's

territorial seas in collaboration with the Navy and other security organizations. Beach patrol squads on motorbikes were also deployed. Furthermore, the Service's Counter-Terrorism Unit was deployed in several communities in Ghana. In the Northern Region (Bunkprugu, Chereponi, Gambaga, and Yendi communities); in the Upper East Region (Kulungugu, Paga, Pusiga, and Zebilla communities); and in the Upper West Region (Gwollu, Hamile, Lawra, Nadowli, Tumu, and Wechiau-Dorimon communities). In 2021, the GAF's net recruitment rate reduced from 13.5 percent in 2020 to 9.72 percent, while attrition reduced from 1.9 percent in 2020 to 0.34 percent.

Crime and Imprisonment

The percentage change in the number of reported cases of overall crimes per 1000 population increased from -13.6 percent in 2020 to 1.42 percent in 2021. ⁶¹The number of reported cases of drug trafficking and drug-related crime increased to 21 in 2021 from 13 in 2020. In addition, the number of drug related cases reported by the NaCC decreased to 678 in 2021 from 754 in 2020.

To ensure inmates are well integrated into society upon their release, the prisons authority enrolled 70 juveniles and 1,250 adults into vocational training at the National Vocational Technical Institute (NVTI). In addition, the GPRS, prepared 584 inmates for BECE and 250 for WASSCE, and enrolled 81 inmates in postsecondary programmes. The Service in improving its operations established a Canine Unit at the Medium Security Prisons at Nsawam to train security dogs. Despite these interventions, overcrowding in Ghana's prisons rose to 37 percent in 2021 from 34 percent in 2020, owing partly to the delay in granting presidential pardon under the general amnesty for inmates.

Fire Prevention

The Ghana National Fire Service in 2021 improved its staff strength through the recruitment of 2,000 new personnel and locally and internationally trained about 1,006 personnel in development courses, an improvement over 2020's 68 personnel. Thus, the fire officer to citizen ratio improved to 1: 2,379 from 1: 2,864 in 2020. However, the number of Fire Volunteers trained to ensure reduction of bush fires declined to 200 in 2021 from 1,151 in 2020.

Fire safety audit and inspections at public and residential premises in line with fire safety standards conducted by the GNFS improved to 6,025 in 2021 from 5,927 in 2020. These routine audits led to a surge in the number of fire certificate issued and those renewed annually. In 2021 3,350 and 11,108 fire certificates were issued and renewed respectively as compared to 2,410 and 9,492 in 2020. Accordingly, fire outbreaks reduced to 6,115 in 2021 from 6,504 in 2020; owing in part to public compliance with fire protection measures.

On the other hand, the Ghana National Fire Service undertook 3,892 fire education activities in various languages on radio and television stations during the year under review, a decline from

⁶¹ 2022 Ghana Police Service supplementary data-classified

4,128 in 2020. Similarly, response to road traffic collision decreased to 810 in 2021 from 1,129 in 2020.

Immigration

The number of unlawful foreign immigrants apprehended in Ghana reduced between 2020 and 2021. The Ghana Immigration Service conducted 5,338 inspections at various companies, residential sites, hotels, and educational institutions. In 2021, these checks resulted in the arrest of 20,582 foreign nationals living in the country. For violating immigration restrictions, Ghana's Immigration Service detained 804 people of various nationalities and returned 22,109 to their home countries⁶². The operations Conquered Fist, Calm Life, and Motherland are part of a larger campaign to deter illegal immigrants and possible terrorists' attacks in the country. The government has begun the construction of 15 border posts and checkpoints, as well as two residential accommodations in order to ensure safe working environment and territorial integrity. Additionally, three office buildings and six residential housing blocks were being renovated.

VII. Corruption and Economic Crimes

On the Transparency International's 2021 Corruption Perception Index Ghana placed 73rd out of 180 countries. The country's score was 43 out of 100, showing that corruption is still widely regarded. EOCO investigated 463 cases, prosecuted 17 cases, obtained one conviction, and recovered a total of GHS 2,829,293.43 in profits of crime. The percentage of corruption cases for which prosecution has been initiated by the Attorney-General's Office remained unchanged at 35 percent in the year 2018 and 2019. In addition, the Office of the Special Prosecutor handled two cases in 2019 and 1 high profile corruption case for investigation in 2020.

The number of corruption cases received by CHRAJ in 2020 was 158, out of this number, 20 cases were investigated, 2 cases were referred⁶³ and 2 cases were declined. In 2021, the number of cases investigated by anti-corruption institutions including CHRAJ and EOCO decreased to 44 from 158 in 2020. The number of cases investigated increased to 37 from 20 and the number of cases referred remained 2 in 2021.

VIII. Law and Order

According to the Gallup Global Law and Order Index, Ghana placed 69th out of 144 countries in 2020. This represented an improvement over the previous year's position of 73. To ensure that judicial operations continued notwithstanding COVID-19, the Judicial Service developed virtual courts in five General Jurisdiction Courts, two (2) Divorce and Matrimonial Courts, and four (4) Commercial Courts. As of December 2020, 3,500,000 active dockets have been digitized, and 97 percent of courts have been automated under the National Digitization Project. The number of cases settled by the Judicial Service through ADR mechanism increased to 5,604 in 2021 from 5,455 in 2020.

⁶² 2022 Ghana Immigration Service supplementary data-classified

⁶³ 2022 Economic and Organised Crime Supplementary data – classified

IX. Civil Society and Civic Engagement

This section covers participation of civil society in national development and levels of press freedom.

Participation of Civil Society in National Development

In 2021, three (3) key programmes namely Constitutional Awareness Creation, Deepening and Sustaining Civic Awareness, and Patriotism and Good Citizenship were the focus of 118,276 events carried out by the National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE). These initiatives were based on education about the COVID-19, the 2021 Population and Housing Census, and the roles of MPs and MMDAs. MMDAs in collaboration with the Ministry of National Security under the Preventing Electoral Violence and Providing Security to Northern Border Region of Ghana (NORPREVSEC) ⁶⁴intervention and held thirty-six thousand eight hundred and thirty-six (36,836) engagements were held as part of a sub programme. MMDAs also undertook a thorough sensitisation instruction on peaceful coexistence and tolerance, as well as the annual Constitution Week Celebration, which was planned to foster national unity. Other MMDA activities included advocacies on environmental governance as civic duties for the citizenry, child protection, democracy and good governance, human rights, public order act, the National Anti-Corruption Action Plan (NACAP), social auditing, and Civic Education Club (CEC).

Level of Press Freedom

Ghana's rank in the level of press freedom dropped to the 60th position in 2021 from the 30th out of 180 countries assessed. Again, the assessment for Africa showed that Ghana dropped to the 10th rank in 2021 from the 3rd rank in 2020 according to the 2022 World Press Freedom Index report⁶⁵ which was the same in 2020. Although Ghana is known for its press freedom credentials globally, journalist and personnel continue to face levels of intimidations, assaults and violence. An increasing number of the intimidations, assaults and violence were usually meted out by security agencies, which usually left perpetrators unpunished^{66/67}.

X. Development Communication

The Ministry of Information (MOI) set out to organise sixty (60) Ministers' press meeting within the year 2021. However, the number of ministers' press meetings organised was fifty-eight (58). This implies that the set target of sixty (60) meetings was not met. Similarly, five (5) mass media campaigns were organised out of the total seven (7) targeted.

XI. Culture for National Development

According to the Ministry of Chieftaincy, the number of new chieftaincy disputes in 2021 were 76 cases, which indicated a drop from 79 cases in 2020. This decreased the number of

⁶⁴ 2021 Roadmap for sustaining peace, security and development in Northern Ghana

⁶⁵ <https://rsf.org/en/index>

⁶⁶ <https://www.theafricareport.com/91219/ghana-arbitrary-arrests-torture-of-journalists-how-free-is-the-press/>

⁶⁷ <https://rsf.org/en/ghana-sees-disturbing-surge-press-freedom-violations>

chieftaincy disputes to be resolved from 483 in 2020 to 451 cases in 2021, out of which 43 (9.5%) cases had been disposed of. Twenty legislative instruments on lines of succession to stools or skins at the pre-legislation stage remained unchanged as of 2021.

2.4.4 Key Challenges and Policy Recommendations

Table 2.40: Key challenges and recommendations for Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

No	Challenges	Recommendations
1.	Conflicting roles of the Executive <i>vis-a-vis</i> the Legislature.	Parliament, EC, should collaborate with OoP: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the amendment of the 1992 constitution to ensure effective separation of powers.
2.	Resources to the governance institutions remain inadequate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IGIs should adopt entrepreneurial governance approach for effective resources to be mobilised. IGIs should be more efficient and effective with the resources allocated to them. IGIs should eliminate wastage (financial, human and material resources) Increase financial resource allocation and ensure timely release of funds to IGIs.
3.	Low revenue generation	GRA should collaborate with MMDAs to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revaluation of all properties Strengthen systems for revenue generation and collection.
4.	Inadequate infrastructure	MNS should collaborate with MoD, MINTER to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote world class security services with modern infrastructure. Build capacity for surveillance and intelligence sharing within the security services.
5.	Inadequate equipment	MNS should collaborate with MoD, MINTER to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote world class security services with modern equipment.
6.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i High number of unresolved chieftaincy disputes ii. Limited involvement of traditional authorities in national development 	MoCRA should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase legal and financial support to chieftaincy institutions. Strengthen the engagement with TAs in developments and governance processes. Strengthen national and regional houses of chiefs to promote development.
7.	Abuse of human rights by security personnel	JS should: <p>Strengthen judicial training and legal education reforms for judicial service personnel, Police CID, prosecutors and law students</p>
8.	Inadequate capacity of Civil Society Actors to optimise existing civic spaces	MoI, NCCE, NMC should: <p>Create opportunities for increased technical and financial support for CSO coalitions and partnerships.</p>
9.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Limited ownership and accountability for national development at all levels ii. Polarised media landscape 	NDPC should collaborate with MoI, NCCE, Media Houses, PRINPAG, GJA, NMC, MDAs and MMDAs to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create an enabling environment for development communication Integrate development communication across the public policy cycle Strengthen institutional structures for development communication at all levels of governance. NMC and NCA should regulate the media more effectively.
10.	Poor appreciation of national culture	NDPC should collaborate with MoTCCA, NCCE, MoCRA, MMDAs to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mainstream traditional value and belief systems in all aspects of national development. Implement the policy framework on traditional values and positive belief systems in Ghana.

No	Challenges	Recommendations
11.	i. Low transparency and accountability of public institutions ii. Limited support for the implementation of anti-corruption strategies	CHRAJ should collaborate with MoJA, EOCO, MINTER, GPS to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ensure continued implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Action Plan (NACAP). b. Strengthen the Judiciary, Parliament, Security Service and other anti-corruption institutions to perform their functions effectively. c. Strengthen MMDA public fora at the community level to account for services.
12.	i. Threat of terrorism, extremist violence & attacks and secessions ii. Threat of activities of vigilante groups and kidnappings	NDPC should collaborate with MoD, MINTER, MNS, MFARI, NCCE, GAF, GPS, MLGDRD, MMDAs to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> d. Strengthen multilateral cooperation and intelligence sharing with neighbouring countries to counter and prevent the threats of terrorism and violent extremism. e. Develop a national counter terrorism strategy in line with Pillar 1- Peace, Security and Stability of ECOWAS Vision 2050 to enhance harmonisation and synergy in prevention and mitigation of terrorist and violent extremist threats.

2.5 Ghana's Role in International Affairs

2.5.1 Introduction

The dimension presents significant achievements, progress of implementation of goals and objectives and challenges and recommendations. The cardinal goal of this development dimension is to strengthen Ghana's role in international affairs. It covers promoting a globally competitive Foreign Service; enhancing Ghana's international image and influence; leveraging Ghana's governance and security credentials to promote the country's interests abroad and integrating the Ghanaian diaspora in national development.

2.5.2 Significant Achievements

Notable achievements in 2021 include:

- i. The President of Ghanaians currently a member of the High-Level Panel on the Oceans and a co-Chair of the 17 member SDGs Eminent Advocates Group.
- ii. The President from 19th to 20th May, 2021 signed the €170 million EIB facility for the establishment of the Development Bank of Ghana.
- iii. In 2021, the European Union proposed to select Ghana as a possible manufacturing hub for COVID-19 vaccines in Africa. Further, the country received support to continue to fight against COVID-19 from the COVID-19 Vaccines Global Access (COVAX) and some friendly countries.
- iv. Ghana prepared the second Voluntary National Review (VNR) report in compliance with the annual reporting on the SDGs, a requirement under the auspices of the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).
- v. The Pan-African Payment and Settlement System (PAPSS) was established to strengthen the operations of AfCFTA.

2.5.3 Progress of Implementation

I. Ministerial Advisory Board Established

The Ministerial Advisory Board is the foreign relations advisory council set up by the MFARI to monitor, evaluate and shape the performance, strategies and methods of the Foreign Service. The organisations that constitute the council include Ghana Investment Promotion Centre (GIPC); Ghana Export Promotion Authority (GEPA); Federation of Association of Ghanaian Exporters (FAGE); Association of Former Foreign Service Officers (AFFSO); Parliamentary Select Committee on Foreign Affairs of Research Department, MoF; MoTI; and Institute of Democratic Governance (IDG).

II. Foreign Service Established

In 2021, the Foreign Service became autonomous under MFARI.

III. Number of Ghanaians occupying positions in International Organisations

Ghana's international image and influence in international organizations were enhanced. Success stories include:

- i. The election of Ghana as a non-permanent member of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) for the term 2022-2023.
- ii. The election of Professor Alex Dodoo, the Director-General of the Ghana Standards

- Authority, as President of the African Organisation for Standardization.
- iii. The election of Ghana to Subsidiary Bodies of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) which includes the United Nations Commission on Narcotics Drugs for the term 2022 – 2025 and the Executive Board of the World Food Programme (WFP).
- iv. Election of Ghana as a member of the Council of Administration (CA) of the Universal Postal Union (UPU) for the term 2022-2025.
- v. Assisted Ghanaian citizens to access over 500 competitive vacancies in international bodies for which impressive number have so far applied.

In a bid to get more Ghanaians to occupy positions in international organisations, MFARI held its first External Consultative Meeting with representatives from various Ministries, Departments and Agencies on Candidatures. The meeting was also held to enhance the Ministry’s constitutional mandate of managing and coordinating the interaction with States and all international organizations, to which Ghana is a party or observer. A Candidatures Unit has been established at MFARI and a proposal for the creation of a special fund to aid in the promotion of Ghanaian candidatures has been made. The need for Ghana to groom young officials to take up positions in the international bodies was prioritised.

IV. Turn-around time for processing biometric passports

MFARI used 10 days in the processing of biometric passports, although the target is to complete the process within 7 days. Far reaching measures to improve service delivery at the Passports Office and some Ghana Missions abroad have been taken. These measures include:

- i. Twenty-Five Ghana Missions were provided with biometric equipment to help capture the biometric data of passport applicants,
- ii. Development of a website by INNOBIZ and EMH to capture biometric data,
- iii. Provisions of generator sets for all Passport Application Centres, and
- iv. Renovation of the Accra Passport Application Centre.

V. Level of contribution of Ghana's peacekeeping efforts

Peace keeping is one of the country’s major contributions to creating conducive environment for human existence in the world. Our actions in peacekeeping have been expressed as the number of security personnel deployed for global peacekeeping efforts, as a percentage of total number of security service personnel. The target set for 2021 was less than or equal to fifteen (≤ 15) percent and the proportion of peacekeeping efforts achieved was less than or equal to sixteen (≤ 16.4) percent. Ghana’s security personnel are involved in the following missions: The United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL); Mission de l’Organisation des Nations Unies pour la stabilisation en République démocratique du Congo (MONUSCO); United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS); United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilisation Mission in Mali (MINUSMA); United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO); United Nations African Union Mission in Darfur, Sudan (UNAMID); United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA); African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM); United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) and the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilisation Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA).

VI. Number of Investment Promotion Activities held

MFARI facilitated the participation of various Ghanaian delegations in workshops, summits, fairs, trade missions and conferences. These resulted in the signing of a Memorandum of Intent (MoI) which defines the areas of cooperation between Ghana and Angola. Angola intends to draw from Ghana's experience in agriculture especially in the areas of cocoa production. Ghana hopes to focus on Angola's experience in the oil exploration and production. Again, MFARI trained key staff in trade and investment promotion techniques. As at August 2021, the number of staff trained was three hundred and eighty-two (382) exceeding the target of two hundred and fifty (250). There were no trade missions undertaken in 2021 although targeted five (5).

Diaspora Engagement

In an era of globalization and heightened competitiveness in the pursuit of national interests, no nation can develop effectively without implementing a clear strategy that seeks to harness the potentials of a majority of its human resource including its diaspora and those who consider that country as a homeland. Leveraging on the multiple roles of the Diaspora as senders of remittances, investors, philanthropists, innovators, exportable labour and first movers in the growth of important sectors such as tourism, health and in the development of human capital, may well contribute to weaning Ghana off its dependence on aid and development financing which are waning from developed countries.

2.5.4 Key Challenges and Policy Recommendations

Table 2.41: Key challenges and recommendations for Ghana's Role in International Affairs

No	Challenges	Recommendations
1.	Fragmented policies and strategies for Ghana's engagement with the global community	NDPC should collaborate with MFARI, OoP, MINTER, MoF to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Harmonise foreign policies and strategies for engagement with global community Review Ghana's foreign policy in line with changing global environment
2.	Security threats and insurgence of Militant and Violent Extremists Armed Groups (VEAG) on Ghana's border	NDPC/ MoF should collaborate with MLGDRD, MoTI, MFARI to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Implement the National Security Strategy to protect Ghana as a sovereign State. Implement the Gulf of Guinea Northern regions Social Cohesion (SOCO) project.
3.	Incidences of political instability, in neighbouring countries	OoP, MFARI, GIS, KAIPTC should collaborate with AU & ECOWAS Commission to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Promote peace, security and justice Support democracy within the ECOWAS sub region.
4.	Limited diaspora engagement and participation in national development	MFARI, GIS, OoP, MoTAC, MoTI should: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Promote political, economic and social rights of the diaspora Ensure participation of Ghanaians in abroad in national development Create database of all Ghanaians in diaspora and link them to the national identification system.

2.6 Linking Budget to The Plan

2.6.1 Introduction

The dimension includes notable accomplishments, progress toward goals and objectives, problems, and recommendations. The 2021 budget statement and the economic policy was presented to Parliament in March 2021. The theme of the 2021 budget was “Economic Revitalisation through Completion, Consolidation & Continuity”. This section examines the relationship between the 2021 budgetary allocations and the priorities of the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (MTNDPF, 2018-2021). It also analyses government’s expenditure on the seventeen (17) Flagship Projects and Programmes (FPPs); the alignment of 2021 spending priorities with the thematic areas of the MTNDPF; and an examination of the financial allocation to the SDGs' Goal 1-No Poverty.

2.6.2 Significant Achievements

Notable achievements in 2021 include:

- i. The National School Feeding Programme received financial resources of GHS 567,889,452 against the target of GHS 488,800,000 with 3,290,374 beneficiaries.
- ii. The number of professional nurses including community health nurses on the GoG payroll improved to 58,217 in 2021 from 44,167 in 2020.
- iii. The Road Infrastructure programme received a total amount of GHS1,571,429,438⁶⁸ in 2021 exceeding the budgeted amount of GHS1,452,587,681.⁶⁹
- iv. The implementation of “Water for All” programme has improved water supply in Upper East, Savannah, Ahafo, Volta, Western, Upper West and Bono regions.⁷⁰
- v. The Zongo Development Fund provided tuition grant to 239 brilliant-but-needy Zongo students.

2.6.3 Progress of Implementation

I. Flagship Programmes and Projects (FPPs)

The MTNDPF's reflect the government's development priorities. Table 2.42 display the budgetary allocation, updated budgetary allocations for the FPPs, actual payments (releases), and relevant MDAs for FPPs of the government under various dimensions.

Table 2.42: Flagship Programmes and Projects by Development Dimensions

Development Dimension	Flagship Programmes	2021 Budget	2021 Actual Payment	Variations	Government Agency
Economic Development	One-District, One-Factory (1D1F)	164,296,000	119,310,683		Ministry of Trade and Industry
	MASLOC	48,000,000	28,681,944		Office of Government Machinery (OGM)
	Planting for Food and Jobs	839,056,000	836,898,672		Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MoFA)
	National Entrepreneurship and Innovation	20,534,823	7,428,596		Ministry of Business Development (MoBD)

⁶⁸ Table 2.42: Development Priorities

⁶⁹ 2021 Annual Progress Report, Ministry of Finance

⁷⁰ 2020 Midterm Evaluation Report on the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021 National Development Planning Commission

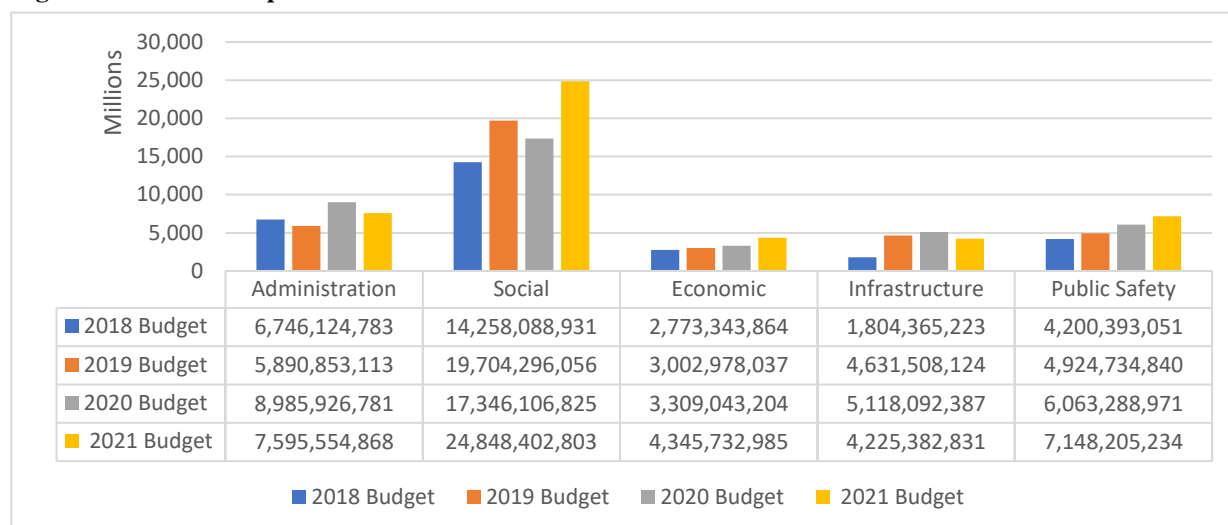
Development Dimension	Flagship Programmes	2021 Budget	2021 Actual Payment	Variations	Government Agency
	Programme (NEIP)				
Social Development	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) Programme	197,534,538	197,534,538		Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection (MoGCSP)
	School Feeding Programme	488,800,000	567,889,452		
	Nursing of Trainee Allowances	231,200,000	192,200,000		Ministry of Health (MoH)
	Teacher Trainee Allowances	169,912,081	160,420,672		Ministry of Education (MoE)
	Free SHS	1,974,021,968	1,065,963,069		Office of Government Machinery (OGM)
	National School Feeding Programme	488,800,000	567,889,452		Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection (MoGCSP)
	Nation Builders Corps	672,000,000	418,000,000		Office of Government Machinery (OGM)
	Environment, Infrastructure, Human Settlements	Road Infrastructure	1,452,587,681	1,571,429,438	
Zongo Development Fund		83,086,439	55,654,197		Office of Government Machinery
Railway Development		186,340,132	218,447,797		Ministry of railway Development
Water & Sanitation		90,000,000	417,167,879		Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Creation of New Regions	252,320,000	89,955,949		Ministry of Local Government, Decentralisation and Rural Development (MLGDRD)
	Total	7,358,489,662	6,514,872,338		

Source: Ministry of Finance, Annual Progress Report 2021

In 2021, FPPs accounted for 1.41 percent of the government budget and 1.42 percent of overall expenditure. The flagship projects were categorized into three dimensions namely social, economic, and infrastructure (see Table 2.42). In 2021, the government payments for FPPs exceeded its budget by GHS 1,503,748 representing 0.1 percent.

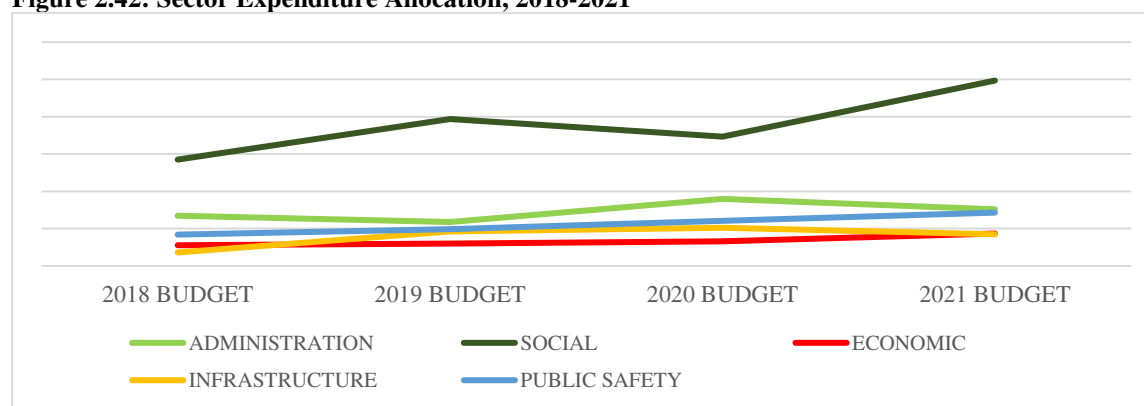
II. Sector Expenditure Allocation

Figure 2.41: Sector Expenditure Allocation



Source: Ministry of Finance, Budget Statement, 2018-2021

Figure 2.42: Sector Expenditure Allocation, 2018-2021



Source: Ministry of Finance, Budget Statement, 2018-2021

Over the period 2018-2021, the social dimension was allocated the highest budget. In 2021, the social dimension of the budget was allocated GHS 24,848,402,803 compared to the GHS 17,346,106,825 budget allocation in 2020 (see Figure 2.41 and Figure 2.42). The actual budget allocation for MoE was GHS 15,631,637,855 representing 62.9 percent of the budget allocation for the social dimension in 2021. The actual budget allocation for FSHSP was GHS 1,974,021,968 representing 12.6 percent of the budget allocation for education.⁷¹ Personal Protective Equipment were distributed to students, teaching and non-teaching staff of tertiary and secondary educational institutions. Again, the new academic year for all levels of education was given a comprehensive sanitation programme. There was also an enhancement of online education delivery.⁷²

⁷¹ 2021 Budget Statement and Economic Policy, Ministry of Finance

⁷² 2021 Budget Statement and Economic Policy, Ministry of Finance

The health sector received GHS 8,533,590,223 representing 34.4 percent of the sector budget allocation in 2021.⁷³The increase in the health sector budget allocation was to mitigate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Government employed 38,000 nurses and gave tax exemptions worth GHS 36.8 million to frontline staff. Again, health personnel were deployed to target population segments of high-risk groups mainly healthcare workers, persons who were 60 years old or above and persons with underlying medical conditions. Finally, 10.1 million households were supplied with subsidised water and 4.78 million households were supplied subsidised electricity.⁷⁴

The public safety budget allocation in 2021 was GHS 7,148,205,234 compared to GHS 6,063,288,971 in 2020 representing a 17.9 percentage increase. The increase in the security sector budget allocation was to ensure business continuity and national security especially during the electoral process. Frontline security personnel, critical government sector workers, other essential workers and other persons most at risk were supplied with PPEs, provided free transportation and other security accoutrements. Generally, the increase in budgetary allocation to the health and security sectors was based on the procurement of vaccines for distribution, deployment of security personnel based on segmentation of the population informed by the risk of exposure.

The infrastructure dimension had the least budget allocation of GHS 4,225,382,831 in 2021. There was a decrease in budget allocation from GHS 5,118,092,387 in 2020 (see Figures 2.39 and 2.40). Despite the infrastructure dimension being allocated the least, the road sector was allocated GHS 1,452,587,681 representing 28.4 percent of the budget allocated to the infrastructure dimension in 2021. However, the actual budget payment for the road sector was GHS 1,571,429,438, as shown in Table 2.42.

2.6.4 Key Challenges and Policy Recommendations

Table 2.43: Key Challenges and Policy Recommendations for Linking Budget to Policy Framework

No	Challenges	Recommendations
1.	Limited resources released for implementation of priority initiatives	NDPC should collaborate with MoF, OoP and Parliament to review all priority initiatives.
2.	Unavailable data on priority initiatives.	NDPC should collaborate with relevant stakeholders to monitor and report on the implementation and financing of priority initiatives to improve on project targeting, design, preparation, delivery and dissemination.
3.	Delay in reports on Government Flagship Programmes	NDPC must collaborate with MoF/DPs/ MoME/MES of OoP to prepare annual monitoring and assessment reports on Government Flagship Programmes as required by the National M&E policy.
4.	Delay in preparation of the National Development Plan	NDPC should collaborate with DPs and MoF in the preparation of the National Development Plan to inform budgets.
5.	Limited budget allocations to support the economy	NDPC should collaborate with MoF and DPs to evaluate interventions earmarked to promote economic growth. e.g., Ghana CARES Obaatan pa Initiative.
6.	Limited sector budget allocations	NDPC should collaborate with MDAs to identify funding sources to support sector initiatives.
7.	Limited budget allocation to the infrastructure sector	MoF should collaborate with NDPC to allocate substantial budgetary resources to improve upon the infrastructural deficit.

⁷³ 2022 Budget Statement and Economic Policy, Ministry of Finance

⁷⁴ 2022 Budget Statement and Economic Policy, Ministry of Finance

2.7 Implementing the MTNDPF (2018-2021) [Agenda for Jobs; Creating Equal Opportunity and Prosperity for All] At the District Level

2.7.1 Introduction

The dimension presents significant achievements, progress of implementation of goals and objectives and challenges and recommendations. It assesses the income and expenditure trend of the MMDAs for plan implementation, coordination, monitoring and evaluation and further determines their staff strength. It concludes with a performance review of selected poverty-reduction interventions and the twenty core district indicators.

2.7.2 Significant Achievements

Some notable achievements in 2021 were:

- i. Provision of subsidized certified seeds and fertilizer at 50 percent to farmers;
- ii. Free extension services on e-agriculture and market opportunities for farmers; and
- iii. NABCO officials were placed at all retail outlets in all regions to supervise and record the quantities of fertilizers being sold to farmers through the use of the daily records sheets

2.7.3 Progress of Implementation

I. Financing District Level Development

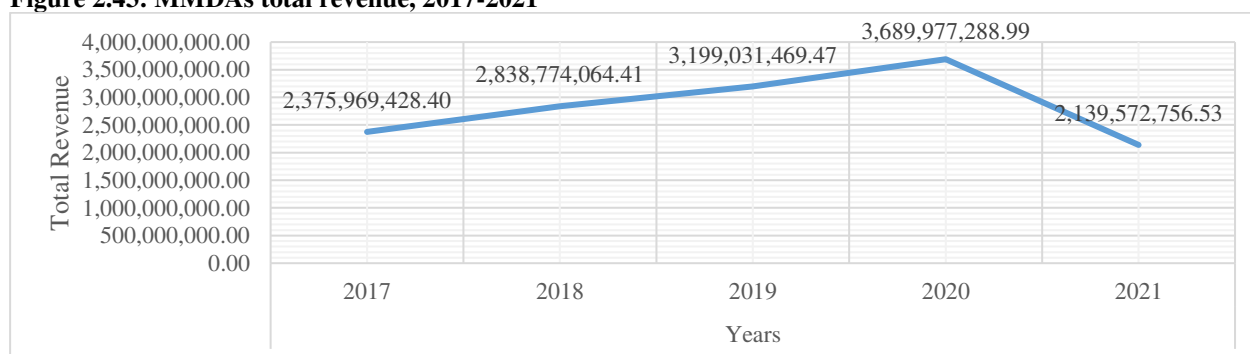
A total of GHS 2.1 billion was realized as total revenue out of the expected 3.0 billion in 2021 by all MMDAs. This amount mainly came from grants provided by the central government and Internally Generated Funds (IGF) mobilised by the assemblies themselves. An amount of GHS1.6 billion grant was transferred by government and its partners through the District Assemblies Common Funds (DACF), the Responsiveness Factor Grants of the DACF (DACF-RFG), Ghana Secondary City Support Programme (GSCSP), direct donor support and departmental transfers among others. The IGF component of the total revenue was GHS 446,687,907.19 and this was less than the GHS 516,635,835.33 the assemblies planned to mobilize in 2021, as shown in Tables 2.44.

Table 2.44: Major Sources of Funding MMDAs, 2017-2021

Years	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2020-2021	2019 and 2020
Main Source	Values in billion (GHS)					Percentage Change	
GoG Grants	316,962,732.10	414,770,168.47	484,217,341.89	639,127,403.41	770,571,653.32	20.6	31.99
IGF	290,554,020.30	343,282,592.76	387,889,347.51	393,598,211.51	446,687,907.19	13.49	1.47
DACF	1,575,835,339	1,812,144,435.00	2,079,426,613.00	2,312,706,550.00	412,194,519.54	-82.2	11.22
DACF-REG/DDF	1,846,858.00	155,822,399.00	137,028,000.00	182,539,175.00	298,706,231.28	63.64	33.21
Donor	115,994,404.00	55,335,016.01	76,251,695.65	69,788,031.29	69,772,358.74	-0.02	-8.48
GSCSP/UDG	74,231,360.00	26,625,256.78	13,591,097.02	59,080,429.19	121,551,556.78	105.7	334.7
Others	544,715.00	30,794,196.39	20,627,374.40	33,137,488.59	20,088,529.68	-45.3	60.65
Total	2,375,969,428.40	2,838,774,064.41	3,199,031,469.47	3,689,977,288.99	2,139,572,756.53	-42.0	15.35

Source: MLGDRD, 2021. Others means revenue for decentralised departments and the Ghana School Feeding Programme

The revenue performance of MMDAs in 2021 represents 42 percent decline from the previous year and was the least aggregate amount received by all districts since 2017, as shown in Figure 2.43.

Figure 2.43: MMDAs total revenue, 2017-2021

The revenue data further shows that all the regions experienced a decline in total revenue in 2021 except for Northern Region, Greater Accra Region and Ahafo Region. North East Region experienced the highest decline in the year.

The general decline in total revenue can be attributed to the inability of the Ministry of Finance and Office of the Administrator of District Assemblies' Common Fund (OADACF) to transfer all the four quarter DACF amounts due the assemblies during the year. Most of the Assemblies received only two quarters of their DACF allocations. It is also assumed that the assemblies are yet to fully recover from the effects of COVID-19 measures put in place by government to address the adverse effects of the pandemic, as shown in Table 2.45.

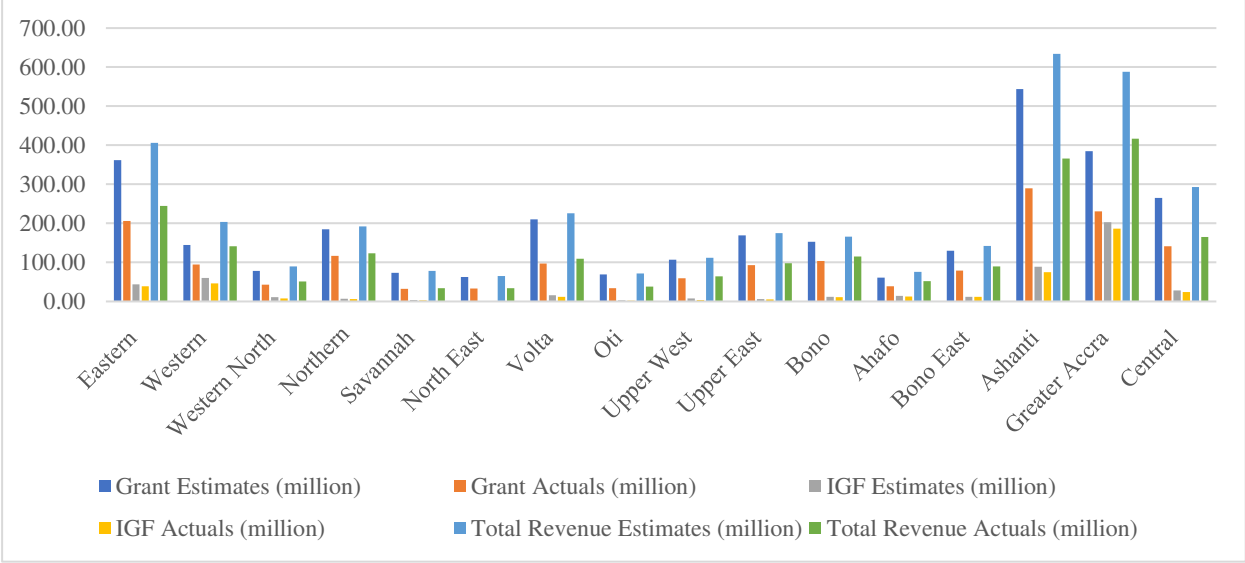
Table 2.45: Regional distribution of MMDAs total revenue (Million GHS), 2017-2021

Region	2017	2018	2019	Actual 2020	Actual 2021	Change in 2021%
Northern	70,504,975.17	89,107,570.71	118,192,195.66	114,248,232.52	122,640,915.47	7.35
Greater Accra	307,025,837.62	302,263,794.21	360,113,402.70	407,521,085.59	417,196,109.46	2.37
Ahafo	26,218,898.71	48,968,987.26	42,442,504.22	51,061,459.10	51,960,205.93	1.76
Bono East	42,127,465.54	74,486,606.69	65,902,654.27	92,869,514.31	90,435,689.02	-2.62
Bono	54,763,019.55	89,654,728.06	85,208,817.74	118,485,941.19	115,233,952.71	-2.74
Eastern	130,389,208.96	155,127,955.78	213,972,160.54	253,290,833.05	244,885,330.35	-3.32
Western	75,048,744.16	90,064,837.20	122,305,201.78	148,457,930.25	140,880,059.46	-5.1
Ashanti	183,919,899.63	224,446,690.85	310,961,921.60	401,015,300.10	365,499,606.61	-8.86
Central	36,347,264.99	97,286,661.64	143,541,790.25	182,659,945.33	165,264,169.21	-9.52
Upper East	43,570,866.61	64,521,546.79	81,705,856.11	109,347,766.56	98,009,780.56	-10.37
Western North	27,890,537.90	36,015,017.93	47,939,703.93	59,104,859.13	50,984,062.22	-13.74
Upper West	36,063,266.84	48,788,354.68	63,676,572.90	75,321,513.25	63,486,085.74	-15.71
Volta	64,062,628.14	77,488,593.46	105,245,078.18	129,424,417.20	108,800,660.80	-15.93
Savannah	27,643,104.12	30,313,525.63	36,679,142.14	41,397,049.25	34,391,403.90	-16.92
Oti	21,915,829.20	28,582,838.77	38,977,992.92	43,490,204.27	35,748,034.30	-17.8
North East	17,945,178.95	23,246,433.04	32,295,952.72	42,169,021.28	34,156,690.79	-19.0
Total	1,165,436,726.09	1,480,364,142.70	1,869,160,947.66	2,269,865,072.38	2,139,572,756.53	-5.74

Ministry of Local Government Decentralization & Rural Development, 2021

The fall in total revenue also affected the ability of the assemblies to meet their expenditure targets for the year. All the regions underperformed their estimated total revenue for 2021.

Figure 2.44: Achievement of estimated total revenue by regions



Greater Accra, Bono, Western, Ahafo and Northern regions were the best performing regions in achieving their estimated total revenue. All the regions achieved 50 percent or more of their estimated total revenue except Oti, Volta, and Savannah regions (see Table 2.45 and Figure 2.44).

Growth in Total Revenue

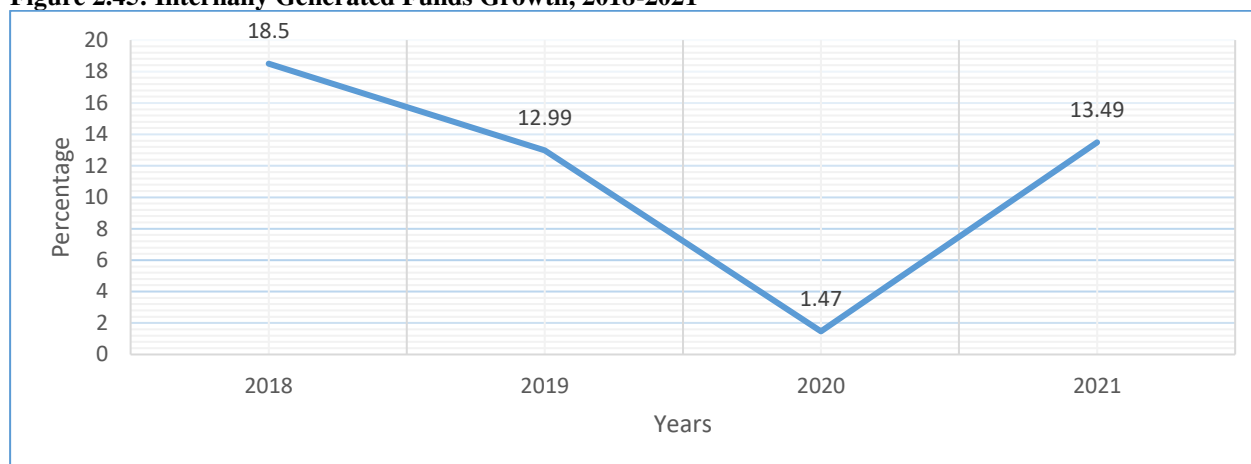
Only 77 MMDAs representing 29.5 percent of all MMDAs recorded an increase or growth in total revenue in 2021. The highest growth was recorded by Nsawam Adoagyiri in the Eastern Region whilst the least increase was recorded by Gomoa West in the Central Region. Tamale Metropolitan Assembly, Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolitan Assembly, Cape Coast Metropolitan Assembly, Kumasi Metropolitan Assembly and Tema Metropolitan Assembly were among the category of MMDAs with positive growth in 2021. Appendix VII Provides a list of MMDAs with positive growth in total revenue.

The remaining 184 MMDAs representing 70.5 percent of all districts recorded negative growth in total revenue. All districts in North East Region recorded negative growth in total revenue in the year. Accra Metropolitan Assembly is among the category of MMDAs that recorded negative growth in total revenue in the year under review.

Performance of MMDAs: Internally Generated Funds

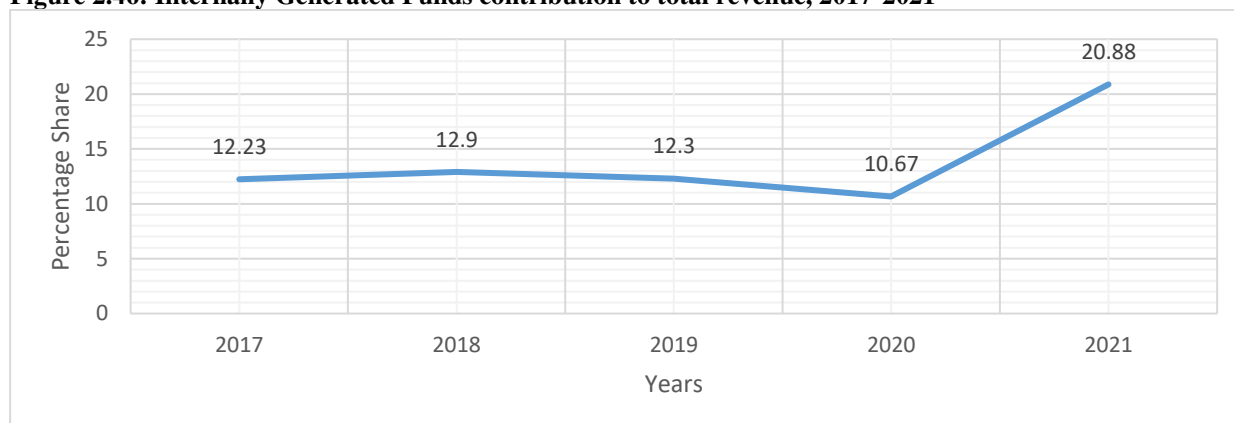
The total IGF of MMDAs grew by 1.47 percent in 2020 as compared with 12.99 percent in 2019 largely due to the effects of COVID-19 on the local economy. However, IGF growth improved to 13.49 percent in 2021. Most of the COVID-19 measures put in place by government to mitigate the effects of the pandemic were relaxed in 2021 thereby facilitating IGF collection at the district level (see Figure 2.45).

Figure 2.45: Internally Generated Funds Growth, 2018-2021



The share of IGF to total revenue also declined to 10.67 percent in 2020 from 12.13 percent in 2019 but increased significantly in 2021 to 20.88 percent (see Figure 2.46).

Figure 2.46: Internally Generated Funds contribution to total revenue, 2017-2021



Bono East and Greater Accra regions achieved over 90 percent of their estimated IGF while the Western North and Savannah regions mobilised a little over 60 percent of their estimated IGF in the same year. Bono East and Greater Accra regions ended the year as the two best performing regions whilst Western North and Savannah regions ended the year as regions that achieved the least percentage of their estimated IGF.

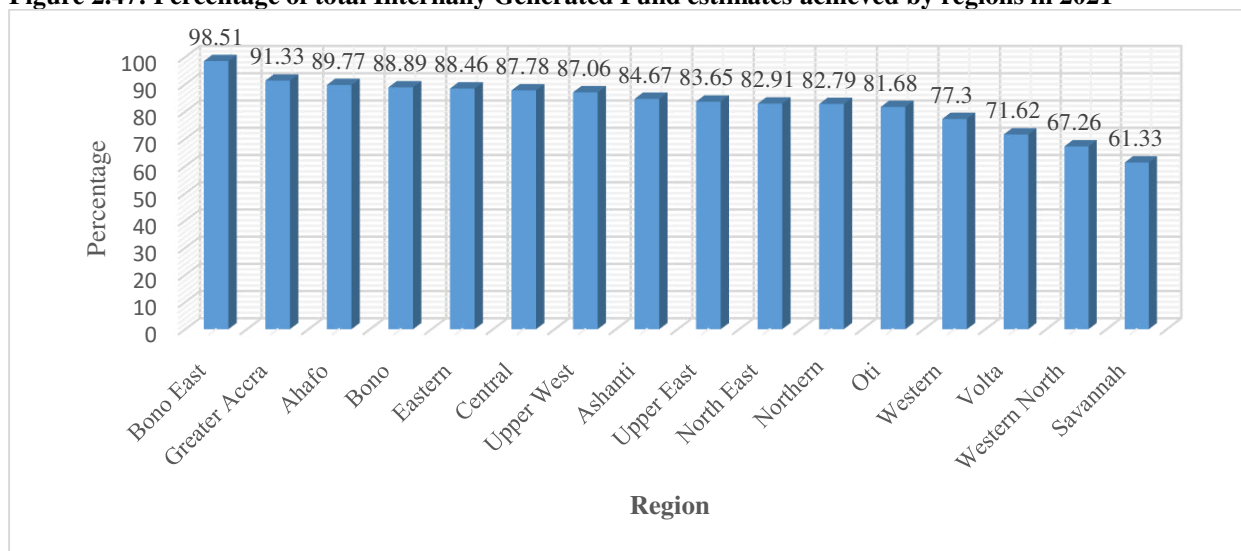
Table 2.46: Internally Generated Fund performance by regions, 2021

Regions	IGF (Million GHS)		
	Estimates	Actuals	% Estimates Achieved
Bono East	11,703,143.45	11,528,325.92	98.51
Greater Accra	203,482,352.14	185,839,579.61	91.33
Ahafo	14,349,026.67	12,881,820.48	89.77
Bono	12,357,503.45	10,984,037.74	88.89
Eastern	44,382,564.18	39,261,141.52	88.46
Central	27,667,465.67	24,286,116.16	87.78
Upper West	4,723,104.45	4,111,876.62	87.06
Ashanti	88,976,925.75	75,333,505.50	84.67
Upper East	6,384,842.78	5,340,698.37	83.65
North East	1,339,732.40	1,110,805.41	82.91

Regions	IGF (Million GHS)		
	Estimates	Actuals	% Estimates Achieved
Northern	7,032,895.65	5,822,187.66	82.79
Oti	2,636,748.18	2,153,645.62	81.68
Western	59,660,417.56	46,120,288.24	77.30
Volta	16,015,957.86	11,470,442.56	71.62
Western North	11,435,524.14	7,691,300.33	67.26
Savannah	4,487,631.00	2,752,135.45	61.33
Total	516,635,835.33	446,687,907.19	86.46

Source: MLGDRD, 2021

Figure 2.47: Percentage of total Internally Generated Fund estimates achieved by regions in 2021



Seventy-one (71) MMDAs exceeded their estimated revenue in 2021. The five best performing districts included Talensi (191.47%), Kintampo South (181.09%), Gushegu (167.7%), Denkyemba (164.61) and Adansi North (150.12). None of the six metropolitan assemblies exceeded its IGF target or estimate for 2021 (see Table 2.47).

Table 2.47: MMDAs that exceeded their estimated Internally Generated Funds in 2021

MMDAs	Estimates	Actuals	% Covered
Talensi	222,100.00	425,264.57	191.47
Kintampo South	344,800.00	624,392.12	181.09
Gushiegu	182,595.00	306,204.60	167.70
Denkyemba	565,042.44	930,112.07	164.61
Adansi North	369,050.00	554,010.17	150.12
Berekum Municipal	1,093,945.00	1,540,390.70	140.81
North East Gonja	91,420.00	126,851.00	138.76
Kassena-Nankana West	411,224.00	570,345.76	138.69
Bimduri	65,000.00	89,328.67	137.43
Sefwi Akontombra	615,700.00	827,650.83	134.42
Atebubu-Amantin Municipal	2,000,000.00	2,682,857.49	134.14
Nanumba North	350,112.00	467,969.51	133.66
Akrofuom	544,500.00	726,245.88	133.38
Chereponi	86,722.40	111,893.24	129.02
Ada West	1,099,000.00	1,394,082.05	126.85
Atiwa West	816,798.00	1,034,007.94	126.59
Jomoro	810,174.52	1,013,563.35	125.1
Dormaa West	398,620.00	495,645.39	124.34

MMDAs	Estimates	Actuals	% Covered
New Juaben North	1,387,166.00	1,723,620.89	124.25
Akatsi South	525,350.00	643,404.06	122.47
Adentan	10,663,137.29	12,999,695.10	121.91
Amansie Central	1,401,128.48	1,697,639.57	121.16
Bekwai Mun	1,417,580.00	1,702,941.39	120.13
Asunafo North Municipal	1,332,807.34	1,597,022.46	119.82
Nandom	139,624.68	163,981.96	117.44
Obuasi Mun	2,911,239.20	3,413,787.47	117.26
Gomoa Central	451,400.00	524,351.57	116.16
Nsawam Adoagyiri	1,954,603.00	2,234,681.72	114.33
Asunafo South	454,726.19	519,438.42	114.23
Daffiama-Bissie-Issa	210,123.65	239,271.33	113.87
Nadowli	206,703.13	233,412.23	112.92
Nkoranza South	729,354.03	814,498.87	111.67
Achiase	335,370.28	373,635.75	111.41
Kwahu East	500,637.50	557,083.36	111.27
Okere	384,797.00	428,106.34	111.26
Sunyani West	885,500.00	983,592.67	111.08
Tolon	250,188.50	277,553.34	110.94
La Dade-Kotopon	9,869,898.00	10,794,534.80	109.37
Bunkpurugu - Nakpaduri	140,050.00	151,495.75	108.17
Ablekuma West	2,523,950.00	2,728,768.18	108.11
Ga West	4,600,000.00	4,969,325.81	108.03
Amansie West	3,046,373.18	3,277,215.65	107.58
Adansi Asokwa	277,500.00	296,894.25	106.99
Ashaiman	3,800,107.04	4,005,824.42	105.41
Ketu North	558,453.00	588,386.96	105.36
Afigya Kwabre North	475,500.00	500,528.76	105.26
Weija-Gbawe	5,640,000.00	5,931,179.88	105.16
Ga North	4,350,000.00	4,571,868.25	105.10
Asutifi South	950,625.00	997,831.61	104.97
Atwima Nwabiagya North	681,652.00	715,116.01	104.91
Gomoa East	2,020,000.00	2,117,959.17	104.85
Effia-Kwesimintsim	2,936,350.00	3,074,585.91	104.71
Asikuma -Odoben-Brakwa	490,800.00	513,836.77	104.69
Birim North	5,469,616.36	5,716,977.27	104.52
West Mamprusi Municipal	466,140.00	481,675.10	103.33
South Tongu	772,942.00	796,505.86	103.05
Offinso North	468,847.00	482,038.69	102.81
Atwima - Mponua	837,354.95	859,432.11	102.64
Offinso Mun	1,074,800.00	1,098,879.76	102.24
Asante Akim South Mun	834,470.00	850,100.73	101.87
Wa Municipal	1,368,820.00	1,388,761.54	101.46
Akyemansa	430,500.00	436,081.99	101.3
Techiman North Municipal	760,000.00	769,628.88	101.27
Awutu Senya	970,148.13	978,945.57	100.91
West Akim	1,312,320.00	1,322,826.64	100.80
Sekyere Central	600,000.00	604,714.95	100.79
Wenchi	1,024,140.00	1,031,248.87	100.69
Bawku West	444,503.99	447,490.68	100.67
Awutu Senya East	4,386,543.94	4,410,287.01	100.54
Agona West	1,834,069.00	1,839,394.41	100.29
South Dayi	498,534.00	499,059.28	100.11

Source: MLGDRD, 2021

Several reasons accounted for the performance of districts that exceeded their estimated revenues. These included:

- i. collection of arrears owed by telecommunication companies for mounting masts in the districts,
- ii. valuation of commercial and residential properties in the district with support from Lands Commission and the physical planning units of the assemblies,
- iii. development of market infrastructure and light industrial areas (Commercial growth pole),
- iv. increased collaboration with community informants on revenue collection, recruitment of NABCO and National Service Personnel as revenue collectors,
- v. use of consultants in revenue collection in some exceptional cases,
- vi. capacity building programmes for assembly members, preparation of demand notices for the collection of property rates,
- vii. use of revenue task forces in revenue collection,
- viii. charging of realistic rates/fees,
- ix. generation of reliable database on revenue generation,
- x. introduction of revenue checkpoints,
- xi. systematic monitoring of revenue collectors,
- xii. improvement in the general wellbeing of the people,
- xiii. improvement in the implementation of Revenue Improvement Action Plans (RIAPs) which seeks to facilitate revenue collection processes and eliminate leakages,
- xiv. purchase of revenue pickups and motorcycles,
- xv. procurement and utilisation of revenue management systems,
- xvi. strengthening urban, town, zonal and area councils, and unit committees, and
- xvii. periodic valuation of residential and commercial properties.

Fifteen (15) MMDAs achieved less than 50 percent of their estimated IGF in 2021. The five worst performing districts in this category were Nanton (16.01%), Nabdam (27.59%), Tatale Sanguli (21.43%), Kpandai (39.78%), and Saboba (43.42%). The first five worst performing districts are located in the Upper East and Northern regions (see Table 2.48).

Table 2.48: MMDAs that achieved less than 50 percent of their estimated IGF in 2021

MMDAs	Estimates (GHS)	Actuals (GHS)	% Achieved
Nanton	183,283.90	29,339.00	16.01
Tatale Sanguli	190,000.00	52,020.00	27.38
Nabdam	149,573.00	41,328.60	27.63
Central Tongu	619,699.55	217,192.20	35.05
West Gonja	667,845.00	240,552.32	36.02
Builsa North	247,039.44	95,666.40	38.73
Mamprugu Moaduri	374,120.00	148,031.18	39.57
Kpandai	146,684.00	58,347.00	39.78
Aowin	1,664,894.50	704,568.23	42.32
Saboba	195,365.90	84,835.00	43.42
Bole	1,827,686.00	858,004.65	46.94
Prestea Huni Valley	8,870,000.00	4,164,047.43	46.95
Bibiani Anhw. Bekwai	4,563,283.00	2,174,714.82	47.66
Ellembele	7,018,189.80	3,456,056.84	49.24
Kpando	842,400.00	420,141.00	49.87

Source: Ministry of Local Government Decentralization & Rural Development, 2021

Reasons accounting for the abysmal performance of MMDAs with the worst IGF performance included:

- i. the extreme poverty situation in some districts made it difficult to collect property rates and levies,
- ii. absence of organised market centres,
- iii. unwillingness of the people to pay tax,
- iv. weak and ineffective area councils and unit committees,
- v. absence of data on rateable revenue items,
- vi. division of some districts into two with unequal distribution of asset and properties,
- vii. inadequate valuation of commercial and residential properties,
- viii. insecurity and conflict situations.

II. Expenditure of Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies

The total expenditure incurred by all MMDAs in 2021 was GHS1,915,484,650.05. Out of the total expenditure incurred, GHS1,348,560,053.73 represented recurrent expenditure constituting 70.4 percent of total expenditure in the year. The balance was GHS 566,924,596.32, representing the capital expenditure which was 29.6 percent of the total expenditure. The implication is that MMDAs invested less in infrastructure in 2021.

Compensation was GHS 765,636,598.93 which constituted 56.8 percent of total recurrent expenditure. Goods and Services was GHSS 464,617,870.74 which constituted 34.5 percent. The DACF component of the total Capital Expenditure was GHS 540,919,061.48 representing 95 percent of total Capital Expenditure in 2021 followed by IGF component of GHS 26,005,534.84(4.59%).

All the sixteen regions spent less than 50 percent of their total revenue on Capital Expenditure except Upper West Region, which spent 53.71 per cent. MMDAs in the Greater Accra Region on the average spent the least share of their total revenue (19.62%) on capital expenditure in 2021 (see Tables 2.49 & 2.50 and Figure 2.48 for details).

Table 2.49: Recurrent and Capital Expenditure, 2021

Regions	Recurrent Expenditure (Million GHS)		Capital. Expenditure (Million GHS)		Total Expenditure (Million GHS)		% Share of Capital Expenditure of total revenue
	Estimates	Actuals	Estimates	Actuals	Estimates	Actuals	
Upper West	34.24	26.38	88.70	30.60	122.93	56.97	53.71
Volta	80.54	55.90	144.95	37.79	225.50	93.69	40.34
Upper East	63.40	46.61	116.67	30.01	180.07	76.61	39.16
Savannah	38.28	18.88	39.49	11.90	77.76	30.78	38.66
Bono	63.12	66.28	108.49	39.52	171.61	105.80	37.35
Eastern	201.75	152.69	199.65	75.24	401.40	227.93	33.01
Ahafo	33.13	30.28	43.68	13.91	76.81	44.20	31.48
Ashanti	290.99	227.77	327.63	103.72	618.62	331.50	31.29
Northern	94.55	62.03	91.96	27.86	186.51	89.89	30.99
North East	29.84	21.56	34.98	9.66	64.82	31.23	30.95
Bono East	73.22	54.77	67.71	21.22	140.93	75.99	27.92

Regions	Recurrent Expenditure (Million GHS)		Capital. Expenditure (Million GHS)		Total Expenditure (Million GHS)		% Share of Capital Expenditure of total revenue
	Estimates	Actuals	Estimates	Actuals	Estimates	Actuals	
Central	173.26	115.40	126.18	40.82	299.44	156.22	26.13
Western	115.19	99.24	81.27	31.69	196.46	130.93	24.2
Oti	37.63	20.98	33.61	6.29	71.25	27.27	23.07
Western North	50.74	36.10	26.05	10.10	76.79	46.20	21.87
Greater Accra	338.02	313.69	233.57	76.58	571.59	390.28	19.62
Total	1,717.91	1,348.56	1,764.57	566.92	3,482.48	1,915.48	29.6

Source: Ministry of Local Government Decentralisation and Rural Development, 2021

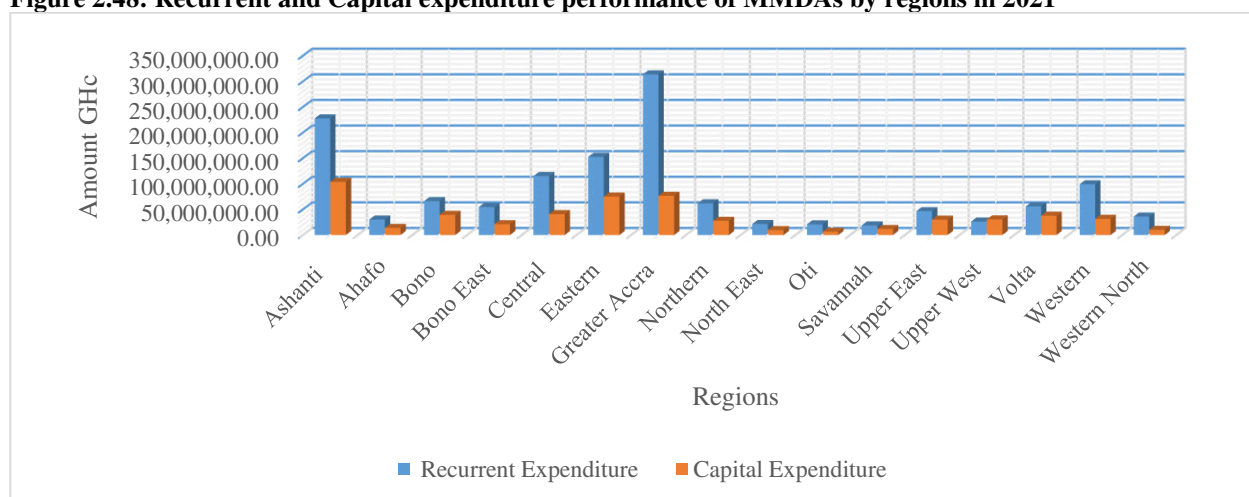
The Greater Accra Region spent the highest percentage of 80.4 of its total fiscal resources on recurrent expenditure in 2021 while the Upper West Region spent the lowest (46.29%). This implies that less fiscal resources would be available for implementation of capital projects.

Table 2.50: Expenditure of Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies by regions, 2021

Regions	Recurrent Expenditure (Million GHS)						Capital Expenditure (Million GHS)			Total Expenditure	% Share of Recurrent Expenditure of total revenue
	Compensation of Employees	Use of Goods & Services	Consumption of Fixed Capital	Social Benefits	Other Expenses	Total Recurrent Expenditure	Capital Expenditure (Internally Generated Fund)	Capital Exp. (Common fund & others)	Total Capital Expenditure		
Greater Accra	146992152	151515805.2		2525491.13	12659208.79	313692657.1	11603853.97	64980467.76	76584321.73	390276978.8	80.38
Western North	20,653,502.09	11,590,003.32		104,208.42	3,750,015.96	36,097,729.79	140,773.32	9,964,055.39	10,104,828.71	46,202,558.50	78.13
Oti	9,755,998.24	6,161,839.38		4,431.00	5,058,170.64	20,980,439.26	12,598.50	6,279,513.88	6,292,112.38	27,272,551.64	76.93
Western	45,513,293.56	46,830,739.49		365,089.13	6,529,660.32	99,238,782.50	7,615.00	31,679,129.81	31,686,744.81	130,925,527.31	75.80
Central	63,411,116.13	38,777,535.87		469,767.78	12,737,484.24	115,395,904.02		40,820,748.20	40,820,748.20	156,216,652.22	73.87
Bono East	37,866,228.57	11,746,444.85		7,903.25	5,150,637.13	54,771,213.80	151,103.83	21,069,181.22	21,220,285.05	75,991,498.85	72.08
North East	13,917,670.97	6,348,618.03		135,108.57	1,159,451.51	21,560,849.08		9,664,624.67	9,664,624.67	31,225,473.75	69.05
Northern	44,446,184.85	14,709,876.99		117,005.12	2,759,560.78	62,032,627.74		27,856,297.15	27,856,297.15	89,888,924.89	69.01
Ashanti	130,359,129.71	84,637,410.51		423,998.52	12,353,278.17	227,773,816.91	11,475,755.24	92,248,597.57	103,724,352.81	331,498,169.72	68.71
Ahafo	21,104,237.25	8,412,899.41			767,774.00	30,284,910.66	307,777.33	13,604,033.19	13,911,810.52	44,196,721.18	68.52
Eastern	89,651,984.47	27,641,712.76		140,296.37	35,254,039.48	152,688,033.08	2,250,809.45	72,990,875.83	75,241,685.28	227,929,718.36	66.99
Bono	49,143,323.13	12,656,155.74	5,600.00	4,446.00	4,474,358.08	66,283,882.95	-550	39,520,238.50	39,519,688.50	105,803,571.45	62.65
Savannah	7,630,058.07	8,311,286.44			2,865,751.94	18,878,966.99		11,898,318.19	11,898,318.19	30,777,285.18	61.34
Upper East	27,980,528.65	16,126,318.91		-61	2,500,992.05	46,607,778.61		30,005,037.45	30,005,037.45	76,612,816.06	60.84
Volta	36,584,689.28	16,940,085.69		19,930.00	2,352,465.80	55,897,170.77	55,798.20	37,738,398.95	37,794,197.15	93,691,367.92	59.66
Upper West	20,626,502.01	2,211,138.15		280,609.70	3,257,040.64	26,375,290.50		30,599,543.71	30,599,543.71	56,974,834.21	46.29
Total	765,636,598.93	464,617,870.74	5,600.00	4,670,094.53	113,629,889.53	1,348,560,053.73	26,005,534.84	540,919,061.48	566,924,596.32	1,915,484,650.05	70.4

Ministry of Local Government Decentralisation Rural & Development, 2021

Figure 2.48: Recurrent and Capital expenditure performance of MMDAs by regions in 2021



III. Human Resource position of MMDAs in 2021

Under the Development Planning Class, the norms require a minimum of 3 and a maximum of 6 development planning professionals to work in the planning unit of each metropolitan assembly whilst 3 minimum and 5 maximum professionals are required to work in the planning unit of each municipal assembly. The district assembly requires 3 to 4 professionals for the planning unit to function at its minimum and maximum capacities respectively.

A minimum of 825 and a maximum of 1,241 development planning professionals are therefore required in the sixteen regions for effective coordination of plan preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. However, an assessment of the staff strength of the development planning units of MMDAs shows that whilst some districts have more planning professionals at post, others are

critically under staffed and this situation is affecting plan preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation at the district level.

A total of 964 development planning professionals are currently at post in the 261 metropolitan, municipal and district assemblies as well as the sixteen regional coordinating councils. The deficit of 335 professional development planning staff is unequally distributed across the regions. Twelve regions have less than the maximum development professional staff required in their planning units. Greater Accra Region has the highest shortfall of 60 followed by Eastern Region 58, Central Region 48 and Volta Region 42. Other regions namely Northern, Savannah, Ahafo and Bono regions have development planning staff in excess of the basic requirements, as shown in Table 2.51.

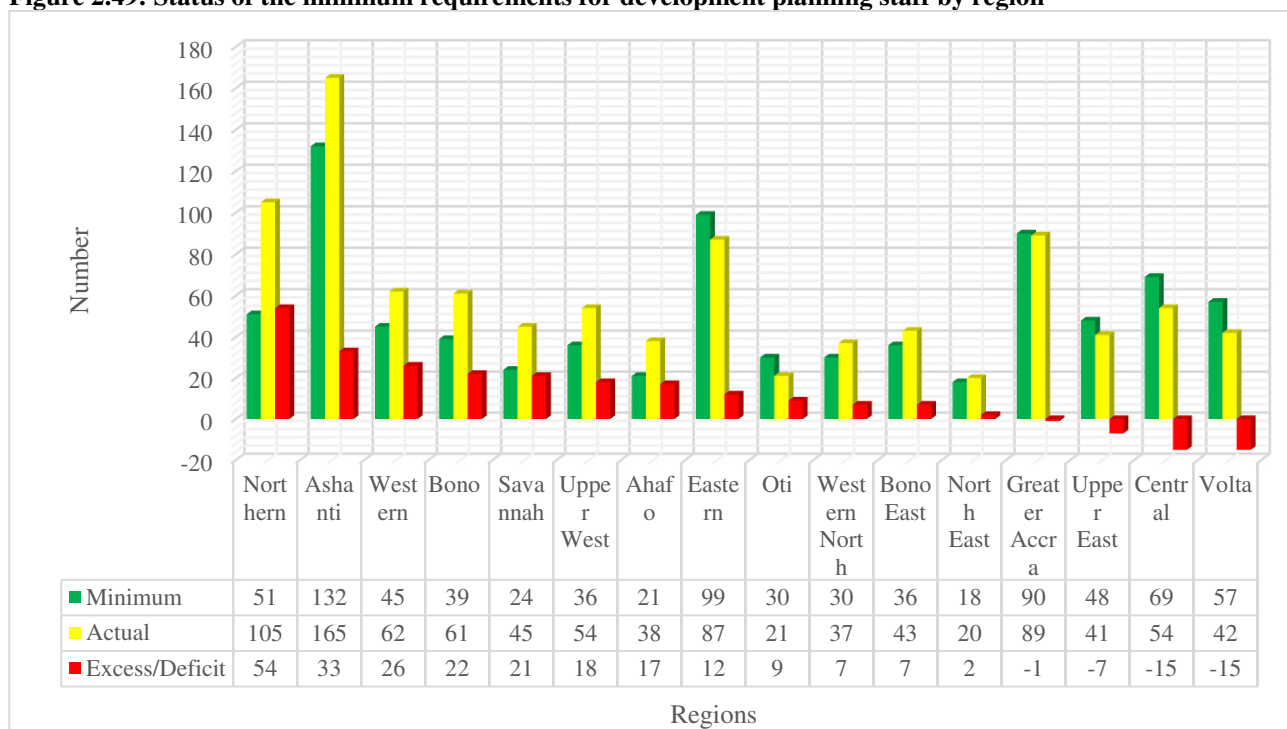
Table 2.51: Staff strength at the planning units of MMDAs, 2021

Region	Minimum	Maximum	Actual	Excess or Deficit- Minimum	Excess or Deficit- Maximum
Northern	51	76	105	54	29
Savannah	24	35	45	21	10
Ahafo	21	32	38	17	6
Bono	39	59	61	22	2
Upper West	36	55	54	18	-1
North East	18	26	20	2	-6
Western North	30	44	37	7	-7
Western	45	71	62	26	-9
Bono East	36	53	43	7	-10
Oti	30	43	21	9	-22
Upper East	48	69	41	-7	-28
Ashanti	132	198	165	33	-33
Volta	57	84	42	-15	-42
Central	69	102	54	-15	-48
Eastern	99	145	87	12	-58
Greater Accra	90	149	89	-1	-60
Total	825	1241	964	190	-335

Source: Regional Planning Coordinating Units/OHLGS, 2021

Volta, Central, Upper East and Greater Accra regions were critically understaffed. Volta and Central regions fell short of the minimum development planning staff required by 15 personnel whilst Upper East fell short by seven (7) personnel as shown in Figure 2.49.

Figure 2.49: Status of the minimum requirements for development planning staff by region



Eighty-one (81) MMDAs have less than the minimum professional development planning officers at post. Eleven (11) MMDAs have only one out of the minimum three professional staff required whilst the remaining seventy (70) have two out of the minimum. Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa; Twifo-Heman-Lower Denkyira; Upper Denkyira West; Birim North; Tempene; Chereponi; Krachi Nchumuru; Anloga; Akatsi North; Afadzato South and Adaklu are the districts with only one professional planning staff at post as shown in Table 2.52.

Table 2.52: MMDAs with less than the minimum development planning staff, 2021

MMDA	Minimum	Maximum	Actual	Deficit-Minimum	Deficit-Maximum
Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District	3	4	1	-2	-3
Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District	3	4	1	-2	-3
Upper Denkyira West District	3	4	1	-2	-3
Birim North District	3	4	1	-2	-3
Tempene District	3	4	1	-2	-3
Chereponi District	3	4	1	-2	-3
Krachi Nchumuru District	3	4	1	-2	-3
Anloga District	3	4	1	-2	-3
Akatsi North District	3	4	1	-2	-3
Afadzato South District	3	4	1	-2	-3
Adaklu District	3	4	1	-2	-3
Amenfi Central District	3	4	2	-1	-2
Agona East District	3	4	2	-1	-2
Agona West Municipal	3	5	2	-1	-3
Ajumako Enyan Essiam District	3	4	2	-1	-2
Assin Foso Municipal	3	5	2	-1	-3
Assin South District	3	4	2	-1	-2
Effutu Municipal	3	5	2	-1	-3
Ekumfi District	3	4	2	-1	-2
Gomoa West District	3	4	2	-1	-2

MMDA	Minimum	Maximum	Actual	Deficit-Minimum	Deficit-Maximum
Komenda Edina Eguafo Abirem Municipal	3	5	2	-1	-3
Mfantseman Municipal	3	5	2	-1	-3
Twifo Atti Morkwa District	3	4	2	-1	-2
Upper Denkyira East Municipal	3	5	2	-1	-3
Assin North District	3	4	2	-1	-2
Ada West District	3	4	2	-1	-2
Ada East District	3	4	2	-1	-2
Ga Central Municipal	3	5	2	-1	-3
Ledzokuku Municipal	3	5	2	-1	-3
Ningo Prampram District	3	4	2	-1	-2
Shai Osudoku District	3	5	2	-1	-3
Tema Metropolitan	3	6	2	-1	-4
Okaikwei North Municipal	3	5	2	-1	-3
Weija Gbawe Municipal	3	5	2	-1	-3
Tema West Municipal	3	5	2	-1	-3
Ablekuma Central Municipal	3	5	2	-1	-3
Amansie West District	3	4	2	-1	-2
Bosome Freho District	3	4	2	-1	-2
Kwabre East Municipal	3	5	2	-1	-3
Sekyere Afram Plains District	3	4	2	-1	-2
Ahafo Ano South East District	3	4	2	-1	-2
Akyemansa District	3	4	2	-1	-2
Ayensuano District	3	4	2	-1	-2
Birim South District	3	4	2	-1	-2
Fanteakwa North District	3	4	2	-1	-2
Kwaebibirem Municipal	3	5	2	-1	-3
Kwahu Afram Plains North District	3	4	2	-1	-2
Kwahu Afram Plains South District	3	4	2	-1	-2
Kwahu East District	3	4	2	-1	-2
Kwahu South Municipal	3	5	2	-1	-3
Upper Manya Krobo District	3	4	2	-1	-2
Yilo Krobo Municipal	3	5	2	-1	-3
Okere District	3	4	2	-1	-2
Fanteakwa South District	3	4	2	-1	-2
Asene Manso Akroso District	3	4	2	-1	-2
Achiase District	3	4	2	-1	-2
Bawku West District	3	4	2	-1	-2
Binduri District	3	4	2	-1	-2
Builsa North Municipal	3	5	2	-1	-3
Builsa South District	3	4	2	-1	-2
Nabdam District	3	4	2	-1	-2
Pusiga District	3	4	2	-1	-2
Mamprugu Moagduri District	3	4	2	-1	-2
Yunyoo-Nasuan District	3	4	2	-1	-2
Wa East District	3	4	2	-1	-2
Bia East District	3	4	2	-1	-2
Biakoye District	3	4	2	-1	-2
Jasikan District	3	4	2	-1	-2
Kadjebi District	3	4	2	-1	-2
Krachi East Municipal	3	5	2	-1	-3
Krachi West District	3	4	2	-1	-2
Nkwanta North District	3	4	2	-1	-2
Nkwanta South Municipal	3	5	2	-1	-3
South Dayi District	3	4	2	-1	-2
North Dayi District	3	4	2	-1	-2

MMDA	Minimum	Maximum	Actual	Deficit-Minimum	Deficit-Maximum
Kpando Municipal	3	5	2	-1	-3
Ketu North Municipal	3	5	2	-1	-2
Keta Municipal	3	5	2	-1	-3
Ho West District	3	4	2	-1	-2
Central Tongu District	3	4	2	-1	-2
Agotime Ziope District	3	4	2	-1	-2

Source: Regional Planning Coordinating Units/Office of Head of Local Government Service, 2021

Thirty-one (31) MMDAs have excess professional planning staff at post. These districts have more staff than the maximum required. The first eight of this category of districts are in the Savannah, Northern and Upper West regions with excesses of between three and six staff. They include Central Gonja, Tolon, Mion, Sagnarigu, Savelugu, Tamale Metro, Nanton and Wa West districts, as shown in Table 2.53.

Table 2.53: MMDAs with more than the maximum professional planning staff

MMDA	Minimum	Maximum	Actual	Excess-Minimum	Excess-Maximum
Central Gonja District	3	4	10	7	6
Tolon District	3	4	9	6	5
Mion District	3	4	8	5	4
Sagnarigu Municipal	3	5	9	6	4
Savelugu Municipal	3	5	8	6	3
Tamale Metropolitan	3	6	9	6	3
Nanton District	3	4	7	4	3
Wa West District	3	4	7	4	3
Asunafo North Municipal	3	5	7	4	2
Tano North Municipal	3	5	7	4	2
Tano South Municipal	3	5	7	4	2
Ahafo Ano South West District	3	4	6	3	2
Asokwa Municipal	3	5	7	4	2
North East Gonja District	3	4	6	3	2
Asunafo South District	3	4	5	2	1
Asutifi South District	3	4	5	2	1
Sekondi Takoradi Metropolitan	3	6	7	3	1
Wassa East District	3	4	5	2	1
Ejisu Municipal	3	5	6	3	1
Zabzugu District	3	4	5	2	1
East Mamprusi Municipal	3	4	5	2	1
Sawla-Tuna-Kalba District	3	4	5	2	1
Lambussie Karni District	3	4	5	2	1
Nadowli Kaleo District	3	5	6	3	1
Wa Municipal	3	5	6	3	1
Bibiani-Anhwiaso Bekwai Mun	3	5	6	3	1
Banda District	3	4	5	2	1
Jaman North District	3	4	5	2	1
Jaman South Municipal	3	5	6	3	1
Wenchi Municipal	3	5	6	3	1
Berekum West District	3	4	5	2	1

Source: Regional Planning Coordinating Units/OHLGS, 2021

IV. Performance Review of Selected Poverty-Reduction Programmes

The implementation of key poverty reduction initiatives by government continued in 2021 with the aim of reducing poverty and improving the wellbeing of the people. These initiatives include the Ghana

School Feeding Programme (GSFP), Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP), National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS), One District One Factory (1D1F) Programme, Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ) Programme and the Free Senior High School (SHS) Programme.

Government allocated GHS197,534,538.00 and GHS 100,000,000 respectively for LEAP and GSFP in 2021 out of which GHS 86,748,548.88 was released for LEAP and GHS 340,317,162.08 was made available for the implementation of the GSFP. A total of 350,000 beneficiaries were targeted under the LEAP initiative out of which 344,023 beneficiaries were covered. Three million children were targeted but 3,290,374 were reached as shown in Table 2.54.

Table 2.54: Performance of LEAP and GSFP in 2021

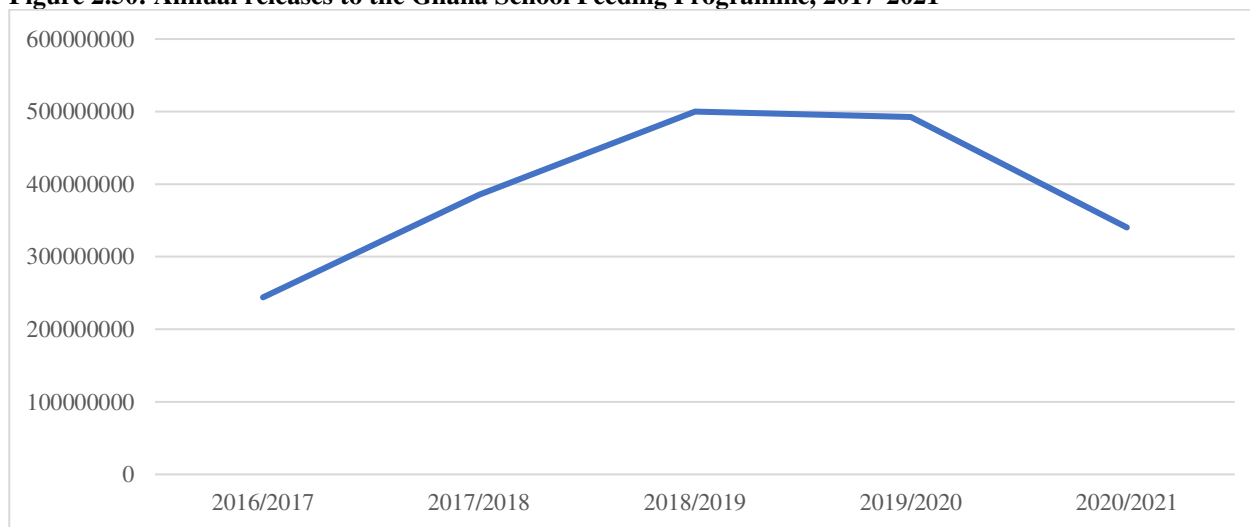
Critical Development and Poverty Issues	Allocation GHS	Actual Receipt GHS	Number of Beneficiaries	
			Target	Actual
LEAP	197,534,538.00	86,748,548.88	350,000	344,023
GSFP	100,000,000	340,317,162.08	3,000,000	3,290,374

Source: Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection

V. School Feeding Programme, 2020/2021

In 2020/2021 academic year, an amount of GHS340,317,162.08 was released for the implementation of the GSFP. The amount represents a 30.9 percent decline from the 2019/2020 academic year performance of GHS 492,398,026.16 as shown in Figure 2.50.

Figure 2.50: Annual releases to the Ghana School Feeding Programme, 2017-2021



The programme beneficiaries declined from 3,448,065 in the 2019/2020 academic year to 3,290,374 in the 2020/2021 academic year, as shown in Table 2.56. The implication is that; the programme has not been able to absorb all the enrolment figures GES provided to the GSFP Secretariat.

Table 2.55: Ghana School Feeding Programme Beneficiaries, 2017-2021

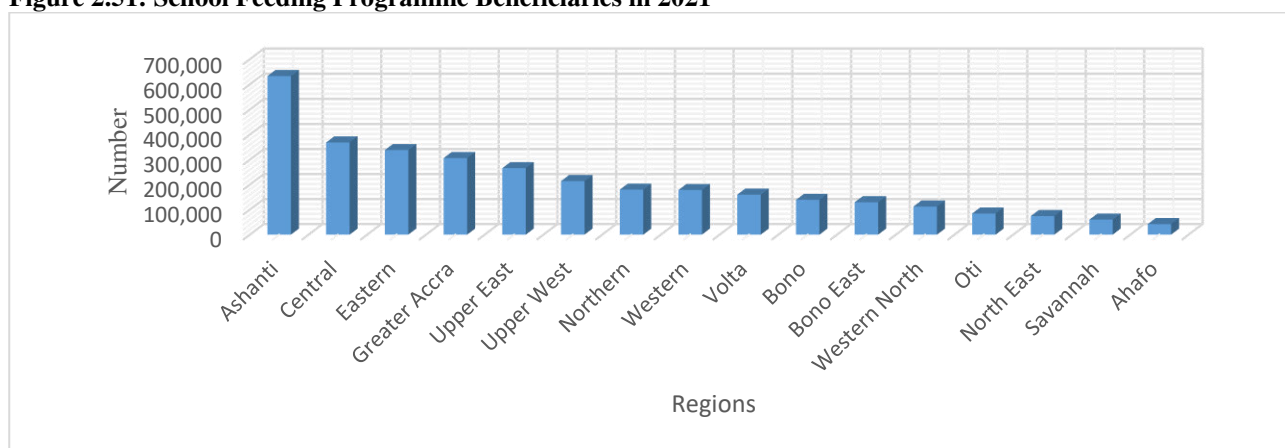
Region	2017/2018	2017/2018 (GSFP)	2018/2019 (GES)	2018/2019 (GSFP)	2019/2020 (GES)	2019/2020 (GSFP)	2020/2021 (GSFP)	% Share in 2021
Ashanti	728,923	517,138	743,379	548,463	750,996	645,179	633,122	19.24
Central	403,445	214,520	412,796	300,113	417,470	315,231	369,128	11.22
Eastern	430,894	207,897	438,189	281,011	446,550	321,273	338,535	10.29
Greater Accra	316,617	268,249	332,226	287,803	323,874	316,785	306,470	9.31
Upper East	281,300	179,930	281,059	257,059	273,206	288,985	266,269	8.09

Upper West	215,182	211,637	211,772	208,942	203,090	215,860	214,680	6.52
Northern	668,893	317,661	672,052	339,593	439,163	319,874	180,061	5.47
Western	468,560	215,215	471,565	224,020	168,663	170,730	178,772	5.43
Volta	413,259	161,137	422,490	199,759	283,554	172,743	160,118	4.87
Bono	498,409	272,627	509,890	292,792	199,098	149,343	139,183	4.23
Bono East	0	0	0	0	207,406	139,980	129,750	3.94
Western North	0	0	0	0	168,663	88,213	112,519	3.42
Oti	0	0	0	0	137,726	93,684	84,638	2.57
North East	0	0	0	0	114,280	77,913	74,577	2.27
Savannah	0	0	0	0	109,339	74,101	60,268	1.83
Ahafo	0	0	0	0	112,178	58,171	42,284	1.29
Total	4,425,482	2,566,011	4,495,418	2,939,555	4,355,256	3,448,065	3,290,374	100

Source: Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection 2021

Ashanti Region continued to record the highest number of beneficiaries whilst Ahafo Region recorded the least number of beneficiaries in 2021. The six worst performing regions in 2021 were Bono East, Western North, Oti, North East, Savannah and Ahafo Regions, as shown in Figure 2.51.

Figure 2.51: School Feeding Programme Beneficiaries in 2021



In the 2020/2021 academic year, GSFP created 32,157 jobs compared with thirty-two thousand, four hundred and ninety-six (32,496) jobs in the 2019/2021 academic year. The highest number of jobs were created in the Ashanti (1,880), Eastern (1,204), Upper West (1,056) and Central (1,008) regions whilst the least jobs were created in the Ahafo Region, as shown in Table 2.56.

Table 2.56: Jobs creation by GSFP, 2018-2021

Region	2017/18	2018/19	2019/2020	2020/2021
Ashanti	1,586	1723	1903	1,880
Ahafo	980	934	169	178
Bono	-	0	443	443
Bono East	-	0	423	394
Central	704	960	952	1,008
Eastern	998	1151	1149	1,204
Greater Accra	732	863	885	861
North East	-	0	197	186
Savannah	-	0	246	207
Northern	907	992	839	799
Upper East	678	966	977	917
Upper West	689	653	1053	1,056
Oti	-	0	279	244

Region	2017/18	2018/19	2019/2020	2020/2021
Volta	614	681	580	555
Western North	-	0	245	311
Western	589	638	475	476
Total for each term	8,477	9561	10832	10,719
Total for the year (*3)	25,431	28,683	32,496	32,157

Source: Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection, 2021

VI. Planting for Food and Jobs

In 2021, MoFA increased subsidized inputs especially fertilizer for farmers to enable them improve crop production. The amount of fertilizer (organic and inorganic) supplied to farmers under the PFJ was 424,006MT in 2020 and declined to 239,096MT in 2021. The 34 percent decline could be attributed to reduction in the quantity of fertilizer imported during the period as shown in Figure 2.52. The types of fertilizer supplied to farmers were NPK (Blended fertilizers), Urea and Organic (Granular, Liquid and Compost), as shown in Table 2.57.

Figure 2.52: Quantity of fertilizer supplied to farmers, 2017-2021

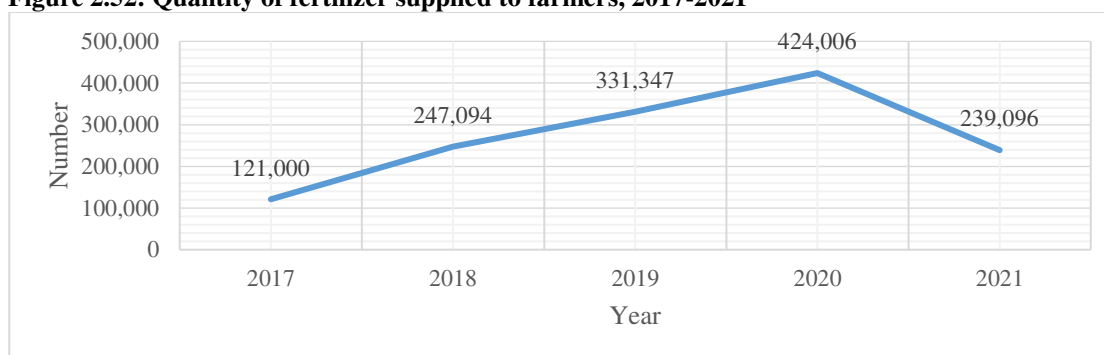


Table 2.57: Fertilizer Distributed to Farmers under PFJ (MT), 2017 - 2021

Fertilizer	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
NPK (Blended fertilizers, others)	74,735	167,187	245,494	285,900	204,861
Urea	29,343	75,830	79,672	130,000	20,665
Organic (Granular, Liquid and Compost)	16,922	4,077	6,181	8,106	13,570
Total	121,000	247,094	331,347	424,006	239,096
Regional Performance					
Region	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Ashanti	16,921	32,023	42,952	42,926	13,804
Central	3,240	7,097	9,519	2,347	1,468
Greater Accra	1,259	3,751	5,066	6,294	2,314
Eastern	6,909	9,653	12,948	15,567	10,774
Volta	9,542	22,998	30,847	57,679	50,141
Oti				232	163
Bono	14,597	37,561	50,380	12,817	1,130
Ahafo				874	1,020
Bono East				17,923	16,149
Western	2,671	1,253	1,680	9,066	848
Western North				352	155
Northern	25,364	65,434	87,767	80,799	60,372
Savannah				17,637	773
North East				27,808	18,050
Upper West	24,495	37,573	50,397	85,944	44,245
Upper East	16,002	29,697	39,833	45,742	17,691
Total	121,000	247,040	331,390	424,006	239,096
*Provisional					

Source: Ministry of Food and Agriculture, 2021

The Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MoFA) with support of NABCO officials carried out these key activities during the year:

- i. promoted crop specific fertilizer recommendations in all agro-ecologies across the country
- ii. Bagged inorganic fertilizers in sacks with PFJ labels/logo.
- iii. Packaged liquid and different forms of organic fertilizers with PFJ logo and inscriptions.
- iv. Sold under the PFJ were bagged in 25kg bags in all the 16 regions of the country.
- v. Submitted copies of waybills on all fertilizer consignments to Regional Ministers or their representatives and Regional Directors of Agriculture for endorsement before offloading or sending to the districts/communities.
- vi. Submitted copies of waybills of all fertilizer consignments to MMDCEs or their representatives and Municipal, Metropolitan and District Directors of Agriculture for endorsement.
- vii. In situations where the destination of the consignment is not a regional capital, the waybill of the consignment was endorsed by the MMDCEs and copies sent to the Regional Minister by the company for approval.
- viii. Liaised with fertilizer distributors and retailers under the supervision of MMDCEs for distribution and sales.
- ix. Used daily record sheets to record sales to farmers.

NABCO officials were placed at all retail outlets in all regions to supervise and record the quantities of fertilizers being sold to farmers through the use of the daily records sheets. The sales records of the retailers were reconciled with the NABCO officials. The date, name, quantities and types fertilizers bought by beneficiary farmers were recorded on the daily records sheets. Only daily records sheets provided by MOFA were used by the retailers.

Distribution of Seeds

Under the seed supply pillar of the PFJ, National Seed Trade Association of Ghana (NASTAG), supplied certified seeds to farmers at a 50 percent subsidy. Certified seeds (hybrid or improved) were provided to farmers on a timely basis and at the right quantities demanded by farmers. The quantity supplied increased from 4,400 in 2017 to 34,297 in 2021, as shown in Figure 2.53 & Table 2.58.

Figure 2.53: Quantity of seeds supplied to PFJ beneficiaries

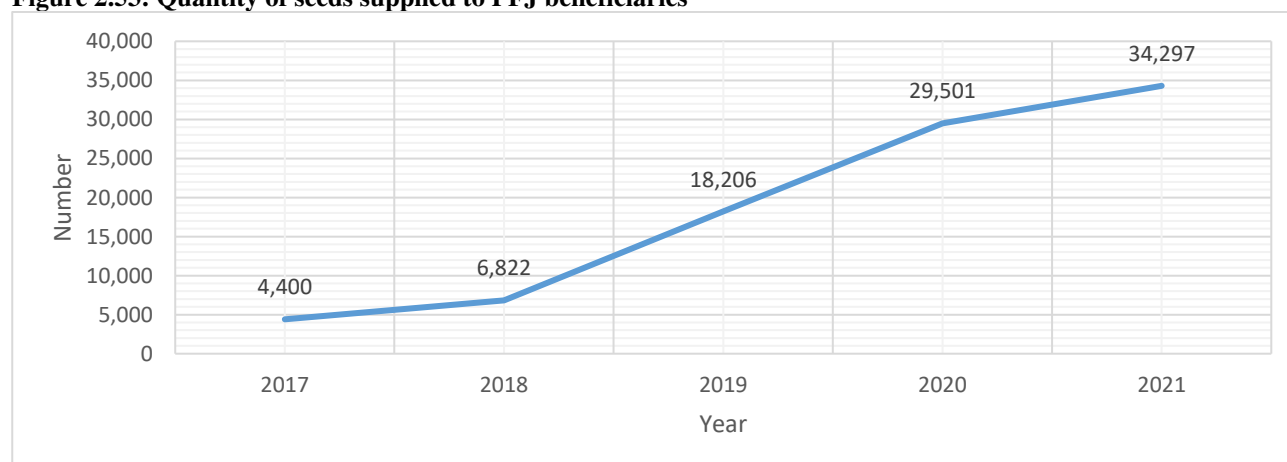


Table 2.58: Quantity of Seeds distributed to PFJ beneficiaries by crops and regions

Crop Type	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Rice	1698	2,399.14	6,546.43	11994.34	14,940.03
Maize OPV	2382	3,286.39	5,087.02	5936.65	7,113.96
Maize Hybrid		742.87	3,815.73	7315.69	7,804.00
Sorghum	169	35.13	-	264	287.38
Vegetables	4	9.32	26.06	24.36	25.67
Soya bean	147	338.98	2,731.14	3574.68	3,745.00
Groundnut		10.00		197.71	206.38
Cowpea				193.39	174.83
Total	4,400	6,822	18,206	29,501	34,297
Regional Distribution of Seeds					
Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Region					
Ashanti	529	839	2,240	3,926	2,398
Central	210	280	748	197	327
Greater Accra	194	223	595	2,309	102
Eastern	310	349	931	716	491
Volta				2,045	4,382
Oti	432	589	1,572	106	155
Bono				1,676	270
Ahafo	530	610	1,628	592	524
Bono East				867	1098.2
Western				96	101
Western North	102	152	406	291	176
Northern				9,064	10,380
Savannah		2,390	6,377	189	259
North East	929			694	5,288
Upper West	640	680	1815	5,215	7,373
Upper East	524	710	1895	1516	976
Total	4,400	6,822	18,206	29,500	34,297

Source: Ministry of Food and Agriculture, 2021

The challenges experienced by farmers under the seeds pillar include: inadequate volumes or quantity of seeds supplied-more than half of the farmers did not receive improved seeds; supply of inappropriate seed varieties-, poor quality of some seed varieties and late delivery of seeds to farmers.

Beneficiary Farmers

The PFJ adopts a private sector-led approach to incentivize farmers to adopt certified seeds and fertilizers coupled with modern agronomic practices while providing marketing via an E-Agriculture platform. The logic reasoning is that a combination of input subsidy and marketing will translate to increased production. Data under Table 2.59 shows that about 674,857 farmers were enrolled on the programme at the end of 2018 season. This number increased to 1,736,510 farmers in the 2020 cropping seasons but marginally declined to 1,651,650 in 2021. More men benefited from the programme than their female counterparts. In 2021, 1,239,582 farmers benefited from the programme compared with 412,068 females (see Table 2.60).

Table 2.59: PFJ beneficiaries, 2018-2021

Region	2018	2019	2020	2021
Ashanti	133,152	218,833	290,313	127,044
Eastern	57,093	68,119	73,034	84,681
Volta	78,753	49,175	157,095	221,743
Western North			24,045	13,000
Western	21,392	94,339	16,641	19,770

Northern	57,198	278,137	279,767	365,961
Bono	117,392	161,054	105,191	115,426
Bono East			138,578	116,584
Ahafo			41,073	165,638
Savannah			26,345	4,730
North East			41,952	74,439
Central	40,997	31,899	52,710	30,969
Greater Accra	24,132	17,225	28,558	16,797
Oti			12,216	4,351
Upper West	86,110	98,328	264,513	205,694
Upper East	58,638	166,204	184,479	84,823
Total	674,857.	1,183,313	1,736,510	1,651,650

Source: Ministry of Food and Agriculture, 2021

Table 2.60: Gender Distribution of PFJ Beneficiaries by Region

Region	2018		2019		2020		2021	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Ashanti	102,075.00	31,077.00	159,032	59,801	219,618.00	70,695.00	96,053	30,991
Eastern	44,579.00	12,514.00	51,057	17,062	53,492.00	19,542.00	63,335	21,346
Volta	57,655.00	21,098.00	33,932	15,243	111,069.00	46,026.00	144,794	76,949
Western North					18,814.00	5,231.00	9,631	3,369
Western	16,037.00	5,355.00	56,118	38,221	11,495.00	5,146.00	11,838	7,932
Northern	48,609.20	8,588.80	241,917	36,220	246,467.00	33,300.00	321,266	44,695
Bono	79,583.00	37,809.00	115,157	45897	73,835.00	31,356.00	71,234	44,192
Bono East					98,435.00	40,143.00	86,276	30,308
Ahafo					28,632.00	12,441.00	125,100	40,538
Savannah					19,144.00	7,201.00	3,707	1,023
North East					33,849.00	8,103.00	62,800	11,639
Central	32,605.00	8,392.00	25,389	6,510	39,628.00	13,082.00	21,612	9,357
Greater Accra	17,904.00	6,228.00	14,095	3,130	22,373.00	6,185.00	12,845	3,952
Oti					9,695.00	2,521.00	3,508	843
Upper West	56,808.00	29,302.00	82,954	15,374	201,611.00	62,902.00	147,168	58,526
Upper East	40,840.00	17,798.00	103,395	62,809	133,033.00	51,446.00	58,415	26,408
Total	496,695.20	178,161.80	883,046	300,267	1,321,190.00	415,320.00	1,239,582	412,068

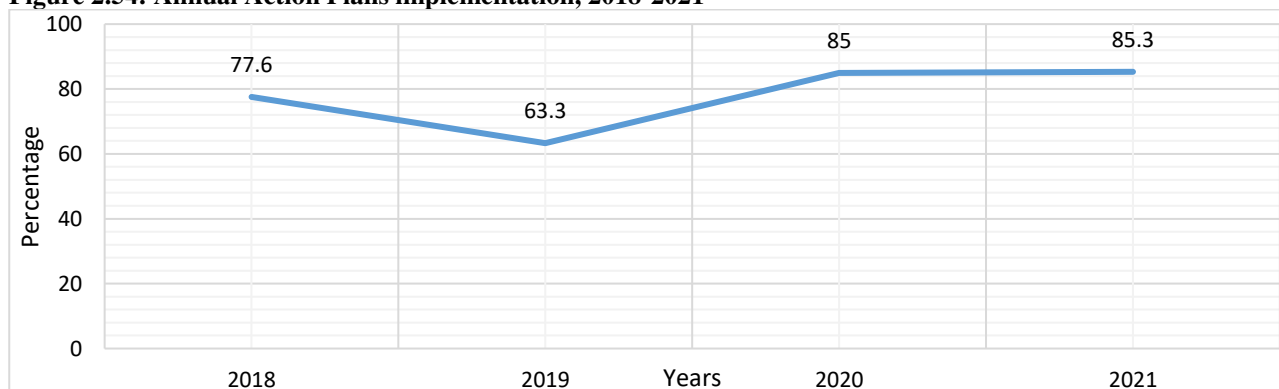
Source: Ministry of Food and Agriculture, 2021

2.7.4 Assessment of the Implementation of District Plans

I. Proportion of Annual Action Plan Implemented

In 2021, MMDAs implemented their AAPs. On average, they implemented 85.3 percent of the AAPs in 2021 which is an improvement from the 77.6 percent in 2018, 63.3 percent in 2019 and 85.0 percent recorded in 2020 as shown in Figure 2.54 and Table 2.61.

Figure 2.54: Annual Action Plans implementation, 2018-2021



The high implementation rate of AAPs by MMDAs is reflected in the overall implementation of the DMTDPs. On average, as assessment of 261 APRs received from MMDAs indicated 80 percent implementation rate of their medium-term development plans. Table 2.61 shows that Greater Accra Region, Ahafo Region, Central Region, Ashanti Region and Upper East Region achieved the highest implementation rates whilst North East Region, Western Region, Oti Region, Volta Region and Bono East Region achieved the least implementation rate.

Table 2.61: AAP and DMTDP implementation rates by Region, 2018-2021

Region	AAPs				Overall DMTDP
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2021
Greater Accra	78.9	87.9	92.4	92.4	86.6
Ahafo	74.8	53.4	79.1	88.0	86.5
Central	83.2	82.5	86.7	87.3	84.8
Ashanti	76.9	78.2	87.9	86.9	83.2
Upper East	78.8	86.8	88.4	91.2	83.0
Eastern	75.2	77.4	81.8	85.9	82.2
Western North	74.0	67.0	84.6	89.9	80.5
Bono	74.8	78.8	90.7	89.4	79.9
Northern	78.3	86.3	82.4	84.4	79.3
Upper West	79.4	79.2	84.3	83.6	78.9
Savannah	78.3	73.0	83.7	83.0	78.5
Bono East	74.8	55.4	87.0	81.2	78.3
Volta	76.1	76.0	85.1	85.9	76.7
Oti	76.1	74.2	78.6	81.7	75.6
Western	74.0	73.7	84.2	88.1	74.0
North East	78.3	70.6	83.0	66.4	72.5
Average	77.6	63.3	85.0	85.3	80.0

Source: Metropolitan Municipal and District Assemblies, 2021 APRs

The challenges identified in the implementation of the medium-term development plans, on annual basis, at the district level include:

- i. inadequate and untimely release of funds for implementation of activities;
- ii. non-availability of dedicated vehicle for monitoring by the M/DPCUs;
- iii. delay in the release of the DACF;
- iv. inadequate and untimely release of funds for M&E activities;
- v. low capacities of M/DPCU members in M&E;
- vi. poor road network;
- vii. multiplicity of reporting formats required of the decentralised departments; and
- viii. inadequate internally generated funds.

Communities and People affected by Disaster

Two thousand, five hundred and eighty-seven (2587) communities were affected by disasters including wind or rainstorms, floods, domestic fires, bush fires, commercial fires, collapsed buildings, boat accidents, and earth tremors in 2021. This represents an increase of disaster cases over the 2020 performance of 2,476. The Ashanti Region continued to record the highest number of communities (407) with disaster cases whilst Ahafo region recorded the least number of communities affected by disaster occurrences, as shown in Table 2.62.

Table 2.62: Number of communities affected by disaster, 2018 - 2021

Region	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2021
Ashanti	489	603	386	209	407

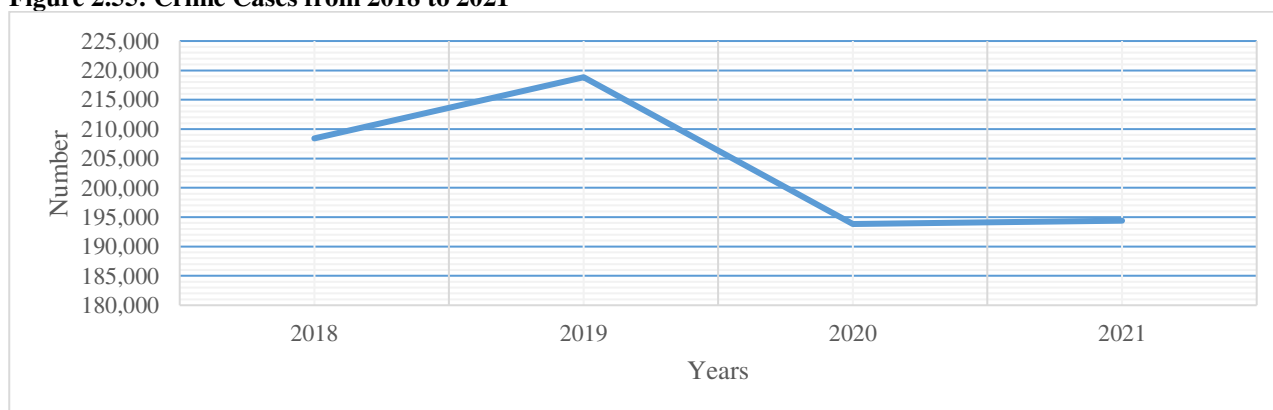
Volta	222	302	120	96	282
Northern	570	170	149	119	204
Central	270	167	348	278	200
Savannah			27	22	179
Upper West	363	207	232	186	176
Eastern	349	226	186	149	153
Greater Accra	240	202	127	102	140
Bono East			141	113	133
Western	446	335	150	120	128
Bono			160	128	119
Upper East	174	177	258	206	118
Oti			81	65	113
North East			27	22	112
Western North			33	26	83
Ahafo	262	217	51	40	40
Total	3385	2606	2476	1881	2587

Source: Ministry of Interior, 2021

Crime cases

There was a marginal increase (0.3) from 193,836 in 2020 to 194,416 cases in 2021, as shown in Figure 2.55. In general, crime cases declined from 2018 to 2021.

Figure 2.55: Crime Cases from 2018 to 2021



Greater Accra Region recorded 41 percent of the total crime cases in 2021 compared with 45.1 percent cases in 2020 and ended the year as the region with the highest cases of crime in the country. North East Region continued to record the least cases of crime in 2021, as shown in Table 2.63 and Figure 2.55).

Table 2.63: Crime Situation by Region, 2018 to 2021

Region	Year				Percent Share	
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2020	2021
Greater Accra	96,399	101,038	87,400	79,841	45.1	41.1
Ashanti	34,639	35,428	26,976	36,419	13.9	18.73
Eastern	16,079	17,646	16,223	18,886	8.4	9.71
Volta	12,396	14,339	14,246	12,907	7.3	6.64
Central	17,493	17,370	12,324	12,315	6.4	6.33
Western	9,939	11,325	7,311	6,491	3.8	3.34
Bono	11,242	10,428	6,354	4,784	3.3	2.46
Upper East	4,314	5,406	5,960	4,500	3.1	2.31
Western North	-	-	3,443	4,030	1.8	2.07
Bono East	-	-	4,114	3,366	2.1	1.73
Ahafo	-	-	1,958	2,951	1	1.52

Oti	-	-	1,471	2,581	0.8	1.33
Upper West	2,451	2,755	2,342	2,353	1.2	1.21
Northern	3,439	3,097	1,840	1,266	0.9	0.65
Savannah	-	-	1,509	1,190	0.8	0.61
North East	-	-	365	536	0.2	0.28
Total	208,391	218,832	193,836	194,416	100	100.00

Source: Ministry of Interior, 2021

Communities with access to electricity

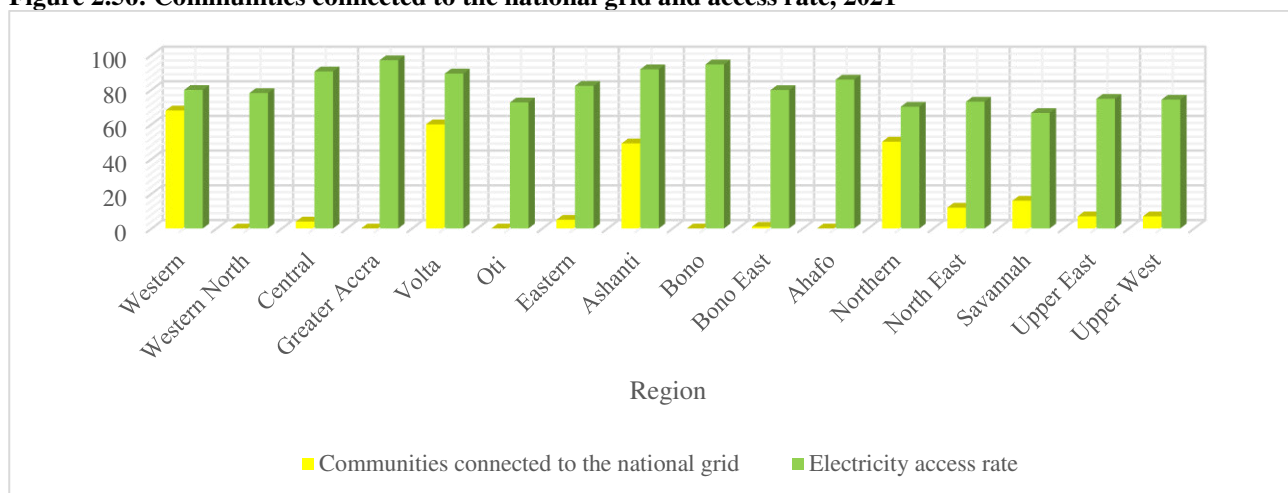
MMDAs in collaboration with Ministry of Energy and other relevant stakeholders extended electricity to several communities in 2021. About 279 new communities were connected to the national grid in 2021 under the Rural Electrification Project (REP). Even though the 2021 performance was less than the 388 communities in 2020, access rate in the country has improved to 87.0 percent. A more substantial proportion of the population in Greater Accra, Ashanti and Western regions has access to electricity. Greater Accra Region continues to record the highest proportion of its population with access to electricity whilst Savannah Region has 66.6 percent of its population with access to electricity in 2021 as shown in Table 2.64 and Figure 2.56.

Table 2.64: Communities covered by electricity by Region, 2017-2021

Region	Number of communities covered by electricity					Regional Electricity Access Rate (%)				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Western	197	51	5	7	68	85.90	85.93	90.15	90.67	79.87
Western North			0	26	0			77.04	77.26	78.06
Central	49	37	9	6	4	88.84	88.84	88.69	90.52	90.57
Greater Accra	0	0	2	6	0	96.83	96.83	96.66	96.83	97.06
Volta	1	37	79	1	60	82.73	82.73	89.02	83.26	89.36
Oti			0	0	0			70.36	70.36	72.65
Eastern	185	60	118	10	5	81.29	81.29	81.60	82.22	82.22
Ashanti	37	33	33	33	49	91.45	91.45	91.57	91.56	91.79
Bono	93	21	25	67	0	80.18	81.89	90.93	94.37	94.64
Bono East			18	43	1			73.61	75.89	79.80
Ahafo			18	7	0			79.62	80.80	85.87
Northern	13	11	107	97	50	62.73	62.73	70.21	73.81	70.18
North East			0	8	12			59.12	77.34	73.08
Savannah			1	12	16			54.51	61.51	66.58
Upper East	12	21	11	34	7	60.62	60.62	60.65	61.15	74.75
Upper West	0	7	19	31	7	73.57	73.53	76.46	74.11	74.28
Total	587	278	445	388	279	84.10	84.32	84.98	85.17	87.03

Source: Ministry of Energy, 2021 APR

Figure 2.56: Communities connected to the national grid and access rate, 2021



Net Enrolment Rate, Gender Parity and Completion Rate

A net enrolment ratio of more than 60 percent was achieved in each region at the primary level in the 2020/2021 academic year. Northern and Central Regions had highest access to primary education with net enrolment ratio of 91 percent each. Savannah region recorded the least access with 60.9 net enrolment rate. Greater Accra region recorded 61.3 net enrolment rate at the JHS level while the lowest was in the Savannah region (23.3). In terms of gender parity, all the regions achieved parity in 2021 at the primary level except for the Western, Western North, Oti, Ahafo and Northern regions. Similar achievements were observed at the JHS level. On the other hand, assessment of completion rate at both primary and JHS levels reveals that all the regions achieved completion rate of more than 65 percent in both 2019/2020 and 2020/2021 academic years except Savannah region (46.2), as shown in Table 2.65.

Table 2.65: Net enrolment ratio, gender parity index and completion rate

Region	Net Enrolment Ratio						Gender Parity Index						Completion Rate					
	Primary			JHS			Primary			JHS			Primary			JHS		
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
Western	88.6	81.5	79.3	49.2	45.0	44.8	0.95	0.99	0.98	0.95	0.97	0.96	101.5	105.5	107.3	78.1	72.4	78.1
Western North		84.1	78.6		49.9	46.2		0.93	0.92		0.89	0.90		112.6	107.6		84.7	81.8
Central	98.9	93.9	91.0	57.5	55.2	54.1	1.03	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.07	1.08	121.9	129.0	130.5	94.3	94.0	102.6
Greater Accra	91.2	82.8	86.6	62.4	58.7	61.3	1.00	1.03	1.04	1.00	0.98	0.97	114.2	101.6	117.4	94.4	87.8	102.0
Volta	82.6	77.0	70.3	43.1	40.7	38.2	1.00	1.09	1.10	1.03	1.09	1.09	86.9	102.0	98.8	67.4	70.0	75.3
Oti		74.3	74.7		38.5	37.7		1.96	0.96		0.93	0.94		98.4	104.7		67.0	70.8
Eastern	74.5	69.1	66.5	39.1	35.9	35.5	1.00	1.01	1.01	1.03	1.05	1.04	86.9	93.3	92.4	67.4	65.6	72.8
Ashanti	84.4	78.9	76.3	49.7	43.5	45.6	1.01	0.95	1.03	1.01	0.93	1.01	95.8	104.9	97.1	83.6	79.7	81.5
Ahafo		78.9	76.2		43.5	41.8		0.95	0.95		0.93	0.95	95.8	104.9	102.2	83.6	79.7	84.2
Bono	85.6	86.6	82.3	43.1	43.4	42.4	0.99	1.05	1.05	0.97	1.04	1.05	98.0	103.6	103.1	75.9	77.7	81.2
Bono East		78.0	76.9		36.9	34.3		1.00	1.01		0.99	1.01		103.1	103.9		65.9	72.3
Northern	89.4	91.4	91.4	43.3	51.3	53.3	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.98	0.97	104.7	151.6	152.2	68.4	83.6	88.2
North East		68.6	70.3		40.2	35.6		1.01	1.02		1.02	0.98		108.0	113.0		77.0	69.6
Savannah		62.6	60.9		26.6	23.3		1.01	1.01		1.02	1.01		92.4	92.6		45.5	46.2
Upper East	92.6	84.5	79.9	42.1	41.6	33.4	1.05	1.07	1.08	1.19	1.18	1.18	116	121.0	118.0	74.6	77.0	76.5
Upper West	95.9	84.7	80.2	45.1	43.8	36.4	1.10	1.11	1.11	1.14	1.17	1.15	106.2	110.6	111.3	66.8	71.5	74.5

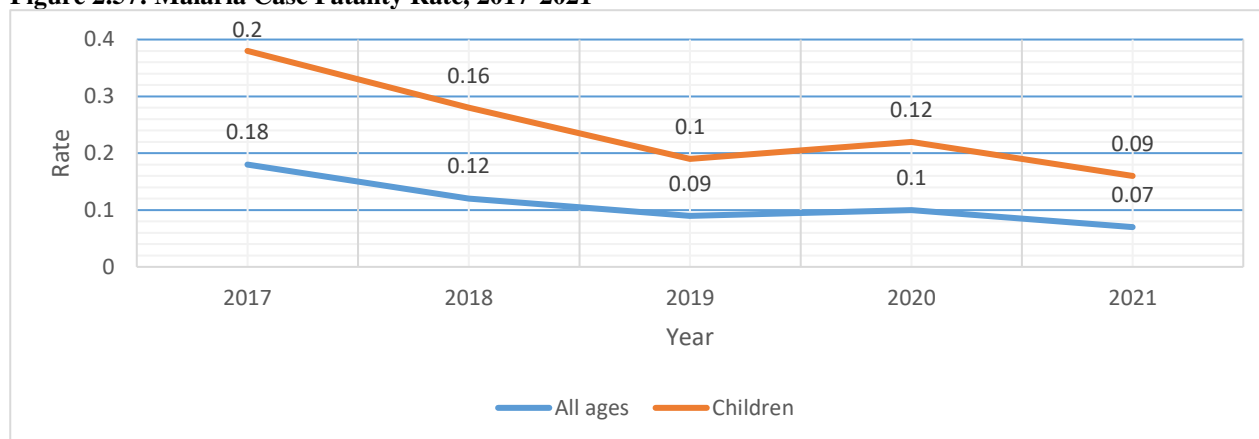
Source: Ministry of Education, 2021

Maternal Mortality Ratio, Malaria Case Fatality Rate and operational health facilities

Institutional Malaria Case Fatality Rate

Malaria is a major cause of morbidity and mortality in the country, especially among children and pregnant women. A key objective of the Agenda for Jobs is to reduce disability, morbidity, and mortality including malaria case fatality. Generally, Malaria case fatality has been declining since 2017. Institutional Malaria mortality for all ages declined from 0.2 in 2017 to 0.09 in 2021 whilst under five malaria fatality reduced from 0.18 in 2017 to 0.07 in 2021, as shown in Figure 2.57.

Figure 2.57: Malaria Case Fatality Rate, 2017-2021



Bono East region recorded the highest rate (0.24%) of death attributed to malaria infection while Upper East and Ashanti regions recorded the lowest death rate of 0.02 in 2021, as shown in Table 2.66 and Figure 2.57.

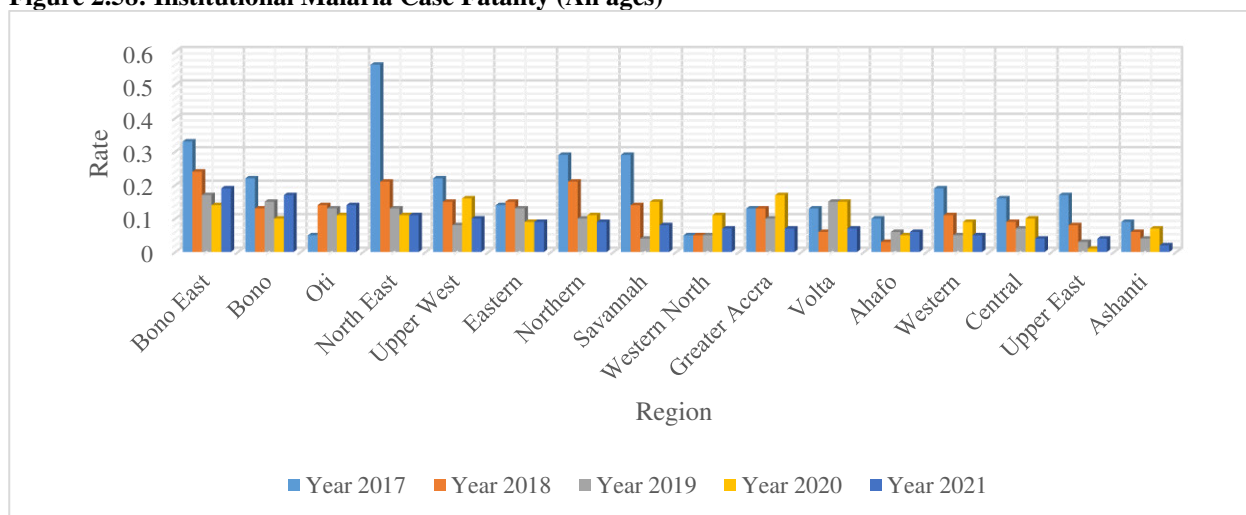
Table 2.66: Malaria case fatality by Region, 2017-2021

Region	Institutional Malaria Case Fatality (All ages)					Under five-year Malaria Case Fatality Rate				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Bono East	0.33	0.24	0.17	0.14	0.19	0.37	0.34	0.24	0.17	0.24
Bono	0.22	0.13	0.15	0.1	0.17	0.18	0.15	0.17	0.13	0.12
Oti	0.05	0.14	0.13	0.11	0.14	0.07	0.16	0.11	0.14	0.23
North East	0.56	0.21	0.13	0.11	0.11	0.31	0.23	0.12	0.13	0.12
Upper West	0.22	0.15	0.08	0.16	0.1	0.33	0.24	0.14	0.26	0.14
Eastern	0.14	0.15	0.13	0.09	0.09	0.17	0.17	0.11	0.08	0.08
Northern	0.29	0.21	0.1	0.11	0.09	0.52	0.32	0.15	0.15	0.14
Savannah	0.29	0.14	0.04	0.15	0.08	0.22	0.17	0.07	0.23	0.07
Western North	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.11	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.13	0.06
Greater Accra	0.13	0.13	0.1	0.17	0.07	0.13	0.16	0.19	0.1	0.08
Volta	0.13	0.06	0.15	0.15	0.07	0.24	0.13	0.19	0.28	0.25
Ahafo	0.1	0.03	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.13	0.06	0.06	0.09	0.06
Western	0.19	0.11	0.05	0.09	0.05	0.22	0.19	0.09	0.08	0.07
Central	0.16	0.09	0.07	0.1	0.04	0.16	0.12	0.07	0.13	0.05
Upper East	0.17	0.08	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.3	0.08	0.01	0	0.02
Ashanti	0.09	0.06	0.04	0.07	0.02	0.05	0.07	0.05	0.07	0.02
National	0.18	0.12	0.09	0.1	0.07	0.2	0.16	0.1	0.12	0.09

Source: Ministry of Health, 2021

The decrease in malaria case fatality rate is due to improved malaria case management in health facilities resulting from periodic malaria cases management training, behaviour change communication towards uptake of malaria control interventions and supportive supervision. Additionally, institutionalization of monthly validation of reported malaria data was contributed to this declining trend.

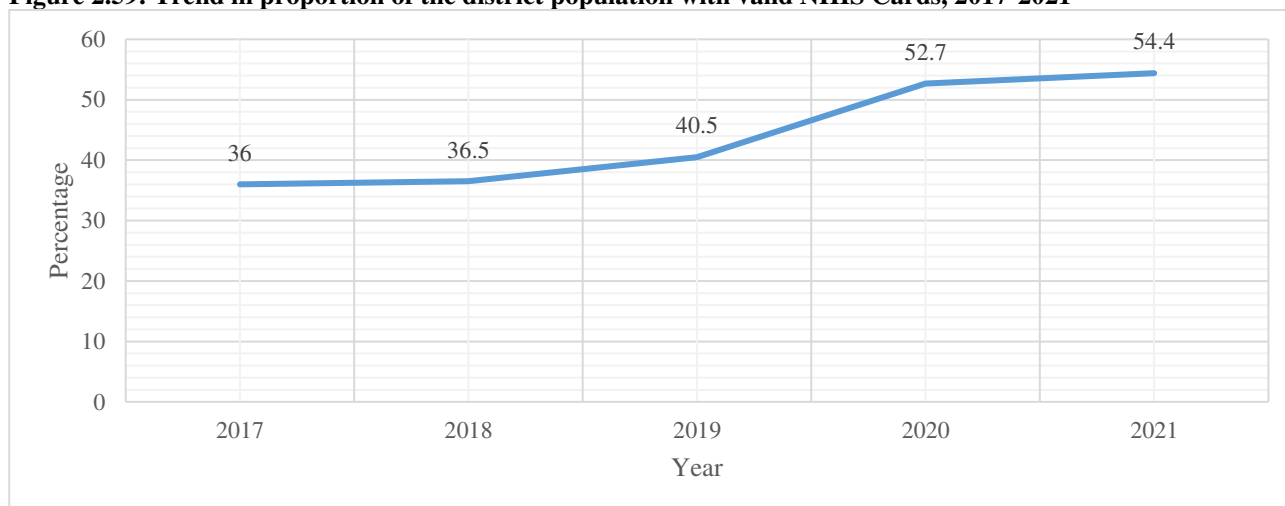
Figure 2.58: Institutional Malaria Case Fatality (All ages)



Proportion of the population with valid NHIS cards

The proportion of the national population who have subscribed to the National Health Insurance Scheme increased from 36.5 percent in 2018 to 40.5 percent in 2019 and further increased to 52.7 percent in 2020. It marginally improved to 54.4 percent in 2021 as shown in Figure 2.59.

Figure 2.59: Trend in proportion of the district population with valid NHIS Cards, 2017-2021



Bono region recorded the highest proportion of its population who have subscribed and renewed their cards. On the other hand, only 38.8 percent of the population in the Oti Region had valid card and were able to access health services in 2021, as shown in Table 2.67).

Region	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Ahafo	31.40	39.59	44.75	64.86	72.7
Ashanti	35.59	35.78	38.74	49.01	54.1
Bono	42.79	51.30	58.82	83.21	80.5
Bono East	44.52	45.81	50.54	70.01	68.5
Central	29.82	30.94	35.03	45.54	44.2
Eastern	36.79	38.66	41.74	56.03	63.2
Greater Accra	31.55	29.70	34.76	42.35	42.7
North East	40.42	35.55	42.72	59.19	54.0
Northern	33.02	32.23	38.06	48.77	40.7
Oti	23.64	22.75	28.32	35.44	38.8

Savannah	39.90	36.94	41.00	50.03	50.4
Upper East	53.46	54.47	57.93	74.88	73.4
Upper West	50.43	55.31	57.94	78.34	79.7
Volta	37.02	37.04	41.75	52.33	64.1
Western	31.63	29.50	35.25	44.56	48.5
Western North	33.84	34.41	40.94	56.31	57.4

Table 2.67: NHIS population coverage by Region, 2017-2021

Source: National Health Insurance Authority, 2021

Institutional maternal mortality

Though maternal health care has improved over the past 27 years, the pace has been slow with several regional disparities. Greater Accra region recorded the worst mortality rate with 163.71 per 100,000 live births in 2021. Savannah region recorded the lowest rate of 37.45 per 100,000 live births (see Table 2.68).

Table 2.68: Institutional maternal mortality ratio per 100,000LB by Region, 2017-2021

Region	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Ahafo	58.98	43.70	97.17	68.02	83.50
Ashanti	139.58	184.31	155.78	96.58	127.50
Bono	116.66	89.31	70.29	79.62	87.49
Bono East	119.84	79.92	105.33	91.52	71.71
Central	129.10	132.10	105.24	109.16	104.40
Eastern	176.94	124.26	139.07	143.11	112.09
Greater Accra	189.00	149.52	139.72	143.10	163.71
North East	111.71	105.46	59.86	58.79	84.46
Northern	201.04	136.18	143.98	120.23	98.60
Oti	112.10	56.74	54.93	93.93	61.08
Savannah	42.53	56.10	50.38	48.19	37.45
Upper East	137.53	91.10	79.23	90.73	97.99
Upper West	116.75	96.38	74.83	78.77	100.46
Volta	149.50	87.22	131.63	95.20	102.52
Western	154.98	134.30	106.08	113.01	118.62
Western North	78.80	79.16	34.88	60.93	75.58

Source: Ministry of Health, 2021

Proportion of road network in good condition

The length of trunk road in good condition declined from 505km in 2017 to 426 in 2019 and remained the same in 2020. It further declined in 2021 to 333 km. There is no current data on the road condition for urban and feeder roads. This is largely due to low funding for road maintenance activities from the Ghana Road Fund. Eastern Region has the highest proportion of trunk road network in good condition in 2020 whilst Ashanti and Central regions have the lowest proportion, as shown in Table 2.69.

Table 2.69: Proportion of urban road network in good condition by Region, 2017-2021

Region	Year				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Ashanti	56.0	42.0	32.0	22.0	24.0
Bono/ Ahafo/Bono East	57.0	54.0	41.0	36.0	31.0
Central	38.0	44.0	46.0	22.0	24.0
Eastern	51.0	40.0	52.0	45.0	49.0
Greater Accra	28.0	39.0	36.0	23.0	27.0
Northern/North East/Savannah	57.0	67.0	55.0	32.0	41.0
Upper East	76.0	25.0	26.0	22.0	31.0
Upper West	55.0	71.0	50.0	29.0	25.0
Volta/Oti	82.0	71.0	44.0	28.0	37.0
Western/Western North	52.0	52.0	44.0	42.0	44.0

Source: GHA Road Maintenance Division, Annual Reports, 2017 - 2021

Policy Recommendations

- The office of the Head of Local Government Service should liaise with the Regional Coordinating Councils to address the disparity in the distribution of Planning Officers at the district level
- NDPC should work with Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Local Government, Decentralisation and Rural Development to strengthen the IGF base of the assemblies
- NDPC should be represented at the technical and steering committees of the DACF-RFG to ensure that allocation and releases of the funds to the assemblies are tied to results

2.7.5 Key Challenges and Policy Recommendations

Table 2.70: Key Challenges and Policy Recommendations for Implementing the Agenda for Jobs: Creating Equal Opportunity and Prosperity for All

S/N	Key Challenges	Recommendations
1	Non-availability of dedicated vehicle for monitoring by the M/DPCUs	The need for MDAs, RCCs, MMDAs and M/DPCUs to strengthen logistical capacities at the local level.
2	Low capacities of M/DPCU members in M&E	NDPC, OHLGS, MLGDRD, RCCs, MMDAs should: Strengthen strategic human resource management at the MMDA level Strengthen M&E technical capacities at the MMDA level
3	Multiplicity of reporting formats required of the decentralised departments	NDPC should collaborate with MDAs to: Ensure uniform reporting format at the local level Develop and operationalize an automated national M&E system
4	Weak coordination of efforts for promoting 1D1F initiatives	MoTI, RCCs, MMDAs and Traditional Authorities should collaborate to expand and enhance 1D1F initiatives to provide employment opportunities at the district level.
5	Non-establishment of key departments at the district	MLGDRD should collaborate with other relevant institutions to enforce relevant sections of the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936).
6	Inadequate volumes of seeds supplied to farmers under the PFJ	MoFA should collaborate with PFJ Secretariat, MMDAs and other relevant agencies to:
7	Unsuitable seed varieties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustain policy on agriculture input supply • Establish modalities and regulatory frameworks for production of seed/planting materials and other agro inputs • Promote the expansion of organic farming
8	Late delivery of seeds to farmers.	
9	Low internally generated fund collection by MMDAs	GRA, RCCs and MMDAs should collaborate to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Implement the provisions of the municipal alliance bill ii. Develop and implement revenue improvement plan in all MMDAs iii. Strengthen and operationalise urban, zonal, towns and area councils and unit committee to improve IGFs through diversified revenue sources (e.g. property rate)

CHAPTER 3

CONCLUSIONS

The performance assessment on the level of implementation of the current Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework - An Agenda for Jobs: Creation, Prosperity, and Equal Opportunity for All (2018-2021) was based on data provided by stakeholders through the CSPG process on selected indicators. It demonstrates the status of implementation of the MTNDPF in 2018-2021.

Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Growth Rates

The overall real GDP growth rate increased to 5.4 percent in 2021 from the previous year's performance of 0.5 percent. This upturn exceeded the fiscal year target of 5.1 percent. The non-oil sector real GDP growth increased to 6.9 percent in 2021 from the 1.0 percent recorded in 2020 but fell short of the fiscal year target of 7.0 percent.

Completion, Enrolment Rates and BECE Pass Rate

Completion rate for Primary and JHS increased over the medium term. In 2020/21 academic year, completion rate at Primary and JHS levels increased to 108.7 percent and 83.1 percent from 107.5 percent and 77.5 percent respectively in 2019/2020. Completion rate at primary level continue to be higher for girls than boys but the reverse occurs as they move up the educational ladder. This notwithstanding, in 2020/21 academic year, JHS completion rate for girls was 83.2 percent compared to 83.0 percent for boys.

Both GER and NER for SHS have gradually improved over the years. GER at SHS increased to 65.5 percent in 2020/21 from 63.2 percent in 2019/20. Similarly, NER increased to 35 percent in 2020/21 from 33.0 percent in 2019/20. However, BECE pass rate, the percentage of pupils scoring grade 1-6 in all the four core subjects was 48 percent in 2020/21 academic year. The overall pass rate for BECE improved marginally from 76.4 percent in 2017/2018 academic year to 76.8 percent in 2019/2020. BECE pass rates for Mathematics, English and Science were 76.2 percent 74.4 percent and 75.2 percent respectively in 2020.

Healthcare

The population of NHIS subscriptions for 2021 was 54.4 percent compared to 52.7 percent in 2020, representing 1.7 percent increase. The population with valid NHIS cards increased to 54.36 percent in 2021 from 52.6 percent in 2020. In addition, the number of CHPS zones increased by 33 (0.59%) from 5,547 in 2020 to 5,580 in 2021, indicating an increase in the proportion of functional CHPS zones from 79.03 percent to 79.67 percent over the same period. Doctor - patient ratio improved marginally although it falls short of the WHO standard of 1:1000. Doctor-patient ratio improved to 1:5,705 in 2021 from 1:6355 in 2020. The estimated HIV population for Ghana was 345,599 comprising 233,690 (68%) females and 111,909 (32%) males in 2021.

Forest

The proportion of degraded areas within areas under protection worsened in 2020 to 32.5 percent from 18 percent in 2019, but improved to 20.75 percent in 2021. Under the National Afforestation Programme, total area of 95,719.8ha was planted with suitable tree seedlings, comprising 18,494.7ha of new forest plantations, re-establishment of 5,145.5ha failed areas and planting of trees on 72,079.6ha farm lands.

Disaster Management

The number of deaths, missing persons, and directly affected persons by disaster per 100,000 population declined from 1,184 in 2020 to 682 in 2021. Similarly, disaster occurrences decreased from 2,479 in 2020 to 1,926 in 2021, with the most common disasters being wind/rainstorm, domestic fires, floods, and bush fires. A total of 2,587 communities were affected by disaster in 2021. Government through the Flood Control Programme constructed 4.74 km of drains, made up of 2km of primary drains and 2.74km of secondary drains. In addition, 1,000km of drains were excavated, rechannelled and maintained across the country. Over the medium-term, 28.6km of drains have been constructed. In addition, two flood forecasting and warning systems were established.

Enhancing Public Accountability

The Public Accounts Committee (PAC) in pursuit of an efficient public financial management in the system examined audited accounts in the Auditor-General's Reports in line with the National Anti-Corruption Action Plan (NACAP) to address financial irregularities. In the year 2021, the PAC held 86 public hearings and made 313 recommendations out of which 207 representing 66 percent were resolved. The public funds recovered during the period through PAC amounted to GHS 97,254,950.52.

Corruption and Economic Crimes

On the Transparency International's 2021 Corruption Perception Index, Ghana placed 73rd out of 180 countries. The country's score was 43 out of 100, showing that corruption remains endemic. The Economic and Organized Crime Office (EOCO) made 463 investigations, prosecuted 17 cases, obtained one conviction, and recovered a total of GHS 2,829,293.4 .3 in profits of crime.

Level of Press Freedom

Due to growing concerns about the safety of journalists, Ghana's rank in the level of press freedom dropped to the 60th position in 2021 from the 30th out of 180 countries assessed. Again, the assessment for Africa showed that Ghana dropped to the 10th rank in 2021 from the 3rd rank in 2020.

Performance Review of Selected Poverty-Reduction Programmes

The government through the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection (MoGCSP) allocated GHS197,534,538.00 and GHS 100,000,000 respectively for LEAP and GSFP in 2021 out of which GHS 86,748,548.88 was released for LEAP and GHS 340,317,162.08 was made available for the implementation of the GSFP. A total of 350,000 beneficiaries were targeted under the LEAP initiative out of which 344,023 beneficiaries were covered. Three million (3,000,000) children were targeted under the GSFP but the target was exceeded by 290,374.

In the 2020/2021 academic year, an amount of GHS 340,317,162.08 was released for implementation of GSFP. This amount GHS492,398,026.16 represents a 30.9 percent decline from the 2019/2020 academic year performance.

In 2021 Under the Planting for Food and Jobs, MoFA increased subsidized inputs especially fertilizer for farmers to enable them improve crop production. The amount of fertilizer (organic and inorganic) supplied to farmers under the PFJ was 424,006mt in 2020 and declined to 239,096mt in 2021. The 34 percent decline could be attributed to reduction in the quantity of fertilizer imported during the period. The National Seed Trade Association of Ghana, supplied certified seeds to farmers at a 50 percent subsidy. Certified seeds (hybrid or improved) were provided to farmers on a timely

basis and at the right quantities demanded by farmers. The quantity supplied increased from 4,400 in 2017 to 34,297 in 2021.

MMDAs dependence on central government transfers

The share of IGF to total revenue also declined to 10.67 percent in 2020 from 12.13 percent in 2019 but increased significantly in 2021 to 20.88 percent. Seventy-one (71) MMDAs exceeded their estimated revenue in 2021. The IGF component of the total revenue was GHS 446,687,907.19 and this was less than the GHS 516,635,835.33 the assemblies planned to mobilise in 2021. The five best performing districts were Talensi (191.47%), Kintampo South (181.09%), Gushegu (167.7%) Denkyemba (164.61) and Adansi North (150.12). None of the six metropolitan assemblies exceeded its IGF target for 2021.

Staffing for MMDAs below recommended staffing guide

Four regions were critically understaffed. Eighty-one MMDAs have less than the minimum development planning officers at post.

The period under review was characterised with some challenges and recommendations have been proffered. It is expected that actions will be taken to enhance future development.

APPENDICES

Appendix I: Summary of Performance of Key Economic Development Indicators for 2021

Focus Area	Indicator	Baseline (2017)	Actual 2018	Actual 2019	Actual 2020	Target 2021	Actual 2021
1. Strong and Resilient Economy	Real growth in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (%)						
	- Agriculture	6.1	4.8	4.6	7.4	5.3	8.4
	-Industry	15.7	10.6	6.4	-3.6	2.6	-0.8
	Manufacturing	9.5	4.1	6.3	1.4	3	7.8
	Electricity	19.4	5.5	6	7.9	7.5	7.4
	-Service	3.3	2.7	7.6	1.5	7.3	9.4
	-Oil Inclusive GPD	8.1	6.3	6.5	0.4	5.1	5.4
	-Non -oil GDP	4.6	6.5	5.9	1.3	7	6.9*
	2. Sectoral share of GDP (%)						
	-Agriculture	21.2	19.7	18.5	19.1	20.3	21
	-Industry	32.7	34	34.2	36.3	31.2	30.1
	-Manufacturing	11.3	-	-	10.4	10.7	11.4
	Service	46	46.3	47.2	44.6	48.5	48.9
	5. Gross Domestic Product (GDP):						
	-Nominal (GHS Billions)	244.4	287.0	333.6	368.1	439.4	431.1
	-Nominal (US\$ Billions)	42.9	65.6	66.98	72.3	-	-
	-Population (Million)	28.3 (2016)	29.6	30.3	31	N/A	30.83
	-Per Capital (GHS)	8,863.00	10,151	11,541	13,079	-	-
	-Per Capital (US\$)		2,214	2,212	2,337	-	-
	6. Inflation (% change in CPI, annual)	11.80%	9.40%	7.9	10.4	8 ± 2	12.6
7. Exchange Rate (change, annual) (US \$- Cedi)	4.90% (Gh4.36/\$1)	8.20%	-12.9	-3.9	N/A	-4.1	
8. Interest rate (91-day T-Bills)	13.30%	14.56%	14.69	14.08	N/A	12.49	

Focus Area	Indicator	Baseline (2017)	Actual 2018	Actual 2019	Actual 2020	Target 2021	Actual 2021
	9. Lending rate	29.30%	26.90%	23.59	21.1	N/A	20.04
	10. Growth in Business Credit (%)						
	-Nominal	12.8	10.6	18	10.6	N/A	11.1
	-Real	0.9	1.1	9.4	0.2	N/A	-1.3
	11. Non-Performing Loans (NPLS) Ratio	21.60%	18.20%	14.30%	14.82%	N/A	15.2
	14. Mobile money penetration rate	83.10%	110.49%	Sdg2019	123.8	-	-
	15. Budget deficit as a percentage of GDP	-4.8	-3.9	-4.8	11.7	-9.4	-9.6
	16. Government Revenue						
	-Total (Share of GDP) %	15.5	15.8	15.3	14.3	16.5	15.8
	-Domestic (Share of GDP)%	14.9	15.5	15	14.1	16.2	15.5
	-Nominal (GH¢ Bill)	39.7	47.6	53.4	55.1	72.5	69.2
	17. Government Expenditure						
	Total (share of GDP) (%)	20.2	19.7	19.4	24.7	25.9	25.4
	-Recurrent	15.0	15.7	15.9	20.1	19.9	19.3
	-Capital	3.8	3	1.8	3.1	4.3	4.9
	18. Statutory funds (%)	3.6	28.6	3.3	3.1	4.1	3.7
	19. Interest Payments (%)	5.3	5.3	5.7	6.4	7.4	7.6
	20. Wage bill as a percentage of tax revenue	47.5	45.6	46.1	56.3	48.0	51.8
	21. Primary balance	0.5	-1.4	0.8	5.3	-2	-2

Focus Area	Indicator	Baseline (2017)	Actual 2018	Actual 2019	Actual 2020	Target 2021	Actual 2021
	22. non-oil primary balance as percentage of GDP	-0.4	-0.1	-0.6	6.4	-3.3	-3
	23. Capital expenditure as a percentage of total expenditure	17.4	13.7	14.3	16.1	15.3	18
	24. Total public debt as % of GDP	55.6	57.98	63.1	76.1	N/A	80.1
	25. Debt-service ratio (%)	7.2	45.4	9	9.6	10.9	10.6
	26. Current Account Balance (% of GDP)	-4.4	-3.2	-2.8	3.2	N/A	-3.3
	27. Trade Balance (US \$ million)						
	-Merchandise Export	13,835.00 -24.20%	14,868.1 (7.5%)	15,634	14,471.50	N/A	14,736.20
	-Merchandise Export	12,647.40 -2.10%	13,089.3 (3.8%)	13,335	12,428.60	N/A	13,628.70
	-Trade Deficit/Surplus	1,187.70 (166.7%)	1,778.8 (49.8%)	2,298	2,043.00	N/A	1,107.60
	28. Official International reserves						
	US\$ billion	US\$7.60	7.00	8.40	8.60	-	9.70
	Months of Import cover	4.3	3.6	4	4.0	4.0≥	4.40
2. Industrial Transformation	29. Electricity consumption per capita (kWh per capita):						
	-Total	348	-	11,052.80	534	-	-
	-Industry, On-residential users	N/A	-	4,242	-	-	-

Focus Area	Indicator	Baseline (2017)	Actual 2018	Actual 2019	Actual 2020	Target 2021	Actual 2021
3. Private Sector Development	30. Ease of doing business rank	120 th out of 190 countries	114 th out of 190 countries	118 th out of 190 countries	118 th out of countries	-	-
	31. Size of the informal sector	90.50%	90.50%	90.50%	90.50%	-	-
4. Agriculture and Rural Development	32. Total volume and value of agriculture commodities exported kg, (US\$):	515,740,534 (40,955,283)		653,589,778 (428,108756)	-	-	-
	-Cashew	262,945,112	378,209,971	237,889,169	-	-	-
	-Coffee	65,691	82	89,125	-	-	-
	-Shea nut	4,027,345	14,103,332	27,189,551	-	-	-
	-Maize	28,929	204,168	3,626	-	-	-
	-Yam products	8,516,137	8,620,574	11,883,095	-	-	-
	-Exotic vegetables	665,990	291,237	973,217	-	-	-
	- Pineapple	18,055,860	9,254,194	9,228,405	-	-	-
	- Mango	10,852,302	12,946,162	12,527,478	-	-	-
	- Pawpaw	1,159,292	906,133	961,842	-	-	-
	- Banana	38,797,338	85,543,506	63,827,556	-	-	-
	- Fish and sea food	72,394,003	56,151,166	4,944,949	-	-	-
	33. Average productivity of selected crop (Mt/Ha):						
	- Maize	1.99	2.26	2.52	2.58	-	2.74
	- Rice (paddy)	2.92	2.96	3.57	3.34	-	3.92
	-Millet	1.16	1.28	1.33	1.69	-	2.08
	-Sorghum	1.14	1.39	1.57	1.56	-	1.98
	- Cassava	20.25	21.33	22.36	22.95	-	23.23
	- Yam	17.42	16.58	17.38	17.71	-	17.24
	-Cocoyam	6.53	7.19	7.75	7.47	-	10.01
-Plantain	11.17	12.11	13.39	12.73	-	14.06	
- Groundnut	1.3	1.63	1.65	1.24	-	1.8	
- Cowpea	1.41	1.51	1.52	1.24	-	1..55	
- Soybean	1.65	1.72	1.77	1.64	-	1.71	
- Cocoa	400	-	-	2.58	-	-	

Focus Area	Indicator	Baseline (2017)	Actual 2018	Actual 2019	Actual 2020	Target 2021	Actual 2021
	34. Total Volume of selected cash crops produced:						
	- Cocoa	969,500	904,740	-	700,000	-	-
	- Shea butter	-	-	-	-	-	-
	- Oil palm	--	-	-	-	-	-
	-Cashew nut	-	-	-	-	-	-
	- Cotton	-	-	-	-	-	-
	35. Percentage post-harvest losses:						
	- Maize	15.85	-	-	-	-	-
	- Rice	2.74	-	-	-	-	-
	- Sorghum	5.88	-	-	-	-	-
	- Cassava	22.26	-	-	-	-	-
	-Yam	17.96	-	-	-	-	-
	- Fish (Marine)	10%	15	13%	10	-	-
	- Fish (Artisanal)	7	11	9	7	-	-
	36. Contribution of livestock to Agric GDP (%)	1.2	5.4	5.40%	54	-	-
5. Fisheries and Aquaculture Development	37. Total Fish Supply (mt):	358,362.64	333,611.72	567,595.04	595,869.23	834,213.82	834,213.82
	- Marine	342,427.00	302,431.50	309,319.66	326,867.55	347,754.11	393,970.01
	- Inland Capture fisheries	76,753.66	73,627.80	81,204.51	80,923.18	85,007.71	145,272.04
	- Aquaculture	57,405.31	76,620.00	52,350.02	64,004.06	129,302.00	89,375.48
	- Total domestic production	476,585.97	452,679.30	442,874.19	471,794.79	562,063.82	628,617.53
	- Import	197,063.45	92,689.55	190,617.15	193,226.87	199,780.33	273,382.32
	-Export	78,840.12	73,621.97	65,896.30	69,152.43	84,058.77 (provisional)	67,786.03
6. Tourism and Creative Arts Development	38. Tourist arrivals	980,141	956,375	1,130,307	335,108	1,243.34	411,164
	39. change in tourism receipts (US\$ mil)	US\$1,856.50	US\$2,589.85	3,312.93	387.1	3,644.22	335.58
	40. Number of jobs in the Creative Arts Industry	1,148,072	1,204,560	1,358,152	-	-	-

Focus Area	Indicator	Baseline (2017)	Actual 2018	Actual 2019	Actual 2020	Target 2021	Actual 2021
	41. Accommodation establishments (Hotels, Guest Houses, Lodges, etc).	3,347	3,454	4,131	3,731	4,544	3,720
	42. No. of domestic tourists	502,539	527,362	554,719	210,582	697,815	333,658
	43. Revenue accrued from entrance fees (GHS million)	1,647.8	1,731.8	2,336.2	0.315	1,670.9	1.60
	44. Number of Tourist related employment	487,000	543,000	602,425	229,740	601,700	252,714

Appendix II: Summary of Performance of Key Social Development Indicators for 2021

Focal Area	Indicator	2020 Target	2020 Actual	2021 Target	2021 Actual
1. Education and Training	1. Net enrolment ratio:				
	- Kindergarten	-	71.4%	-	49.5%
	- Primary	-	80.3%	-	78.9%
	- JHS	-	45.8%	-	44.9%
	- SHS	-	91.8%	-	35%
	2. Transition Rate				
	- P6-JHS1	-	101.9%	98%	-
	- JHS3-SHS1	-	-	-	91.0%
	3. SHS Retention Rate	-	101.9%	-	-
	Completion rate:	-	92.5%	-	--
	- P6	-	107.5%	-	108.7%
	- JHS	-	77.5%	-	83.1%
	- SHS	-	107.5%	-	-
	4. Total enrolment in:	-	77.5%	-	-
	- TVET Institutions	-	15,330	-	12,907
	- Tertiary	-	-	-	-
- Special schools	-	86,479	-	-	

Focal Area	Indicator	2020 Target	2020 Actual	2021 Target	2021 Actual
	5. Enrolment ratio of the sciences to the humanities in tertiary institutions:	-	-	-	-
	6. Gender parity index:				
	- Kindergarten	-	1.03	-	0.99
	- Primary	-	1.02	-	1
	- JHS	-	1.02	-	1
	- SHS	-	1.02	-	-
	- Tertiary	-	1.02	-	-
	7. Pupils-to-trained teacher ratio in basic Schools:	-	0.96	-	-
	- Kindergarten	-	0.73	-	-
	- Primary	-	-	-	-
	- JHS	-	1:42	-	-
	- SHS	-	1:37	-	-
	8. Proficiency rate:	-	1:15	-	-
	- English P4	-	-	-	-
	- Maths P4	-	-	-	-
	- English P6	-	25%	-	-
	- Maths P6	-	19%	-	-
	9. BECE pass rate	-	76.2%	-	-
	Maths	-	74.4%	-	-
	English	-	-	-	-
	Science	-	75.2%	-	-
	10. Teacher absenteeism rate	-	-	-	-
	11. Basic schools needing major repairs (pub./priv.) (%)	-	77.2%	-	-
	12. Education expenditure as % of GDP	-	75.0%	-	-
2. Health and Health Services	13. Proportion of functional Community-based Health Planning services (CHPS) zones	85%	79.03% -	-	79.67%
	14. Proportion of functional ambulances and service centres:	-	77.5%	-	-
	- Ambulances	160	74.6%	-	-
	- Stations Service Centres	200 (80%)	-	-	-
	15. Proportion of trained and deployed Emergency Medical Technicians (EMTs)	-	-	-	-
	16. Proportion of public hospitals with functional emergency team	34%	24.4% (2018)	-	-

Focal Area	Indicator	2020 Target	2020 Actual	2021 Target	2021 Actual
	17. Proportion of public hospital offering mental health treatment	100%	2019 Actual - 5,509 (78.7%)	-	-
	18. Passage of Mental Health L.I.	Implement LI	2020 Actual - 5,547 (79.03%)	-	-
	19. Proportion of regional and district public hospitals offering traditional medicine practice	13%	-	-	-
	20. Percentage of the population with valid NHIS card	42%	2019 – 47	-	57.3%
	21. Per capita Out-patient Department (OPD) attendance	1.12	29.9million (0.89per capita)	-	34.8million (1.13oer capita)
	22. Doctor-to-population ratio	1:5000	1:6355	1:1000	1:5,705
	23. Nurse-to-population ratio	1:1000	1:721	1:1000	1:530
	24. Per capita expenditure on health	USD100	2019 - 490 personnel passed out and deployed	-	-
	25. Under -5 mortality ratio (per 1,000 live births)	-	9.8/1000	-	10.7/1000
	26. Infant (per 1,000 live births) mortality ratio	-	7.6/1000	-	7.8/1000
	27. Maternal mortality ratio:	-	2019 - 100%	-	-
	- Survey	-	2020 - 100%	-	-
	- Institutional (health facilities per 100,000 live births	140	109/100,000LB	-	119.5/
	28. Stillbirth rate	14.25/1000LB	12.7/1000LB	-	12.8/1000LB
	29. Proportion of children immunised (Penta 3) (%)	95%	94.2%	-	99.4%
	30. Institutional Malaria case fatality rate	2.0	0.1	-	0.07
	31. Under-5 malaria case fatality rate	0.10	0.12	-	0.09
	32. HIV prevalence rate	1.5%	1.69	-	1.67
	33. Percentage of PLHIV who received Antiretroviral therapy (ART)	90%	-	-	70.96%
	34. AIDS-related mortality rate	N/A	1:6897	-	1:9859
	35. HIV Retention	N/A	2020 - 1:6355	-	-
3. Food and Nutrition	36. Under 5 stunting, underweight and wasting:	-	2019 - 1:539	-	-
	- Stunting	-	2020 - 1:701	-	-
	- Underweight	-	2019 - N/A	-	-
	- Wasting	-	2020 - USD32.7	-	-
	37. Low birth weight (global model estimates)	-	50 (2019)	-	-
	38. Prevalence of anaemia:	-	35	-	-
- Children under 5-years	-	-	-	-	-

Focal Area	Indicator	2020 Target	2020 Actual	2021 Target	2021 Actual
	- Women of reproductive age (15-49 years)	-	The maternal mortality ratio for the 7 years preceding the survey is estimated at 310 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births (GMHS 2017)	-	-
	39. Exclusive Breastfeeding	-	2019 - 134.7	-	-
	40. Proportion of population overweight/obese	-	2020 - 140	-	-
	- Children under-5:	-	2019 - 12.22/1000 live births	-	-
	- Children 6-14 years	-	2020 - 12.69/1000 LB	-	-
	- Women (15-49 years)	-	2019- 97.20%	-	-
	41. National Food Safety Policy finalised and implemented	Food safety Policy ratified	2020 - 95%	-	-
4. Population Management	42. Population growth rate	-	2019 - 0.1	-	-
	43. Household size:	-	2020 - 2.1	-	3.6
	- National	-	2019 - 0.11	-	3.6
	- Urban	-	2020 - 0.12	-	3.3
	- Rural areas	-	2019 - 1.7%	-	4.0
	44. Proportion of MDAs/MMDAs integrating population variables in their development plans	99.2%	2020 - 1.66%		
	- MDAs	-	2019 - 61 %	-	-
	- MMDAs	-	2020 - 60%	-	-
	45. Percentage of vital events registered	-	2019 - 13,616	-	-
	- Registered births	887,681	601,111	897,006	361,268
	- Registered deaths	315, 654	51,026	-	34,670
	46. Percentage of population enrolled in the integrated civil register	-	N/A	-	15,656,160
	- Ghanaian	-	-	-	15,656,160
	- Foreigners	-	-	-	163,695
	47. Contraceptive Prevalence Rate	30.1%	27.2%	-	33.8%
	48. Total Fertility Rate of women 15-49 years	-	7% (MICS 2017)	-	3.1%
	49. Youth Development Index	-	14.2% (GME 2017 GLSS)	-	-
50. Urbanisation rates (%)	57.9%	-	-	56.7%	
51. Share of remittances in GDP	5.0%	5.2%	-	-	

Focal Area	Indicator	2020 Target	2020 Actual	2021 Target	2021 Actual
5. Water and Environmental Sanitation	52. Percentage of population with access to basic drinking water source	70%	46.4%	82.0%	87.0%
	- Urban:	-	43% (MICS 2017)	86.0%	96.4%
	- Rural:	-	-	75.0%	74.4%
	53. Percentage of distribution losses	48%	1.4% old / 3% MICS 2017	-	-
	54. Percentage of population with access to safe drinking water sources	40%	-	-	-
	55. Percentage of population with access to improved liquid water management	21%	2017 MICS 2017	42.0%	25.3%
	56. Proportion of communities achieving open defecation-free (ODF) status	20%	1.4%	-	-
	57. Percentage of solid waste properly disposed of (major towns/cities)	85%	Policy submitted to cabinet for approval	-	-
58. Proportion of liquid waste (faecal matter) safely disposed on-site or properly collected, transported and treated off-site	25%	-	-	-	
6. Poverty and Inequality	59. Incidence of poverty	-	-	-	-
	60. Income Distribution Index (Gini Index)	43% (2017)	-	-	-
	61. Number of special development initiatives/mechanisms established	-	-	-	-
	62. Number of IPEP projects implemented by type.	-	-	-	-
7. Child and Family Welfare	63. Proportion of children (5-14 years) engaged in hazardous work as a percentage of all children	14% (2017 GLSS)	2020 – 99.2% (NPC)	-	-
	64. Percentage of children engaged in child labour	21.8% (2017 GLSS)	-	-	-
	65. Incidence of child abuse cases	NA	-	-	5,792
	66. Reported cases of child trafficking and child abuse	150	-	-	578
	- child trafficking	-	-	-	-
	- child abuse cases	-	-	-	-
- Child abuse cases can be reported exclusively under the indicator above	-	-	-	-	
8. The Aged	67. Ageing Bill passed into law and fully implemented	-	2020 = 601111 = 68% coverage	-	-
	68. Percent of indigents (60 years and above) registered under the NHIS	-	2020 = 51026 = 16% coverage	-	4.1% (695,339)

Focal Area	Indicator	2020 Target	2020 Actual	2021 Target	2021 Actual
9. Gender Equality	69. Affirmative Action law enacted and implemented	-	-	-	-
	70. Percentage of women in public life	-	-	45%	22%
	- Ministers	40%	25%	40%	20%
	- Dep. Ministers	30%	14%	30%	27%
	- MPs	20%	14%	40%	15%
	- MMDCE	20%	14%	40%	15%
	- Chief Directors	30%	31%	>30%	30%
	- Chief Justice	100% (1)	5.0%	-	-
	- Supreme Court Judges	30%	28%	40%	31%
	- High Court Judges	40%	36%	40%	37%
	- Overall (2016) = 26.8%	40%	-	-	-
	- Vice Chancellors of Public Universities	-	50.52%	-	-
	71. Reported cases of domestic violence	17,000	45%	-	-
	72. Proportion of MMDAs implementing the administrative directive on allocation of 30% of poverty alleviation and credit fund to service women's enterprises	-	21%	-	-
73. Proportion of women with access to institutional credit	-	81%	-	-	
10. Social Protection	74. Number of extremely poor households benefiting from LEAP	350,000	333,967	450,000	344,023
	75. Percent of beneficiaries that have exited the cash transfer programme	-	195	-	0
	76. Social protection-related expenditure as a percentage of GDP	-	-	-	-
	77. Proportion of the population in vulnerable employment (%)	-	-	-	-
	78. Proportion of elderly persons 60 years and above who receive regular pension payments / Number of Pensioners aged 60 years and above	284,415	293, 845	-	292,192
	79. Number of Pensioners aged between 55 and 59 years (inclusive)	-	-	-	-
	80. Number of persons on Invalidity Pension aged below 55 years	-	14% (2017 GLSS)	-	-
	81. Total number of Pensioners	-	-	-	-
	82. Informal Sector Pension Scheme established	29	21.8% (2017 GLSS)	-	-

Focal Area	Indicator	2020 Target	2020 Actual	2021 Target	2021 Actual
	83. Coverage of informal sector pension scheme (this measures the change in the number of people registered on informal sector pension schemes from 2019 to 2020)	-	315,890 (people registered on informal sector pension schemes)	-	415,950 (people registered on informal sector pension schemes)
11. Disability and Development	84. Proportion of District Assembly Common Fund (DACF) released to PWDs (%)	-	3,540	-	20,960,407.91 (amount released for PWDs in 29 MMDAs)
	85. Proportion of persons with disabilities receiving needed assistive technologies	-	-	-	-
	86. Percentage of PWDs in public life:	-	2020 ACTUAL	-	-
	- Members of Parliament	0	-	-	-
	- Ministers of State	1 of 100	326	-	-
	- Members of District Assemblies		Rape - 503	-	-
	- Chief Directors	0 of 44	Defilement - 1750	-	-
	- MMDCEs	1 of 260	(GPS)	-	-
	- Chief Executive of Public Institutions	1	-	-	-
	- Leadership position in major political Parties	1	-	-	-
	87. Legislative Instrument of the Disability Act 715	-	Bill submitted to cabinet for consideration and approval	-	-
12. Employment and Decent Work	88. Annual labour productivity growth (%)	3% (2018)	-	-	-
	89. Proportion of industrial labour disputes settled	95% (2019)	25% (9)	-	-
	90. Wage and salaried workers as a percentage of total employment	-	23.50%	-	27.30%
13. Youth Development	91. Number of youths provided with employable skills	1,754	13.8%(38)	-	-
	92. Number of youth Development Centres revived	5	14.2%(7)	-	-
	93. Youth unemployment rate	-	31%(9)	-	-
	94. Number of jobs created under the Youth Enterprise Scheme (YES), National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Plan (NEIP) and the Nation Builders Corps	-	0	-	82,869 beneficiaries under the various YEA modules
	95. Proportion of young people in political life:	-	28%(5)	-	-
	- Ministers of State	-	36%(35)	-	-
	- Members of Parliament	-	20.3% (14)	-	-
	- MMDCEs	-	1 female out of 9 Heads	-	-

Focal Area	Indicator	2020 Target	2020 Actual	2021 Target	2021 Actual
	- Members of District Assemblies	-	2019 Actual: 18,629 (DOVVSU)	-	-
	- CEOs of Public Institutions	-	-	-	-
14. Sports and Recreation	96. Number of sporting facilities and infrastructure rehabilitated/constructed (Milestone)	3	-	-	2 (Aliu Mahama Sports Stadium & Accra Sports Stadium)
	97. Number of local competitions organised	95	21	120	35
	98. Number of international and sub-regional competitive sporting events in which Ghana participated	75	0	80	12
	99. Sport fund established	NA	NA	NA	NA
	100. Contribution of sports to GDP (%)	-	-	-	-

Appendix III: Summary of Performance of Key Social Development Indicators for 2021

Focus Areas	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Baseline 2017	2018 Actual	2019 Actual	2020 Actual	2021 Target	2021 Actual
1. Protected Areas	1.Coverage of protected areas	Proportion of terrestrial protected areas expressed over total country area	15.057%	15.057%	15.057% ⁷⁵	15.057%	15.057%	15.057%
	2.Stock of biological diversity: Indigenous plant species Fishes Birds Mammals Species of amphibians and reptiles	The number of species in a system and the variances of species' local abundance	≥2,974 ≥504 ≥728 ≥225 ≥221	≥2,974 ≥504 ≥728 ≥225 ≥221	≥2,974 ≥504 ≥728 ≥225 ≥221	≥2,974 ≥504 ≥728 ≥225 ≥221	≥2,974 ≥504 ≥728 ≥225 ≥221	≥2,974 ≥504 ≥728 ≥225 ≥221
	3.Percentage of degraded areas within areas under protection	The measurement of degraded forest reserves as a percentage of total forest reserves in the country	19%	37.4%	18%	32.5%	18.69%	20.75%
2. Minerals Extraction	4.Mineral rights and production: Mineral rights granted	Total number of mineral rights granted by the Minister responsible for mines in respect of mining lease, prospecting,	55	72	315	839	-	-

⁷⁵ The calculation is presented for the landmass or terrestrial areas of the country's territory and excluded the marine areas under national jurisdiction. It covers legally designated forest reserves, wildlife reserves and Ramsar sites

Focus Areas	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Baseline 2017	2018 Actual	2019 Actual	2020 Actual	2021 Target	2021 Actual
	Mineral production Gold Diamonds Bauxite Manganese	reconnaissance, salt, quarry, clay, sand winning, small-scale gold/diamond, etc. Quantity and value of selected minerals produced per annum	4,241,202 87,065 1,476,966 3,021,633	4,938,710 100,329 1,011,302 4,964,981	4,673,974 31,445 1,116,334 5,401,093	4,094,071 25,292 1,162,086 2,597,678	- - - -	- - - -
	5.Number of districts and percentage of land area affected by the activities of illicit mining: No. of Districts Percent area affected (%)	Count of districts reported to be affected by illegal mining by the joint taskforce on mining and the share of land area affected by these illicit activities	NA 21% (50,000 km2) of total land area of Ghana	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA
	6.Benefits of mineral production to Ghanaian economy: Labour Large scale (expatriate and local); male and female Small scale (legal and illegal)	Number of persons employed in large- and small-scale mining, both expatriate and local	23,772 1,000,000	23,894 1,000,000	31,571 1,000,000	30,944 1,100,00	- -	- -

Focus Areas	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Baseline 2017	2018 Actual	2019 Actual	2020 Actual	2021 Target	2021 Actual
	b. Foreign direct investment (in US\$ million)	The amount of investments into the mining sector Ratio of FDI to GDP, expressed in percentage	1,035.96	953.17	969.41	1,050.87	-	-
	c. Mineral revenues (GH¢m)	Total amount of mineral revenues received through	702.41	705.47	1,007	1,426.14	-	-
	Royalties	taxes, royalties,	1,458.34	1,199.60	582	1,462.14	-	-
	Corporate Taxes	corporate social responsibility	19.80	24.093	NA	27.84	-	-
	Corporate social responsibility	and export of mineral resources in Ghana Cedis	6,001.96	5,773.22	6,678.74	6,998.43	-	-
	Contribution to total merchandise exports							
	d. Repatriation of mineral revenue	Ratio of revenue from mineral exports returned to the economy to total revenue, expressed as a percentage	70%	75%	73%	71%	-	-
	% of mineral revenue returned to the Ghanaian economy (Commercial banks)							
	% of mineral revenue spent on local goods	The value of mineral revenue spent on local goods, expressed as a percentage of total revenue from	50%	59%	57%	82.25%	-	-

Focus Areas	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Baseline 2017	2018 Actual	2019 Actual	2020 Actual	2021 Target	2021 Actual
		mineral resources in a given year						
3. Water Resource Management	7.Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (Water quality index)	Measures the reduction in pollution of water bodies (water quality)	52%	55.90%	57.8	56.5	-	58.20
	8.Level of Water Stress	Freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of total available freshwater resources	1,928	1,922	1,918	1,916	-	1725
4. Coastal and Marine Resources	9.Kilometer of coastline Protected Unprotected	The kilometers of coastline that require protection	377km NA NA	377km 9.55km 367.45km	377km 8.1km 368.9km	377km 3.1km -	- - -	4.2km - -
	10.Proportion of investment in financing control structures, construction, and technological improvements	Percentage of resources invested in coastal control structure relative to resource planned	GH¢128,721,051	GH¢317,035,497	GH¢363,380,874	GH¢385,812,166.9	-	-
	11.Level of pollutants of effluent discharge into coastal waters and lagoons	A measure of concentrations of daily biological oxygen demand loads (BOD5),	63 Industries monitored for levels of pollutants effluent quality were above EPA recommended	81 Industries monitored for levels of pollutants effluent quality	158 Industries monitored for levels of pollutants effluent quality were	124 Industries	85 industries	150 Industries monitored for levels of pollutants effluent quality

Focus Areas	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Baseline 2017	2018 Actual	2019 Actual	2020 Actual	2021 Target	2021 Actual
		suspended solids, turbidity, and conductivity of effluent discharge	guideline levels 50mg/l, 75NTU and 1500 μ S/Cm respectively for most industries	were above EPA recommended guideline levels 50mg/l, 75NTU and 1500 μ S/Cm respectively for most industries	above EPA recommended guideline levels 50mg/l, 75NTU and 1500 μ S/Cm respectively for most industries			were above EPA recommended guideline levels 50mg/l, 75NTU and 1500 μ S/Cm respectively for most industries
5. Environmental Pollution	12. PM10 and PM2.5 Particulate Matter) pollution level	Average level of particulate matter in the air at selected locations in Accra						
	North Industrial Area Annual Mean		93 μ g/m ³	85 μ g/ m ³	74 μ g/ m ³	81.8 μ g/ m ³	81.8 μ g/ m ³	N/A
	First Light Annual Mean		157 μ g/ m ³	123 μ g/ m ³	143 μ g/ m ³	165.1 μ g/ m ³	165.1 μ g/ m ³	155.5 μ g/ m ³
	ShangriLa Annual Mean		162 μ g/ m ³	112 μ g/ m ³	129 μ g/ m ³	150.8 μ g/ m ³	150.8 μ g/ m ³	118.2 μ g/ m ³
	Achimota Annual Mean		161 μ g/ m ³	106 μ g/ m ³	102 μ g/ m ³	108.3 μ g/ m ³	108.3 μ g/ m ³	NA
	La Palm Annual Mean		166 μ g/ m ³	133 μ g/ m ³	125 μ g/ m ³	NA	NA	NA
	Graphic Road Annual Mean		187 μ g/ m ³	187 μ g/ m ³	NA	174.3 μ g/ m ³	174.3 μ g/ m ³	162.9 μ g/ m ³
	Kasoa Annual Mean		204 μ g/ m ³	229 μ g/ m ³	139 μ g/ m ³	110.7 μ g/ m ³	110.7 μ g/ m ³	NA
	Amasaman Annual Mean		163 μ g/ m ³	158 μ g/ m ³	139 μ g/ m ³	97 μ g/ m ³	97 μ g/ m ³	NA
	Mallam Market		159 μ g/ m ³	134 μ g/ m ³	141 μ g/ m ³	NA	NA	121.3 μ g/ m ³
	Weija Tantra Hill		291 μ g/ m ³	139 μ g/ m ³	NA	NA	NA	NA
			131 μ g/ m ³	129 μ g/ m ³	95 μ g/ m ³	NA	NA	NA

Focus Areas	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Baseline 2017	2018 Actual	2019 Actual	2020 Actual	2021 Target	2021 Actual
	13. Number of companies compliant with Environmental Assessment (EA)	The number of companies that adhere with permitting conditions	4,638	10,030	11,060	11,773	6,790	10,543
6. Deforestation, Desertification and Soil Erosion	14. State of forest (Rate of deforestation)	The changes in the forest cover arising out of conversion of forested land to other uses, expressed as a percentage of total forested area of the previous year	21%	21%	18.84% ⁷⁶	18.84%	18.84%	18.84%
	15. Hectares of degraded forest, mining area, dry and wet lands restored/rehabilitated: Forest Mining Wetlands and mangroves	Total area in hectares of lost forest, mining area, wetland and mangrove areas restored	9,103.83 ha 7,337.50 ha 8,725 ha	24,915ha 20,169.2 ha 4ha	21,365 ha NA 25,004 ha	15,731 ha NA 19,171.4 ha	16,000 ha NA NA	18,083.35 ha NA NA

⁷⁶ Annual rate of deforestation is not available. The state of the forest is determined at 5 years' interval because of data collection method. The latest data available was generated in 2019 and until 2024, we assume no significant change in forest cover, hence the annual rate of deforestation would be zero.

Focus Areas	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Baseline 2017	2018 Actual	2019 Actual	2020 Actual	2021 Target	2021 Actual
	16. Percentage of compliance to the Annual Allowable Cut (AAC)	The volume of timber that can be harvested under sustained-yield management in any one year, as stipulated in the pertinent approved forest management plan.	849,851.29 m ³ 589,468.649 m ³ of on-reserve AAC (118%) 260,382.639 m ³ of off-reserve AAC (52 percent)	593,063 m ³ (552,283 m ³ of on-reserve AAC (59%)) 40,780 m ³ of off-reserve AAC	1,157,229 m ³ (862,409 m ³ on Reserve (116%)) 294,820 m ³ off reserve	944 446 m ³ on reserve 282 232 m ³ off-reserve -	≤ 1.0 million m ³ - -	1,300,427 m ³ on-reserve 343,143 m ³ off-reserve -
7. Climate Variability and Change	17. Percentage of sectors with climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies	The number of MDAs with climate change mitigation and adaptation measures as related to agriculture, marine ecosystems, coastal zone infrastructure, human health and settlement, biodiversity, water resources and wetlands etc., expressed as a percentage of total MDAs	35%	50%	54%	54%	59%	60%
	18. Greenhouse gas emissions	Emissions of carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous	50.5 MTCO ₂ e	54.5 MTCO ₂ e	42.2 MTCO ₂ e	46.8 MTCO ₂ e	51.3 MT	49.0 MT

Focus Areas	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Baseline 2017	2018 Actual	2019 Actual	2020 Actual	2021 Target	2021 Actual
		oxide, and several fluorinated gases in Ghana, expressed in million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent						
	19. Global Green Economy Index (GGEI) for Ghana	Provides a ranking of country and city performance in the global green economy (GGE) and how expert practitioners perceive this performance. The performance index uses quantitative and qualitative indicators to measure how well each country performs in four key dimensions: leadership and climate change; efficiency sectors; markets and investment; and environment and natural capital	43.28(58th out of 80 countries)	46 (Ghana ranked 78th out of 130 countries)	46(78th)	46(78th)	46(78th)	46(78th)

Focus Areas	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Baseline 2017	2018 Actual	2019 Actual	2020 Actual	2021 Target	2021 Actual
8. Disaster Management	20. Number of recorded incidence of disasters across the country	Total number of disasters occurrences across the country in a year	1,134	2,007	2,217	2,479	1,983	1,926
	21. Number of communities trained in disaster prevention and management (especially bush fires and flooding)	Total number of communities that benefit from disaster prevention and management training per annum	98	23	993	3,351	4,021	2,626
	22. Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people	Total number of persons affected by disasters	997	1,063	739	1,184	947	682
9. Transport Infrastructure (Road, Rail, Water and Air)	23. Road condition mix -Good -Fair -Poor	The road condition mix shows the proportion of the classified road network which is good, fair, poor)	41% Good 33% Fair 26% Poor	41% Good 33% Fair 26% Poor	41% Good 33% Fair 26% Poor	44% Good 34% Fair 22% Poor	50% Good 28% Fair 22% Poor	44% Good 34% Fair 22% Poor

Focus Areas	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Baseline 2017	2018 Actual	2019 Actual	2020 Actual	2021 Target	2021 Actual
	24. Total road network size (km) -Trunk roads -Urban roads -Feeder roads	The total length of classified road network by type, measured in kilometers	71,401km 14,583 km 15,462 km 48,357 km	71,401km 14,583 km 15,462 km 48,357 km	78,401 km 14,583 km 15,462 km 48,357 km	78,401.20km 14,582.62km 15,461.77km 48,356.81km	78,401.20km 14,582.62km 15,461.77km 48,356.81km	78,401 km 14,583 km 15,462 km 48,357 km
	25. Proportion of classified road network maintained	Roads maintained as a percentage of the classified road network	40%	55%	35%	56%	75%	60%
	26. Accident statistics Road crashes Maritime accidents Train derailments Major operational rail incidents Minor operational rail incident Aircraft accidents	Number of accidents for each transport mode	9,133 3 - 1 (major) 82 (minor) 1	9,840 4 - 0 (major) 52 (minor) 0	13,877 - - 60 (major) 36 (minor) 0	14,886 7 - 48 (major) 29 (minor) 1	- 0 - 0 (major) 0 (minor) 0	15,972 4 11 1 (major) 58 (minor) 0
	27. Number of road traffic fatalities	Count of persons killed	1,823	2,020	2,284	2,589	1,607	2,924
	28. Number of serious injuries	Count of persons seriously injured	5,677	6,275	5,759	6,207	3,839	15,680
	29. Turn-around time of vessels -Tema port (hrs) -Takoradi port (hrs)	Average time spent for a vessel to unload goods.	101.29 131.99	91.96 118.44	103.09 124.37	85.29 110.98	91.24 91.58	76.19 93.50

Focus Areas	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Baseline 2017	2018 Actual	2019 Actual	2020 Actual	2021 Target	2021 Actual
	30. Maritime traffic: Container traffic (TEUs) Cargo traffic (tonnes)	Weight of goods in metric tonnes carried by maritime traffic, to and from Ghana	1,009,755 22,086,626 -	1,056,785 - 25,512,289	1,048,377 - 27,700,343	1,287,083 - 26,385,923	1,203,529 29,031,533	1,562,000 - 30,088,625
	31. Inland Water traffic: Freight (Tonnes) Number of Vehicles (No.) Passenger (No.)	Quantity of goods and number of vehicles and passengers transported on waterways	59,739 91,903 798,370	33,309.20 147,257 846,892	37,294.97 95,654 889,225	38,771.28 105,045 871,144	98,492 102,197 901,682	79, 751.95 100,132 1,090,607
	32. Total air freight and number of passengers by categories: Domestic aircraft movement International aircraft movement Domestic passengers (No.) International passengers (No.) Freight movement (tonnes)	Number of air passengers and weight of air freight to and from Ghanaian airports	12,491 26,726 483,261 1,811,428 50,360	10,140 29,015 418,610 1,975,803 52,390	16,499 30,497 690,314 2,110,593 49,846	11,359 13,824 423,718 702,651 43,428	19,607 30,892 1,270,047 2,282,477 58,407	16,596 21, 274 722, 721 1,269,898 50,446
	33. Passenger traffic and goods traffic by railways:	Number of passengers and weight of goods carried by railways	5,100.00	630	2,110.00	980.00	1,200.00	150.02

Focus Areas	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Baseline 2017	2018 Actual	2019 Actual	2020 Actual	2021 Target	2021 Actual
	Passenger traffic (1,000 passengers-km) Goods traffic (1,000 tonnes-km)		39,710.00	44,620	35,669.40	29,613.28	850.00	587.00
	34. Volume of goods transited through Ghana: Transit cargo traffic (tonnes) Transit containers traffic (TEUs)	The volume of goods that passes through Ghana sea ports to landlocked or other coastal countries	944,082 51,285	1,388,084 64,838	1,363,892 67,352	1,496,822 83,938	1,539,013 82,790	1,649,595 88,083
10. Information and Communication Technology	35. Internet penetration rate: Subscribers Providers (No.)	The ratio of population with access to internet to total population, expressed as a percentage Number of ISPs	81.54% 22	92.39% 27	100.50% 38	115.37% 49	140% 50	76.04% 47
	36. Total broadband capacity of the country International transit	Total broadband capacity in terabytes, both public and private. Total broadband capacity available for ICT development in Ghana	1,065.97 Gigabytes NA	557.99 Gigabytes NA	2,675.37 Gigabytes NA	2,675.37 Gigabytes 759.29 (Gbps)	2,000 Gigabytes 600 (Gbps)	2,000 Gigabytes 800 (Gbps)

Focus Areas	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Baseline 2017	2018 Actual	2019 Actual	2020 Actual	2021 Target	2021 Actual
	Local backbone capacity (Local Transit)	Total broadband in use for ICT development in Ghana						
	37. Delivery of Government services using ICT: Access services (Number of MMDAs Covered)	Access for Government Agencies to deliver services through ICT	120	500	-	-	-	-
	E-services (Number of MDAs)	Provision of services by government agencies through ICT.	8	6	-	-	-	-
11. Science, Technology and Innovation	38. Research and development (R&D) expenditure as a percentage of GDP	Total public expenditure by government and government institutions, and private sector investments in science, technology and innovation, expressed as a percentage of GDP	0.05%	0.08%	0.08%	0.15%	1%	0.15%

Focus Areas	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Baseline 2017	2018 Actual	2019 Actual	2020 Actual	2021 Target	2021 Actual
	39. Number of research findings adopted by industry	The number of research findings of key national research institutions (including CSIR, GAEC and the universities) adopted by industry	32	70	85	104	125	110
	40. Number of technology start-up companies established	Count of technology start-up companies established	5	8	5	0	5	0
	41. Number of technologies commercialised	Count of technologies commercialised	25	30	35	32	20	16
12. Energy and Petroleum	42. Per capita consumption of energy per annum (in Tonnes of Oil Equivalent (TOE):	The total amount of energy consumed in the economy per year divided by the number of populations expressed in Tonnes of Oil Equivalent (TOE)	0.24	0.26	0.26	0.28	-	7.9
	Total (TOE/capita)		422.8	445.2	461.7	534	-	17
	Electricity (kWh)/capita)		0.11	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.15	50
	Petroleum (TOE/capita)		0.1	0.10	0.10	0.10	-	34

Focus Areas	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Baseline 2017	2018 Actual	2019 Actual	2020 Actual	2021 Target	2021 Actual
	Biomass (TOE/capita)							
	43. Total Installed capacity of power generation plants	The total electricity generated by the various supply sources, including hydro, thermal and renewable sources in Megawatts (MW)	4,398	4,889	5,171.6	5,288	-	5,481
	44. Percentage of indigenous energy sources: Installed Capacity - Hydro - Thermal - Renewable sources (i.e. solar) Available Capacity - Hydro - Thermal - Renewable sources (i.e. solar)	The quantity of electricity generated by the various sources such as hydro, thermal and renewable sources, expressed as a percentage of total electricity supply	35.9 63.6 0.50 34.8 64.7 0.50	37.04 61.42 0.18 NA NA NA	30.6 68.6 0.8 29.1 70.2 0.72	29.9 69.0 1.1 28.9 70.2 0.7	- - - - - -	28.9 68.5 2.6 28.1 70.0 1.9
	45. Percentage of households	The number of households with electricity as a	81.4%	81.6%	82.5%	85.33%	90%	87.0%

Focus Areas	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Baseline 2017	2018 Actual	2019 Actual	2020 Actual	2021 Target	2021 Actual
	with access to electricity	percentage of total number of households						
	46. Customer Average Interruption Duration Index (CAIDI)	Average outage duration that any given customer would experience. Average restoration time.	NEDCo: NA Metro/Urban= NA Rural = NA Total Average = NA ECG: Metro= 2.17 Urban = 1.64 Rural = 1.47	NEDCo Metro/Urban=1.7 Rural = 1.4 Total Average = 1.48 ECG: Metro = 1.54 Urban = 1.24 Rural = 1.23	NEDCo Metro/Urban=1.56 Rural = 1.25 Total Average = 1.41 ECG: Metro=1.51 Urban=1.47 Rural=1.34	NEDCo Metro=1 Urban=1 Rural=2 ECG: Metro= 6 Urban=7 Rural= 6	NEDCo: NA ECG: NA	NEDCo Metro=2.2 Urban=1.6 Rural=1.5 ECG: Metro= 2 Urban= 2 Rural= 2
	47. Number of weeks of Strategic Stocks of petroleum products	Number of weeks of strategic reserves of petroleum products held in stock	1 week	1 week	1 week	1 week	6 weeks	2 weeks
	48. Percentage change in: Transmission losses Distribution losses	The difference between power purchased from producers and sales by transmission and distribution companies, expressed as a percentage of power purchased	GRIDCo =4.10% ECG = 24.25% NEDCo = 31.9%	GRIDCo=4.43 % ECG = 24.3% NEDCo= 0.4%	GRIDCo =4.71% ECG =24.7% NEDCo=28.5%	GRIDCo =4.5% ECG =26.2% NEDCo=27.2%	GRIDCo =4.10% ECG = 23.0% NEDCo= NA	GRIDCo = 5.0% ECG = 30.39% NEDCo=27.40%

Focus Areas	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Baseline 2017	2018 Actual	2019 Actual	2020 Actual	2021 Target	2021 Actual
	49. Cost Recovery Ratio (%): -VRA -ECG ⁷⁷ -NEDCo	Average tariff / Cost of Service, calculated: [((volume-based charge per kWh x volume consumed) + fixed charge) / (total cost per kWh)]	0.10% 95% NA	0.10% 58.1% 216	0.09% 58.3% 1.54%	0.55% 123% 61.59%	0.83% 87% NA	0.83% 81.59% NA
	50. Amount of new investments in oil and gas sector (US\$ billion)	Amount of investments going into exploration for oil and gas, and development of those already discovered	60.6M invested by companies in exploration phase \$17.8bn invested on development activities (including FPSO charter)	\$246.6M invested by companies in exploration phase. \$1.67bn invested on development activities (including FPSO charter)	\$159.5M invested by four companies in exploration phase. \$557.41M invested on development activities (including FPSO charter)	-	The exploration investment target was \$170.8M. The development investment target was \$178M	\$127.5M was invested by companies in the exploration phase. \$146.4M was invested on development activities.
	51. Share of contracts awarded to indigenous companies	The number of contracts of the oil and gas industry executed by indigenous Ghanaian industry, expressed as a percentage of total contracts of the	71% (761 Contracts awarded to indigenous companies out of 1,070 contracts)	44.08 percent (26 contracts awarded to indigenous companies out of 59 contracts)	28% (46 contracts awarded to indigenous companies out of 164 contracts)	81% (5539 Contracts/POs awarded to indigenous companies out of 6858 contracts/POs)	-	60% (84 Contracts/POs awarded to indigenous companies out of 139 contracts/POs)

⁷⁷ Total Revenue Collected/Total Operating Cost

Focus Areas	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Baseline 2017	2018 Actual	2019 Actual	2020 Actual	2021 Target	2021 Actual
		industry per annum						
	52. Percentage share and value of services awarded to indigenous companies	The value of contracts of the oil and gas industry executed by indigenous Ghanaian industry, expressed as a percentage of total contracts of the industry per annum	44.8% (\$394,725,375.98)	19.5% (\$59,622,794.31)	16% (\$72,650,391.00)	17% (\$232,306,104.86)	-	34% (99,309,740.72)
	53. Proportion of Ghanaians employed in the oil and gas sector -Management -Technical -Others	Number of Ghanaians employed in the oil and gas sector as a percentage of total employment in the sector	386 1,025 21	Note: This analysis is based on 143 companies 84% (523) 75% (1929) 98% (2104)	91% (422) 87% (1,366) 99% (1,343)	15.4% (570) 48.6% (1,798) 35.8% (1,326)	641 2,022 1,491	13.5% (644) 37.4% (1,784) 49% (2,337)
	54. The share of oil and gas activities in GDP/contribution of growth in petroleum output to GDP growth	Total value added of oil and gas activities as a percentage of total GDP	5.6%	3.80%	-	-	-	-
	55. Percentage change in oil	The change in total oil refinery						

Focus Areas	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Baseline 2017	2018 Actual	2019 Actual	2020 Actual	2021 Target	2021 Actual
	refinery capacity (%) TOR-Platon GNGC Akwaaba	capacity, including expansion of existing refinery and construction of new refinery, expressed as a percentage	45,000 bpd 1800 bpsd 150mmscfd 4000 bpd	45,000bpd 1800bpsd 150mmscfd 4000bpd	45,000 bpd 1700 bpsd 150mmscfd 4000 bpd	45,000 bpd 1700 bpsd 150mmscfd 4000 bpd	45,000bpd 1700bpsd 150mmscfd 4000 bpd	45,000bpd 1700bpsd 150mmscfd 4000 bpd
	56. Proportion of petroleum revenue allocated to priority areas	The proportion of Annual Budget Funding Amount (ABFA) allocated to social and economic infrastructure across all sectors, expressed as a percentage	ABFA 45.3% of Heritage 16.38 % Stabilisation 38.2% of receipts	ABFA 70% of GoG receipts	ABFA 70% of GoG receipts	-	-	-
	57. Percentage of companies complying with condition of their respective Environmental Assessment (EA) and Environmental Management	The percentage of conditions under the respective EA and EMP permits being adhered to by companies in the oil and gas sector	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Focus Areas	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Baseline 2017	2018 Actual	2019 Actual	2020 Actual	2021 Target	2021 Actual
	Plans (EMP) Permit							
13. Construction Industry Development	58. Construction Industry law enacted and implemented	Legal framework which will regulate the development of the Industry enacted into law, including the setting up of apex body for the industry.	Draft Construction Industry bill in preparation. The bill has benefited from comments from the A-G's Department	NA	NA	Real Estate Agency Bill enacted by Parliament	NA	NA
	59. Kilometres of drains constructed: -Rechanneled -Upgraded -Maintained	Kilometres of drains rechanneled, upgraded and maintained (Primary and Secondary)	0.2 km 0 km 0.2 km	3 km 0 km 3 km	11.3 km 4.37 km 6.73 km	9.56 km 4.01 km 5.55 km	- - -	4.74 km 2 km 2.74 km
14. Land Administration and Management	60. Number of days to register lands: -Land title certificate -Land registry (Deeds)	Average number of days it takes to get title to land in a year	5 months 7 months	150 working days* 30 working days	150days 27days	150days 15days	120days 15days	150days 30days
	61. Number of district Land Commission offices established -Regions	Number of district offices established	10	0	0	0	3	0

Focus Areas	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Baseline 2017	2018 Actual	2019 Actual	2020 Actual	2021 Target	2021 Actual
	-Districts		5	5	5	5	10	0
15. Human Settlements and Housing	62. Percentage of MMDAs with districts Spatial Development Frameworks and structural Plans: Spatial Development Frameworks (SP) and Local Plans as a share of total MMDAs, expressed as percentage	The number of MMDAs who have prepared and are implementing district Spatial Development Frameworks (SDF) and Structural Plans (SP) and Local Plans (LP) as a share of total MMDAs, expressed as percentage	6 District Level SDF's	2 new MMDA SDFs completed	3.08% (8 SDF)	3.08% (8 SDF)	SDFs= 7.67%	SDFs= 8.05%
			8 new Structure Plans	2 Structure Plans completed (Tamale and Buipe)	3.85% (10 SP)	4.62% (12 SP)	SPs= 19.16%	SPs= 11.88%
	63. Percentage of Regions with Regional Spatial Development frameworks	The number of regions who have prepared and are implementing the Regional Spatial Development Framework as a share of total number of regions, expressed as a percentage	-	-	-	18.75%	31.3%	18.75%
	64. Number of housing units provided (thousands) Urban households	The number of housing units constructed by the public and private sector in the rural and urban areas	1,918	1,918	1,348	1,030	-	3,319
			1,918	1,918	1,348	1,030	-	3,319

Focus Areas	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Baseline 2017	2018 Actual	2019 Actual	2020 Actual	2021 Target	2021 Actual
	Rural households		0	0	0	0	-	0
	65. Number of rural sub-projects completed and jobs created under the rural development and management programme: -Sub-projects -Jobs created	Count of rural sub-projects completed and jobs created under the rural development and management programme	247 32,091	942 167,636	NA NA	342 29,959	NA NA	344 33,952
16. Urban Development	66. Proportion of urban population (%)	The number of people living in urban areas, expressed as a percentage of total population	55.41%	57.20%	NA	57.4	-	56.7
17. Zongos and Inner Cities Development	67. Proportion of people living in slum areas	Total population living in slum areas as characterised by overcrowded housing and lack of access to infrastructure (water, electricity supply, drains) as a percentage of the total population in selected cities and	39.28% (5.5million)	39.21% (5.97million)	38.9% (5.95million)	28.18%* (8.76 million)	-	28.6% (8.8 million)

Focus Areas	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Baseline 2017	2018 Actual	2019 Actual	2020 Actual	2021 Target	2021 Actual
		of national population						
	68. Number of people impacted by slums/ Zongo upgrading interventions	Number of people directly impacted through slums/zongo upgrading interventions under the Zongo Development Fund: Educational projects Water Projects Sanitation projects Drainage projects Access roads Street Lighting Recreational facilities Local economic development	Parliament passed the Law establishing the Zongo Development Fund	10,260	48,662	NA	NA	NA
				240	6,100	NA	NA	NA
				2,700	11,700	NA	NA	NA
				0	9,800	NA	NA	NA
				4,320	4,800	NA	NA	NA
				1,600	8,000	NA	NA	NA
				0	5,776	NA	NA	NA
				1,200	1,500	NA	NA	NA
				200	986	NA	NA	NA

Appendix IV: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

Focus Areas	Indicators	Baseline 2017	2018	2019	2020 Actual	2021 Target	2021 Actual
1. Deepening Democratic Governance	1. Revised National Constitution	No further work was done on the constitutional review work	No progress was made towards their indicator	No progress was made towards their indicator	No Progress was made towards their indicator	NA	No progress was made towards the indicator
	2. Percentage change in budgetary resources to parliament, Judiciary, and Independent Governance Institutions	Parliament (GHS255,870) 109% EC (GHS870,000) 2,286.8% CHRAJ (GHS17,020) 30.3% NCCE (GHS35,496) JS (GHS171,851.9) 19.1% NMC (GHS1,451.7) 27.1%	Parliament Allocation= GHS406mn Release= GHS445mn (109%) EC Allocation=GHS373,445 Release= GHS373,445 (1,004%) CHRAJ Allocation= GHS23,605 Release= GHS32,605 (14%) NCCE Allocation= GHS41,155 Release= GHS47,155 (20%) JS Allocation= GHS211,436 Release= GHS375mn (13%) NMC Allocation= GHS5,100 Release= GHS5.1mn (12%)	Parliament Allocation= GHS360,000,000 (-21%) EC Allocation= GHS766,357 (105%) CHRAJ Allocation= GHS278,000 (17%) NCCE Allocation= GHS46,872 (13%) JS Allocation= GHS272,835 (29%) NMC Allocation= GHS1,452 (-71%)	Parliament Allocation = GHS400,705,485 (11.3%) EC Allocation = GHS1,363,175,629.00 (78%) CHRAJ Allocation = GHS40,897,551 JS Allocation = GHS356,743,004.10 (30.7%) Release = 272,761,200.83 NMC Allocation = GHS4,175,410.00 (187%) NCCE Allocation=71,703,670 (52.9%)	NA NA NA NA NA NA	Parliament Allocation =523.6% EC Allocation = 290.8% CHRAJ Allocation = 44.7% JS Allocation = 437.3% NMC Allocation = 4.3% NCCE Allocation= 68.3%

Focus Areas	Indicators	Baseline 2017	2018	2019	2020 Actual	2021 Target	2021 Actual
	3. Operational Election Fund established	0% Public Financing of Political Parties Bill resubmitted to Parliament for consideration	Bill could not pass by the sixth Parliament	No progress on the Bill on Public Financing of Political Parties	Bill would have to be relayed before the 8th Parliament The Electoral Commission in 2019 and 2020 successfully organized, supervised and conducted District level Elections	NA	EC could not meet the medium target of establishing an operational election fund.
2. Accelerating & Sustaining Decentralization	4. MMDCEs elected to office	216 MMDCEs appointed by the President and confirmed by members of the MMDAs by a two-thirds decision	A bill to amend Article 55 (3) has been published in the Gazette in November 2018	NA	Amendment of Articles 231 (3) and 55(1) put on hold	NA	NA
	5. Size of MMDA personnel in relation to central government	Total no. MMDA employees: 39,382 (GoG-30,070 & IGF - 9,312), Total no. personnel on Gov't payroll: 522,321 MMDAs share: 5.76%	Total no. MMDA employees: GOG ^ IGF - 39,253 Total no. personnel on Govt payroll: 684,352 MMDA share: 5.73%	Total no. MMDA employees: GOG (27,554) IGF - 9,454 Total no. personnel on Govt payroll: 562,236 MMDA share: 4.9% (GoG only) 6.6% (GoG + IGF)	Total no. MMDA employees: 40,933 (GoG – 31,613 & IGF – 9,320) Total no. personnel on Govt. payroll: 592,125 MMDA share: 5.34% (GoG only) 6.91% (GoG & IGF)	NA	MMDAs share of personnel on Govt. payroll = 5.05% (GoG only)
	6. Share of MMDA total revenue in relation to total national revenue	Total MMDA Revenue: GHC 1,377.96mn Total national revenue/receipt: GHC 43,097.00mn % Share: 3.20%	Total MMDA Revenue: GHS1,242mn Total national revenue excluding grant: GHS49,059mn %Share: 2.53%	Total MMDA Revenue: GHS1,315,717mn Total national revenue excluding grant: GHS54,565,043mn %Share: 2.59%	Total MMDA Revenue: GHS1,872,534,879.07 Total national revenue/ receipt: GHS51,923,000,000.00 % Share: 3.61%	NA NA NA	MMDAs revenue as share of total national revenue = 3.01%

Focus Areas	Indicators	Baseline 2017	2018	2019	2020 Actual	2021 Target	2021 Actual
	7. Share of central government transfers to MMDAs in total national budget	Total Central Govt transfers: GHC869.36 Total national revenue, excluding grant: GHC 41,565.00mn %Share: 2.09% %Share DACF in total tax revenue: 5%	Total Central Govt transfers: GHC 1,085,996,316.23. Total national revenue, excluding grant: GHC 48,297,908,686% Share: 2.24%	Total Central Govt transfers: GHC 942,276mn Total national revenue, excluding grant: GHC 53,731,877mn Share: 1.89%	Total Central Govt transfers: GHS1,268,580,340.81 Total national revenue, excluding grant: GHS50,334,000,000.00 % Share: 2.52% % Share DACF in total tax revenue: 5%	NA NA NA	Share of central government transfers to MMDAs in total national budget= 2.14%
3. Public Accountability	8. Right to Information Bill (RTI) passed and implemented	MOI supported MoJAGD to draft RTI Bill and cabinet Memo which was submitted to cabinet	RTI Bill before parliament	NA	Bill passed into law, A Commission and secretariat established in 2020. Recruited about 90 officers in 2021	An LI should have been passed in 2021. There is a draft bill developed and available.	NA
	9. Percentage of Public Accounts Committee (PAC) recommendations implemented	NA	53 recommendations	139 recommendations	NA	NA	207 recommendations
	10. Launch digitized M&E system to monitor quality of service delivery by government	Concept note developed and approved by stakeholders and funding secured	Concept note developed and approved by stakeholders. Consultancy firm procured to design and established the system	Output two: Detailed assessment of the M&E System Output three: Designed ICT-Based M&E System	Output 4 developed but undergoing review for approval by stakeholders	Functional digitised M&E system to generate progress reports at all levels of governance	Digitised M&E system fully designed and tested in 2021. Personnel trained on the use of the system
4. Public Institutional Reform & Transformation	11. Integrated public service-wide Human Resource	20 MDAs, comprising 7 Commissions, 5 Services and 8	40 MDAs	4 MDA captured into the HRMIS	All 63 MDAs gone live on HRMIS	NA NA	Re-implementation of the HRMIS for 12 MDAs to

Focus Areas	Indicators	Baseline 2017	2018	2019	2020 Actual	2021 Target	2021 Actual
	Management Information System (HRMIS) established	ministries went live on the HRMIS. This constitutes 19% (113,938) of the entire workforce of the public service			6 MDAs retrained on the HRMIS Check Public Financial Management Report to World Bank. (Aid Memoir). Ghana News Agency Building.		address initial implementation challenges.
	12. Proportion of public service institutions with client service charters established (%)	NA	Funding secured under the PSR for Results Project to support this in 2019	OHCS reported that 17 Client service charters were developed for MDAs in 2019	OHCS developed 8 Client service Charters in 2020	NA	NA
5. Public Policy Accountability	13. Public policy guidelines and almanac developed and implemented	NA	Draft policy guidelines and almanac website developed	Policy Guidelines Finalised	Public Policy Formulation Guidelines Launched and published on NDPC Website	NA	Public Policy Formulation Guidelines Launched
	14. Key national surveys conducted	Year-long data collection for the Ghana Living Standards Survey Round Seven (GLSS 7) was completed	-	Ghana Agriculture Census	Census training and enumeration instruments completed as of 31st December. (Census postponed to 2021 due to COVID- 19 pandemic)	-	GSS published the 2021 PHC report
	15. Economic and forecasting modelling developed for Ghana	Draft economic and forecasting model developed and going through final validation and review of equation	NA	Draft Ghana Macro Economic Model prepared	Ghana Macro Economic Model developed; some stakeholders trained to use the model	NA	Ghana Macro Economic Model was used to prepare policy brief on the impact of COVID-19 on the attainment of selected Macro-

Focus Areas	Indicators	Baseline 2017	2018	2019	2020 Actual	2021 Target	2021 Actual
							economic projections.
6. Human Security and Public Safety	16. Police-citizen ratio	Total no. of police: 33,002 Ratio: 1:877	Total no. of Police = 32,345 1:916	1:864	1:775	1:683	1:781
	17. Percentage change in reported cases of overall crime levels per 1,000 population	Cases reported 205,936 % chg.: 1.9% (decrease)	Cases reported = 213,436 %change = 5.7%	Cases reported = 224,221 %change = 5.05%	Cases recorded= 193,827 (-13.6%)	Case reported	Case re reported 196,574 1.42%
	18. Percentage change in reported communal and chieftaincy conflicts (%)	NA	28%	74 (Over 200% increase)	17%	-	400+ 9.5% (NB: Data needs to be confirmed and it only represents Chieftaincy cases)
	19. Number of reported cases of drug trafficking and drug-related crime	NACOC Cases reported: 15 Cases disposed of = 1 % chg.= -400% Police = 644	NACOC Cases reported: 16	NACOC Cases reported: 30 Police = 627	NACOC= 13 Cases reported Police: 24 GPS (Drug related cases reported = 754	NA	GPS (Drug related cases reported =678 (2021) NACOC (Drug trafficking and drug-related crime) =21
	20. Fire officer-citizen ratio	1:800	1.3695	1:3469	1: 2,864	-	1:2,379
	21. Recorded incidence of fire outbreaks	5,487	5,531	5,308	6,504	-	6,115
	22. Recorded cases of foreigners arrested without residence/work permit	312 %Change. =160%	123 (60.58%)	196 (-59.35%)	5,448	-	20,582

Focus Areas	Indicators	Baseline 2017	2018	2019	2020 Actual	2021 Target	2021 Actual
	23. Overcrowding rate in prisons	39.07%	52.54%	50.81%	34%	-	37%
	24. Net recruitment rate into the Ghana Armed Forces						
	- Net Recruitment rate	11.5%	10.12%	4.73%	13.5%	13.49%	9.72%
	- Rate of Recruitment	12.1%	10.92%	6.70%	5.08%	15.44%	10.06%
	- Attrition rate	0.57%	0.8%	1.97%	0.76%	1.95%	0.34%
	25. Percentage of personnel deployed in peacekeeping operations	16.40%	16.40%	16.40%	10.01%	16.40%	10.01%
7. Corruption and Economic Crime	26. Special Prosecutor's Office established and functioning	Complete the legal processes for establishing the Office and for appointing the Special Prosecutor	The special prosecutor and the Deputy Special Prosecutor (DSP) were appointed in accordance with the Special Prosecutor Act, 2017 (Act 959)	Office of the Special Prosecutor established and functioning	Office of the Special Prosecutor established and functioning	NA	OSP established and functioning
	27. Percent of corruption cases for which prosecution has been initiated by:				1 high profile corruption case was referred to OSP for investigation in 2020	-	-
	- OSP	NA	0	2			
	- OAG	NA	35%	35%			
	28. Corruption Perception Index	40 out of a clean score of 100	41 out of 100	41 out of 100	43 out of 100	NA	73 out of 180
8. Law and Order	29. Number of days for resolving dispute	5 months	5 months	5 months	6months	NA	-
	30. Number of lawyers	255	327	311	549	NA	785

Focus Areas	Indicators	Baseline 2017	2018	2019	2020 Actual	2021 Target	2021 Actual
	- Called to the Bar - Appointed to the Bench	28	-	22	-	NA	NA
	31. Percentage of courts computerized	0.96	0.98	0.98	97.4%	-	-
	32. Number of cases recorded and settled through Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)						
	JS						
	- Recorded	3,486	7,657	6,209	3,439	10,140	9,578
	- Settled	1,571 (45.0%)	5,236 (68.4%)	6,384	5,455	6,210	5,604
	Legal Aid						
	- Recorded	8,570	8,570	7,971	2,456	2,112	5,002
	- Settled	5,712 (66.6%)	5,236(61.1%)	5,448 (68.3%)	1,115	1,121	1,335
	Court Connected ADR						
	- Recorded	-	108	131	9,133 (Legal Aid)	-	-
	- Settled	-	-	-	5,133 (Legal Aid)	-	-
9. Civil Society and Civic Engagement	33. Level of CSO engagement in the policy formulation and development process	CSOs, think tanks, etc. were involved in the preparation of annual national budget, and inception and follow-up meetings on the Annual Progress Report (APR)	NA	NA	CSOs were involved in several engagements organised by government. These include Parliamentary Caucuses interactive sessions; Townhall meetings/National Results Fair; launch of the Framework on Police-Media Relations and Safety of Journalist in	NA	CSOs were part of several engagements organised by government namely Constitutional Awareness Creation, Deepening and Sustaining Civic Awareness, and Patriotism and Good

Focus Areas	Indicators	Baseline 2017	2018	2019	2020 Actual	2021 Target	2021 Actual
					Ghana; community and stakeholder engagements; civic education; engagements on small arms control and management in Ghana; and sensitisation on issues like COVID 19, National Identification Cards, Peace, and Tolerance etc.		Citizenship were the focus of 118,276.
	34. Level of press freedom (Press Freedom Index – PFI)	26th out of 180 countries	23rd out 180	27th out of 180	30th out of 180	-	60 th out of 180 (worldwide) Dropped from 3 rd to 10 th in Africa.
10. Development Communications	35. Number of National Policy Dialogues						
	- Policy Summit	-	3	1	-	-	-
	- Meet the Press	5	13	25	8	-	-
	- Budget Dissemination programmes	1	1	1	0	-	-
	- Town Hall meeting	100	152	6	2	-	-
	- National Policy fairs	2	0	-	-	-	-
	- Regional Press Soiree	-	10	6	-	-	-
	- Nation Building Updates	-	-	-	12	0	0

Focus Areas	Indicators	Baseline 2017	2018	2019	2020 Actual	2021 Target	2021 Actual
	- Ministers Press Briefing	-	-	-	-	60	58
	- Mass Media Campaign	-	-	-	-	7	5
	36. Number of presidential meet-the-press sessions organized	1	2	1	22	-	-
11. Culture for National Development	37. Number of traditional laws and lines of succession codified	11 draft legislative instruments in lines of succession to stools/ skins prepared	11 LIs submitted to Attorney General's Department	19	20	-	20
	38. Percentage of cases of chieftaincy disputes resolved		At least 5% of all recorded cases				
	- Total Cases	383	-	470	483	-	451
	- Number disposed off	28 (7.3%),	-	66 (14.04%)	103 (21.3%)	-	-
	- Number pending	355	-	404	380	-	-
	- New Cases	-	-	-	79	-	76

Appendix V: Ghana's Role in International Affairs in 2021

Focus Areas	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Baseline 2017	2018	Status in 2019	2020 ACTUAL	2021 TARGET	2021 ACTUAL
1. Strengthen Ghana's role in international affairs	1. Turnaround time for processing biometric passports	Length of time taken in processing biometric passports and consular services	3 months for normal 1 month for express	- -	10 days -	15 days -	7 days -	10 days -
	2. Passport Application Centres providing online services	Number of Passport Application Centres (PACs) providing online services	-	-	2	12	-	-
	3. Ghana Missions abroad providing biometric passport services	Number of Ghana Missions abroad providing biometric passport services	-	-	1	1	10	-
	4. Number of Ghanaians occupying positions in international organisations	Ghanaians elected or appointed to positions in international organisations	6	NA	7	1	3	3
	5. Number of Ghanaians holding positions in ECOWAS and AU	Ghanaians elected into positions at ECOWAS and AU	NA	NA	7	2	5	-
	6. Ghana's contribution to peacekeeping efforts	Number of security agency personnel deployed for global peacekeeping efforts, expressed as a percentage of total number of security service personnel	NA	NA	≤16.4 percent	NA	≤15 percent	≤16.4 percent
	7. Number of investment promotion activities held	Count of trade and investment promotions carried out by Ghana Missions abroad	22	NA	45	22	5	1

Focus Areas	Indicators	Indicator Definition	Baseline 2017	2018	Status in 2019	2020 ACTUAL	2021 TARGET	2021 ACTUAL
	8. Representation of the People Amendment Law (ROPAL) 2006 (Act 699 fully implemented	ROPAL is an Act of Parliament that allows Ghanaians in the diaspora to exercise their franchise during general elections in Ghana. The Act was passed in 2006 but was not operationalised.	The Law has not been implemented since 2006 due to what Electoral Commission (EC) describes as operational challenges	NA	Passed	The Law is yet to be implemented	The Law is yet to be implemented	The Law is yet to be implemented
	9. Number of Ghanaians registered with Ghana Missions abroad	Number of Ghanaians captured in the database of Ghana Missions abroad	1,000,000	NA	3,581,545	NA	NA	NA
	10.Number of Ghanaians in the diaspora mobilised for developmental interventions	Count of Ghanaian professionals mobilised to support developmental interventions in Ghana	20	NA	35	NA	NA	NA
	11.Penetration of Ghanaian products in foreign markets	Number of new markets identified	NA	NA	30	2	10	2
	12. Trade Missions and Made-in-Ghana exhibitions held abroad	Number of Trade Missions and Made-in-Ghana exhibitions held abroad	NA		30	9	5	0

Appendix VI: Implementing the Agenda for Jobs: Creating Equal Opportunity and Prosperity for All (2018-2021) at the District Level

Allocation	2020		2019	
	Amount GHS	%	Amount GHS	%
Institutional Transfers	-	-	-	-
National Youth Authority	92,508,262	4.00	83,177,065.00	4.00
Youth Employment Agency	208,143,590	9.00	166,354,129.00	8.00
National Disaster MGT ORG	32,885,997.00	1.42	29,569,397.00	1.42
Sub-Total	333,537,849.00	14.42	279,100,590.00	13.42
National Projects	-	-	-	-
National Education Policies	41,000,000.00	1.77	41,588,533.00	2.00
Local Government Special Project	100,000,000.00	4.32		
Ghana School Feeding Programme	-	-	100,000.00	4.81
Waste MGT (Liquid/Solid/ Sewerage Treatment Plant	145,798,948.00	6.30	83,094,266.00	4.00
Construction of MMDAs Building	80,000,000.00	3.46	100,000,000.00	4.81
Construction of Courts/Res. Buildings	80,000,000.00	3.46	10,300,000.00	0.50
Sub-Total	446,789,948.00	19.32	334,982,799.00	16.11
Reserve				
Constituency Labour Projects (MPs)	115,635,328.00	5.00	103,971,331.00	5.00
Constituency Labour Monitoring and Evaluation(MPs)	69,381,197.00	3.00	62,382,798.00	3.00
Reserve fund	46,254,131.00	2.00	41,588,532.00	2.00
RCC	34,690,598.00	1.500	31,191,399.00	1.50
DACF Operations	14,570,051.00	0.63	13,100,388.00	0.63
DACF Office Building/ADM Residence	-	-	2,000,000.00	0.10
Institutions under MLGRD	40,000,000.00	1.73	20,000,000.00	0.96
MLGRD Office Building	-	-	12,000,000.00	0.58
Sub-Total	320,531,305.00	13.86	286,234,448.00	13.77
MMDAs-Indirect				
YEA-Sanitation Module (Arrears)	34,000,000.00	1.47	120,000,000.00	5.77
Training	9,944,638.00	0.43	9,000,000.00	0.43
Cured Lepers	2,312,707.00	0.10	2,079,427.00	0.10
Sub-Total	46,257,345.00	2.00	131,079,427.00	6.3
MMDAS- Direct				
People with disabilities (PWD)	69,381,197.00	3.00	62,382,798.00	3.00
Net MMDAS	1,096,199,908.00	47.4	985,646,551.00	47.40
Sub-Total	1,165,581,105.00	50.40	1,048,029,349.00	50.4
Total Fund	2,312,706,550.00	100.00	2,079,426,613.00	100.00

Appendix VII: MMDAs with positive growth in total revenue (Million GHS) in 2021

MMDAs	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	% Change in 2021
Nsawam Adoagyiri	5,209,043.04	7,509,560.27	4,083,604.26	5,697,625.19	10,381,496.72	82.21
Garu	3,168,284.29	4,744,578.39	5,052,536.22	6,573,245.47	11,426,028.83	73.83
Sekyere East	3,268,774.44	4,884,743.94	6,619,682.12	5,285,611.62	8,878,954.77	67.98
Kwahu South	2,243,824.33	5,260,465.76	5,725,767.44	3,448,221.10	5,710,526.02	65.61
Zabzugu	2,795,561.48	4,124,489.97	4,774,107.01	4,197,242.77	6,773,497.80	61.38
Suhum	4,676,981.02	6,888,538.49	6,474,957.34	4,894,001.23	7,709,593.75	57.53
New Juaben North	-	-	4,911,664.63	5,147,523.60	8,057,493.75	56.53
Krowor Municipal	-	2,510,388.92	6,772,023.23	6,498,703.89	9,201,671.93	41.59
Kumbugu	3,234,773.96	3,489,060.56	7,598,894.20	6,337,063.17	8,271,231.15	30.52
Pusiga	2,981,289.95	3,617,262.18	5,172,426.52	5,623,805.87	7,014,941.14	24.74
Weija-Gbawe Municipal	-	10,539,040.71	9,128,625.23	12,598,250.63	15,669,302.81	24.38
Dormaa East	3,464,390.23	6,143,943.00	5,735,362.89	6,242,048.07	7,666,633.49	22.82
Bosomtwi	2,825,730.69	4,788,194.99	6,721,399.60	6,556,886.96	7,904,592.66	20.55
Amansie West	3,486,239.98	7,799,669.44	7,522,701.08	8,277,677.09	9,978,393.15	20.55
Kadjebi	3,286,953.16	4,242,707.57	4,474,922.70	5,374,058.27	6,355,757.19	18.27
Tema West Municipal	-	4,014,662.87	8,813,607.75	12,331,804.80	14,432,647.31	17.04
Ga North Municipal	-	2,382,770.73	6,952,602.31	9,652,712.02	11,262,740.39	16.68
Upper Denkyira East	1,700,579.46	3,388,775.38	5,290,755.45	4,516,220.92	5,265,415.40	16.59
Ada West	3,314,011.05	3,952,924.74	5,387,391.85	5,835,421.74	6,719,927.52	15.16
Pru West	3,690,516.36	822,614.56	663,622.99	5,410,994.72	6,216,070.18	14.88
Adentan Municipal	17,842,270.44	19,018,635.49	19,511,858.92	20,473,742.50	23,433,349.38	14.46
Tema Metro	45,144,531.79	30,736,597.87	35,390,234.44	33,420,796.81	38,171,290.92	14.21
Asutifi North	5,837,289.67	10,186,357.00	10,194,163.60	13,482,927.95	15,342,356.47	13.79
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	12,505,880.45	13,135,449.48	16,069,085.94	15,797,585.17	17,836,521.36	12.91
Kpandai	4,601,727.04	6,140,996.80	6,960,858.21	4,791,776.44	5,396,809.62	12.63
Kpone-Kantamanso Municipal	12,350,597.68	16,836,498.24	20,880,016.99	19,821,449.20	22,274,142.92	12.37
Awutu Senya	1,754,255.09	5,632,123.04	6,673,319.38	6,736,053.05	7,564,553.77	12.35
Gomoa East	1,437,304.60	1,419,601.01	4,985,972.05	7,170,994.07	8,014,010.86	11.76
Nadowli/Kaleo	3,208,343.20	7,318,871.00	5,317,287.73	6,662,891.06	7,369,156.22	10.6
Tamale Metro	13,476,483.08	16,182,831.64	19,873,554.89	16,551,077.77	18,279,569.55	10.44
Akyemansa	3,162,765.91	3,711,506.62	6,343,566.66	5,593,606.28	6,164,519.10	10.21
La Dade-Kotopon Municipal	15,155,477.24	14,896,169.18	18,538,074.01	16,255,836.76	17,911,888.51	10.19
Yilo Krobo	4,522,846.25	5,099,385.03	6,906,905.05	7,471,819.05	8,217,114.91	9.97
Kwaebibirim	4,061,851.83	4,790,659.30	6,020,075.44	6,788,616.16	7,417,438.67	9.26
Bekwai Municipal	6,161,768.24	6,316,320.80	6,645,681.70	8,415,122.85	9,089,233.62	8.01
Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolitan	23,089,326.16	24,615,960.14	24,283,174.42	28,905,007.10	31,141,618.83	7.73
Ga South Municipal	15,624,343.20	6,199,438.72	9,389,357.29	11,324,203.61	12,183,103.03	7.58
Ga East Municipal	16,263,050.70	12,013,756.99	13,212,283.80	15,369,658.23	16,444,384.64	7.00
Amansie Central	1,975,774.98	3,306,405.66	4,920,218.32	6,272,680.64	6,696,314.95	6.75
Fanteakwa South	-	1,379,187.93	4,034,848.19	4,947,374.09	5,270,768.22	6.54
Akrofuom	-	986,064.31	3,708,231.10	5,480,708.07	5,834,450.06	6.45

MMDAs	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	% Change in 2021
Sefwi Akontombra	2,495,231.21	2,882,175.93	4,495,166.10	4,915,662.26	5,227,898.05	6.35
Ga West	20,208,275.50	13,123,633.81	12,751,807.36	13,084,225.09	13,902,682.69	6.26
Asutifi South	3017862.8	6,275,345.43	5,064,011.66	6,273,976.27	6,662,178.91	6.19
Obuasi East	-	2,070,873.53	4,195,568.66	6,460,685.87	6,859,966.50	6.18
Shai Osoduku Dist.	5,246,536.04	7,254,233.93	8,611,164.36	8,149,045.99	8,637,511.77	5.99
Kintampo North Municipal	6,010,829.01	5,744,071.21	7,611,229.38	8,242,065.68	8,725,339.86	5.86
Atebubu-Amantin Municipal	4,034,287.84	5,770,817.00	5,483,928.79	6,880,315.42	7,277,209.45	5.77
Akwapim South	10,362,657.01	1,577,976.26	6,318,638.49	7,124,264.00	7,511,705.59	5.44
Komenda-Edina-Egu. -Abriem	1,534,677.58	5,749,018.88	7,157,468.06	8,240,538.15	8,687,759.06	5.43
Mion	3,501,219.74	4,681,522.58	6,036,222.87	6,031,530.97	6,343,884.21	5.18
Nandom	2,688,477.92	3,817,748.39	4,876,718.32	5,322,072.99	5,593,615.64	5.1
Atiwa East	-	2,121,535.49	4,917,301.09	4,701,499.50	4,918,160.07	4.61
Ajumako-Enyam-Essiam	1,762,692.00	4,906,725.63	5,971,706.41	7,101,380.37	7,389,149.08	4.05
La Nkwantanang Madina Municipal	11,800,958.69	9,285,192.40	11,509,231.70	14,651,118.08	15,210,830.95	3.82
Akatsi North	3,329,002.36	4,016,418.74	4,894,297.12	8,237,806.00	8,543,416.13	3.71
Ledzokuku Municipal	18,809,403.81	12,117,434.05	10,580,185.53	10,849,294.00	11,247,235.67	3.67
Wassa Amenfi East	4,380,091.31	4,748,332.19	6,804,769.73	6,115,059.69	6,338,519.85	3.65
Kwahu West	6,182,958.62	6,875,541.46	8,461,485.78	8,593,067.87	8,903,595.17	3.61
Adansi North	4,039,569.23	2,548,610.40	5,198,521.60	5,428,200.58	5,622,994.74	3.59
Nanton	-	1,151,864.64	3,135,779.52	3,715,947.88	3,842,982.35	3.42
Tolon	5,405,443.28	7,185,095.12	6,818,274.77	6,187,052.04	6,375,500.04	3.05
Yunyoo-Nasuum	-	725,603.68	2,959,451.31	4,207,320.19	4,314,066.14	2.54
Bunkpurugu - Nakpaduri	4,055,070.00	3,313,590.07	3,524,476.04	5,350,817.57	5,482,228.94	2.46
Birim North	3,015,447.47	8,202,128.65	9,736,902.27	11,231,981.68	11,507,899.94	2.46
Atwima - Mponua	3,025,629.11	4,199,060.98	5,725,044.23	6,173,076.94	6,301,158.53	2.07
Pru East	-	8,028,947.35	5,278,930.15	5,645,780.44	5,761,241.42	2.05
Sunyani Municipal	9,032,580.53	15,001,428.98	13,217,911.74	25,432,893.24	25,840,098.31	1.6
Cape Coast Metropolitan	3,877,282.52	9,879,352.64	10,166,823.71	11,492,345.82	11,664,279.03	1.5
Wassa East	2,592,162.25	3,184,757.88	6,172,043.09	6,304,151.43	6,381,430.17	1.23
Sunyani West Municipal	4,908,082.71	9,104,650.51	8,290,017.39	9,700,037.63	9,804,712.99	1.08
Ga Central Municipal	12,057,063.82	10,663,067.29	12,190,845.13	11,743,306.06	11,864,946.11	1.04
Kumasi Metropolitan	60,799,526.89	49,502,192.33	44,367,995.76	43,219,668.67	43,607,125.87	0.9
Berekum Municipal	4,104,201.80	9,052,543.00	7,896,407.93	14,232,503.97	14,314,740.39	0.58
Techiman North Municipal	2,075,515.85	8,740,081.70	5,714,565.40	7,446,944.06	7,486,050.89	0.53
Jomoro Municipal	2,484,564.46	4,679,127.74	5,585,818.24	5,746,374.87	5,773,878.04	0.48
Gomoa West	1,871,314.22	2,979,330.57	6,324,263.11	7,278,458.11	7,305,532.91	0.37

Source: Ministry of Local Government Decentralization and Rural Development, 2021