



Republic of Ghana

**THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AGENDA FOR JOBS II:
CREATING PROSPERITY AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY
FOR ALL (2022-2025)**

**2024
NATIONAL
ANNUAL PROGRESS
REPORT**



**National
Development
Planning
Commission**

Republic of Ghana



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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

IDIF	One District One Factory
AAPs	Annual Action Plans
ABFA	Annual Budget Funding Amount
ACE	Accelerating Circular Economy
AHIES	Annual Household Income and Expenditure Survey
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ART	Antiretroviral Therapy
ASRHR	Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights
AUTP	Accra Urban Transport Project
B&DR	Births and Deaths Registry
BoG	Bank of Ghana
CAP	Common Alert Protocol
CAPEX	Capital Expenditure
CHRAJ	Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice
CIDA	Construction Industry Development Authority
COCOBOD	Ghana Cocoa Board
CSIR	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CTVET	Commission for Technical and Vocational Education and Training
CWSA	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
DACF	District Assemblies Common Fund
DACF-RFG	District Assemblies Common Fund Responsiveness Factor Grant
DDF	Deprived District Funds
DFR	Department of Feeder Roads
DLT	District League Table
DPs	Development Partners
DPCU	District Planning and Coordinating Unit
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DUR	Department of Urban Roads
DVGs	Disaster Volunteer Groups
DVLA	Driver and Vehicle Licensing Authority
EC	Electoral Commission
ECG	Electricity Company of Ghana
EKYC	Electronic Know Your Customer



EMP	Environmental Management Plans
EOCs	Emergency Operational Centres
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority
ERP	Enterprise Resource Planning
GAC	Ghana AIDS Commission
GACL	Ghana Airports Company Limited
GAF	Ghana Armed Forces
GAMA	Greater Accra Metropolitan
GARID	Greater Accra Resilient and Integrated Development Project
GCAA	Ghana Civil Aviation Authority
GDNR	Ghana Domain Name Registry
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEA	Ghana Enterprises Agency
GEPA	Ghana Export Promotion Authority
GES	Ghana Education Service
GFSF	Ghana Financial Stability Fund
GFZA	Ghana Free Zones Authority
GGEI	Global Green Economy Index
GGI	Good Governance Index
GHA	Ghana Highway Authority
GHS	Ghana Health Service
GIDA	Ghana Irrigation Development Authority
GIFEC	Ghana Investment Fund for Electronic Communications
GIFMIS	Ghana Integrated Financial Management Information System
GIPC	Ghana Investment Promotion Centre
GIS	Ghana Immigration Service
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GMA	Ghana Maritime Authority
GMET	Ghana Meteorological Agency
GMRA	Global Master Repurchase Agreement
GNADP	Ghana National Aquaculture Development Plan
GNFS	Ghana National Fire Service
NGGC	Ghana National Gas Company
GNPC	Ghana National Petroleum Corporation
GOG	Government of Ghana
GPHA	Ghana Ports and Harbours Authority
GRA	Ghana Revenue Authority
GRB	Ghana Refugee Board



GREDA	Ghana Real Estate Developers Association
GRIDCO	Ghana Grid Company Limited
GSA	Ghana Standards Authority
GSCSP	Ghana Secondary City Support Programme
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HRMIS	Human Resource Information and Management System
IGF	Internally Generated Fund
IGIs	Independent Governance Institutions
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMMR	Institutional Maternal Mortality Ratio
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
IPEP	Infrastructure for Poverty Eradication Programme
IPT	Intermittent Preventive Treatment
IRS	Indoor Residual Spraying
ITN	Insecticide Treated Net
KACE	Kofi Annan Centre of Excellence
KTC	Koforidua Training Centre
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty
LGS	Local Government Service
LI	Legislative Instrument
LUPMIS	Land Use Planning and Management Information System
LUSPA	Land Use and Spatial Planning Authority
MASLOC	Microfinance and Small Loans Centre
MDAs	Ministries Departments and Agencies
MELR	Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations
MESTI	Ministry of Environment Science Technology and Innovation
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MINCOM	Ministry of Communications
MIS	Management Information System
MLGDRD	Ministry of Local Government, Decentralisation and Rural Development
MLJER	Ministry of Labour, Jobs and Employment Relations
MLNR	Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal, and District Assemblies
MMI	Mobile Money Interoperability
MMTL	Metro Mass Transit Limited
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
MoT	Ministry of Transport
MoTAI	Ministry of Trade, Agribusiness & Industry
MoTCCA	Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Creative Arts
MoYs	Ministry of Youth and Sports
MPR	Monetary Policy Rate
MRH	Ministry of Roads and Highways
MWH	Ministry of Works and Housing
NACAP	National Anti-Corruption Action Plan
NACOC	Narcotics Control Commission
NACSA	National Commission on Small Arms and Light Weapons
NADMO	National Disaster Management Organisation
NBA	National Biosafety Authority
NBSSI	National Board for Small Scale Industries
NCA	National Communications Authority
NCCE	National Commission for Civic Education
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NEDCO	Northern Electricity Distribution Company
NEDS	National Export Development Strategy
NFIDS	National Financial Inclusion and Development Strategy
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
NGP	National Gender Policy
NHF	National Homeownership Fund
NHIL	National Health Insurance Levy
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
NIA	National Identification Authority
NITA	National Information Technology Agency
NMC	National Media Commission
NPA	National Petroleum Authority
NRSA	National Road Safety Authority
NVTI	National Vocational Training Institute
NYA	National Youth Authority



OAGMOJ	Office of the Attorney-General and Ministry of Justice
OHCS	Office of the Head of Civil Service
OHLGS	Office of Head of Local Government Service
OMO	Open Market Operations
OoP	Office of the President
OPD	Out-Patient Department
OSH	Occupational Safety and Health
PCSRC	Postal and Courier Services Regulatory Commission
PEAs	Private Employment Agencies
PC-PEG	Post Covid-19 Programme for Economic Growth
PECs	Public Employment Centres
PFM	Public Financial Management
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PLA	Policy and Legislative Almanac
PLHIV	Persons Living with Human Immunodeficiency Virus
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother-To-Child Transmission
PPD	Physical Planning Departments
PPMED	Policy Planning Monitoring and Evaluation
PURC	Public Utilities Regulatory Commission
PWDs	Persons With Disabilities
R&D	Research and Development
RBS	Risk Based Supervisory
RCCs	Regional Coordinating Council
RIAPs	Revenue Improvement Action Plans
RVI	Rapid Intervention Vehicle
SADEP	Savannah Agriculture Value Chain Development Project
SDFs	Spatial Development Frameworks
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SGN	Sankofa- Gye Nyame
SMEs	Small and Medium Sized Enterprises
SOCO	Social Cohesion
SPCs	Spatial Planning Committees
SREP	Scaling up Renewable Energy Programme
SSNIT	Social Security and National Insurance Trust
STEP	Skills Towards Employment and Productivity
SWIMS	Social Welfare Information Management System
TAs	Traditional Authorities
TAT	Turn Around Time



TEN	Tweneboa Enyenra-Ntomme
TOE	Tonnes of Oil Equivalent
TSCs	Technical Sub Committees
UHC	Universal Health Coverage
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Populations Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
VAT	Value Added Tax
VLTA	Volta Lake Transport Authority
VRA	Volta River Authority
WACA	West Africa Coastal Areas
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organisation
WIFA	Women In Fertility
WRC	Water Resources Commission
YEA	Youth Employment Agency

FOREWORD



The 2024 National Annual Progress Report (APR) marks a critical milestone in Ghana's ongoing efforts to achieve the objectives outlined in the Agenda for Jobs II: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All (2022–2025). As the third in a series of four APRs under this policy framework, the report provides a comprehensive assessment of the country's



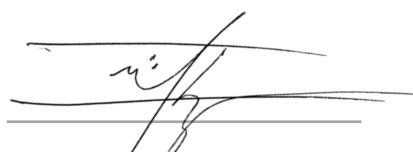
progress in implementing core policy interventions across all six development dimensions: Economic Development; Social Development; Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements; Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability; Emergency Planning and COVID-19 Response; and Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation.

Despite the global economic uncertainties, Ghana's resilience remains evident through notable improvements in real GDP growth, enhanced access to social services, infrastructural development, and institutional reforms. The report highlights both achievements and challenges, offering critical insights to inform policy refinement and resource allocation in subsequent periods.

The preparation of the report reflects the NDPC's commitment to participatory and evidence-based planning. It benefited from the contributions of Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), Regional Coordinating Councils (RCCs), Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs), Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), development partners, and the private sector. We particularly acknowledge the invaluable input of the Cross-Sectoral Planning Groups (CSPGs), whose expertise has enhanced the robustness of the analysis presented herein.

While gains have been made in several priority areas, including industrial recovery, ICT development and social protection, persistent issues such as fiscal imbalances, inflationary pressures, food insecurity, and institutional coordination gaps underscore the need for sustained reform and targeted investment. The report not only highlights these realities but also proposes concrete policy recommendations to accelerate implementation and drive transformational change.

As we approach the final year of the Agenda for Jobs II framework, the 2024 APR serves as an indispensable tool for tracking performance, enhancing transparency and accountability, and reinforcing our collective commitment to Ghana's medium- and long-term development aspirations. We encourage all stakeholders to engage critically with the findings and collaborate towards the realisation of inclusive and sustainable development for all Ghanaians.



Dr. Nii Moi Thompson

Chairman, NDPC



Dr. Audrey Smock Amoah

Ag. Director General, NDPC



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document is the 23rd in the series of Annual Progress Reports (APRs) and the third on the assessment of progress made in the implementation of policies outlined in the Agenda for Jobs II: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All (2022–2025). The 2024 APR has been prepared from the assessment of the status of indicators and targets, which were adopted for monitoring the progress of

key policy and programme interventions undertaken in line with the policy framework during the year 2024.

The Agenda for Jobs II aims to foster a prosperous and inclusive Ghana by generating opportunities for all citizens, protecting the nation's natural and built environments, ensuring stability and security, and enhancing resilience against threats such as COVID-19. It further seeks to improve the delivery of development outcomes and ensure value for money. These objectives are pursued through targeted policy interventions across six key dimensions, notably: Economic Development, Social Development, Environment, Infrastructure, and Human Settlements, Governance, Corruption, and Public Accountability, Emergency Planning and COVID-19 Response and Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring, and Evaluation.

As part of the participatory process of formulating, monitoring and evaluating the Agenda for Jobs II framework, workshops were organised in all the 16 regions to present and discuss the highlights of the report 2023 National APR. The main objective of these workshops was to share the findings of the reports with stakeholders for them to know the progress made towards the achievement of the targets in the framework and to obtain their feedback to inform decision-making.

Economic Development

Ghana's economy demonstrated resilience and growth in 2024, despite ongoing macroeconomic challenges.) The government's focus on macroeconomic stability, industrial transformation, private sector development, agriculture, fisheries, tourism, and creative industries guided the nation's economic trajectory and the review of performance for the year under review.

A review of the economic situation of the country during 2024 showed mixed performance in the wake of global economic uncertainty. Indeed, the country made substantial progress in sustaining the upward trends in economic growth, but at the cost of worsening fiscal conditions. In the face of higher oil and food prices on the domestic market and an extraordinary financial shock, the economy of Ghana experienced substantial expansion in real terms during 2024. The real GDP growth rate increased to 5.7 percent in 2024 from

3.1 percent in 2023. The relatively high GDP growth rate positively impacted the per capita income. This improvement in per capita income is likely to reduce the poverty incidence levels and improve the wellbeing of the people in the short to medium term.

Positive growth rates were recorded in almost all sectors in 2024, contrary to what pertained in 2023 where the economy recorded substantial declines in the industrial sector. Analyses of sectoral growth rates indicate that growth in the agricultural sector declined to 2.8 percent in 2024 from 5.9 percent in 2023. This was largely driven by decline in crops and livestock sub-sector, as a result of decrease in area under cultivation and erratic rainfall. The sector's share in total real GDP consequently declined to 22.2 percent in 2024 from 22.4 percent in 2023.

Growth in the industrial sector recovered in 2024, increasing to 7.1 percent in 2024 from negative 1.7 percent in 2023. This was



largely due to substantial growth in the construction sub-sector and Mining and Quarrying sub-sector. The Construction sub-sector recovered from a negative growth of 6.8 percent in 2023 to 9.6 percent in 2024. The Mining and Quarrying sub-sector also performed very well by growing to 9.4 percent in 2024 from 1.7 percent in 2023. Similarly, the manufacturing sub-sector also recovered from its negative growth of 2.5 percent in 2022 to 0.9 and 3.9 percent in 2023 and 2024 respectively.

The Services sector grew by 5.9 percent in 2024, slightly above the 5.7 percent recorded in 2023. In 2024, the Information and Communication sub-sector recorded the highest growth of 15.8 percent followed by Financial and Insurance Activities sector which recorded 7.8 percent.

Fiscal consolidation efforts were undermined by expenditure overruns. The overall fiscal deficit in 2024 widened to 7.90 percent of GDP, far exceeding the 4.20 percent target, due to rising expenditures on wages, interest payments, and payment of arrears. Public debt increased to GHS726.7 billion (61.80% of GDP).

Inflation remained high at 23.80 percent, driven by food (27.80%) and non-food (20.30%) price pressures. The cedi's depreciation moderated to 19.20 percent, down from 27.8 percent in 2023, supported by tight monetary policy and external inflows from the Ghana IMF supported programme.

The underperformance in the fiscal, inflation and current account indicators affected the exchange rate environment negatively. The re-alignments of the major international currencies, the surge in demand for foreign exchange to meet higher oil bills and food prices and to service the external debt, as well as high expenditures on infrastructural development caused the Ghana Cedi to fall against all the major currencies.

The external sector also improved during the year under review, recording a trade surplus of USD4.98 billion, from USD2.69 billion in 2023. This was propelled by a 53.2 percent surge in gold exports, which reached USD11.64 billion, underscoring Ghana's continued reliance on commodity exports. Gross international reserves improved to USD8.98 billion, covering four (4) months of imports and exceeding the

target.

The government continued with its policies and programmes to modernise agriculture during the year and this positively impacted the agricultural output, household incomes and food security. There was an increase in staple crop production of cassava, yam and maize during the year but food self-sufficiency declined in key commodities. The sufficiency of maize dropped sharply to 10.0 percent, raising concerns over rising import dependency. Marine fish production also improved but with a decline in inland fisheries by 10.9 percent.

While the economy proved resilient enough to generate growth, the management of fiscal and external account policies suffered in 2024. The numerous measures to improve expenditure management, promote effective management of public debt, and improve fiscal resource mobilisation did not effectively achieve their intended goals.

Some of the key policy recommendations to sustain Ghana's economic recovery and address structural vulnerabilities require a multi-pronged policy approach. Fiscal consolidation should be prioritised through enhanced revenue mobilization, digital tax systems and prudent expenditure management.; revitalisation of the agriculture sector through rehabilitation of aging cocoa farms, expanded irrigation infrastructure, and targeted support for maize production to bolster food security. Economic diversification should be accelerated through value addition in key exports (gold, cocoa, cashew) and expansion of light manufacturing under the 1D1F program, while leveraging AfCFTA to penetrate regional markets. Maintaining monetary stability through inflation-targeting policies and improving forex liquidity via export promotion and diaspora remittances.

Social Development

The social development dimension of Ghana's Agenda for Jobs II policy framework (2022-2025) aims to improve quality of life through 14 focus areas namely: education, health, food security, population management, poverty reduction, water and sanitation, child





protection, gender equality, youth development, social protection and disability inclusion.

Net Enrolment Rate (NER) increased at all levels of basic education during the period under consideration. At the Kindergarten level, the NER grew to 78.0 percent in the 2023/2024 academic year from 65.2 percent in the 2022/2023 academic year while the primary school level grew to 83.2 percent in the 2023/2024 academic year from 79.4 percent in the 2022/2023 academic year representing an increase of 4.8 percent over the previous year. Similarly, the Junior High School level NER witnessed an increase from 58.7 percent between 2022/2023 and 2023/2024 academic years respectively. Tertiary enrolment declined to 693,307 in 2024 from 711,695 in 2023 despite a marginal increase in Technical and Vocational Education (TVET) enrollment to 132,000 in 2024 from 123,836 in 2023.

The completion rate, which measures the proportion of pupils/students who remain and complete school after enrolment, declined by 3.4 percent to 109.4 percent in the 2023/2024 academic year from 112.7 percent in the 2022/2023 academic year at the kindergarten level. Completion rate further deteriorated by 0.3 percent at the primary 6 level to 101.2 percent in the 2023/2024 academic year from 101.5 in the 2022/2023 academic year. The indicator, however, improved at the JHS3 level, increasing by 1.3 percent in the 2023/2024 academic year. SHS3 completion recorded a marginal change by increasing to 59.4 percent in the 2023/2024 academic year from 58.6 percent in the 2022/2023 academic year.

With regard to gender parity more effort is required, particularly, at high levels of education. Over the last half decade, the index at the kindergarten level has been fluctuating around parity and stood at 0.99 in 2024. There is parity at the primary, JHS and SHS levels as at 2024. The Gender Parity Index (GPI) seems to have stagnated at 0.96 percent for the past two years at the tertiary level.

Improvements in quality of education do not correspond to the increase in enrolment despite government efforts to improve the situation in 2024. Final Exam Pass Rate only improved marginally to

46.30 in 2024 from 45 percent in 2023 at the senior high school level.

In healthcare, the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) expanded to 17.8 million members (56.70% of the population). Maternal mortality declined to 102.6 deaths per 100,000 live births, while HIV prevalence stabilised at 1.70 percent, with 69.4 percent of patients receiving antiretroviral therapy (ART). Social protection programmes scaled up, with the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) initiative supporting 325,470 vulnerable households, and the Ghana School Feeding Programme providing meals to 4 million pupils. Pension coverage for informal workers increased marginally to 6.0 percent. Efforts in inclusion saw the passage of the Affirmative Action Act to promote gender equality, support for 1,160 persons with disabilities (PWDs) through the District Assembly Common Fund, and the registration of 891 new daycare centers to strengthen early childhood development.

The healthcare system grapples with a severe shortage of professionals, evidenced by a doctor-to-population ratio of 1:4,992 which is below the 1:1,000 recommended by the World Health Organisation. This shortage is exacerbated by a high rate of healthcare worker migration. Food inflation also remains high at 27.8 percent, impacting household nutrition and economic stability.

In terms of gender equality, women hold only 14.5 percent of ministerial and parliamentary positions, reflecting deep-seated gender inequality in political representation and decision-making. While youth employment remains high at 13.9 percent, with 75.0 percent of unemployed individuals under 35 years.

Access to sanitation remains inadequate, with 17.2 percent of the population practicing open defecation. This practice is particularly prevalent in the northern regions, contributing to waterborne diseases and public health concerns.

Key policy recommendations to address the challenges in the social sector include: enhance quality of education by deploying more teachers to underserved regions and aligning STEM/TVET curricula with labour market demands; expand school feeding programmes and digital literacy



initiatives to further support educational attainment; improve on maternal healthcare through strengthening the functionality of Community-Based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) zones and expanding mobile health units to reach rural areas. Enhancing infrastructure, providing incentives for healthcare workers, and improving community engagement. Others are broaden the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme to include biometric verification and digitising social protection schemes to integrate into national identification systems to improve efficiency; implement the Persons with Disabilities Bill (2024) and expedite the Older Persons Bill.

Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements

The goal of the Environment, Infrastructure, and Human Settlements dimension is to safeguard the natural and built environment by ensuring sustainable management, climate resilience, and equitable access to essential services.

Ghana solidified its position as Africa's leading gold producer, with mineral production value surging by 54.60 percent to USD 11.9 billion in 2024. The government also made strides in environmental protection, operationalising two new e-waste collection facilities in Accra and improving industrial compliance, as 15,433 industries adhered to environmental assessment permits. A landmark achievement was the launch of the Ghana Shea Landscape Emission Reduction Project (GSLERP), a USD 54.5 million initiative targeting the restoration of 300,000 hectares of degraded land while supporting 500,000 beneficiaries, particularly women in the shea value chain.

Significant progress was recorded in transport and energy infrastructure. The 97.97 km Tema-Mpakadan standard gauge railway line was completed, enhancing regional trade connectivity under the Ghana-Burkina Faso Railway Interconnectivity Project. In the energy sector, solar capacity expanded to 205 MW, and the relocation of the 150MW Ameri plant to Kumasi improved grid stability.

The ICT sector broadband capacity grew to 9,530 Gbps, while internet penetration reached 74.65 percent, despite a contraction in the number of Internet Service Providers (ISPs).

Efforts to address Ghana's housing deficit advanced with the completion of 1,072 affordable housing units in Kpone and 204 units in Community 22 (Phase II). Urban planning also improved with the finalisation of the Greater Accra Metropolitan Area (GAMA) Structure Plan, covering 32 districts, and the preparation of resettlement plans for communities affected by the Akosombo Dam spillage.

Despite these achievements, Ghana faces persistent challenges in environmental sustainability, infrastructure maintenance, and urban development. Deforestation remains high at 21.80 percent, driven by illegal logging and agricultural encroachment, while air pollution in urban centers, particularly PM2.5 levels, exceeds safety standards. Infrastructure gaps persist, with rail freight declining by 21.10 percent due to operational inefficiencies. Electricity transmission losses also remain above the 3.80 percent benchmark. Rapid urbanisation exacerbates housing shortages, with a 1.8 million-unit deficit, and weak enforcement of spatial plans leads to encroachment on floodplains, increasing vulnerability to climate disasters.

The key policy recommendations to address the challenges in the sector are: strengthen environmental governance through strict enforcement of mining regulations, including mandatory land reclamation and value-added mineral processing; expand reforestation programmes with community-led conservation initiatives to combat deforestation and wildfires; modernise and expand the railway network by addressing operational inefficiencies and completing ongoing standard-gauge projects; increase investment in renewables to meet the 10 percent target by 2030, alongside improved grid management to reduce transmission losses; accelerate and expand the affordable housing projects through public-private partnerships to reduce Ghana's 1.8 million housing deficit.; spatial planning enforcement and climate resilience should be enhanced by scaling up adaptation projects like



the Ghana Shea Landscape Emission Reduction Programme (GSLERP) and implementing nature-based coastal protection measures.

Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

The Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability dimension aims to strengthen Ghana's democratic institutions, enhance transparency, and foster public trust through effective governance reforms. This dimension among others focuses on deepening democratic governance, local decentralisation, anti-corruption measures, law and order, and international diplomacy.

Ghana's governance landscape in 2024 demonstrated measurable progress despite persistent systemic challenges. The nation strengthened its democratic institutions through tangible actions such as enhanced budgetary support for Independent Governance Institutions (IGIs). The Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ) and National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE) achieved full budget release, enabling more effective operations. Parliament exercised robust oversight, passing five critical bills and 26 resolutions while completing infrastructure projects to support legislative work. The Electoral Commission's successful conduct of peaceful general elections reaffirmed Ghana's democratic credentials, despite isolated incidents of violence in some regions.

Public accountability mechanisms showed improvement, with the Public Accounts Committee recovering GHS30.5 million in misappropriated funds and the Audit Service submitting all 19 annual reports to Parliament ahead of schedule. CHRAJ demonstrated increased efficiency by investigating 78 percent of corruption cases received, a significant improvement from the previous years. At the local level, fiscal decentralisation gained momentum in 2024 as central government transfers to Metropolitan, Municipal, and District Assemblies (MMDAs) increased to 1.28 percent of national receipts, reversing a three-year decline. Civic engagement

initiatives reached over 8,200 students and 5,700 community members, fostering greater participation in governance processes.

However, significant challenges persist. Ghana's Corruption Perception Index score declined to 42, reflecting growing public skepticism about anti-corruption efforts. While overall crime rates declined, serious offenses like defilement surpassed armed robbery as the most reported crime. Prison overcrowding remains acute at 35 percent above capacity, exacerbated by slow judicial processes that keep 11.2 percent of detainees in prolonged pretrial custody. Ghana's international standing improved with diplomatic achievements like hosting the AU Executive Council and securing the Commonwealth Secretary-General position, but implementation gaps persist in critical areas like diaspora engagement and regional integration protocols.

Policy recommendations to address these challenges are; strengthen anti-corruption frameworks; fast-track high-profile prosecutions and improve CHRAJ's investigative capacity. Fiscal decentralisation should be accelerated through increased IGF mobilisation and predictable intergovernmental transfers. Justice sector modernisation requires urgent investment in court digitisation and alternative dispute resolution mechanisms to reduce case backlogs. Security sector reforms must prioritise meeting the 1:500 police-to-citizen ratio through targeted recruitment and equipping of Formed Police Units (FPUs). International partnerships should be leveraged more effectively, particularly in operationalising the Diaspora Engagement Policy to harness skills and investments from abroad.

Emergency Planning and Covid-19 Response

The Emergency Planning and COVID-19 dimension aims to strengthen national resilience by reducing disaster risks, safeguarding public health, and enhancing coordination for effective emergency preparedness and response. This dimension of the report evaluates progress made in hydro meteorological



and geological threats, technological risks, humanitarian operations, and COVID-19 recovery, aligning with Ghana's commitment to protecting development gains against shocks.

Ghana demonstrated notable progress in strengthening its emergency preparedness and disaster response capabilities in 2024. A key accomplishment was the significant reduction in disaster-related casualties, with deaths, missing persons, and directly affected individuals decreasing by 99 percent as compared to 2023. This improvement was driven by extensive Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) initiatives, which engaged 6,950 communities and included 6,815 field assessments to enhance data-driven decision-making.

The country also bolstered its early warning systems by validating the Early Warning for All (EW4All) roadmap and implementing the Common Alert Protocol (CAP) for multi-hazard alerts. Additionally, 109 simulation exercises were conducted to test flood and disaster response mechanisms, while 1,179 emergency missions provided relief to 52,500 victims. In flood-prone regions, interventions such as the West Africa Coastal Areas Resilience Investment Project II (WACA ResIP II) and implementation of Spatial Development Frameworks (SDFs) helped mitigate coastal erosion and improve resilience. On the COVID-19 recovery front, Ghana introduced innovative financial support mechanisms for SMEs, including the "intent-to-pay" credit model and the SME GO Programme, aimed at enhancing economic stability and growth.

Despite these advancements, several challenges hinder Ghana's emergency preparedness efforts. Funding constraints limit the procurement of logistics, training for Disaster Volunteer Groups (DVGs), and the full operationalisation of the National Disaster Fund. Early warning systems remain underdeveloped with only eight earthquake warning systems in place, leaving gaps in hazard monitoring.

Coordination among stakeholders remains fragmented, weakening disaster response efficiency. Rapid urbanisation and weak enforcement of land-use regulations have led to increased construction in high-risk zones, worsening flood vulnerabilities.

Furthermore, the absence of a centralised vulnerability database hampers evidence-based planning and risk assessments.

The key policy recommendations to address the challenges include: expedite the passage of the National Disaster Fund Act; expand investments in hydro meteorological and seismic monitoring technologies including community-based alert systems; establish multi-agency emergency coordination platforms with clearly defined roles; scale up of public education campaigns on disaster preparedness; develop a national vulnerability assessment database; and integrate risk mapping into urban planning frameworks.

Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation

The Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring, and Evaluation (ICME) dimension of Ghana's 2024 Annual Progress Report (APR) assesses the effectiveness of development plan execution across Metropolitan, Municipal, and District Assemblies (MMDAs), Regional Coordinating Councils (RCCs), and Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs). The goal is to enhance the delivery of development outcomes, ensure value for money, and strengthen evidence-based decision-making through improved planning, resource mobilisation, and performance tracking.

Ghana recorded significant progress in development plan implementation in 2024. MMDAs achieved 89.60 percent execution rate for their Annual Action Plans (AAPs), a notable increase from 69.10 percent in 2021. The Western Region led with a 94.10 percent implementation rate, while the Oti Region trailed at 78.50 percent. Revenue mobilisation saw remarkable growth, with total MMDA collections rising to GHS3.7 billion in 2024 from GHS2.1 billion in 2023. Internally Generated Funds (IGF) increased by 64.20 percent to GHS486.5 million.

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) systems were strengthened in 2024 through the production of the 2023 national, sector and district APRs and diagnostic assessments of key programmes like



Ghana CARES Obaatanpa. The NDPC also conducted risk based monitoring in selected districts across the 16 regions to identify threats to development outcomes. The Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) enhanced statistical production by publishing Quarterly GDP reports and training 101 MMDAs on administrative data compilation. The Labour Statistics Report which analysis Ghana's labour force using data from 2022 and 2023 Annual Household Income and Expenditure Survey (AHIES) was published in 2024.

Development financing and partnerships also expanded, with UNICEF, the Hilton Foundation, and IRC providing GHS7.4 million for WASH systems, District League Tables, and capacity building. Additionally, the World Bank's SOCO Project allocated USD1.2 million for resilience-building in northern Ghana.

Despite these achievements, several challenges hindered performance. Funding constraints, including late DACF releases and low IGF mobilisation affected plan execution with 24 MMDAs completing less than 50 percent of their AAPs due to budget misalignment.

Human resource gaps were another major obstacle, with MMDAs operating at only 30-50 percent staff capacity. Logistical deficits further aggravated inefficiencies and weak coordination.

Key policy recommendations to address the challenges include: digitise revenue collection to curb internally generated fund (IGF) leakages and expand local revenue streams; enforce timely DACF disbursements and align AAPs with budget allocations; conduct a nationwide staff audit and revise OHLGS norms to reflect current needs; develop a national logistics framework with minimum/maximum thresholds for MMDAs/RCCs and; allocate 2 to 5 percent of budgets for monitoring and evaluation and partner with development partners for funding.

Capital Budget Allocation and Implementation

This chapter of the report assesses the allocation and implementation of government capital budgets on development projects in the 261 MMDAs

and 43 MDAs in 2024. The highlight of the year includes: Total Capital Expenditure amounted to GHS29.4 billion, surpassing the target of GHS28.5 billion, representing 175.20 percent increase over the 2023 performance. The outstanding commitments on capital projects amounted to GHS64.1 billion as at December 2024. The total number of capital projects in the portfolio of projects with funding or yet to be funded was 17,993. These include projects funded by the Ghana Education Trust Fund (GET Fund) and the Ghana Road Fund projects.

The country's ability to pay outstanding commitments and start new projects in the future improves in the medium term than in the short term. MDAs take, on average, 7 years and five months to complete investment projects planned for one or two years. The delay in project implementation is associated with high cost overruns. The cost overruns range from 20 percent to over 100 percent increment of the original contract sum.

Some of the difficulties associated with project administration which culminate into high time and cost overruns include delay in the release of statutory funds to MDAs and MMDAs and limited internal resource mobilisation by planning authorities.

Status of Flagship Projects and Programmes

The Chapter on flagship projects examines the financial and physical status of government priority projects in 2024 and determines the achievements and constraints.

A total of 16 flagship programmes and projects were identified in the 2024 Budget Statement and Economic Policy. It covers key development dimensions: economic development, social development, governance, and infrastructure. A total amount of GHS9.24 billion was allocated to these projects out of which GHS7.31 billion was actually disbursed, reflecting a shortfall of 20.8 percent.

A total number of 63 students benefited from the Zongo Development Fund in 2024 against of the targeted 432 beneficiaries. Tuition grants were paid for these Tertiary



students from vulnerable households to enable them pursue different academic programmes at different universities within the country. An amount of GHS2.2 million budgetary allocation was made available but a total amount of GHS7.4 million was released to the fund during the year.

The implementation of the government Priority Programmes and Projects (FPPs) were limited by the difficulties in accessing

data from the implementing agencies; delay in submission of reports; and limited sector budget allocations and releases.

The key policy recommendations are: review all government FPPs to determine their relevance; track the progress on the implementation and financing of FPPs; and identify other sources of funding to support various initiatives.



CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

The Agenda for Jobs II: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All is the sixth in the series of medium-term national development policy frameworks prepared and implemented since 2000. The policy framework outlines policies and strategies to achieve the objectives of the President's Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies (CPESDP). It builds on the successes as well as the lessons learnt from the implementation of the predecessor medium-term national development policy framework, Agenda for Jobs I (2018-2021). It informs the sector and district medium-term development plans prepared by MDAs, RCCs, and MMDAs, which form the basis for the annual national budget. It has six development dimensions, four of which are aligned to the priority areas of the government agenda for change as shown in Table 1.1. The other two are Emergency Planning and COVID-19 Response and Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation.

Table 1.1: Government's Agenda for Change Aligned to National Development Dimensions

Priority Areas	Development Dimensions
1. Creating opportunities for all Ghanaians	Social Development
2. Building a prosperous nation	Economic Development
3. Safeguarding the natural environment and ensuring a resilient built environment	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement
	Emergency Planning and COVID-19 Response
4. Maintaining a stable, united and safe country	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

The 2024 Annual Progress Report (APR) is an assessment of the implementation of policies and strategies outlined in the Agenda for Jobs II: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All. It uses a set of performance indicators with their corresponding baselines and targets to assess the progress of implementation of the framework. The report serves as a single source of information on the progress the country is making in achieving its development goals and objectives.

The broad areas of the report are: Economic Development; Social Development; Environment, Infrastructure, and Human Settlements; Governance, Corruption, and Public Accountability; Emergency

Preparedness and Covid-19 Response, Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation; CAPEX budget allocation and implementation as well as status of government flagship programmes and projects.

1.2 Objectives

The overall vision of the Agenda for Jobs II policy framework is to create an optimistic, self-confident and prosperous nation, through the creative exploitation of our human and natural resources, and operating within a democratic, open and fair society in which mutual trust and



economic opportunities exist for all.

The intention of the 2024 national APR is to present the assessment results of selected indicators and targets adopted for monitoring the progress of key policies and programme interventions undertaken in 2024 to facilitate the achievement of this national vision.

The specific objectives are:

- i. assess whether the national developmental targets are being met
- ii. identify achievements, constraints and failures so that improvements can be made to the sector and district medium-term development plans and project designs to achieve better impacts at all levels
- iii. document lessons learnt from the implementation of programmes and projects and promote good implementation practices
- iv. improve service delivery and influence allocation of resources
- v. improve fiscal projections for planning and public investment as well as better allocation of CAPEX and
- vi. demonstrate results to stakeholders as part of transparency and accountability

1.3 Preparation Process

The process for preparing the 2024 APR was very participatory. The Commission engaged as many stakeholders as possible during the APR preparation processes. The Cross Sectoral Planning Groups (CSPGs) whose membership comprises of actors from MDAs, MMDAs, CSOs, the private sector, Think Tanks, research institutions, and academia were engaged to support the preparation of the report. The broad strategy included desk reviews, data collection and analysis, stakeholder meetings and workshops. The process involved the engagement of technical experts with the relevant background and knowledge to review, analyse and report on progress in the implementation of policies, strategies and programmes using agreed sets of national core indicators.

As part of the data collection process, templates were developed to ensure that data collected covered all relevant areas. This was followed by actual data collection from the relevant stakeholders through the sector and district APRs. Based on the data received from stakeholders, a draft report was prepared and shared with stakeholders in a validation meeting. Comments from the stakeholder meeting were incorporated into the report, and a revised draft was produced and shared with the Governing Body of NDPC for review and approval.

1.4 Data Availability, Quality and Reliability

Data used in the preparation of this report were collected primarily from MDAs and MMDAs. The challenges encountered in the preparation of the APR were similar to those in the previous years and these include:

- i. availability of up-to-date, timely and accurate data
- ii. inconsistencies in data collected from MDAs for the same variables for the same period
- iii. delays by MDAs in providing requisite data due to ineffective coordination
- iv. inadequate technical and financial resources to conduct monitoring and evaluation activities at all levels and/or to undertake regular and systematic studies
- v. different reporting formats and cycles, particularly among MDAs, which make harmonisation of data and alignment to other government processes difficult

As part of the efforts to address these challenges, several changes were introduced:

- i. additional data were sourced from supplementary sources (National Budget, Bank of Ghana bulletins, World Bank, GSS report and Ministry of Finance portfolio of projects, etc.) and referenced for accuracy and consistency



- ii. additional agencies were contacted to fill data gaps
- iii. relevant agencies were added to the data validation sessions and
- iv. the write-ups for the various dimensions were peer reviewed by technical experts

A total of 28 out of 43 MDAs submitted APRs as input for the preparation of the national APR. All 261 MMDAs also submitted their APRs and 14 out of 16 RCCs submitted their APRs.

1.5 Arrangements of the Chapters

There are five chapters in the 2024 National APR. A summary of the report and an explanation of the methods used

to prepare it were given in Chapter One. Chapter Two provides assessment of performance under the six development dimensions: Economic Development; Social Development; Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement; Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability; Emergency Planning and COVID-19 Response and Implementation, coordination, monitoring and evaluation.

Chapter three provides an assessment of the capital budget performance at the MDAs, RCCs and MMDAs level and to ascertain the efficiency and effectiveness of CAPEX utilisation. Chapter four focuses on the status of flagship projects and programmes to determine their status of implementation. Each broad area described the specific policy objectives and assessed how well interventions under the policies were implemented using a set of indicators.



CHAPTER 2: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MEDIUM-TERM NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK

This Chapter assesses progress in the six development dimensions of the Agenda for Jobs II National Development Policy Framework (2022-2025).

2.1. Economic Development

The overall medium-term goal of the Economic Development dimension under the Agenda for Jobs II policy framework is to establish a prosperous nation through strategies that enhance fiscal performance, improve monetary policy and boost international trade. The attainment of a stable macroeconomic environment was envisaged to support economic activities and increase per capita income to USD3,500 by December 2024 from USD2,422 in 2021.

In this context, the Agenda for Jobs II was designed to, among other things, enhance macroeconomic stability by ensuring: prudent fiscal policy management; a monetary policy that is flexible enough to respond to external shocks; promote growth and ensure price stability; real interest rates that enhance effective mobilisation of savings and make credits affordable to the private sector; and maintenance of relatively stable real exchange rates that promote Ghana's competitiveness in international trade.

2.1.1 Progress of Implementation

In 2024, economic management focused on consolidating gains under the IMF-supported programme, with emphasis on

stabilising the macroeconomy, restoring fiscal balance, and strengthening the external sector. The Government targeted an overall GDP growth of 3.10 percent, non-oil GDP growth of 2.80 percent, end-year inflation of 15.00 percent, a fiscal deficit of 4.20 percent of GDP (commitment basis), a primary surplus of 0.50 percent of GDP, and gross international reserves covering at least three months of imports.

The key achievements in 2024 under macroeconomic development were:

- i. the overall real GDP growth was 5.70 percent
- ii. non-oil real GDP growth of 6.00 percent was achieved
- iii. the inflation rate was 23.80 percent
- iv. the overall budget deficit was negative 7.90 percent of GDP; and
- v. gross international reserves to cover not less than 4.0 months of imports

2.1.2 Strong and Resilient Macro Economy

The under-listed indicators were selected by stakeholders to measure performance in macroeconomic development for the plan period:



- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| i. per capita GDP (in USD); | vii. domestic revenue; |
| ii. real GDP Growth Rate; | viii. overall budget deficit; |
| iii. real sectoral growth rate; | ix. exchange rate; |
| iv. percentage contribution of sub-sectors to GDP (in %); | x. foreign reserves; |
| v. inflation; | xi. external debt; and |
| vi. interest rates; | xii. domestic debt-servicing. |

2.1.2.1 Real Sector Performance

Real GDP Growth

Ghana's real GDP experienced a robust growth of 5.70 percent in 2024, a significant increase from 3.10 percent in 2023. This growth was primarily driven by rebound in the Industry sector and sustained expansion in Services. The non-oil GDP growth surged to 6.00 percent, driven by heightened activity in construction, manufacturing, and digital services. The broad-based expansion reflects a growing momentum in non-extractive sectors, even amidst ongoing fiscal and inflationary pressures. (See Table 2.1)

Table 2.1: Real Sector Growth Rates (%), 2021-2024

Indicators	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*	2024 Target	2024**
Agriculture	6.2	4.9	4.7	7.3	8.5	4.2	5.9	2.8	2.8
Industry	15.6	10.5	6.4	-2.5	-0.5	0.6	-1.7	7.1	7.1
Services	3.4	2.8	7.6	0.7	9.4	6.3	5.7	5.9	5.9
Overall GDP (incl. Oil).	8.1	6.2	6.5	0.5	5.1	3.8	3.1	3.1	5.7
Non-Oil GDP	4.6	6.1	5.8	1.0	6.6	4.7	3.3	3.1	6.0

Source: GSS, 2025

Agriculture Sector

Growth in the agricultural sector declined to 2.80 percent in 2024 from 5.90 percent in 2023, due mainly to a 22.40 percent decline in cocoa output. The downturn reflects a combined impact of adverse weather conditions, shortages of essential inputs, and the challenges posed by ageing farms. Growth in crops (3.20%) and livestock (3.50%) also moderated due to rising feed and input costs. Forestry and logging continued to contract (-5.80%) amidst deforestation, while the fisheries sub-sector growth remained subdued at 2.50 percent due to ecological pressures that have hindered more robust expansion. Table 2.2 provides more details on the Agriculture sector contribution to real GDP.



Table 2.2: Agriculture Sector Growth, 2017-2024

Sector/Subsectors	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*	2024**
AGRICULTURE	6.2	4.9	4.7	7.3	8.5	4.2	5.9	2.8
Crops	7.2	5.8	5.3	8.6	8.9	3.8	6.7	3.2
o.w. Cocoa	9.2	3.7	5.4	1.4	10.4	0.9	-0.3	-22.4
Livestock	5.7	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	6.5	3.5
Forestry and Logging	3.4	2.4	-1.7	-9.4	4.4	1.7	-6.2	-5.8
Fishing	-1.4	-6.8	1.7	14.1	14.2	8.8	4.1	2.5

Source: GSS, 2025

Industry Sector

In 2024, the industry sector experienced a robust growth of 7.10 percent, bouncing back from a contraction of 1.70 percent in 2023. Growth was led by mining and quarrying (9.40%), underpinned by a surge in gold production and stable oil output. Construction recovered sharply to 9.60 percent following increased public infrastructure spending. Manufacturing rose by 3.00 percent, supported by a stabilised macroeconomic environment, while electricity rose to 2.00 percent following supply reforms.

However, the water and sewerage sector declined to 0.9 percent in 2024 from 2.5 percent in 2023. This downturn is mainly due to high water treatment costs from chemical contamination by unethical small-scale mining practices and infrastructure bottlenecks (See Table 2.3).

Table 2.3: Real Industry Sector Growth Rates (%), 2017-2024

Sector/Subsectors	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*	2024**
INDUSTRY	15.6	10.5	6.4	-2.5	-0.5	0.6	-1.7	7.1
Mining and Quarrying	30.8	23.3	12.6	-9.2	-12.2	8.9	1.7	9.4
o.w. Oil***	80.3	7.9	14.4	-4.6	-12.6	-8.5	-3.5	1.1
o.w. Gold	-3.7	23.8	1.2	-12.2	-31.2	32.3	6.7	19.1
Manufacturing	9.5	4.1	6.3	1.9	8.1	-2.5	0.9	3.9
Electricity	19.4	5.5	6.0	9.9	7.9	-3.5	-10.8	2.0
Water and Sewerage	6.1	-3.6	-4.4	2.2	26.0	-4.8	2.5	-0.9
Construction	5.1	1.1	-4.4	3.1	6.0	-6.8	-11.2	9.6

Source: GSS, 2025

Services Sector

The services sector recorded a growth of 5.90 percent in 2024, slightly above the 5.70 percent in 2023. The positive trajectory in the service sector was driven by strong growth in the information and communication sector, which surged by 15.80 percent, driven by ongoing digital transformation initiatives. Financial services increased by 7.8 percent, supported by regulatory reforms. While transport and hospitality sectors benefited from the broader economic recovery, real estate and professional services remained weak due to tight credit and low business confidence. (See Table 2.4).



Table 2.4: Real Service Sector Growth Rates (%), 2017-2024

Sector/Subsectors	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*	2024**
SERVICES	3.4	2.8	7.6	0.7	9.4	6.3	5.7	5.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Vehicles, Household Goods	8.2	2.8	3.7	-2.9	6.3	1.3	0.3	3.6
Accommodation & Food Service Activities	7.6	3.2	6.0	-37.0	4.7	0.0	4.0	4.8
Transport and Storage	8.9	1.1	4.3	4.1	7.2	4.0	3.9	5.8
Information and communication	4.2	13.1	46.5	21.5	31.7	21.2	19.5	15.8
Financial and Insurance Activities	-17.7	-8.2	1.6	9.3	2.4	9.8	5.4	7.8
Real Estate	3.8	-6.5	19.9	11.7	8.9	-3.9	4.1	1.5
Professional, Administrative & Support Service activities	2.9	0.3	5.1	-6.2	10.8	-7.8	4.2	1.1
Public Administration & Defence; Social Security	4.2	4.3	3.7	10.0	25.5	6.1	4.5	2.7
Education	6.3	3.9	9.4	7.8	-3.9	10.2	4.4	2.7
Health and Social Work	14.1	22.6	10.4	5.9	7.6	9.2	8.3	4.4
Other Service Activities	5.3	3.1	2.6	-17.2	11.1	-1.3	2.0	-2.1

Source: GSS, 2025

The Structure of the Economy

Ghana's economy continued to be dominated by the services sector over the past decade. The share of Services in nominal GDP increased marginally 2023 to 47.00 percent in 2024 from 46.10 percent in, reflecting a sustained expansion in activities such as wholesale and retail trade. Conversely, the Industry sector recorded a decline in its share of GDP to 30.80 percent from 31.50 percent over the same period. This decline was attributable to subdued performance in manufacturing and construction, notwithstanding a modest improvement in mining and quarrying. The Agriculture sector experienced a slight contraction, with its share decreasing to 22.20 percent in 2024 from 22.40 percent in 2023, primarily due to lower cocoa production, which offset relative stability in other crop sub-sectors.

Table 2.5: Sectoral Distribution of Nominal GDP, 2013-2024

Sector/ Subsectors	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*	2024**
AGRICULTURE	21.4	21.5	21.8	22.5	21.0	19.5	18.5	20.1	21.1	20.8	22.4	22.2
Crops	15.7	15.5	15.8	17.2	16.3	15.3	14.7	16.2	17.2	17.5	19.5	19.8
o.w. Cocoa	2.2	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.2	2.0	1.7	1.8	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.4



Sector/ Subsectors	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*	2024**
Livestock	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.0
Forestry and Logging	1.7	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.7
Fishing	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7
INDUSTRY	35.9	37.3	34.0	30.0	32.2	33.5	33.2	31.8	30.4	33.6	31.5	30.8
Mining and Quarrying	13.1	15.4	10.2	8.3	10.7	13.7	14.2	11.3	9.6	13.4	12.8	13.9
o.w. Oil***	5.6	6.6	2.8	0.5	3.7	5.9	6.4	3.7	4.9	5.7	4.5	4.4
o.w Gold	6.9	7.7	6.3	6.9	6.2	6.9	6.8	7.4	4.3	7.4	7.9	8.0
Manufacturing	12.2	12.1	12.1	11.7	10.9	10.9	10.9	11.7	11.7	12.2	11.9	10.8
Electricity	1.1	1.0	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.6
Water and Sewerage	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.6
Construction	8.8	8.3	8.9	7.3	7.8	6.7	6.2	6.8	6.9	6.2	5.2	4.9
SERVICES	42.7	41.2	44.2	47.5	46.8	47.0	48.2	48.1	48.5	45.6	46.1	47.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Vehicles, Household Goods	11.7	11.7	12.9	14.5	14.5	15.6	16.1	16.9	17.1	17.3	19.7	22.3
Accommodation & Food Service Activities	4.0	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.7	2.4	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.7
Transport and Storage	6.0	5.4	6.0	6.5	7.1	7.3	7.1	7.2	7.6	6.4	5.9	6.0
Information and communication	1.6	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.5	3.1	3.8	4.1	3.8	3.3	2.9
Financial and Insurance Activities	5.0	4.9	5.6	6.6	4.9	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.6
Real Estate	1.0	0.9	1.3	1.8	2.3	2.2	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.1	2.0	1.9
Professional, Administrative & Support Service activities	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.2
Public Administration & Defence; Social Security	3.9	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.9	4.3	3.8	3.5	3.3
Education	4.5	4.1	4.2	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.1	2.5	2.3	2.0	1.9
Health And Social Work	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.7
Other Service Activities	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6

Source: GSS, 2025



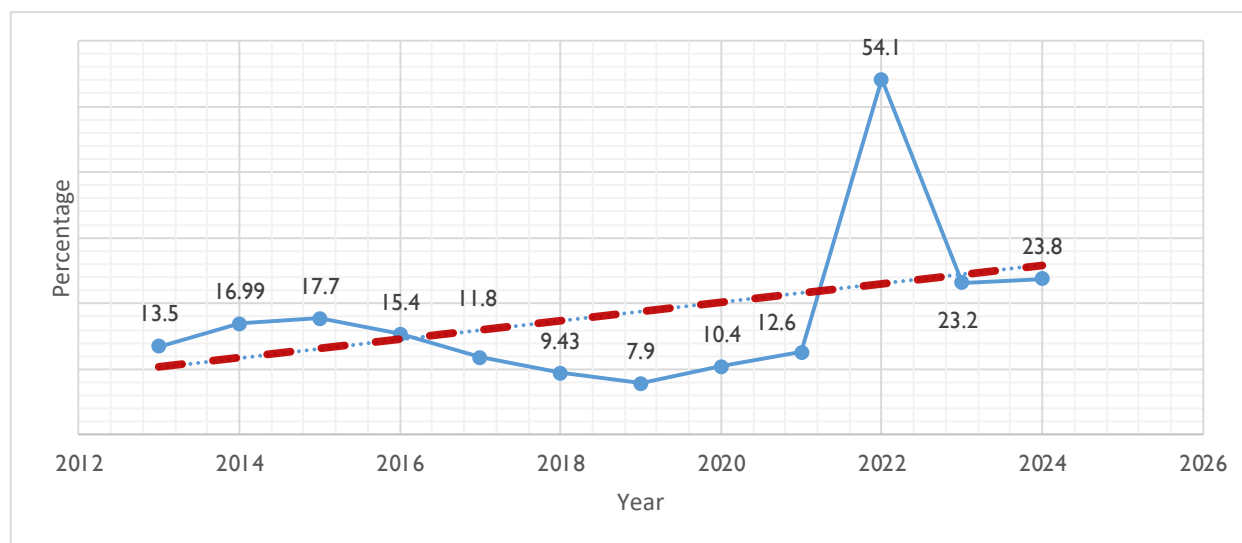
2.1.2.2 Monetary Discipline and Financial Stability

The implementation of sound monetary and financial policies in 2024 was critical in promoting macroeconomic stability, strengthening financial sector resilience, and enhancing financial inclusion.

Inflation

Inflation remained high in 2024, ending the year at 23.80 percent, slightly above the 23.20 percent recorded in 2023 and well above the policy target of 15.00 percent. Although significantly lower than the 2022 peak of 54.10 percent, price pressures persisted due to lingering cost effects and structural constraints in food production and services. Figure 2.1 shows trend in year-on-year inflation from 2021 to 2024.

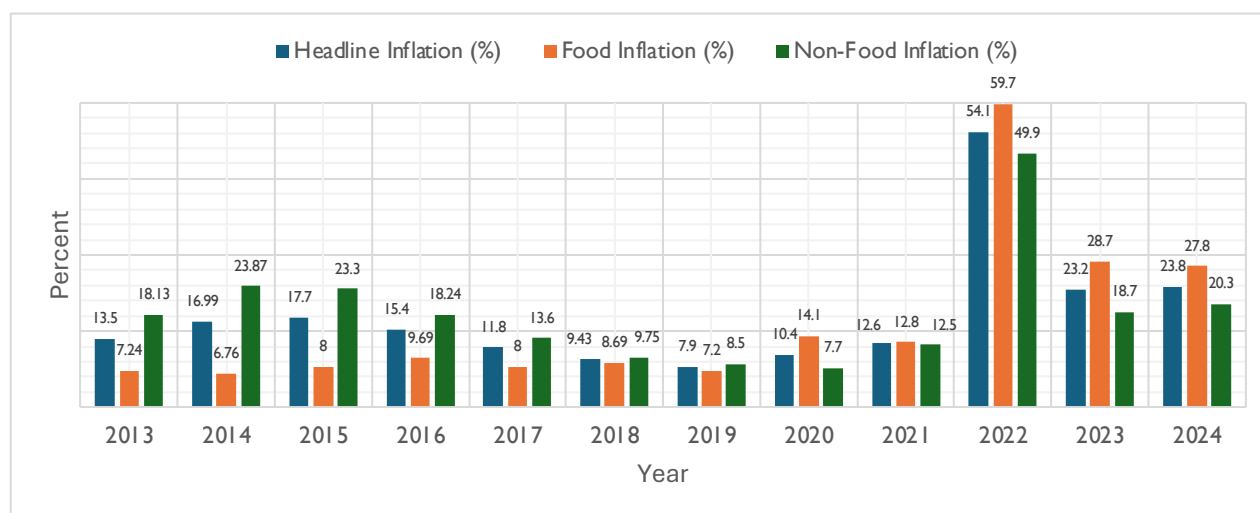
Figure 2.1: Inflation Rate (Year-on-Year), 2013-2024



Source: GSS, 2025

Food inflation declined to 27.80 percent in 2024 from 28.70 percent in 2023, driven by improved harvests and easing global food prices. However, food inflation remained the dominant driver of overall inflation. Non-food inflation rose slightly to 20.30 percent from 18.70 percent, reflecting increases in transport fares, housing, and utilities, alongside residual currency pass-through. The overall trend of disinflation since 2022 can be attributed to tight monetary policy, foreign exchange liquidity, and relatively stable supply chains. Nonetheless, high transport and utility costs, as well as structural inefficiencies in food markets, continue to limit progress toward medium-term inflation objectives. Figure 2.2 provides details on all the categories of inflation from 2013 to 2024.

Figure 2.2: Headline, Food and Non-Food Inflation (%), 2013 – 2024



Source: GSS, 2025

Exchange Rates

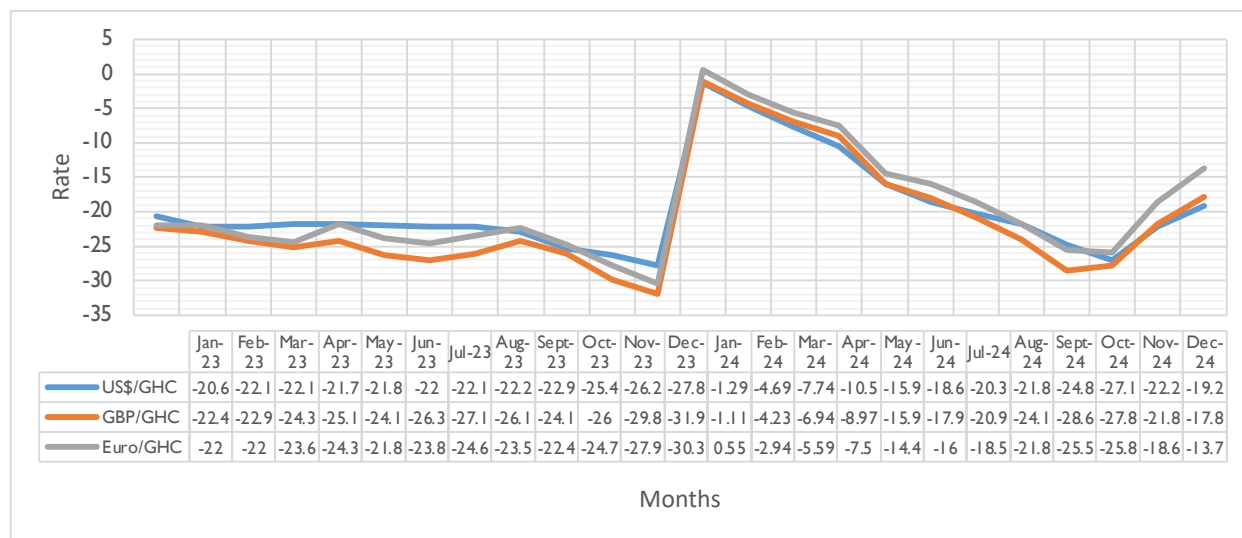
The Ghana cedi depreciated by 19.20 percent against the US dollar in 2024, a notable improvement from the 27.80 percent decline observed in 2023. The cedi also depreciated by 17.80 percent against the British pound and 13.70 percent against the euro. Despite ongoing pressures, the pace of currency weakening slowed, supported by inflows from the IMF, World Bank, and AfDB, as well as enhanced forex auctions and the Domestic Gold Purchase Programme. The cedi remained under pressure throughout the year, particularly during the second and third quarter, due to strong domestic forex demand and global financial tightening.

However, improved reserve buffers, reaching USD8.98 billion by end-2024 helped stabilise the exchange rate in the final quarter. Despite these positive developments, persistent structural challenges continue to undermine the resilience of the exchange rate. These include a concentrated export base, high reliance on imports, and shallow foreign exchange liquidity.

To achieve lasting stability, efforts must focus on export diversification, enhancing domestic revenue mobilisation, and maintaining tight fiscal discipline. Figure 2.3 provides details on the performance of the local currency against the Dollar, Pounds Sterling and Euro.



Figure 2.3: Exchange Rate Performance, 2023-2024

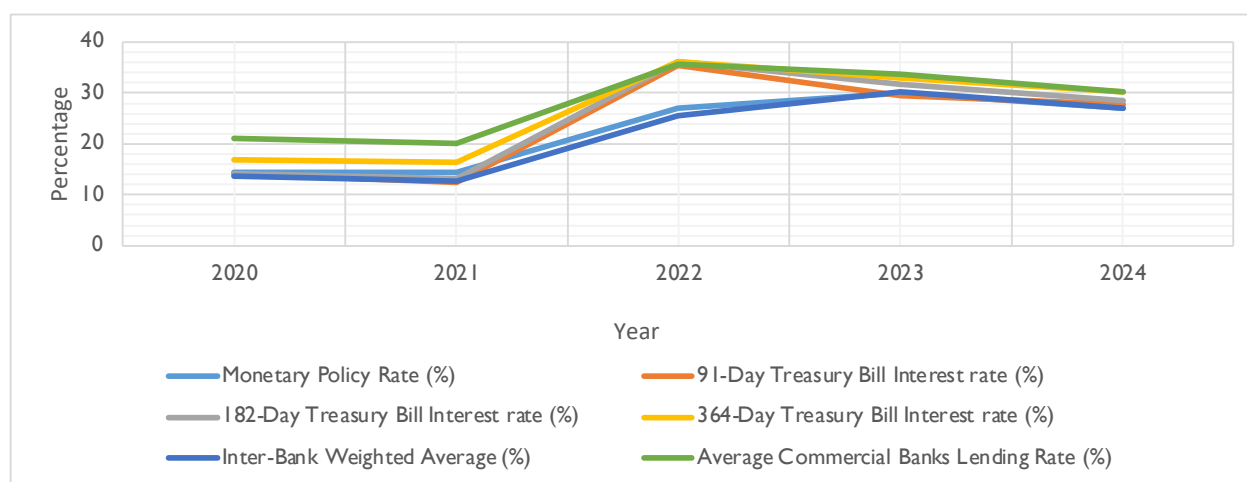


Source: BoG, 2025

Interest Rate

Interest rates trended downward in 2024 as inflation pressures eased and monetary conditions stabilised. The Bank of Ghana held the Monetary Policy Rate (MPR) at 29.00 percent for most of the year before reducing it to 27.00 percent in September 2024, reflecting improving inflation dynamics and foreign exchange stability. The 91-day treasury bill rate declined to 27.7 percent by December 2024, compared to 29.39 percent in December 2023. The 182-day and 364-day treasury bill rates also dropped to 28.43 percent and 29.95 percent for the same period respectively. Interbank market activity stabilised, with the average interbank rate easing to 27.03 percent from 30.19 percent at the end of the year. Commercial banks' average lending rate decreased to 30.25 percent in 2024 from 33.75 percent in December 2023 (See figure 2.4).

Figure 2.4: MPR, Lending, Interbank and T-bill Rates (%)



Source: BoG, 2025



Table 2.6: MPR, Lending, Interbank and T-bill Rates (%), 2023-2024

Months	Monetary Policy Rate (%)	91-Day Treasury Bill Interest rate (%)	182-Day Treasury Bill Interest rate (%)	364-Day Treasury Bill Interest rate (%)	Inter-Bank Weighted Average (%)	Average Commercial Banks' Lending Rate (%)
Dec-23	30.00	29.39	31.70	32.97	30.19	33.75
Jan-24	29.00	28.93	31.44	32.05	29.93	32.94
Feb-24	29.00	27.87	30.34	30.90	29.19	32.77
Mar-24	29.00	26.40	28.90	29.50	28.48	32.37
Apr-24	29.00	25.68	28.03	28.64	28.68	31.25
May-24	29.00	25.18	27.04	27.96	28.74	31.07
Jun-24	29.00	24.91	26.84	27.83	28.80	31.10
Jul-24	29.00	24.80	26.75	27.81	28.83	30.71
Aug-24	29.00	24.82	26.74	27.84	28.84	30.79
Sep-24	27.00	25.07	26.82	28.13	28.84	30.62
Oct-24	27.00	25.80	27.01	28.70	27.69	30.45
Nov-24	27.00	26.89	27.76	29.30	27.03	30.07
Dec-24	27.00	27.73	28.43	29.95	27.03	30.25

Source: BoG, 2025

Access to financial services

Mobile Money Transactions

Digital financial services continued to grow in 2024. Registered mobile money accounts increased by 11.30 percent, to 73.0 million in 2024 from 65.6 million in 2023. Mobile money transaction grew by 13.40 percent, to 745 million in 2024 from 657 million in 2023. Total value of mobile money transactions increased by 68.00 percent, to GHS334.8 billion in 2024 from GHS199.3 billion in 2023.

The number of Mobile Money Interoperability (MMI) transactions increased by 19.20 percent (from 16.7 million to 19.9 million), while the total MMI value increased by 34.80 percent, to GHS3.1 billion from GHS2.3 billion. These trends reflect both increased transaction volumes and higher value transfers per user. Table 2.7 shows the performance in Mobile Money Transactions.



Table 2.7: Growth Trends in Mobile Money Transactions

Indicators	Years				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Registered mobile money accounts (million)	38.5	48.3	55.3	65.6	73.0
Active mobile money accounts (million)	17.1	17.9	20.4	22.8	23.5
Total number of transactions (million)	301.0	401.0	488.0	657.0	745.0
Total value of transactions (GHS billion)	67.7	82.9	122.0	199.3	334.8
Mobile Money Interoperability - Total number of transactions (million)	6.3	12.2	12.0	16.7	19.9
Mobile Money Interoperability - Total transaction value (GHS billion)	1.1	2.4	2.6	2.3	3.1

Source: BoG, 2025

Financial Inclusion Initiatives

Progress under the National Financial Inclusion and Development Strategy (NFIDS) continued in 2024. Major strides were made in digital on boarding using Ghana Card-enabled “Electric –Know Your Customer (e-KYC)”, which simplified account opening and verification processes.

However, while access improved, the persistent gap between registered and active users underscored the need to shift focus from access to regular usage. Continued investment in literacy campaigns, cybersecurity safeguards, and customer trust-building remains essential. Table 2.8 provides summary on the key strategic areas and corresponding policy measures adopted by the Central Bank, and the Government of Ghana during the year.

Table 2.8: Key Monetary and Financial Policies and Strategies Implemented in 2024

Key Strategic Area	Policies and Strategies Implemented
1. Monetary Policy Management	Maintained a consistent monetary policy stance to anchor inflation expectations.
	Reduced the monetary policy rate by 750 basis points, from 29.50% to 22.0% by November 2024.
	Enhanced liquidity management operations through Open Market Operations (OMO).
2. Financial Sector Stability and Regulation	Strengthened regulatory and supervisory frameworks for banks and savings and deposit institutions SDIs.
	Operationalised the Ghana Financial Stability Fund (GFSF).
	Strengthened macroprudential surveillance and enhanced risk assessments.
	Commenced the implementation of Basel III reforms to enhance resilience.
	Maintained advanced structural reforms under the IMF-supported programme.



Key Strategic Area	Policies and Strategies Implemented
3. Payments Systems and Financial Inclusion	Modernised the national payments system with expanded interoperability.
	Scaled up financial inclusion initiatives through mobile money, agency banking, and digital services.
4. Foreign Exchange Market Operations and External Sector Management	Deepened the foreign exchange market and improved price discovery through reforms to the Forward Forex Auction framework.
	Improved Gross International Reserves to USD8.98 billion, covering 4.0 months of imports.
	Implemented the Gold for Reserves and Gold for Oil programmes
5. Domestic Debt Market Development and Financial Innovation	Launched Commercial Paper Issuance and Admission Rules to deepen the debt market.
	Introduced Green Bond Guidelines to promote sustainable finance.
	Secured legal opinion for Ghana's Global Master Repurchase Agreement (GMRA).

Sources: BoG/GSS/MoF, 2025

2.1.2.3 Fiscal Sector Development

Revenue Performance

Total revenue and grants in 2024 amounted to GHS186.6 billion (15.90% of GDP), exceeding the nominal budget of GHS177.2 billion but, underperformed the GDP target of 17.40 percent. Tax revenue totaled to GHS151.2 billion, driven by strong receipts from company taxes (GHS33.9 billion) and oil-related taxes (GHS7.4 billion).

The key consumption-based taxes also underperformed: Value Added Tax (VAT) yielded GHS33.7 billion (below target by GHS1.8 billion) and excise duties totaled GHS6.8 billion, underperforming by GHS2.5 billion. Non-tax revenue exceeded expectations, rising to GHS27.7 billion (target: GHS23.4 billion), while grants underperformed, totaling GHS1.72 billion against a GHS3.11 billion target due to slow external disbursements. The RACE initiative and compliance programmes contributed modestly (See Table 2.9).

Table 2.9: Summary of Central Government Revenues and Grants, 2024 (in GHS billion)

Indicator	2024 Revised Budget	2024 Provisional Outturn	Deviation
Total Revenue & Grants	177.22	186.59	9.37
(percent of GDP)	17.4	15.9	-1.50
Domestic Revenue	174.10	184.88	10.77
Tax Revenue	143.18	151.16	7.98
Taxes on Income and Property	67.24	78.74	11.50
- Personal	22.69	23.60	0.92
- Company Taxes	30.00	33.92	3.92
- Company Taxes on Oil	4.27	7.36	3.09



Indicator	2024 Revised Budget	2024 Provisional Outturn	Deviation
- Other Direct Taxes	10.27	13.86	3.59
Taxes on Domestic Goods and Services	67.10	60.50	-6.60
- Excises	9.28	6.80	-2.48
- VAT	35.48	33.68	-1.80
- NHIL	7.63	7.16	-0.47
- GETFund Levy	7.63	7.16	-0.47
- Communication Service Tax	1.57	0.93	-0.64
- E-Transaction Levy	2.13	2.02	-0.11
- Covid-19 Health Levy	3.37	2.74	-0.63
International Trade Taxes	18.91	19.92	+1.00
- Import Duties	18.91	19.92	1.00
Tax Refunds	-10.07	-8.00	2.07
Social Contributions	0.92	1.06	0.14
Non-Tax Revenue	23.37	27.73	4.37
Other Revenue	6.64	4.93	-1.72
Grants	3.11	1.72	-1.40
- Project Grants	2.39	1.72	-0.67
- Programme Grants	0.73	0.00	-0.73

Source: MoF, 2025

Expenditure Control

Total expenditure on a commitment basis amounted to GHS279.2 billion (23.70% of GDP) in 2024, above the target of GHS219.7 billion and GDP ratio target of 21.50 percent. Compensation of employees reached GHS67.2 billion, exceeding the GHS63.7 billion ceiling, largely due to wage hikes and new recruitments. Grants to other government units (GHS46.4 billion) and foreign-financed capital expenditure (GHS14.7 billion) also overshot targets. Conversely, domestically financed capital expenditure underperformed, at GHS14.7 billion versus a target of GHS18.0 billion. A major concern was the build-up of GHS49.2 billion in outstanding expenditure claims, including GHS31.8 billion in unpaid domestic capital spending. This signaled weak cash management despite tight controls.

It is important to note that key consumption-based taxes did not perform as anticipated. The Value Added Tax (VAT) yielded GHS33.7 billion, falling short of its target by GHS1.8 billion, while excise duties totaled GHS6.8 billion, underperforming by GHS2.5 billion. Also, grants underperformed significantly, totaling only GHS1.72 billion compared to the GHS3.11 billion target, primarily due to slow disbursements from external sources. Table 2.10 provides summary of central government expenditure by item and deviations from targets.



Table 2.10: Summary of Central Government Expenditure, (Billions of GHS), 2024

Indicator	2024 Revised Budget	2024 Provisional Outturn	Deviation
Total Expenditure (Commitment)	219.7	279.2	59.5
(% of GDP)	21.5	23.7	2.2
Compensation of Employees	63.7	67.2	3.5
- Wages & Salaries	57.0	60.4	3.4
(% of GDP)	5.6	5.1	-0.5
- Social Contributions	6.7	6.8	0.1
Use of Goods and Services	12.1	11.5	-0.6
Interest Payment	48.0	46.8	-1.2
- Domestic	41.5	40.1	-1.4
- External	6.5	6.7	0.2
Subsidies	0.3	0.2	-0.1
Grants to Other Government Units	40.9	46.4	5.5
Social Benefits	0.9	0.7	-0.2
Other Expenditure	25.4	24.0	-1.4
- o/w Energy Sector Payment Shortfalls	18.5	18.5	0.0
Capital Expenditure	28.5	29.4	0.9
- Domestic Financed	18.0	14.7	-3.3
- Foreign Financed	10.5	14.7	4.2
Other Outstanding Expenditure Claims	0.0	49.2	49.2
- o/w Unreleased Claims	0.0	49.2	49.2
- o/w Goods and Services	0.0	17.0	17.0
- o/w Domestic Financed	0.0	31.8	31.8
CAPEX			
- o/w Others	0.0	0.5	0.5
Discrepancy	0.0	-3.8	-3.8
Overall Balance (Commitment, discrepancy)	-42.5	-92.6	-50.1
(% of GDP)	-4.2	-7.9	-3.4
Primary Balance (Commitment, discrepancy)	5.5	-45.9	-40.4
(% of GDP)	0.5	-3.9	-3.4



Indicator	2024 Revised Budget	2024 Provisional Outturn	Deviation
Payables/Arrears Clearance (Net)	-11.6	31.2	42.8
- o/w Clearance of Arrears	-11.6	-36.3	-24.7
- o/w Payables build-up	0.0	67.5	67.5
- o/w Change in payables build-up in GIFMIS	0.0	18.3	18.3
- o/w Unreleased Claims	0.0	49.2	49.2
Overall Balance (Cash)	0.0	-57.7	-57.7
Overall Balance (incl. Divestiture and Discrepancy)	-54.1	-61.4	-7.3

Source: MoF, 2025

Oil and Non-Oil Revenue

Oil revenue amounted to GHS19.8 billion (1.70% of GDP) in 2024, exceeding the revised budget by GHS4.8 billion. Non-oil revenue and grants also amounted to GHS166.8 billion, marginally surpassing the revised budget of GHS162.2 billion. Despite the higher nominal figures, the performance relative to GDP was lower than anticipated, recording 14.20 percent against a target of 15.90 percent. Table 2.11 provides details on Oil and Non-Oil Revenue performance in 2024.

Table 2.11: Summary of Oil and Non-Oil Revenue, (Billions of GHS), 2024

Indicator	2024 Revised Budget	2024 Provisional Outturn	Deviation
Oil Revenue	15.0	19.8	4.8
(% of GDP)	1.5	1.7	0.2
Non-Oil Revenue and Grants	162.2	166.8	4.6
(% of GDP)	15.9	14.2	-1.7
Benchmark Oil Revenue	11.5	15.5	4.0
(% of GDP)	1.1	1.3	0.2
Annual Budget Funding Amount (ABFA)	7.5	10.8	3.3
(% of GDP)	0.7	0.9	0.2
Nominal GDP	1,020.2	1,176.2	156.0
Non-Oil Nominal GDP	904.5	1,128.2	223.7

Source: MoF, 2025



Fiscal Deficit, Public Debt and Financing

The overall budget deficit gap widened to 7.90 percent of GDP in 2024 from 3.50 percent in 2023, significantly overshooting the 4.20 percent target. This deterioration was driven by increased expenditures particularly on compensation (GHS67.2 billion), interest payments (GHS46.8 billion), and arrears payments. The primary balance recorded a deficit of 3.90 percent of GDP, compared to the 2023 deficit of 0.20 percent.

Total public debt rose to GHS726.7 billion (61.80% of GDP) from GHS610.0 billion in 2023. External debt reached GHS416.8 billion (35.40% of GDP), while domestic debt hit GHS309.8 billion (26.30% of GDP). The debt-service ratio increased to 29.70 percent in 2024, up from 25.20 percent in 2023, reflecting the debt-servicing burden.

Domestic net financing accounted for 3.50 percent of GDP, with a continued shift away from reliance on central bank support. Foreign financing increased, supported by IMF and World Bank disbursements. These trends underscore the need for stronger fiscal consolidation and effective debt management. Table 2.12 provides summary of the central government fiscal performance, in 2024.

Table 2.12: Summary of Central Government Fiscal Developments for 2023-2024

Indicators	Years		
	2023 Outturn	2024 Target	2024 Outturn
Budget deficit (commitment) as a percentage of GDP	-3.5	-4.2	-7.9
Net Domestic Financing as a percentage of GDP	2.0	5.8	3.5
Nominal total government revenue (GHS billion)	136.0	177.2	186.6
Total revenue as percent of GDP	15.3	17.4	15.9
Domestic revenue as percent of GDP	15.0	17.1	15.7
Total Tax Revenue (GHS billion)	110.0	143.2	151.2
Nominal total government expenditure (commitment) (GHS billion)	167.5	226.7	279.2
Total expenditure as percent of GDP	19.9	21.6	23.7
Total public debt (GHS billion)	610.2	N/A	726.7
Total public debt as a percentage of GDP	68.7	N/A	61.8
External debt (GHS billion)	352.7	N/A	416.8
External debt as a percent of GDP	39.7	N/A	35.4
Domestic debt (GHS billion)	257.3	N/A	309.9
Domestic debt as a percent of GDP	29.0	N/A	26.4
Debt-service ratio	25.2	N/A	29.7

Source: MoF, 2025



Arrears Clearance and Payables Build-Up

Government cleared GHS36.3 billion arrears in 2024, a sharp rise from GHS3.5 billion in 2023. However, this was overshadowed by a substantial build-up of payables, which reached GHS67.5 billion, pushing the net arrears position to a deficit of GHS31.2 billion, compared to a surplus of GHS3.5 billion in 2023. The overall cash deficit widened to GHS61.4 billion in 2024 from GHS28.0 billion in 2023. As a result, the net arrears position shifted to a deficit of GHS31.2 billion, contrasting sharply with a surplus of GHS3.5 billion recorded in the previous year.

Similarly, the primary cash balance reversed from a modest surplus of GHS1.4 billion to a deficit of GHS14.6 billion, reflecting growing fiscal pressures. These outcomes point to persistent weaknesses in cash flow predictability and budget execution. Table 2.13 shows summary of fiscal performance, 2023-2024.

Table 2.13: Summary of Arrears and Payables (GHS million), 2023-2024

Indicators	Years			
	2023 Prov.	2024 Prov.	Deviation	y/y (%)
Total Revenue & Grants	136,011	186,593	50,582	+5.3
(% of GDP)	15.3	15.9	-	-
Total Expenditure (Commitment incl. Discrepancy) ¹	167,514	279,241	111,727	+27.1
(% of GDP)	18.9	23.7	-	-
Overall Balance (Commitment)	-31,503	-92,647	-61,144	-
(% of GDP)	-4.8	-7.9	-	-
Primary Balance (Commitment)	-2,155	-45,855	-43,700	-
(% of GDP)	-0.2	-3.9	-	-
Arrears Clearance (Net)	3,516	31,237	27,721	+130.2
o/w Clearance of Arrears & Outstanding Payables	-	-36,279	-	-
o/w Payables Build-Up	13,953	67,516	53,563	-
Overall Balance (Cash)	-27,987	-61,411	-33,424	+13.4
Primary Balance (Cash)	1,361	-14,618	-15,979	+137.9
(% of GDP)	0.2	-1.2	-	-
Total Expenditure (Cash) incl. Discrepancy ²	163,998	248,004	84,006	+7.2
o/w Discrepancy	-	-3,760	-3,760	+239.3

Source: MoF, 2025

1 Total expenditure includes discrepancy.

2 Cash basis expenditure including discrepancies



2.1.2.4 External Sector Performance

Ghana's external sector position strengthened in 2024, with the trade surplus rising sharply to USD4.98 billion (5.90% of GDP) from USD2.69 billion (3.50%) in 2023. This rise was driven by a 21.10 percent increase in total exports, particularly gold, which surged by 53.20 percent to USD11.64 billion, supported by higher prices and volumes. Oil exports rose marginally to USD3.87 billion. On the other hand, cocoa beans which recorded USD 1,360.0 million in 2023 declined by 44.80 percent although a positive contribution to trade surplus.

Imports increased to USD15.24 billion, up 8.80 percent from 2023. Non-oil imports rose by 12.90 percent, reflecting improved domestic demand and supply chain recovery, whereas oil imports remained stable at USD4.48 billion. Despite the export gains, structural vulnerabilities remain, particularly the reliance on a narrow commodity base. Table 2.14 shows trade balance and commodity performance in 2024.

Table 2.14: Ghana Trade Balance and Commodity Performance (2020–2024)

Indicator	2020	2022	2023	2024	Abs Y/Y Change	Rel Y/Y Change (%)
Trade Balance (USD M)	417.5	2,654.7	2,694.5	4,980.4	2,285.8	84.8
Trade Balance (% of GDP)	0.6	3.6	3.5	5.9	2.7	0.1
Total Exports (USD M)	417.5	17,275.9	16,703.0	20,221.6	3,518.6	21.1
Gold (USD M)	0.0	6,608.4	7,600.8	11,641.3	4,040.5	53.2
Volume (fine ounces)	–	3,778,128.5	4,123,865.3	5,099,947.3	976,082.0	23.7
Unit Price (USD/fine ounce)	–	1,749.1	1,843.1	2,282.6	439.5	23.8
Cocoa Beans (USD M)	0.0	1,329.1	1,360.0	750.1	–610.0	–44.8
Volume (tonnes)	–	537,849.2	538,906.3	258,472.8	–280,433.5	–52.0
Unit Price (USD/tonne)	–	2,471.2	2,523.7	2,901.9	378.2	15.0
Cocoa Products (USD M)	0.0	970.6	792.4	946.1	153.7	19.4
Volume (tonnes)	–	316,034.4	240,896.4	192,429.1	–48,467.3	–20.1
Unit Price (USD/tonne)	–	3,071.0	3,289.4	4,916.4	1,627.0	49.5
Crude Oil (USD M)	0.0	5,428.6	3,837.3	3,870.2	32.9	0.9
Volume (barrels)	–	54,184,879.	46,922,278.0	48,492,752.0	1,570,474.0	3.3



Indicator	2020	2022	2023	2024	Abs Y/Y Change	Rel Y/Y Change (%)
Unit Price (USD/bbl)	–	100.2	81.8	79.8	–2.0	–2.4
Other Exports (USD M)	417.5	2,939.2	3,112.4	3,014.0	–98.5	–3.2
o/w Non-Traditional Exports (USD M)	349.0	2,429.7	2,384.1	2,285.2	–98.9	–4.1
Total Imports (USD M)	0.0	14,621.2	14,008.5	15,241.2	1,232.7	8.8
Non-Oil (US\$ M)	–	9,994.6	9,533.2	10,759.5	1,226.3	12.9
Oil and Gas (USD M)	–	4,626.6	4,475.3	4,481.7	6.5	0.1
Petroleum Products (USD M)	–	4,444.5	3,948.0	4,073.3	125.3	3.2
Crude Oil (USD M)	53.1	158.3	232.8	231.6	–1.3	–0.5
Volume (barrels)	843,770	23.85	294.47	176.89	–117.6	–39.9
Unit Price (USD/bbl)	62.9	231,644	3,805,828	2,256,104	–1,250,557.8	–35.7
Gas (USD M)	28.0	102.96	83.97	78.41	–5.6	–6.6
Volume (MMBtu)	3,805,828	158.30	232.84	231.58	–1.3	–0.5
Unit Price (USD MMBtu)	7.0	20,115,626	26,890,896	26,973,752	82,856.8	0.3

Source: BoG, 2025

External Financial Position

Ghana's overall external financial position also improved significantly in 2024. The Ghana's overall external financial position also improved significantly in 2024. The current account surplus more than doubled to USD3.55 billion (4.20% of GDP) from USD1.41 billion (1.70%) the previous year performance, driven by the expanded trade surplus and a 34.10 percent jump in remittance inflows, which reached USD5.42 billion. However, the external position remains exposed due to the economy's reliance on commodity exports and remittances.

The capital and financial account recorded a reduced net outflow of USD588 million in 2024, compared to USD733 million in 2023, aided by external inflows. Foreign direct investment rose by 12.40 percent to USD1.72 billion, while net portfolio investment doubled to USD0.20 billion, though overall private capital inflows remained relatively weak.



Gross International Reserves rose sharply to USD8.98 billion, equivalent to about 4.0 months of import cover, up from USD5.91 billion in 2023. This increase was supported by strong gold export revenues and concessional programme disbursements. Overall, the balance of payments recorded a substantial surplus of USD3.06 billion, compared to just USD518 million in 2023. Table 2.15 provides details on the country's external position as at December 2024.

Table 2.15: Ghana's External Sector Indicators (USD billion), 2020–2024

Indicator	Year					% Change (2023)	% Change (2024)
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024		
Merchandise Exports (f.o.b.)	14.47	14.74	17.49	16.70	20.22	-4.5	21.1
Gold Exports	6.61	5.08	6.61	7.60	11.64	15.0	53.2
Cocoa Exports	2.39	2.31	2.30	2.15	1.70	-6.5	-20.9
Oil Exports	2.91	3.95	5.43	3.84	3.87	-29.3	0.8
Merchandise Imports (f.o.b.)	13.02	13.57	14.62	14.01	15.24	-4.2	8.8
Oil Imports	2.29	2.77	4.63	4.48	4.48	-3.2	0.0
Non-Oil Imports	10.73	10.8	9.99	9.53	10.76	-4.6	12.9
Trade Balance (f.o.b.)	1.45	1.17	2.88	2.69	4.98	-6.6	85.1
Current Account Balance	-2.05	-2.52	-1.52	1.41	3.55	-	151.8
Inward Remittances	3.61	4.52	4.68	4.34	5.42	-7.3	24.9
Capital & Financial Account (net)	3.23	2.68	2.29	-0.7 3	-0.59	-	-
Foreign Direct Investment (net)	1.02	1.38	1.54	1.53	1.72	-0.6	12.4
□ Portfolio Investment (net)	0.50	0.61	0.12	0.10	0.20	-16.7	100.0
Overall Balance of Payments	0.63	0.41	-3.6 4	0.52	3.06	-	488.5
Gross International Reserves (GIR)	8.62	9.70	6.29	5.91	8.98	-6.0	52.0

Source: BoG, 2025



Summary on key macroeconomic performance indicators

The summary on the key macroeconomic performance indicators from 2023 to 2024 is summarised in Table 2.16.

Table 2.16: Performance of Key Macroeconomic Indicators (%), 2023–2024

Area	Indicator	2023 Outturn	2024 Outturn	Direction/Trend
Real Sector				
Overall Growth	Overall Real GDP Growth	3.10%	5.70%	Growth accelerated
	Non-Oil Real GDP Growth	3.60%	6.00%	Growth accelerated
Agriculture Sector	Agriculture Growth Rate	5.90%	2.80%	Agriculture growth slowed
	Cocoa Production Growth	-0.30%	-22.40%	Sharp contraction in cocoa output
	Livestock Growth Rate	6.50%	3.50%	Livestock growth slowed
	Fisheries Growth Rate	4.10%	2.50%	Fisheries growth slowed
Industrial Sector	Industry Growth Rate	-1.70%	7.10%	Industry rebounded strongly
	Manufacturing Growth Rate	0.90%	3.90%	Manufacturing growth improved
	Mining and Quarrying Growth Rate	1.70%	9.40%	Mining growth surged
	Construction Growth Rate	-11.20%	9.60%	Construction recovery after contraction
Services Sector	Services Growth Rate	5.70%	5.90%	Stable services growth
	Information and Communication Growth Rate	19.50%	15.80%	Growth in ICT slowed but remained strong
	Financial and Insurance Activities Growth	5.40%	7.80%	Financial sector activities strengthened
Inflation	End-Period Inflation Rate	23.20%	23.80%	Slight inflation increases
	Food Inflation (End-Period)	28.70%	27.80%	Slight moderation in food inflation
	Non-Food Inflation (End-Period)	18.70%	20.30%	Uptick in non-food inflation



Area	Indicator	2023 Outturn	2024 Outturn	Direction/Trend
Fiscal Sector	Overall Fiscal Deficit (commitment basis)	-3.50% of GDP	-7.90% of GDP	Sharp widening of fiscal deficit
	Primary Balance (commitment basis)	-0.20% of GDP	-3.90% of GDP	Primary surplus turned to deficit
	Total Revenue and Grants	GHS 136.0 billion (15.30% of GDP)	GHS 186.6 billion (15.90% of GDP)	Revenue growth but lower GDP ratio
	Domestic Revenue	GHS 133.4 billion (15.00% of GDP)	GHS 184.9 billion (15.70% of GDP)	Revenue growth but lower GDP ratio
	Total Expenditure (commitment basis)	GHS 167.5 billion (18.90% of GDP)	GHS 279.2 billion (23.70% of GDP)	Expenditure growth significantly
Public Debt	Total Public Debt Stock	GHS 610.0 billion (68.70% of GDP)	GHS 726.7 billion (61.80% of GDP)	Debt stock rose but better GDP ratio
	External Debt Stock	GHS 352.7 billion (39.70% of GDP)	GHS 416.8 billion (35.40% of GDP)	External debt increased but lower GDP share
	Domestic Debt Stock	GHS 257.3 billion (29.00% of GDP)	GHS 309.9 billion (26.40% of GDP)	Domestic debt increased but lower GDP share
External Sector	Trade Balance	USD2.69 billion surplus (3.50% of GDP)	USD4.98 billion surplus (5.90% of GDP)	Trade surplus widened significantly
	Current Account Balance	USD1.41 billion surplus (1.70% of GDP)	USD3.55 billion surplus (4.20% of GDP)	Current account surplus widened
	Gross International Reserves (GIR)	USD5.91 billion (about 2.7 months cover)	USD8.98 billion (about 4.0 months cover)	Gross reserves improved
	Merchandise Export Earnings	USD16.70 billion	USD20.22 billion	Export earnings rose strongly
	Merchandise Import Bill	USD14.01 billion	USD15.24 billion	Imports rose moderately
	Inward Remittances	USD4.34 billion	USD5.42 billion	Remittances increased significantly



Area	Indicator	2023 Outturn	2024 Outturn	Direction/Trend
Monetary and Financial Sector	Monetary Policy Rate (End-Period)	30.00%	27.00%	Monetary easing
	91-Day Treasury Bill Rate (End-Period)	29.39%	27.73%	Treasury rates declined
	Average Lending Rate (End-Period)	33.75%	30.25%	Lending rates declined
	Cedi Depreciation Against USD	-27.80%	-19.20%	Cedi depreciation moderated
Financial Inclusion				
Mobile Money and Digital Finance	Registered Mobile Money Accounts	65.6 million	73.0 million	Continued account expansion
	Active Mobile Money Accounts	22.8 million	23.5 million	Marginal rise in active accounts
	Value of Mobile Money Transactions	GHS 199.3 billion	GHS 334.8 billion	Large growth in transaction value
	Mobile Money Agents	564,160	605,380	Growth in mobile money agent network
	Banking Sector - Number of ATMs	2,287	2,283	Stable ATM network
	Banking Agents	32,071	38,180	Strong expansion in banking agents

2.1.3 Industrial Transformation

Ensure Improved Skills Development for Industry

In 2024, substantial progress was made in skills development to support industrial transformation. The Ghana TVET Voucher Project, supported by Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW), issued 14,969 vouchers for competency-based training to beneficiaries across accredited institutions. In parallel, the Ghana Jobs and Skills Apprenticeship Programme recorded 10,089 beneficiaries who completed various courses, further expanding the pool of industry-ready workers. These interventions contributed significantly to increasing the stock

of technical skills in agro-processing, manufacturing, and construction sectors, aligning national workforce capabilities with industrial demands.

Strategic National Industrial Initiatives

The One District, One Factory (1D1F) initiative also recorded notable achievements. During the year, 22 additional factories were operationalised, bringing the cumulative total to over 150 functioning factories across the country. These factories spanned agro-processing, pharmaceuticals, food and beverages, and textiles, reinforcing Ghana's agenda for spatially balanced industrialisation.



Complementary support was provided to distressed industries under the Ghana Economic Transformation Project through stimulus financing and technical assistance aimed at restoring productivity and safeguarding jobs.

Special Initiatives Supporting Industrial Transformation

Ghana's manufacturing sector made visible contributions to non-traditional export growth. In 2024, processed and semi-processed products accounted for 23.50 percent of total non-traditional export earnings, reflecting incremental gains in value addition. Strategic activities under the National Export Development Strategy (NEDS) remained ongoing to help the country attain the long-term target of USD25 billion in NTEs by 2029. This was achieved by deepening support for agro-processing and light manufacturing.

2.1.4 Private Sector Development

In 2024, Government interventions under Private Sector Development focused on regulatory reforms, enterprise growth, access to finance, market integration, and MSME formalisation. These efforts were undertaken through key institutions,

including the Ministry of Trade and Industry (MoTI), Ghana Enterprises Agency (GEA), Ghana Export Promotion Authority (GEPA), Ghana Free Zones Authority (GFZA), and GRATIS Foundation.

Enhance Business Enabling Environment

Significant progress was made in reducing regulatory bottlenecks, particularly through reforms to development permitting under the Business Regulatory Reform (BRR) Programme. The average national turnaround time (TAT) for obtaining development permits improved to 50.7 days in 2024, surpassing the target of 60 days. Major contributors to the cumulative performance were the EPA (24.6 days), MMDAs (17.3 days), Lands Commission (9.3 days), and Fire Service (4.7 days).

Ghana's performance in the World Bank's Business Ready Index showed mixed outcomes; 67/100 in operational efficiency, 54/100 in regulatory framework, and 48/100 in public services, highlighting continued challenges in business entry and regulatory responsiveness. Table 2.17 provides details on the performance of business enabling environment indicators as at December 2024.

Table 2.17: Development Permit TAT Performance (2022–2024)

Institution	Type of Permit	2022 Baseline	2023	2024	Avg. (2023–24)	% Contribution to Delay
Overall	All	105	61.0	50.7	55.9	-
Lands Commission	Land Title Search	15	10.1	8.5	9.3	16.7
Fire Service	Fire Permit	5	5.2	4.2	4.7	8.4
EPA	Environmental Permit	47	26.2	23.0	24.6	44.0
MMDAs (Average)	Development Permit	38	19.5	15.0	17.3	30.9

Source: MoTI, 2024



Export facilitation also improved with 85 companies supported to access international markets (170% of target), and 57 Free Zones enterprises were licensed against a target of 35 (163%). GFZA also acquired 1,238 acres of land in Greater Accra Region to expand Export Processing Zones (EPZs). Table 2.18 shows the performance in export facilitation and licensing in 2024.

Table 2.18: Export Facilitation and Licensing Performance

Indicator	Target	Achieved	% Achievement
Exporting companies assisted to access international markets	50	85	170.0
New Free Zones companies licensed	35	57	162.9

Source: GEA, 2025

Entrepreneurship and MSME Development

The GEA mobilised and disbursed a total of GHS 308.6 million in credit support to MSMEs. This financing enabled business sustainability and expansion, especially among microenterprises affected by inflationary pressures. GEA's business support services far exceeded expectations. A total of 699,464 enterprises were provided with Business Development Services (BDS), double the annual target. 9,438 MSMEs were trained in Kaizen productivity tools, and 31,753 jobs were created through GEA-facilitated programmes. These represent achievement rates of 199.80 percent, 188.80 percent, and 158.80 percent, respectively as shown in Table 2.19.

Table 2.19: Support for MSME Growth and Employment Creation

Indicator	Target	Achieved	% Achievement
Enterprises provided with BDS	350,000	699,464	199.80
MSMEs trained in Kaizen	5,000	9,438	188.80
Jobs created through MSME development support	20,000	31,753	158.80

Source: GEA, 2025

Domestic Markets and Informal Enterprises

Substantial efforts were made to deepen market integration and formalise MSMEs in 2024. A total of 500 SMEs participated in local trade fairs to enhance visibility and market access. Additionally, 5,930 MSMEs were formally registered through GEA's support, providing access to contracts, tax identification, and institutional benefits (See Table 2.20).

Table 2.20: Domestic Trade and Formalisation, 2024

Indicator	Achievement
SMEs supported to participate in local trade fairs	500
MSMEs assisted to formalise their operations	5,930

Source: GEA, 2025

Institutional and Technical Support

The institutional and technical support performance varied in 2024. GFZA supported 271 export companies, maintained 99.40 percent of its employment target, and generated USD 1.89 billion in export earnings (86.10% of target). GRATIS Foundation exceeded its target in supplying equipment to non-agro SMEs (117.50%) but underperformed in technical and master craft training, delivering 29.50 percent and 50.70 percent of the respective targets. Table 2.21 shows summary of the indicators used in measuring the institutional and technical support to MSMEs in 2024.

Table 2.21: Summary of Institutional and Technical Support Performance, 2024

Institution	Indicator	Target	Achieved	% Achievement
GEA	MSMEs provided with credit support	10,000	N/A	N/A
GEA	Enterprises provided with Business Development Services	350,000	699,464	199.8
GEA	MSMEs provided with Kaizen training	5,000	9,438	188.8
GEA	Jobs created	20,000	31,753	158.8
GEPA	Companies assisted to access new markets	50.00	85.00	170.0
GEPA	Export earnings from Non-Traditional Exports (USD bn)	4.839	N/A	N/A
GFZA	New Free Zones Companies Licensed	35.00	57.00	162.9
GFZA	Export Companies in Free Zones Enclaves	271	271	100.0
GFZA	Jobs created in Free Zones	38,731	38,506	99.4
GFZA	Export earnings (USD bn)	2.19	1.89	86.1
GRATIS	SMEs in agro-processing sector provided with equipment	366	261	71.3
GRATIS	SMEs in non-agro-processing sector provided with equipment	1,700	1,997	117.5
GRATIS	Technical apprentices trained	682	201	29.5
GRATIS	Master craftsmen trained	820	416	50.7
GRATIS	Mechanical spare parts/services provided	6,920	3,966	57.3

2.1.5 Agriculture and Rural Development

Agricultural Outputs

In 2024, crops continued to be the dominant contributor to agriculture's share of GDP, rising to 19.80 percent in 2024 from 19.40 percent in 2023. This reflects the sector's growing importance, driven by increased cultivation of staples like cassava, yam, and maize. Policy support under the Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ II) and GhanaCARES programmes helped maintain momentum despite climate-related risks. Cocoa, however, experienced a sharp decline in its share of agricultural GDP to 1.4 percent in 2024 from 1.9 percent in 2023. The contraction is linked to adverse weather conditions, pest and disease pressures, and ageing tree stocks, which affected both productivity



and overall output.

The livestock subsector's contribution to GDP also declined in 2024, falling to 1.00 percent from 1.30 percent in 2023. Structural issues such as inadequate veterinary support, high feed costs, and limited investment in modern husbandry practices contributed to the subdued performance. Table 2.22 shows the contributions of the Crops, Cocoa and Livestock sub-sectors to GDP from 2020 to 2024.

Table 2.22: Contribution of Crops, Cocoa, and Livestock to GDP

Indicator	Year				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Crops	16.20	17.20	17.50	19.40	19.80
Cocoa	1.80	2.20	1.80	1.90	1.40
Livestock	1.70	1.70	1.30	1.30	1.0

Source: GSS, 2024

Total Output of Selected Crops

Crop production in 2024 showed strong performance across nearly all key commodities compared to 2023. Cassava output increased to 28.5 million metric tonnes in 2024 from 27.5 million metric tonnes in 2023, maintaining its position as Ghana's most cultivated staple. The output of yam increased to 12.7 million metric tonnes from 11.8 million metric tonnes, and plantain increased to 7.2 million metric tonnes from 6.3 million metric tonnes, reflecting stable productivity in root and tuber crops.

Cereals production also improved in 2024 leading to an increase in maize production from 3.52 million to 3.79 million metric tonnes, while rice output rose to 1.72 million from 1.32 million, benefiting from irrigation projects and renewed focus on import substitution. Sorghum output rose moderately to 479,000 metric tonnes from 441,000 in 2023.

Legumes and soybean production also rose to 358,000 from 291,000 metric tonnes. These improvements in output is as a result of growing domestic demand and improved access to inputs through targeted interventions. Table 2.23 provides a summary on total outputs of some selected staple crops from 2022 to 2024.

Table 2.23: Total Output by Year – Selected Crops ('000 Mt)

Crops	2022	2023	2024
Rice	1,283	1,324	1,721
Maize	3,255	3,522	3,794
Soybean	258	291	358
Sorghum	401	441	479
Cassava	26,077	27,462	28,533
Plantain	5,965	6,264	7,219
Yam	11,138	11,816	12,727
Tomato	468	541	NA
Onion	178	198	NA
Peper	153	177	NA

Source: MoFA, 2024



Food Self-sufficiency in Selected Commodities

Food self-sufficiency performance in 2024 showed a mixed pattern. Plantain maintained a high sufficiency level at 117.00 percent, consistent with the previous year. The self-sufficiency in Cassava, though still strong, dropped to 95.00 percent in 2024 from 117.40 percent in 2023, reflecting a mismatch between output growth and rising domestic consumption.

A major concern was the decline in maize self-sufficiency from 121 percent in 2023 to 10 percent in 2024. This sharp decline signals a production-consumption imbalance possibly caused by post-harvest losses, poor storage infrastructure, poor yield resulting from unfavourable weather and increased demand for feedstock and human consumption. Rice self-sufficiency declined slightly to 55.10 percent from 57.00 percent, indicating modest improvements in output but still significant import reliance.

Yam dropped in self-sufficiency to 81.00 percent from 102.80 percent, suggesting reduced exportable surplus or domestic supply constraints. Sorghum also declined to 72.00 percent from 79.80 percent. In the legumes category, soybean had relatively high self-sufficiency at 83.00 percent, though down from 96.00 percent in 2023.

Among horticultural crops, tomato improved from 32.00 percent to 38.00 percent, and pepper rose from 43.60 percent to 45.00 percent, reflecting modest gains in local cultivation and supply. Table 2.24 shows the sufficiency level of selected commodities from 2022 to 2024.

Table 2.24: Food Sufficiency in Selected Commodities (%), 2022–2024

Crops	Years		
	2022	2023	2024
Rice	48.00	57.00	55.1
Maize	114.00	121.00	10
Soybean	90.00	96.00	83
Sorghum	84.18	79.76	72
Cassava	113.68	117.39	95
Plantain	115.69	116.94	117
Yam	104.91	102.77	81
Tomato	27.00	32.00	38
Onion	41.89	46.81	29
Pepper	38.49	43.64	45

Source: MoFA, 2024

Total Volume and Value of Export Commodities

In 2024, the total volume of exported commodities increased to 950.36 million kg from 926.35 million kg in 2023, representing a 2.60 percent rise. However, a standout shift was observed in export value, which increased to GHS5.37 billion in 2024 from GHS1.29 billion in 2023, an increase of over 318 percent. This disproportionate growth in value relative to volume indicates improved export unit prices, reflecting a transition toward higher-value commodities, stronger branding, better market access, or the impact of improved standards and certification for premium markets.



The data suggests enhanced competitiveness of Ghanaian exports in 2024 compared to previous years. Table 2.25 shows the volume and value of exported commodities from 2021 to 2024.

Table 2.25: Volume and Value of Export Commodities

Year	Volume (KG)	Value (GHS)
2021	807,621,027.00	1,435,169,584.00
2022	825,152,618.66	1,396,624,749.49
2023	926,349,135.41	1,285,421,576.23
2024	950,358,681.49	5,374,693,376.73

Source: MoTI, 2024

Irrigation and Cropped Land

The area of land under irrigation reduced in 2024. Total irrigated land declined by over 70.00 percent, dropping from 229,109 ha in 2023 to 66,324 ha in 2024. This reduction was driven primarily by the fall in informal irrigation, which plummeted to 53,181 ha from 189,000 ha. Formal irrigation also decreased, although more moderately to 13,144 ha from 17,909 ha, representing a 26.60 percent drop.

These declines reflect broader constraints such as reduced funding, infrastructure limitations, and shifting water availability. The downturn raises concern about the resilience of irrigated agriculture, especially in the context of climate variability. Table 2.26 shows cultivated land under irrigation from 2023 to 2024.

Table 2.26: Cultivated Lands Under Irrigation (Area Developed for Irrigation/ha)

Categories of Irrigation	2023		2024	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
Total Area	248,458.85	229,108.85	NA	66,324.38
Informal	231,525.00	189,000	NA	53,180.72
Formal	16,933.85	17,908.85	NA	13,143.66

Source: MoFA, 2024

Agricultural Productivity

Overall, agricultural productivity improved slightly in 2024 across most staple crops. The average yield rose to 7.49 mt/ha from 7.40 mt/ha in 2023. Crops such as maize (2.75 mt/ha), rice (3.70 mt/ha), yam (19.41 mt/ha), and soybean (1.90 mt/ha) all recorded improvements, driven by expanded access to fertilisers and improved seeds under the Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ 2.0) programme.

Nonetheless, adverse weather conditions, particularly prolonged dry spells in the north and the spillage of the Akosombo Dam negatively impacted yields for some crops. Groundnut yields declined to 1.93 mt/ha from 2.00 mt/ha, as the dry spell affected the timing and ease of harvest. Plantain and cocoyam yield also showed slight declines, due to water stress and pest issues in affected regions. Table 2.27 shows the average agricultural productivity of some selected crops from 2022 to 2024.



Table 2.27: Average Agricultural Productivity of Selected Crops (Mt/Ha), 2022-2024

Crops	Year		
	2022	2023	2024
Maize	2.60	2.70	2.75
Rice (Milled)	3.36	3.35	3.70
Millet	1.63	1.76	1.77
Sorghum	1.74	1.87	2.00
Cassava	24.17	24.4	24.48
Yam	18.86	18.46	19.41
Cocoyam	7.72	8.16	8.06
Plantain	14.82	14.63	14.51
Groundnut	1.81	2.00	1.93
Cowpea	1.73	1.78	1.88
Soya Bean	1.78	1.81	1.90
Average	7.30	7.40	7.49

Source: MoFA, 2024

Livestock and Poultry Development

Ghana's poultry sector recorded marked improvements in 2024, particularly in domestic production, supported by targeted interventions under the PFJ 2.0 programme. Poultry meat production rose significantly by 6,750 metric tonnes, from 23,250 Mt in 2023 to 30,000 Mt in 2024, reflecting a 29.00 percent increase. This growth was enabled by the provision of 7 million day-old chicks, 12.8 million kg of feed, and 52 million vaccine doses, supporting 16 anchor firms and over 500 out-grower farmers.

In contrast, poultry meat consumption declined sharply by 70,701 metric tonnes, falling to 258,206 Mt in 2024 from 328,907 Mt in 2023 representing a 21 percent decrease. This contraction is linked to declining consumer purchasing power, dietary changes, or substitution with other protein sources.

Most notably, poultry meat imports dropped drastically by 324,639 metric tonnes, from 581,439 Mt in 2023 to 256,800 Mt in 2024, a 55.80 percent decrease. This reduction reflects the combined impact of government import substitution policies and increased local supply under the PFJ 2.0 framework.

Table 2.28: Poultry production and consumption (metric tonnes), 2022-2024

Outcome Indicator Description	2022 (Mt)	2023 (Mt)	2024 (Mt)	Variance (Mt)	Change (%)
Quantity of poultry meat produced	15,000	23,250	30,000	6,750	29.0
Quantity of poultry meat consumed	324,047	328,907	258,206	-70,701	-21
Quantity of poultry meat imported	581,439	581,439	256,800	-324,639	-55.8

Source: MoFA, 2024



2.1.6 Fisheries and Aquaculture Development

The fisheries sector remained a critical pillar of Ghana's economy in 2024, employing an estimated 10.00 percent of the population and contributing approximately 4.00 percent to GDP. While marine capture performance improved, aquaculture and inland fisheries experienced mixed results relative to targets. Ongoing structural reforms and investments under the Ghana National Aquaculture Development Plan (GNADP 2024–2028) signaled renewed commitment to sector transformation¹.

Fisheries Contribution to GDP

Fish continued to be a vital source of animal protein, contributing an estimated 60 percent to Ghana's animal protein intake in 2024. The per capita fish consumption remained high at 20 kg. However, Ghana continued to import significant quantities of fish, spending GHS1.26 billion on frozen imports in 2024. Fish accounted for 53.6 percent of total food imports, underscoring a production-consumption gap. On the export side, processed fish exports (valued at USD147 million in 2023) remained strong, with tuna and other high-value products shipped to markets in the UK, France, and Italy.

Marine, Inland, Aquaculture Production and Fish Imports

Marine fish production rose from 425,361 Mt in 2023 to 442,361 Mt in 2024, exceeding the target of 421,121 Mt and continuing its post-2022 recovery. This growth was partly attributed to improved surveillance and better port sampling systems.

In contrast, inland fisheries declined sharply, falling to 131,552 Mt in 2024 from 147,583 Mt in 2023, missing the target of 166,513 Mt. Although 17,057 canoes and 932 transport boats were registered, output was hampered by overfishing, climate variability and the Akosombo Dam Spillage. Aquaculture production increased to 121,809 Mt in 2024 from 116,108 Mt in 2023. Nonetheless, this still fell short of the ambitious target of 145,500 Mt. This growth is essential for meeting the increasing demand for fish and easing pressure on wild stocks.

Fish imports continued to decline, reaching 78,550 Mt in 2024, down significantly from over 273,000 Mt in 2021, reflecting gains in domestic supply, especially from marine and aquaculture sub-sectors. Table 2.29 shows total fish supply from all sources, from 2021 to 2024.

Table 2.29: Marine, Inland, Aquaculture Production and Fish Imports (2021–2024)

Total Fish Supply (mt)	Baseline (2021)	Actual (2022)	Actual (2023)	Target (2024)	Actual I(2024)
Marine	393,970.01	378,196.51	425,361.01	421,121.00	442,360.86
Inland Capture Fisheries	145,272.04	146,623.41	147,583.13	166,513.00	131,551.83
Harvesting of ponds/cages/dams/dugouts	89,375.48	132,652.39	116,107.83	145,500.00	121,809.43
Import	273,382.32	273,382.32	84,827.50	-	78,550.28

Source: MoFAD, 2024

The data indicates a strong marine capture sub-sector and a declining reliance on imports while the inland capture fisheries and aquaculture sub-sectors encountered challenges in meeting the production targets for 2024.

¹ 2024 Budget Statement



Infrastructure and Training Initiatives

Infrastructure developments in 2024 included the completion of a hatchery and staff apartment at Sefwi-Wiawso, renovations in Dzemeni, and the start of a model processing facility in Axim. Training of 79 beneficiaries (including fish farmers and researchers) focused on seed production, feed formulation, and fish value addition. Climate-resilient technologies such as smart ovens were also introduced in riparian communities of Nansoni, Tombu, Naleirigu, and Langbinsi in the North-East region, advancing adaptive capacity.

Additionally, 1,780 people (1,591 women and 189 men) benefited from a total of 19 capacity enhancement initiatives that were carried out around the country. These training programmes aimed to improve compliance with food safety standards, promote cooperative behaviour, and strengthen postharvest handling practices.

Support and Management of Postharvest Practices in the Fishery Sector

To mitigate the effects of the closed fishing season, the government implemented proactive measures by distributing relief items across 350 landing beaches and issuing 2,086 Canoe Smart Cards to facilitate access to premix fuel. The Premix Fuel Automation Project made significant progress with 50 units completed, thereby enhancing transparency and efficiency in fuel distribution.

Postharvest management interventions in 2024 focused on hygiene standards at processing facilities, conducting data collection in 10 coastal communities, and training in value addition. These efforts aimed to reduce losses, improve quality standards, and bolster incomes for small-scale fish processors.

The Ministry facilitated large-scale sensitisation and training programmes that reached nearly 1,800 beneficiaries, with a strong emphasis on women, who represented nearly 90 percent of participants. Topics include the Safe Fish Certification Scheme, group dynamics, and hygienic fish handling, contributing to improved product quality and better market access for artisanal processors (See Table 2.30).

Table 2.30: Summary of Capacity Enhancement Programmes in 2024

Focus Area	Number of activities	Number of Beneficiaries		Total
		Male	Female	
Safe fish certification Scheme	5	37	404	441
Sensitisation on hygienic fish handling and group dynamics	18	149	1,147	1,296
Business management only	1	3	40	43
Total	19	189	1,591	1,780

Sources: MoFAD, 2024



2.1.7 Tourism Industry for Economic Development

The broad policy thrust for the tourism sector is to realise the potentials of the sector by making Ghana a competitive and quality tourism destination whilst preserving the country's cultural, historical and environmental heritage. Some of the key policy interventions expected to be implemented include: (i) Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development; (ii) promoting domestic tourism to foster national cohesion as well as redistribution of income; (iii) promoting sustainable and responsible tourism in such a way to preserve historical, cultural and natural heritage; and (iv) Develop a competitive creative industry.

This section discusses the progress of implementation in the tourism and creative industry using the following variables:

- i. number of tourist arrivals
- ii. percentage change in tourist arrivals
- iii. percent change in tourist receipt
- iv. number of tourist sites developed; and
- v. number of jobs created by the industry

Number of Tourist Arrivals

The years from 2021 to 2024 have marked a significant journey of growth and development, showcasing the sector's potential as a catalyst for economic advancement. The number of tourist arrivals increased to 1,288,804 in 2024 from 623,523 in 2021, a robust recovery from the disruption in international travel caused by Covid-19. The change in tourist arrivals declined to 12 percent in 2024 from 76 percent in 2021.

Tourist Site Development

The tourism industry stands as a beacon of hope for economic development. The commitment to enhancing tourist site development and fostering a welcoming environment for visitors will undoubtedly continue to drive growth, making tourism a vital pillar of the economy. The number of tourist site developed by the Ghana Tourism Authority increased from three in 2023 to five in 2024. Table 2.31 provides a summary on the tourism sector performance from 2021 to 2024.

Table 2.31: Status of Tourism Indicators, 2021-2024

Indicators	Baseline 2021	Actual 2022	Actual 2023	Actual 2024
Number of tourist arrivals	623,523	914,892	1,206,261	1,288,804
Percent change in tourist arrivals	75.59	46.73	31.85	12.0
Percent change in international tourist receipt	107.70	N/A	67.97	N/A
Percent change in domestic tourist receipt	88	84.94	N/A	N/A
Number of jobs created by the creative industry	385	386	389	N/A
Number of tourist sites developed	4	3	3	5

Source: MoTCCA, , 2024



The policy measures require to respond to the issues identified in the economic development dimension are summarised in Table 2.32.

Table 2.32: Key challenges and policy recommendations under Economic Development

Focus Area	Challenges	Recommendations
Build a strong and resilient macroeconomy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The negative impact of currency depreciation High inflation Soaring interest rates Inconsistent economic growth High public debt High lending rates Limited access to credit. Declining contribution of the Agricultural sector to economic growth with weak linkages to Industry High input costs Climate variability 	<p>BoG, MoF, MoFA, COCOBOD, Buffer Stock Company, MoTI, NBSSI/GEA and NDPC should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> undertake structural reforms to support inclusive economic growth, fiscal debt sustainability, sound public financial management, and efficient public service delivery compliment monetary policy with fiscal and real sector policies to reduce inflation; develop a deliberate policy to build economic buffers through external reserves to cushion the Ghana cedi; sustain stability by enforcing forex compliance, promoting export retention, and supporting export diversification scale up investment in irrigation subsidise inputs replant ageing cocoa farms expand warehousing and buffer stock systems implement innovate policies and strategic investments to modernise agriculture and make it attractive.
	Unstable growth in the industries' contribution to GDP.	<p>MoTAI, Minerals Commission, MoEn and GIPC should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> sustain industrial rebound by improving access to credit reduce energy costs boost value addition in minerals and construction



Focus Area	Challenges	Recommendations
	Poor forward and backward linkages between Agriculture and Industry.	<p>MESTI, BoG, MoC and MoF should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> deepen digital transformation through e-governance, fintech expansion, and targeted support for professional and creative
Industrial transformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited domestic supply of raw materials for local industries High operational costs of doing business Limited industrialisation and value addition to raw materials, especially in the agriculture and mining sectors; Inadequate production capacity to meet internal and external demand 	<p>MoF, GEPA, MoTAI, Ghana Standards Authority (GSA) BoG and MoTI should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> prioritise concessional financing, restructure expensive short-term debt, and cap interest outlays develop and implement an accelerated plan to promote value addition for domestic consumption and exports implement economic transformation agenda underpinned by structural reforms anchored on promoting modernised agriculture agrobusiness and value addition from import substitution in the sector expand scope of stimulus support to include access to working capital, energy subsidies, and productivity-enhancing technologies accelerate agro-processing cluster development and support firms under NEDS to scale and meet global certification standards diversify Free Zones product lines and improve port logistics and customs turnaround time



Focus Area	Challenges	Recommendations
Private sector development	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cumbersome business registration processes• Low level of financial and digital literacy• Limited investment capacity of MSMEs• Limited access to credit for MSMEs• Low entrepreneurial skills among the youth	<p>BoG, MoTI, MMDAs, MoF, MLGDRD, MASLOC and Registrar General's Department should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• enhance entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth;• expand the Ghana Venture Capital Trust Fund to cover start-up businesses and MSMEs• provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all public-private partnerships (PPPs) and local content arrangements• simplify and decentralise business registration and licensing procedures• promote financial and digital literacy
Fisheries and Aquaculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• High capital requirement in aquaculture• Low level of investment• Akosombo dam spillage	<p>MoFAD, Fisheries Commission and MMDAs should;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• improve sectoral contribution to GDP by integrating fisheries into food security and job creation plans• track employment through real-time fisher registry.



Focus Area	Challenges	Recommendations
Agriculture and rural development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of production inputs • Over-reliance on rain-fed agriculture • Low application of technology and poor adoption of research findings among smallholder farmers • Inadequate extension services • Low preparedness for climate-induced disasters in the agricultural sector • Conversion of agricultural lands into urban estates and the destruction of green spaces • High level of postharvest losses • Poor storage techniques 	<p>MoFA, MoTI MELR, GIDA, GSA, GIPC, Buffer Stock Company and NDPC should;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • expand farmer input subsidies, and improve post-harvest storage infrastructure. • introduce subsidise inputs and incentives • promote irrigation schemes • promote domestic production and supply of inputs • develop market support services for horticulture, food (including grains), and industrial crops • promote the production and utilisation of organic inputs to expand organic farming • strengthen irrigation access and mechanisation centres to lock in gains and stabilise yield during dry seasons. • promote the application of science, technology, and innovation (STI) in the agricultural value chain • strengthen surveillance, and early warning systems, to inform early and timely action in response to predicted shocks • scale up veterinary extension services, local feed production, and promote modern animal husbandry techniques. • expand warehouse receipt systems, subsidise drying and storage equipment, and promote maize silos in feed-intensive zones. • promote local maize and rice branding, strengthen certified seed systems, and expand greenhouse schemes for tomato.



Focus Area	Challenges	Recommendations
Tourism and Creative Arts Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Poor infrastructure leading to and at tourist destinations• Inadequate global promotion of tourist destinations• Limited commercialisation of Ghana's cultural heritage	<p>MoTCCA and Ghana Tourism Authority should;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• develop programmes that will establish Ghana as the gateway to Africa for the global diaspora• improve the quality of tourism personnel at all levels and enhance infrastructure including good road network, safe and cheaper transportation, quality hotels and restaurants and tourism related facilities• provide the necessary support, resources and incentives to drive growth in the Ghanaian film industry.



2.2. Social Development

The social development section of the 2024 national APR measures progress made using selected indicators under the Agenda for Jobs II (2022-2025) policy framework. It assesses the performance of the indicators in 14 focus areas.

The focus areas are education and training; health and health services; food systems transformation and nutrition security; population management and migration for development; and reducing poverty and inequality. Others include water and environmental sanitation; child protection and development; support for the aged; gender equality; sports and recreation; youth development; social protection; disability-inclusive development; and employment and decent work.

Key Performance Indices

Education

- i. Net enrolment rate increased to 78.00 percent in the 2023/2024 academic year from 65.20 percent in 2022/2023 academic year at Kindergarten level.
- ii. Transition rate from JHS to SHS improved to 82.20 percent in the 2023/2024 academic year
- iii. Completion rate at the JHS level rose to 95.30 percent in 2024
- iv. Gender parity index was achieved at all levels except for Kindergarten and tertiary levels
- v. Total enrolment in TVET institutions increased from 123,836 students in the 2022/2023 academic year to 132,000 students in the 2023/2024 academic year

Health

- i. NHIS membership increased to 18.45 million in 2024 from 17.8 million in 2023
- ii. A total of 37.8 million visits were made to various healthcare facilities in 2024 representing 1.2 visits Out-Patient Department (OPD) per

person per year

- iii. The doctor-to-population ratio improved to 1:4,333 in 2024, up from 1:4,992 in 2023
- iv. About 98 percent of children (12-23 months) were fully vaccinated with Penta 3 against the five life-threatening diseases
- v. HIV prevalence declined to 1.49 in 2024 from 1.53 percent in 2023

Food Systems Transformation and nutrition security

- i. The prevalence of underweight improved from 1.10 percent in 2023 to 1.00 in 2024
- ii. All regions had improvement in stunting rates from 2023 to 2024, except the Greater Accra, Western North, Volta, Ashanti, Oti, Upper West and North East regions

Progress of Implementation

The achievement and challenges recorded under the social development dimension are discussed below:

2.2.1 Education and Training

The following policy objectives were identified to improve educational outcomes necessary for ensuring quality human resource for accelerated economic growth and poverty reduction: enhance equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels, with greater emphasis on gender and geographical equity; strengthen competency based skill development in technical and vocational education; strengthen school management systems and ensure sustainable financing of education. The performance indicators used for the assessment include Net Enrolment Rate, Gender Parity, Completion Rate and Pass Rate.



Net Enrolment Rate

Net Enrolment Rate (NER) indicates the number of appropriately aged pupils/students enrolled in school as a proportion of children in the relevant age group. The importance of the NER is such that, children who enroll in school at the right age are more likely to stay in school.

Net Enrolment Rate (NER) increased at all levels of basic education during the year under review. At the Kindergarten level, the NER increased to 78.00 percent in the 2023/2024 academic year from 65.20

percent in 2022/2023 academic year; at the primary school level the NER increased to 83.20 percent, in the 2023/2024 academic year from 79.40 percent in the 2022/2023 academic year representing an increase of 4.80 percent over the previous year; and at the Junior High School level, NER witnessed an increase to 59.30 percent in the 2023/2024 academic year from 58.70 percent in the 2022/2023 academic year. Figure 2.2.1.1 provides more information on the net enrollment situation from 2021 to 2024.

Figure 2.2.1.1: Net Enrolment rate at Kindergarten, Primary and JHS, 2021-2024

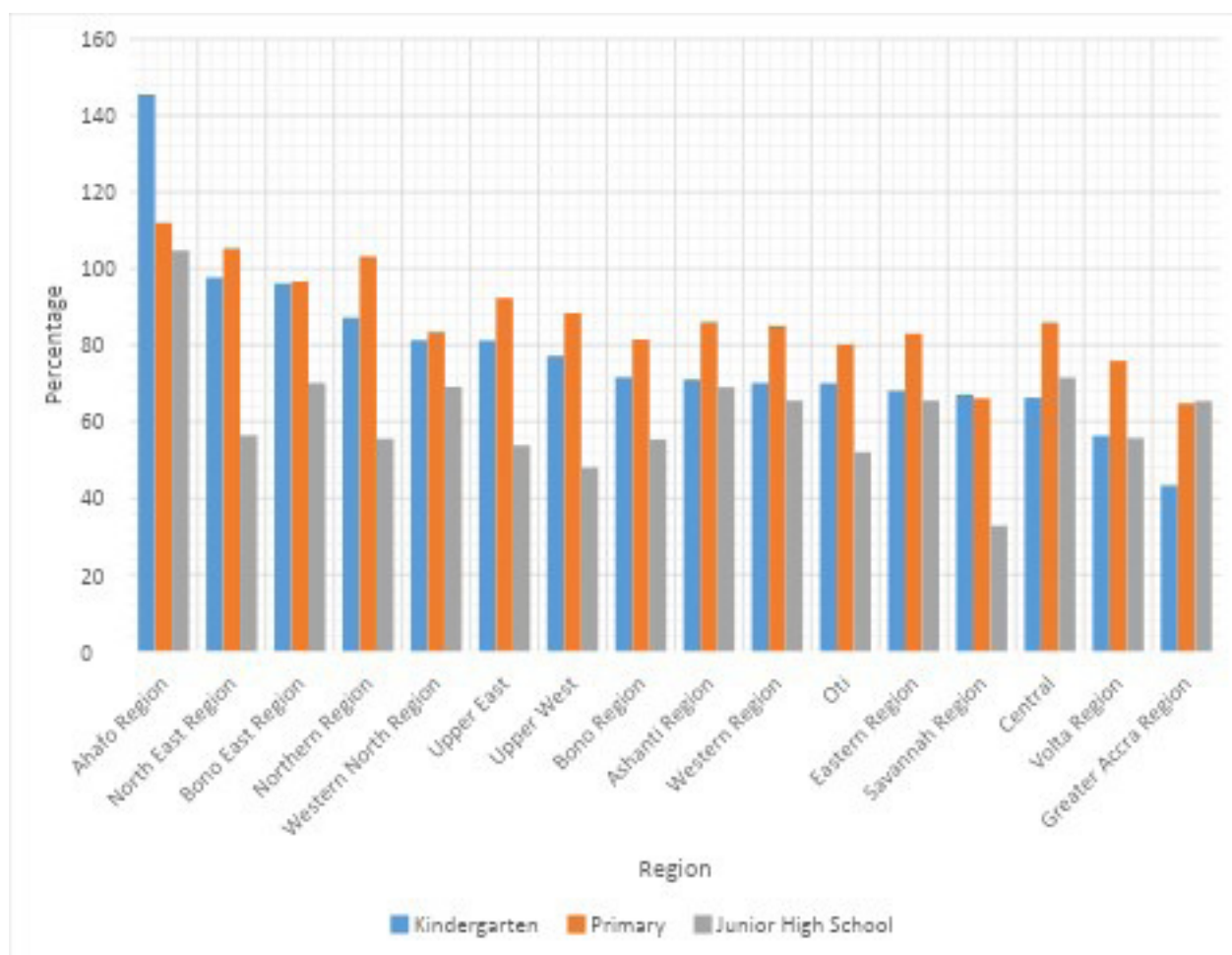


Source: MoE, 2025

This signifies there were more appropriately aged children enrolled in kindergarten, primary and Junior High School in 2024 than the previous year. Ahafo Region recorded the highest NER at the Kindergarten level in 2024 whilst Greater Accra Region had the lowest number of pupil enrolled at the right age at that level. The Capitation Grant and expansion of the Ghana School Feeding Programme contributed to the high NER in schools in Ahafo, North East, Bono East, Northern, Upper East and Upper West regions. The performance of the Greater Accra, Central and Ashanti regions at the KG and primary levels needs to be investigated and the appropriate mitigating measures put in place. Figure 2.2.1.2 shows NER performance by region in 2024.



Figure 2.2.1.2: Net Enrolment by Region, 2024



Source: Regional Departments of Education, 2025

Gender Parity

The Gender Parity Index measures the ratio between boys' and girls' enrolment rates, the balance of parity being 1. Over the last half decade, the index at the kindergarten level has been fluctuating around parity and stood at 0.99 in 2024. There was parity at the primary, JHS and SHS levels as at 2024. The GPI seems to have stagnated at 0.96 percent for the past two years at the tertiary level. More effort is required, particularly, at high levels of education to ensure parity between boys and girls. The general improvement in parity over the years can be attributed to various enrolment drives interventions including the introduction of the Capitation Grant Scheme and School Feeding Programme. Table 2.2.1.1 shows Gender Parity at all levels.

Table 2.2.1.1: Gender parity at Kindergarten, Primary, Junior High School and Tertiary levels

Level	Year			
	2021	2022	2023	2024
Kindergarten	0.99	0.99	0.98	0.99
Primary	1.00	0.99	1.00	1.00
JHS	1.00	1.02	1.03	1.00

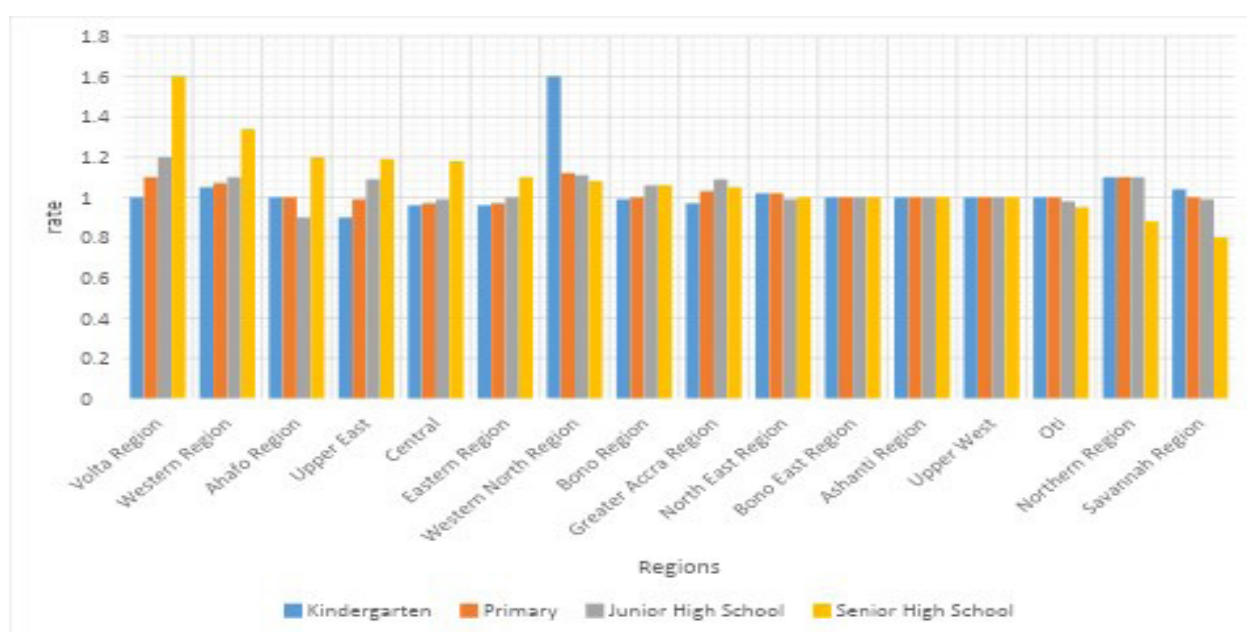


Level	Year			
	2021	2022	2023	2024
SHS	0.99	1.05	1.11	1.00
Tertiary	0.97	0.94	0.95	0.96

Source: MoE, 2025

Volta Region had more girls at the Senior Secondary School level than any other region in 2024 whilst Western North Region had more girls at the Kindergarten level. Besides, Volta Region, Western Region, Ashanti Region, Western North Region and Bono East Region recorded parity at all levels of education in 2024. Figure 2.2.1.3 provides details on the Gender Parity Index performance in 2024.

Figure 2.2.1.3: Gender Parity Index Performance by Regions, 2024



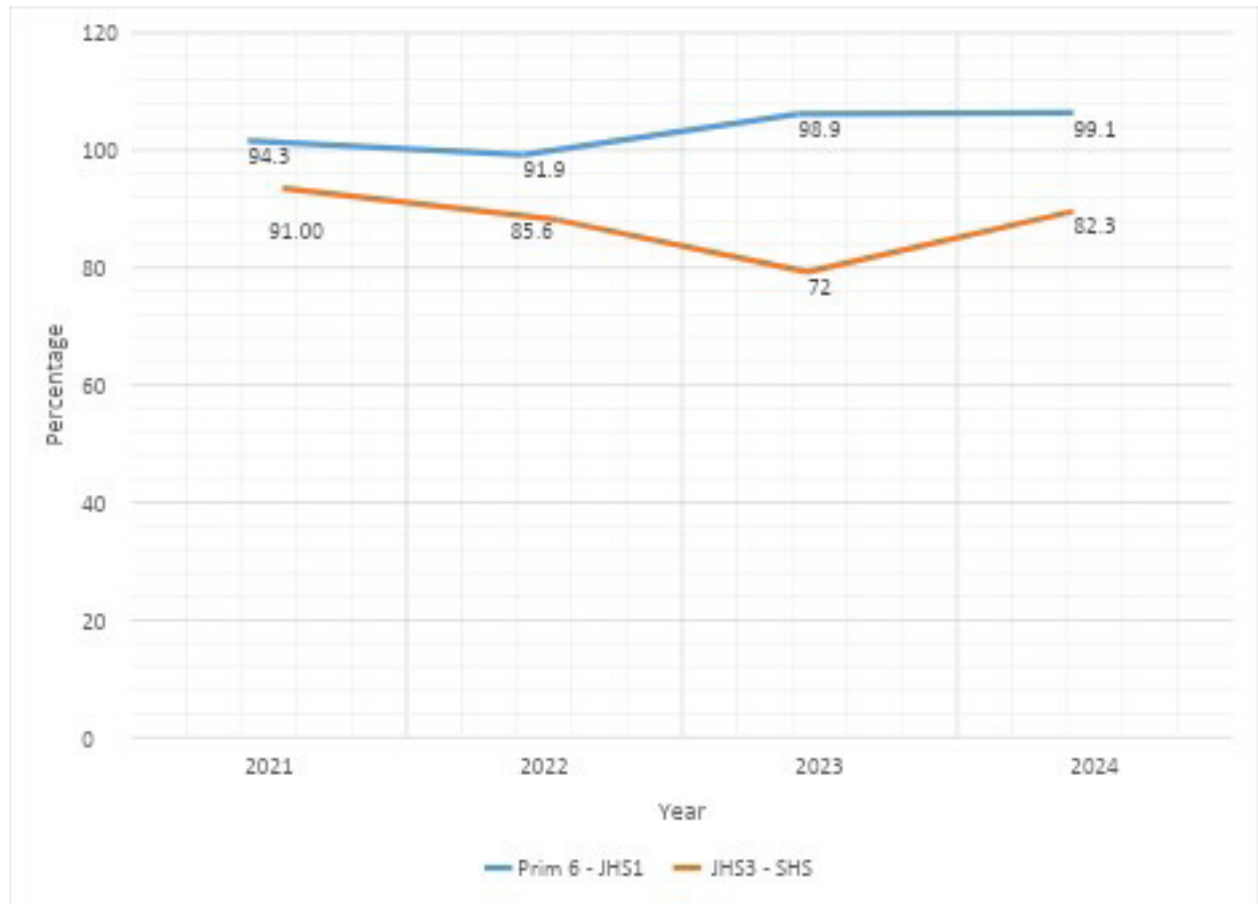
Source: Departments of Education, RCC 2025

Transition Rate

Transition rate measures the proportion of JHS graduates who progress to SHS. Transition from primary 6 to JHS 1 increased to 99.1 percent in 2024 from 91.9 percent in 2022. On the other hand, transition from JHS3 to SHS 1 declined to 72.0 percent in 2023 from 85.6 percent in 2022 and increased marginally to 82.3 percent in 2024. This indicates that only about 17 percent of graduating JHS pupils in 2024 were not able to benefit from second cycle education. Figure 2.2.1.4 shows the transition rate performance at the primary, JHS and SHS levels.



Figure 2.2.1.4: Transition Rate at Primary 6-JHS 1 and JHS3-SHS 1 (2021-2024)



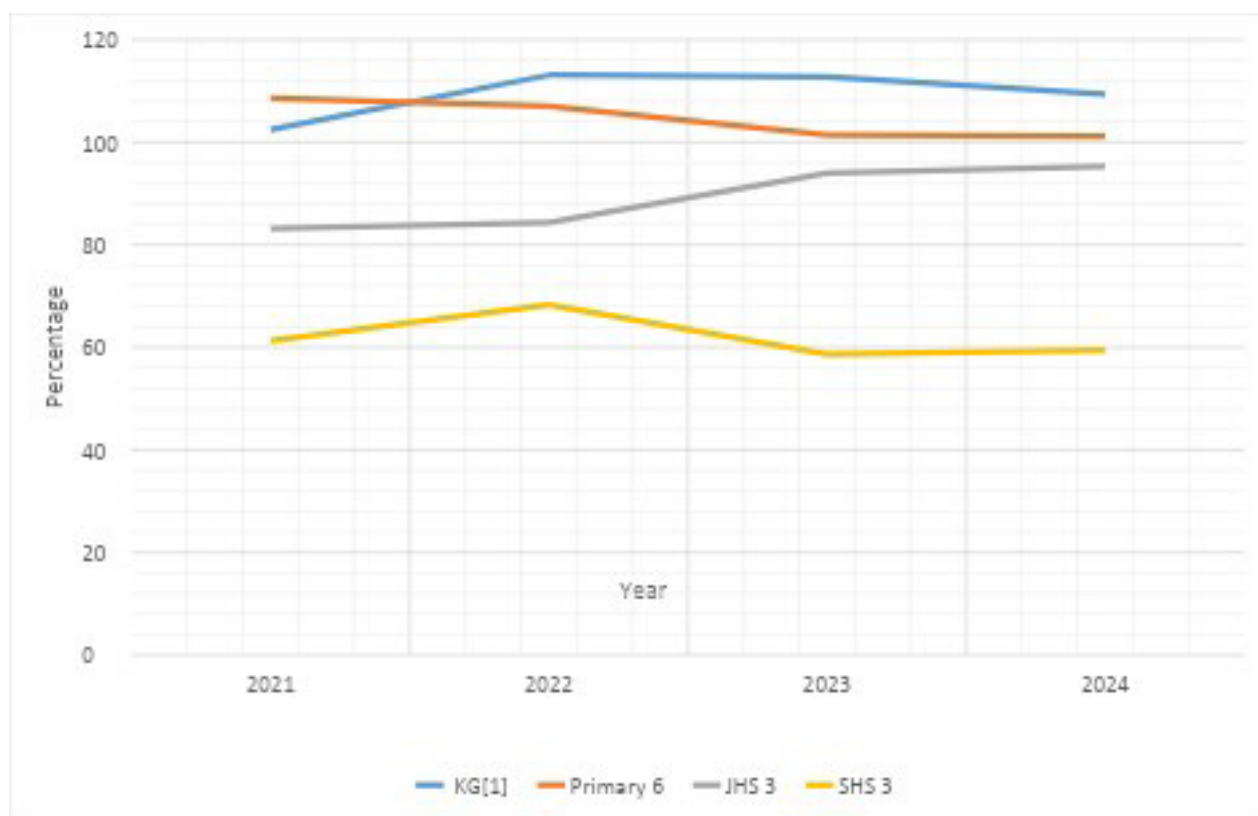
Source: MoE, 2025

Completion Rate

The proportion of pupils/students who remain and complete school after enrolment, declined by 3.40 percent to 109.40 percent in the 2023/2024 academic year from 112.70 percent in the 2022/2023 academic year at the Kindergarten level. This further deteriorated by 0.30 percent at the primary 6 level to 101.20 percent in the 2023/2024 academic year from 101.50 in the 2022/2023 academic year.

In the 2023/2024 academic year, the JHS3 level indicator improved by 1.30 percent. SHS 3 completion recorded similar marginal increase to 59.40 percent in the 2023/2024 academic year from 58.60 percent in the 2022/2023 academic year. Figure 2.2.1.5 shows pupils/students who remain and complete school after enrolment.

Figure 2.2.1.5: Completion Rate at All Levels, 2021-2024

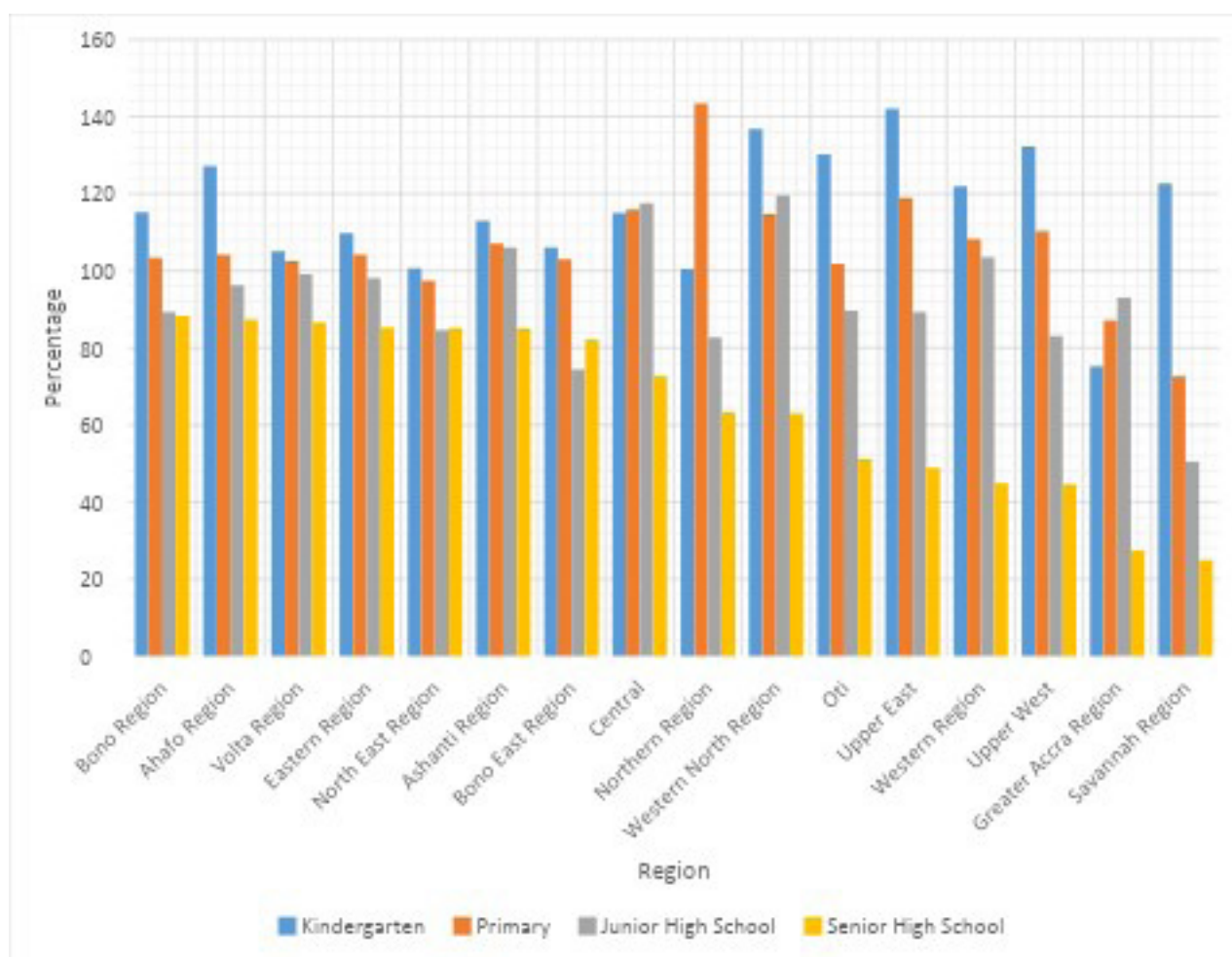


Source: MoE, 2025

Completion rate is higher at the KG level than any other level in all regions except for Northern Region and Central Region. The proportion of students who remain and complete school after enrolment at the SHS level was low in all the sixteen regions: Bono, Ahafo, Volta, Eastern, North East, Ashanti and Bono East achieved more than 80 percent completion rate. The Upper East, Western, Upper West, Greater Accra and Savannah regions achieved less than 50 percent completion rate in 2024. Figure 2.2.1.6 shows the completion rate at all levels of education in 2024.



Figure 2.2.1.6: Completion Rate at Kindergarten, Primary, Junior High School and Senior High School, 2024



Source: Department of Education, RCCS, 2025

The low level of completion in these regions need to be investigated since significant proportion of JHS and SHS students do not stay on to complete high school education. Many JHS students are overage for their grades and are attracted to the informal labour market, particularly when they are expected to contribute to family income or make it on their own. The low completion rate at these levels poses a serious challenge to the goal of achieving Universal Basic Education.

Pass Rate

Improvements in quality of education appear to lag behind increases in enrolment despite increased government efforts in 2024. Final Exam Pass Rate only improved marginally to 46.30 in 2024 from 45.00 percent in 2023 at the Senior High School level.

The Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE) is taken at the end of the basic education cycle to determine whether or not a pupil progresses to second cycle education. An aggregate grade between 6 and 30 is required to enable a pupil to enter a second cycle school. The Ministry of Education could not provide data on the BECE Pass rate for 2024. Data gathered from the Regional Educational Directorate shows improvement in pass rate at the basic level of education in the regions. All the sixteen regions had more than 50 percent in the BECE pass rate except Upper West Region



that recorded 43 percent. Western, Bono, Ahafo, Western North, and Ashanti regions achieved more than 90 percent pass rate in the BECE exam.

In the WASSCE category, all the regions had more than 50 percent pass rate except for Northern Region that recorded 23.20 percent. Western, Bono and Ahafo regions also recorded over 90 percent pass rate in the WASSCE Exam in 2024. Table 2.2.1.2 shows the number of pupil/student who passed the final exam in the 2023/2024 academic year.

Table 2.2.1.2: Final Exam Pass Rate, 2024

Region	2024	
	BECE	WASSCE
Western Region	94.8	98.2
Bono Region	93.0	98.0
Ahafo Region	91.0	90.5
Western North Region	92.0	89.0
Savannah Region	56.3	87.0
Central	77.2	78.5
Ashanti Region	91.0	73.0
Oti	69.0	71.0
Eastern Region	72.0	70.7
Greater Accra Region	81.0	70.0
Bono East Region	84.5	60.3
Volta Region	50.0	60.0
Upper West	43.0	58.0
North East Region	76.4	56.3
Upper East	60.0	53.1
Northern Region	51.2	23.2

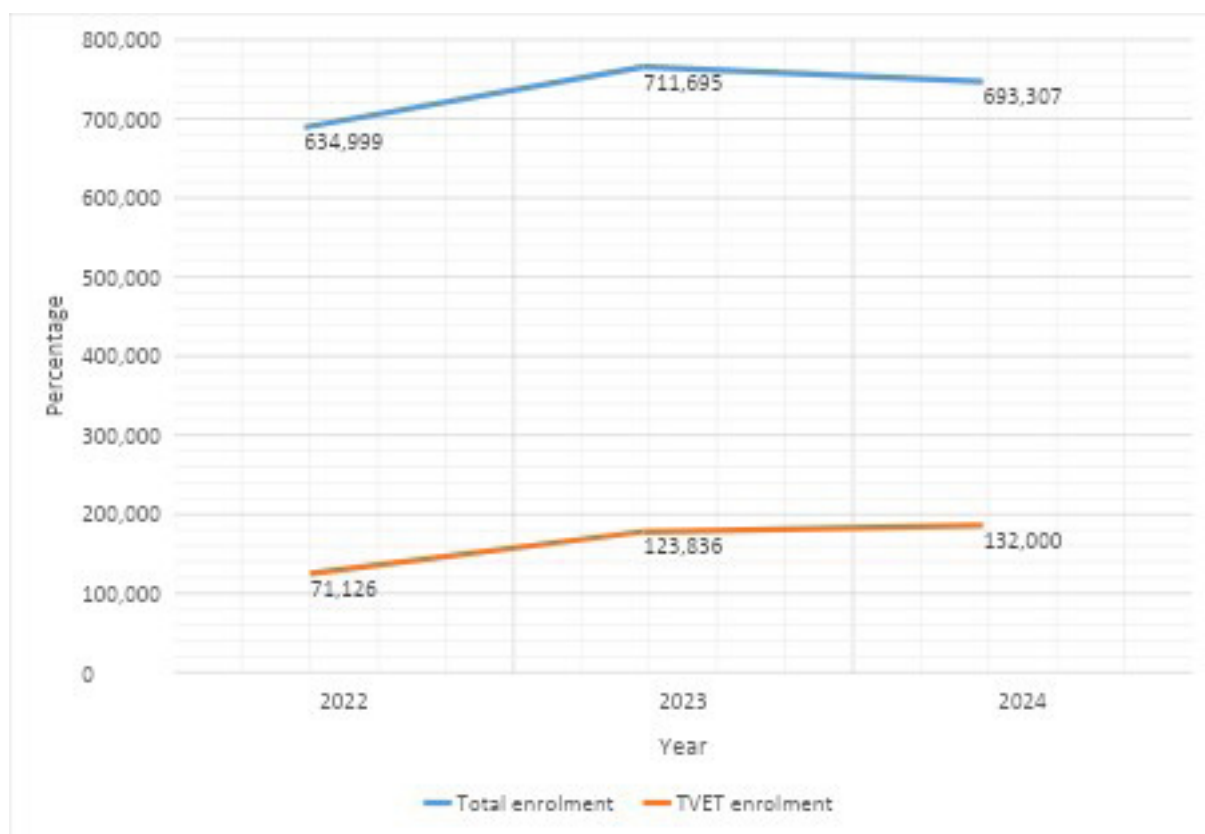
Source: Regional Department of Education, RCCS, 2025

Total Tertiary Enrolment

Total tertiary enrolment declined to 693,307 in 2024 from 711,695 in 2023 despite a marginal increase in Technical and Vocational Education (TVET) enrolment from 123,836 in 2023. The provision of Technical and Vocational Education Training is critical for the production of middle-level human resource required for the socioeconomic development of the country. TVET is delivered through public and private, vocational training institutes and informal apprenticeship training. The coordination of TVET is spread across multiple ministries, multiple providers, and both the formal and informal sectors. Figure 2.2.1.7 provides details on tertiary level education performance in 2024. .



Figure 2.2.1.7: Tertiary Enrolment, 2022-2024



The total number of TVET institutions (public and private) was 709 in 2024, 288 public institutions and 421 private institutions. Of the public TVET institutions, there were 61 Integrated Community Centre for Employable Skills (ICCES), 47 Ghana Education Service (GES) Technical Institutions and 34 National Vocational Training Institutes (NVTI). Table 2.2.1.3 shows the number of TVET institutions providing the requisite training and personnel for industries.

Table 2.2.13: Types and Numbers of TVET Institutions, 2024

Type of Institution	Number
Ministry of Education Ghana Education Service (GES) Technical Institutions	47
Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations Integrated Community Centres for Employable Skills (ICCES): National Vocational Training Institute (NVTI): Opportunities Industrialization Centre (OIC):	98 61 34 3
Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection Rehabilitation Centres: Sheltered Workshops: Vocational Training Centres:	20 6 2 12
Ministry of Youth and Sports Youth Training Centres : National Sports College:	12 11 1



Type of Institution	Number
Ministry of Trade and Industry	30
Ghana Regional Appropriate Technology Industrial Service (GRATIS) centres:	9
Rural Technology Facilities (RTFs):	21
Ministry of Food and Agriculture	8
Farm Institutes:	3
Colleges of Agriculture:	5
Ministry of Roads and Highways Training Center	1
Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Creative Arts	
Hotel Catering and Tourism Training Institute (HOTCATT)	1
Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development Community Development Centres	24
Ministry of Aviation Ghana Civil Aviation Training Academy (GATA)	1
Ministry of Energy	
Electricity Cooperation of Ghana (ECG) Training School	1
Ministry of Health	
Nursing Training Colleges	32
Ministry of Transport	1
Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Fisheries College (under construction)	1
Ministry of Information	1
Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources	
Ghana School of Survey and Mapping (GSSM)	1
Ministry of Communication	1
Ministry of Finance	
National Banking College	1
Ministry of Works and Housing	1
Government Secretarial Schools	6
Sub-Total	288
Private TVET Institutions	421
Total	709

Source: COTVET, 2024



2.2.2 Health and Health Services

The health sector for the medium term (2022-2025) seeks to ensure accessible and quality Universal Health Coverage (UHC) for all; improve mental health administration and service delivery; strengthen the healthcare delivery management system; reduce disability, morbidity, and mortality; reduce non communicable diseases; and reduce the incidence of new STIs, HIV and AIDS and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups.

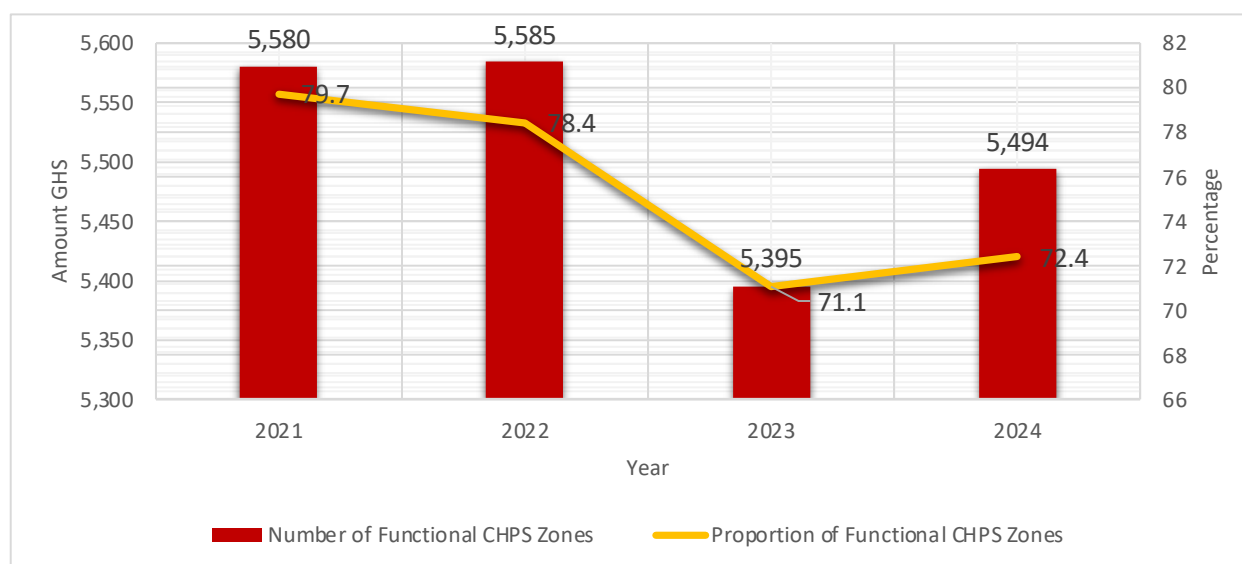
This focus area assesses the progress of key health indicators identified in the MTNDPF. These include: proportion of functional Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) zones; Emergency Medical Technicians (EMTs) trained and deployed; population with valid NHIS cards; number of Out-Patient Department (OPD) visits per capita; doctor- and nurse-to-population ratio; proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel; under-five mortality ratio; infant mortality ratio; stillbirth rate; proportion of children immunised; HIV prevalence, percentage of Persons Living with HIV (PLHIV) who received Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) and malaria incidence rate.

Functional Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) Zones

The percentage of functional CHPS Zones increased slightly to 72.40 percent (5,494) in 2024, from 71.10 percent (5,395) in 2023 due to an additional 99 functional CHPS Zones. The number of demarcated communities has increased due to increase in population, while an assessment on the functionality of all CHPS Zones resulted in the reduction of certified functional CHPS Zones.

This has resulted in the number of functional CHPS Zones remaining lower than the 2022 proportion of 78.40 percent, and the 2021 proportion of 79.70 percent. The 87 percent target set for 2024 was however not achieved. Figure 2.2.2.1 shows the proportion and number of functional CHPS zones from 2021 to 2024.

Figure 2.2.2.1 Proportion and Number of Functional (CHPS) Zones, (2021-2024)



Source: MOH, 2024

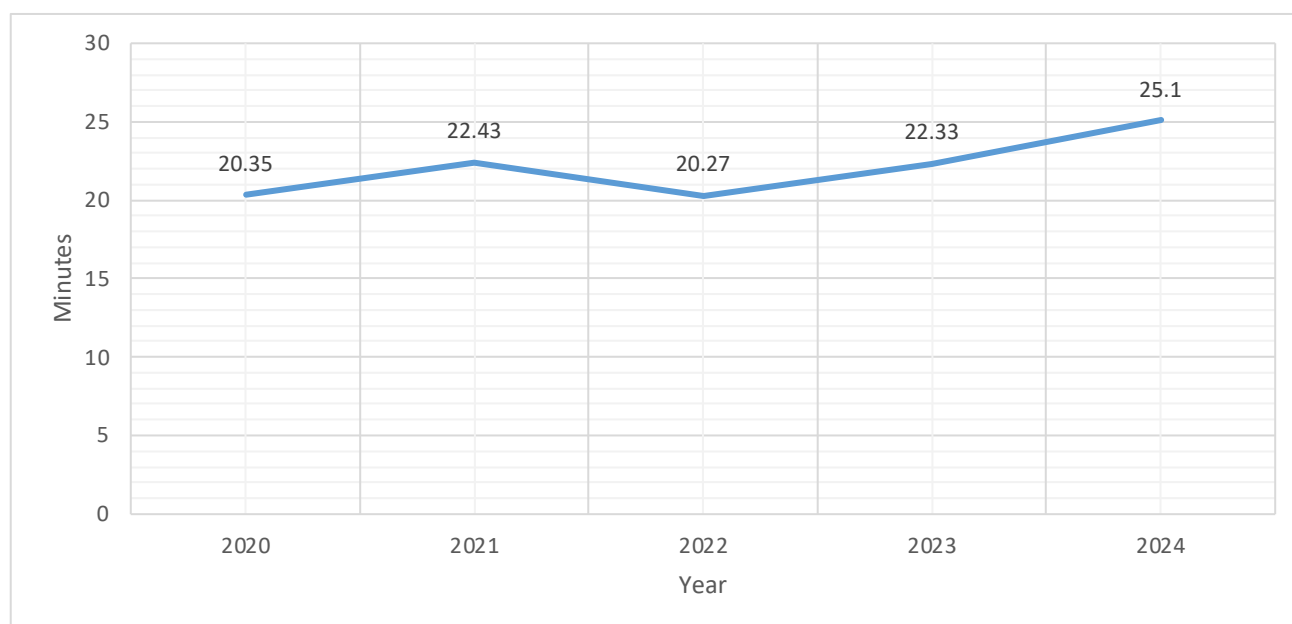
Emergency Medical Technicians and Services

The National Ambulance Service's (NAS) main functions are to respond to emergencies, transport patients, and educate the population on basic life-saving skills. The NAS was established in 2004 to provide comprehensive and timely emergency medical services to all people living in Ghana. The NAS operates 297 service stations and including three satellite stations across districts. Owing to limited funding, broken-down vehicles and inadequate staff, not all these stations are functional. In the year under review, only 255 out of the 326 ambulances, representing 78.20 percent, were operational. A total of 61 ambulances are undergoing various mechanical repairs, and 10 have been involved in road traffic accidents.

The number of emergency cases responded to by the Service increased in 2024 after a decline over the past three years (2021-2023). The number of emergencies responded to, increased to 35,211 in 2024 from 30,562 in 2023 (15.20%). The response time to emergencies deteriorated in 2024. It increased marginally by three minutes and seventeen seconds, from twenty-two minutes and thirty-three seconds to twenty-five minutes and ten seconds in the year under review. Often, clients may have to call an ambulance from another district, and this increases the time to response to the emergency case.

Factors that affected the response time to emergencies include frequent breakdowns of the Ambulances, heavy traffic in the urban centres and the poor road network at the rural areas has affected the response time rate. Figure 2.2.2.2 shows case response time rate from 2020 to 2024.

Figure 2.2.2.2: Emergency Cases Response Time Rate by NAS, 2020-2024



MOH, 2024

Regional distribution of the case response time showed that half of the administrative regions recorded worse case response times than the national average of twenty-two minutes, thirty-three seconds. The Bono East region posted the shortest case response time of sixteen minutes and fifty-four seconds. On the other hand, the Oti region recorded the longest case response time of forty-two minutes and sixteen seconds.

Generally, the response time has declined across regions, except for Bono East and Oti in 2024 compared to the previous year. Table 2.2.2.1 shows the average case response time by NAS from 2022-2024.



Table 2.2.2.1: Average Case Response Time, by Region, 2022-2024

Region	2022	2023	2024
Bono	0:14:38	0:16:38	0:16:54
Greater Accra	0:15:46	0:17:08	0:18:08
Ashanti	0:15:50	0:17:01	0:18:17
Ahafo	0:16:28	0:15:43	0:19:51
Central	0:17:43	0:19:10	0:21:03
Eastern	0:20:33	0:19:40	0:22:03
Savannah	0:18:54	0:20:48	0:22:13
Bono-East	0:22:42	0:26:12	0:24:18
Volta	0:22:38	0:23:53	0:24:46
Western	0:20:07	0:15:43	0:26:35
Western North	0:24:26	0:26:39	0:27:07
Upper West	0:21:48	0:23:43	0:28:00
Upper East	0:21:42	0:26:12	0:28:02
North East	0:23:46	0:28:30	0:30:13
Northern	0:16:16	0:18:18	0:31:04
Oti	0:33:48	0:45:27	0:42:16

Source: MOH, 2024

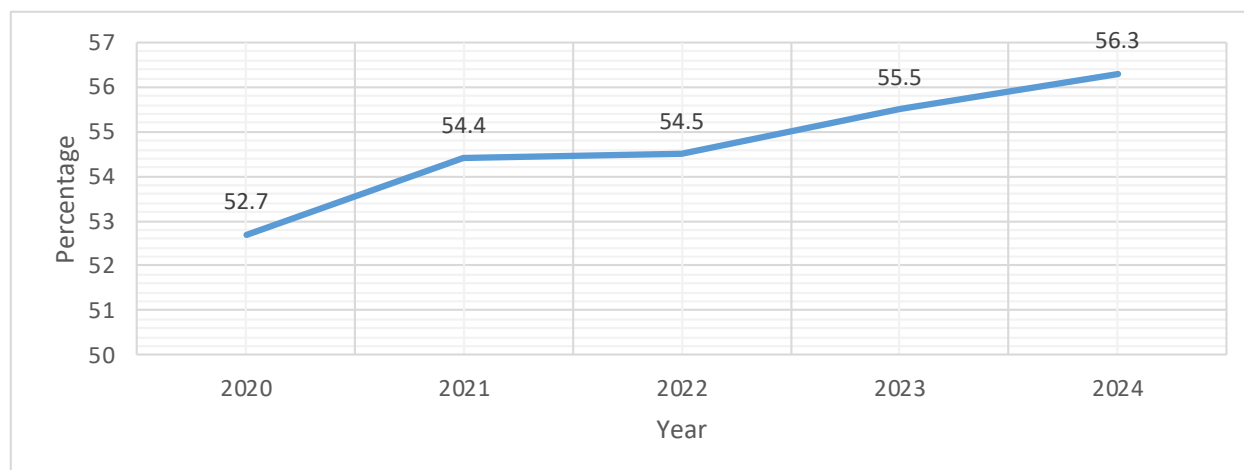
National Health Insurance Scheme

The National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) is the main purchaser of health services in the country. Evidence showed, the scheme has provided financial access to health services to majority of the population; improved financial situation of healthcare facilities; and contributed to expansion of health infrastructure in the country.

The number of people enrolling in the NHIS has recorded a consistent improvement. The proportion of the population with active NHIS membership increased to 18.45 million in 2024 from 17.8 million (55.50%) in 2023. The increase over the last five years could be attributed to the introduction of innovations such as the mobile renewal system in 2018, and its modification and re-introduction as “MyNHIS” in 2022. This mobile phone application allows non-members and members of the scheme to enroll as new members and renew their membership from the comfort of their homes. The system also allows entire families or groups of persons to enroll in the scheme.

In 2024, 18 percent of active members were indigents, while other exempt groups include SSNIT contributors (6%), SSNIT pensioners (1%), children under 18 years (37%), the Aged 70 years and above (4%), and pregnant women (3%) as shown in Figure 2.2.2.3.

Figure 2.2.2.3: NHIS Population Coverage (%), 2020-2024



Analysis of the membership data by region showed that the Upper West and Bono regions recorded high population coverage of close to 80 percent. However, both regions' coverage declined compared to the previous year's performance. In addition, Northern, Oti, Volta and Western North regions recorded declines in the year under review. The Oti region posted the lowest coverage of 40.00 percent. Half of the regions recorded population coverages higher than the national coverage of 55.50 percent.

The high population coverage in the Upper West, Bono, Ahafo and Bono East regions could be attributed to increased healthcare access to services; well-structured CHPS facilities; high number of indigents; presence of major market centres; and presence of NGOs, which encourage or support enrolment in the NHIS.

Conversely, the rise in unauthorised co-payment at healthcare facilities particularly those in the urban centres contributed to the low NHIS coverage in the Greater Accra region. Limited access to health services (personnel, infrastructure, long distance to healthcare facilities due to many island communities) accounted for the low population coverage in the Oti Region. The relatively low coverage in the Central region could be due to relatively high level of poverty.

Table 2.2.2.2: NHIS Population Coverage by Region, 2020-2024

Region	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Upper West	78.3	79.7	80.8	82.1	79.7
Bono	83.2	80.5	80.8	80.0	78.0
Ahafo	64.9	72.7	74.4	75.3	77.3
Bono East	70.0	68.5	71.0	70.2	70.0
Eastern	56.0	63.2	61.8	62.1	67.5
Upper East	74.9	73.4	70.5	63.9	66.7
Volta	52.3	64.1	62.7	68.8	63.1
Western North	56.3	57.4	58.9	56.2	60.9
Ashanti	49.0	54.1	53.7	54.8	55.4
North East	59.2	54.0	55.3	54.4	54.8
Savannah	50.0	50.4	45.2	48.6	53.9
Western	44.6	48.5	49.8	49.1	48.8

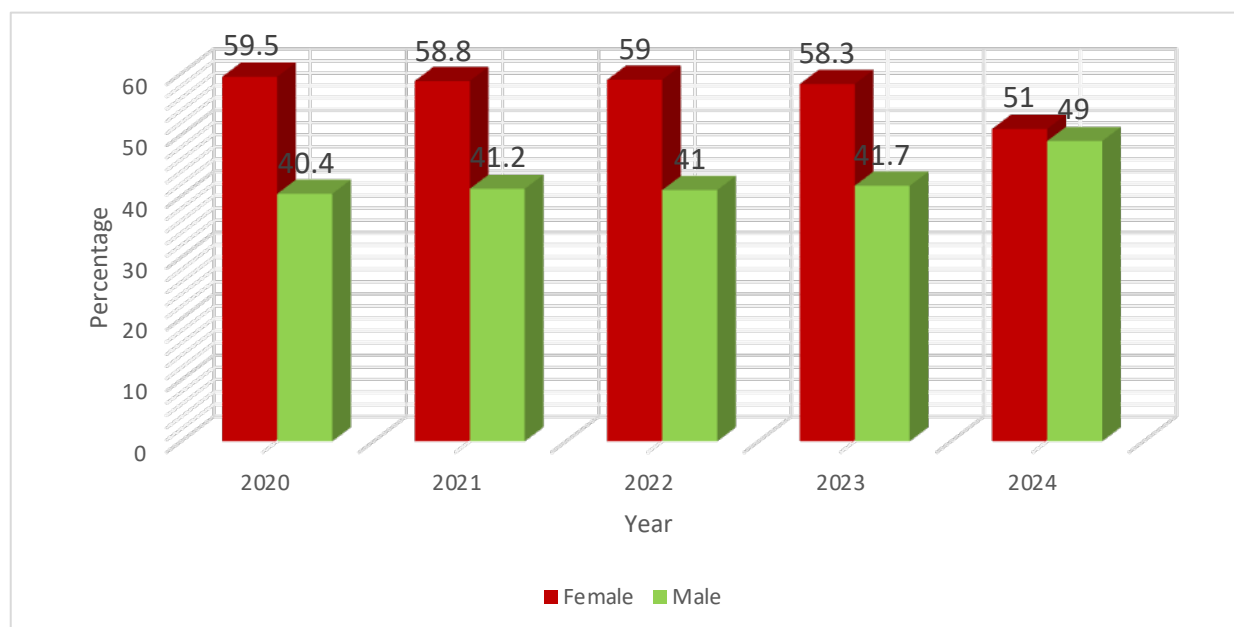


Region	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Greater Accra	42.4	42.7	40.6	45.9	48.2
Central	45.5	44.2	46.1	45.7	47.3
Northern	48.8	40.7	45.5	46.4	42.2
Oti	35.4	38.8	41.9	41.7	40.0

Source: MOH, 2024

Male enrolment in the scheme has improved compared to the previous years. However, enrolment of the females in the scheme has reduced from nearly 60 percent over the last five years (2020-2024) to 51 percent in 2024. Despite this decline, females have a better healthcare-seeking behaviour than males and tend to seek financial risk protection against their healthcare cost more than their male counterparts as shown in Figure 2.2.2.4.

Figure 2.2.2.4: Active Membership by Sex (%), 2020-2024

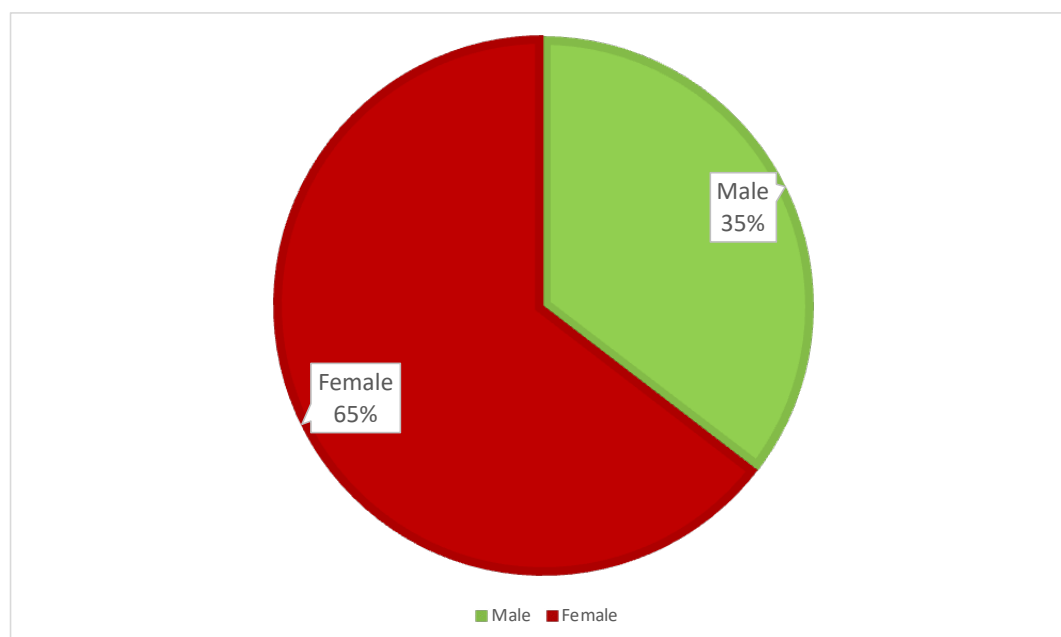


Out-Patient Department (OPD) Visits Per Capita

A total number of 37.9 million visits were made to various healthcare facilities in 2024. The females made more visits (64.58%) than the males. As expected, more than 90 percent of the facility visits occurred at the primary healthcare level. About 50 percent of the visits happened at the district hospitals. Figure 2.2.2.5 depicts OPD visits by sex.



Figure 2.2.2.5: OPD Attendance by Sex, 2024



The data further revealed that the number of outpatient visits increased to 37.79 million (9.90%) from 34.41 million between 2023 and 2024. Consequently, the number of outpatient visits per person per year increased to 1.20 in 2024 from 1.10 in 2023. A trend analysis over the last five years shows a marginal improvement from 0.96 in 2020 to 1.20 in 2024.

The OPD per capita for the year under review exhibited significant regional variations. Almost half of the regions (6 out of 16) recorded higher OPD visits per person per year than the national average of 1.20. The Bono region recorded the highest OPD visits per person per year (1.71), whilst the Northern region had the lowest of 0.61. This indicates that the OPD attendance per person per year in the Bono region was almost three times (2.9) higher than that in the Northern region (See Table 2.2.2.3).

Table 2.2.2.3: OPD Attendance Per Capita by Region, 2020-2024

Region	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Bono	1.65	1.74	1.67	1.68	1.71
Ahafo	1.34	1.57	1.44	1.44	1.55
Bono East	1.25	1.36	1.37	1.47	1.52
Eastern	1.00	1.51	1.26	1.35	1.44
Western	1.01	1.21	1.13	1.16	1.30
Ashanti	0.96	1.19	1.07	0.96	1.28
Volta	0.84	1.12	1.07	1.18	1.21
Upper East	1.19	1.34	1.17	1.13	1.19
Greater Accra	0.88	1.02	0.95	1.09	1.18
Western North	1.03	1.13	1.97	0.95	1.10
Upper West	1.05	1.08	0.99	1.01	1.06



Region	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Central	0.96	1.03	0.94	0.97	0.98
Oti	0.65	0.76	0.74	0.78	0.85
Savannah	0.64	0.63	0.65	0.69	0.73
North East	0.73	0.76	0.76	0.73	0.71
Northern	0.60	0.55	0.55	0.57	0.61

Source: MOH, 2024

Malaria remained the number one cause of health facility visits in the country. It constituted more than 20 percent of all diseases diagnosed at the OPD each year over the last five years (2020-2024). There has been an increase of more than 5 percent points in the incidence of in malaria, which remains the leading cause of morbidity in the year under review. This indicates the urgent need to scale up malaria elimination interventions, including rollout of the malaria vaccine. There is also the need for the implementing agencies to execute implementation of the network of practice to shift facility visits more to the lower-level facilities. Table 2.2.2.4 illustrates the top 10 OPD causes of morbidity from 2020-2024.

Table 2.2.2.4: Top 10 OPD Causes of Morbidity, 2020-2024

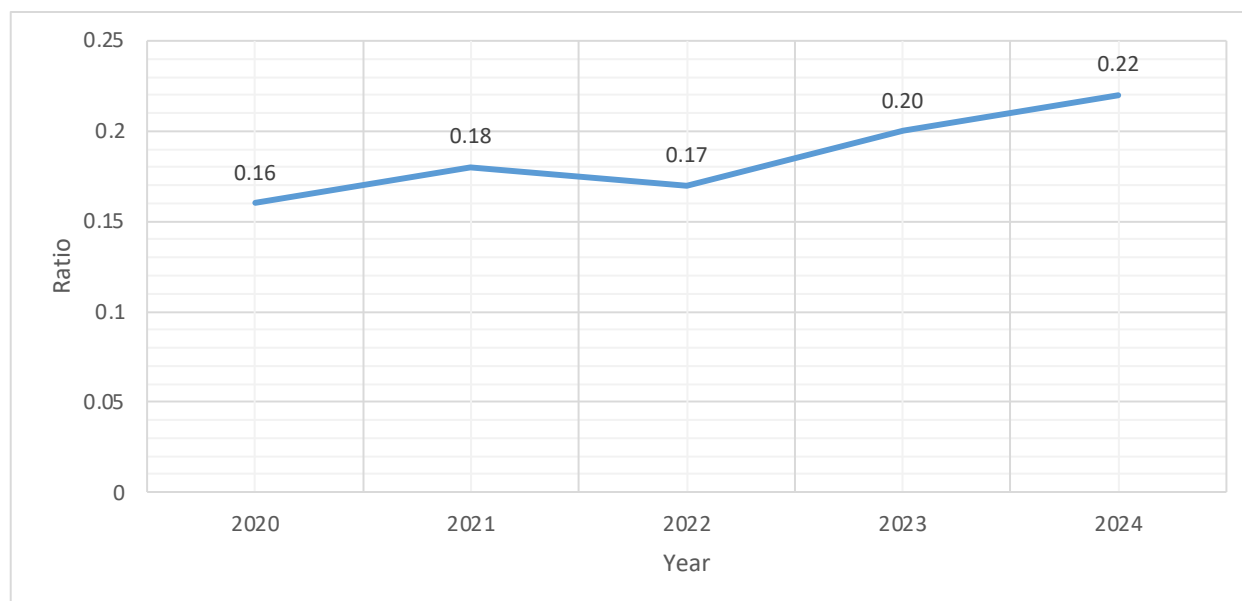
No	2020	%	2021	%	2022	%	2023	%	2024	%
1	Malaria	20.30	Malaria	21.00	Malaria	20.30	Malaria	21.45	Malaria	26.70
2	Upper Respiratory Tract Infections	10.10	Upper Respiratory Tract Infections	12.20	Upper Respiratory Tract Infections	11.30	Upper Respiratory Tract Infections	11.08	Upper Respiratory Tract Infections	15.10
3	Rheumatism / Other Joint Pains/ Arthritis	6.60	Rheumatism / Other Joint Pains/ Arthritis	6.10	Rheumatism / Other Joint Pains/ Arthritis	5.60	Rheumatism / Other Joint Pains/ Arthritis	5.6	Rheumatism / Other Joint Pains/ Arthritis	8.80
4	Diarrhoea Diseases	4.90	Diarrhoea Diseases	4.70	Diarrhoea Diseases	4.50	Diarrhoea Diseases	4.38	Diarrhoea Diseases	6.40
5	Anaemia	4.40	Anaemia	4.60	Anaemia	4.40	Anaemia	4.31	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	6.30
6	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	3.70	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	3.80	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	3.80	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	4.07	Anaemia	6.10
7	Skin Diseases	3.60	Skin Diseases	3.40	Skin Diseases	3.40	Skin Diseases	3.33	Skin Diseases	4.60
8	Intestinal Worms	3.20	Intestinal Worms	3.10	Intestinal Worms	3.30	Intestinal Worms	3.19	Intestinal Worms	4.50
9	Hypertension	2.30	Typhoid Fever	2.10	Typhoid Fever	2.40	Typhoid Fever	2.75	Typhoid Fever	4.40
10	Typhoid Fever	2.10	Hypertension	2.10	Hypertension	2.30	Pneumonia	2.03	Pneumonia	3.20
11	All other diseases	38.8	All other diseases	37.10	All Other Diseases	38.90	All Other Diseases	37.96	All Other Diseases	13.90

Source: MOH, 2024

Doctor- to-Population Ratio

The number of doctors serving a population in a defined geographic area has improved consistently over the last four years due to recent surge in recruitment of these professionals and the implementation of the non-financial component of their incentive package. The number of doctors per 1,000 population increased to 0.22 in the year under review, compared to the previous year, which was 0.20. The doctor to population density had fallen short of the WHO standard of 1 doctor to 1,000 populations over the years, indicating that policy measures need to be put in place to produce adequate number of doctors and ensure that they are retained in the country. Figure 2.2.2.6 shows the ratio of doctor to population from 2020 to 2024..

Figure 2.2.2.6: Doctors Per 1000 Population, 2020-2024



Source: MoH, 2024

The data further reveal significant inequities in the distribution of doctors across the regions. The two most populous regions (Greater Accra and Ashanti) had more doctors, whilst the newly created regions with limited health infrastructure (North East, Savannah, Oti, Western North) had less doctors serving their populations.

The Greater Accra region recorded the best doctor to population density of 0.57 per 1,000 population whilst the North East had the worst of 0.03 per 1,000 population. In general, the doctors prefer to stay and work in the regions located in the middle and southern part of the country where the economic and social amenities are comparatively better than those in the northern part of the country. Table 2.2.2.5 illustrates the doctor to population ratio by region.

Table 2.2.2.5: Doctors Per 1000 Population by Region, 2020-2024

Region	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Greater Accra	0.38	0.39	0.42	0.49	0.57
Ashanti	0.17	0.18	0.16	0.21	0.22
Volta	0.15c	0.17	0.17	0.21	0.20
Bono	0.25a	0.18	0.15	0.15	0.18
Central	0.16	0.16	0.14	0.17	0.17
Northern	0.18b	0.15	0.13	0.16	0.17



Region	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Bono East	N/A	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.13
Eastern	0.09	0.13	0.11	0.12	0.13
Ahafo	N/A	0.09	0.09	0.11	0.12
Upper West	0.07	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.10
Western	0.08d	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.10
Upper East	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.07
Western North	N/A	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.07
Savannah	N/A	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.06
Oti	N/A	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05
North East	N/A	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03

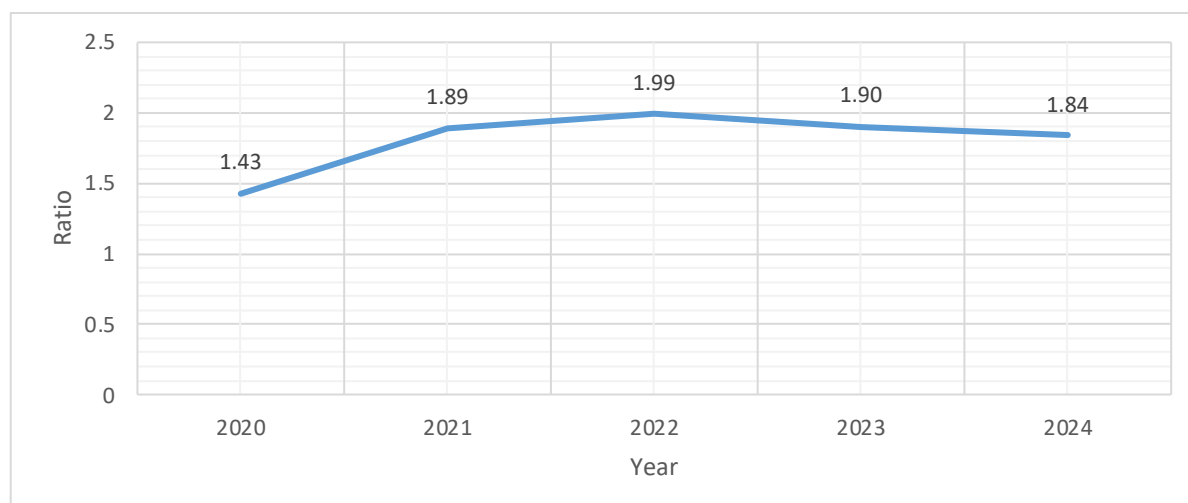
Source: MoH, 2024

Nurse- to-Population Ratio

There has been a considerable increase in trained nurses over the past ten years, resulting in an export of these professionals to Barbados based on bilateral arrangement between the two countries. Other countries, including the UK and Netherlands have also expressed interest in this bilateral arrangement to support healthcare delivery in their countries.

In the year under review, the number of professional nurses including community health nurses on GoG payroll decreased to 60,848 in 2024 from 61,223 in 2023, representing 0.60 percent. Between 2022 and 2024, about 1,795 nurses exited the payroll. The main reason for the disengagement from the GOG payroll was due to vacation of posts. Consequently, the nurse to population density decreased to 1.84 in 2024 from 1.90 in 2023 per 1000 population. This achievement is higher than the WHO recommended standard of 1 nurse per 1,000 although the issue of inequitable distribution remains. The Nursing and Midwifery Council reported a total of 7,778 foreign verifications requests as at December 2024. This indicates that more nurses are interested in migrating to middle and high-income countries for job opportunities. Figure 2.2.2.7 shows the Nurse per population ratio from 2020 to 2024.

Figure 2.2.2.7: Nurses Per 1000 Population Ratio, 2020-2024





There were high variations in the nurse-to-population density at the regional level. In contrast to the distribution of doctors, there are more nurses concentrated in the less urbanised or developed regions due to high number of lower-level healthcare facilities (health centres, clinics, CHPS, etc.) in those regions. The density was highest in the Ahafo region and lowest in North East for three consecutive years (2021-2023). The Ahafo region recorded the best nurse to population density of 2.84 per 1,000 populations while North East region had the worst nurse to population density of 1.24 per 1,000 population due to limited healthcare facilities in the latter region.

In all, half of the regions recorded higher nurse to population density than the national density of 1.90 per 1,000 populations. Table 2.2.2.6 shows the Nurse per 1000 population ratio by regions.

Table 2.2.2.6: Nurse Per 1000 Population by Region, 2020-2024

Region	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Ahafo	N/A	2.25	2.93	2.84	3.24
Bono	3.40	2.58	2.7	2.54	2.49
Upper East	2.12	2.54	2.52	2.43	2.32
Upper West	2.03	2.27	2.31	2.3	2.18
Volta	2.12 ^c	2.01	2.34	2.23	2.16
Eastern	1.35	2.03	2.12	2.01	2
Bono East	N/A	1.66	2.04	2.06	1.99
Western North	N/A	1.75	2.07	2	1.98
Oti	N/A	2.53	1.89	1.83	1.79
Ashanti	1.31	1.81	1.93	1.79	1.78
Northern	1.97	1.78	1.89	1.85	1.7
Savannah	N/A	1.37	1.46	1.58	1.7
Central	1.65	1.82	1.83	1.73	1.65
Greater Accra	1.56	1.75	1.84	1.75	1.6
Western	1.51 ^d	1.7	1.69	1.64	1.58
North East	N/A	1.02	1.18	1.24	1.23

Source: MoH, 2024

Births Attended by Skilled Health Personnel

Antenatal care improves maternal health and child survival. The proportion of pregnant mothers making at least four or more antenatal care visits; and those accessing postnatal care increased marginally in 2024 whilst those receiving skilled delivery declined. Supervised delivery by skilled health professionals in hygienic conditions reduces the risk of complications and infections that can cause death to the mother and/or baby.

The proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel decreased to 56.80 percent in 2024 from 60.60 percent in 2023 due largely to the gradual decline in midwives per WIFA population. There are concerns about poor documentation of services due to inadequate registers and the limited capacities of staff responsible for gathering data at the service delivery points. Efforts are being made to address these challenges. Figure 2.2.1.8 depicts the performance in ANC attendance and skilled birth delivery from 2020 to 2024.



Figure 2.2.2.8: ANC, Skilled Delivery and PNC coverage (%), 2020-2024



The Geographical distribution of delivery attended by skilled personnel showed variations across the regions in the year under review. The rates are high, above 70 percent, in the Upper East, North East, Northern, and Upper West regions. This is due to the increasing number of lower-level healthcare facilities (CHPS, health centres, etc), midwives and nurse density, and friendlier services in these regions. The low service coverage of skilled birth attendance in the Greater Accra region (48.20%) is partly due to the proliferation of private healthcare facilities, where some pregnant mothers prefer to deliver and attend post-natal care at private healthcare facilities. Table 2.2.2.7 shows birth attendance by skilled health personnel by region.

Table 2.2.2.7: Births Attended by Skilled Health Personnel by Region, 2020-2024

Region	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Upper East	73.7	81.8	77.5	78.5	75.1
North East	70.5	71.9	73.5	76.7	74.8
Northern	79.9	75.8	76.8	75.2	72.6
Upper West	71.4	76.7	73.1	71.5	70.3
Savannah	57.7	61.2	62.6	64.4	66.4
Bono East	66.5	66.8	67.2	66.1	64.7
Oti	53.2	63.4	62.8	62.1	63.4
Ahafo	61.0	68.3	66.0	64.9	61.7
Bono	68.3	66.5	66.9	62.6	59.1
Western	56.6	66.1	64.8	63.3	58.8
Central	66.0	66.0	64.8	63.9	57.9
Volta	47.4	58.2	58.1	58.4	54.6



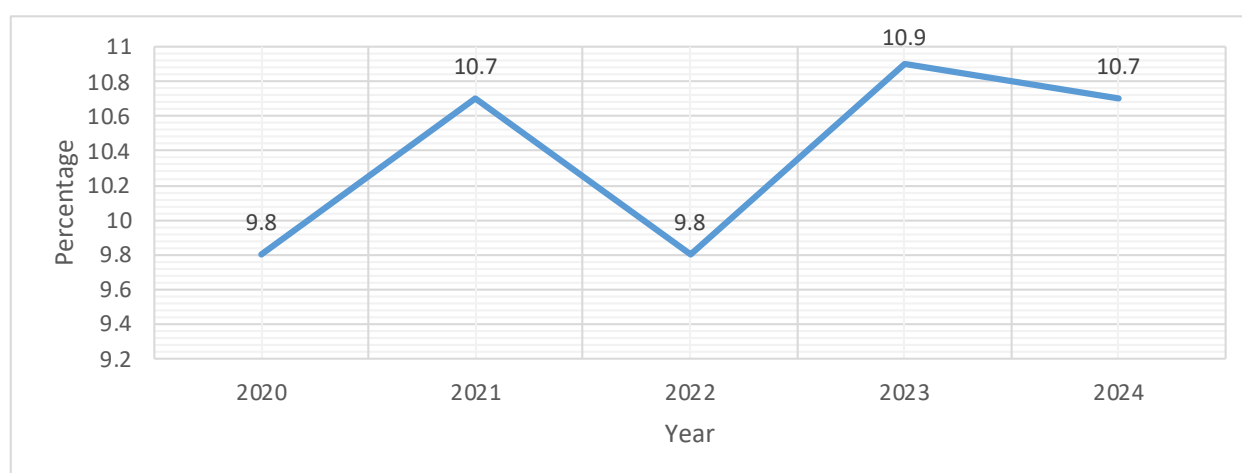
Region	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Western North	59.9	66.8	63.1	58.5	54.4
Ashanti	53.7	60.8	60.6	57.0	52.9
Eastern	50.9	60.9	59.1	55.8	51.7
Greater Accra	51.7	52.0	51.1	48.2	42.7

Source: MoH, 2024

Under-Five Mortality Ratio

Under-five mortality ratio measures the probability of children dying between birth and exactly 5 years of age, expressed per 1,000 live births. It increased to 10.90 percent in 2023 from 9.80 percent in 2022 and virtually stagnated at 10.70 percent in 2024. Table 2.2.2.9 illustrates the number of children who died before or at five years per 1,000 live births.

Figure 2.2.2 9 Under-Five Mortality Ratio, 2020-2024



Five regions recorded lower death rates than the national rate of 10.7 deaths per 1000 live births. The Oti region recorded the lowest under-five mortality rate of 4.5 deaths per 1000 live births, followed by Western North region, 7 deaths per 1000 live births. Generally, the under-five deaths are higher in the northern sector of the country (Northern, North East, Upper West) and the middle belt (Bono and Bono East).

The relatively lower mortalities in the Oti region is probably due to transfer of the complicated cases to other regions, including Volta and Greater Accra regions, which have improved access to services. The consistent decline in the central region could be attributed to the improved collaboration with other facilities in the region. However, the higher mortalities in the northern and middle part of the country could be due to limited access to skilled personnel, equipment and essential services. Table 2.2.2.8 shows the under-five mortality ratio by regions from 2020 to 2024.

Table 2.2.2.8: Under-Five Mortality Rate by Region

Region	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Northern	13.2	15.1	15.1	19.6	17.7
North East	17.3	18.8	15.7	15.8	15.8
Upper West	12.4	13.2	12.3	12.4	14.8
Eastern	10.1	9.1	10.9	10.7	12.9



Region	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Upper East	12.6	12.7	10.7	13.0	12.2
Bono	11.0	12.1	11.7	13.4	12.0
Bono East	10.9	13.2	13.4	12.8	11.6
Greater Accra	10.5	11.0	10.8	11.4	10.8
Western	10.9	10.1	9.7	11.0	10.4
Volta	9.9	9.4	9.5	10.0	10.2
Savannah	7.4	7.0	6.5	11.1	8.7
Central	8.9	9.2	8.8	8.0	7.7
Western North	6.0	6.1	4.7	5.9	7.1
Ashanti	4.9	5.5	5.9	6.7	6.9
Ahafo	8.6	7.7	5.8	6.9	6.3
Oti	6.0	5.5	5.1	4.6	4.5

Source: MoH, 2024

Infant Mortality Ratio

Infant mortality ratio, refers to the probability of a child dying between birth and the first birthday. It increased to 8.10 percent in 2023 from 7.40 percent in 2022 and stagnated at 8.00 percent in 2024. The upward trend in infant and under-five deaths is because mothers are often reluctant to send their children to child welfare clinics. Table 2.2.2.9 shows the incidence of infant mortality ratio from 2020 to 2024.

Table 2.2.2.9: Infant Mortality Ratio, 2020-2024

Year	Ratio
2020	7.6
2021	7.8
2022	7.4
2023	8.1
2024	8.0

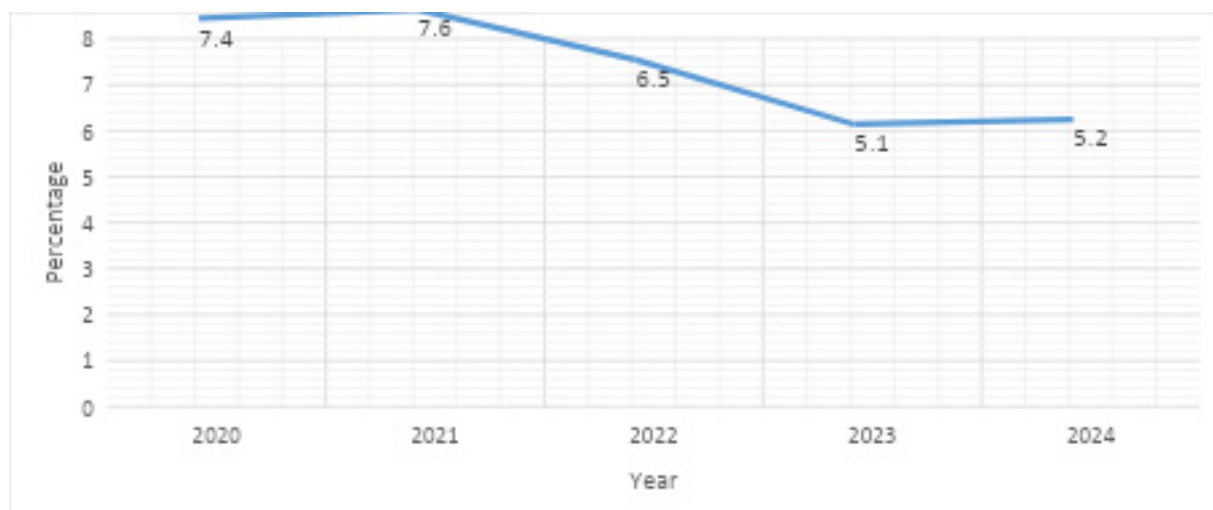
Source: MoH, 2024

Neonatal Mortality Rate

Neonatal mortality rate refers to the number of deaths during the first 28 completed days of life per 1,000 live births. The number of children who died in their first month (neonatal mortality) decline from 7.60 in 2021 to 5.10 deaths per 1,000 live births. The most significant decrease was between 2022 and 2023. Figure 2.2.2.10 depicts the neonatal mortality rate from 2020 to 2024.



Figure 2.2.2.10: Neonatal Mortality Rate, 2020-2024



Disaggregation of the neonatal deaths by region showed lower rates in the newly created regions including Oti and Western North regions. On the other hand, the rates in seven regions: (Bono East, North East, Upper East, Volta, Greater Accra, Eastern and Bono) are higher than the national rate of 5.2 deaths per 1,000 livebirths. Table 2.2.2.10 shows the number of deaths during the first 28 completed days of life per 10,000 live births from 2020 to 2024.

Table 2.2.4.10: Neonatal Death by Regions, 2020-2024

Region	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Oti	2.8	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.3
Central	6.6	6.9	4.8	3.2	3.2
Western North	2.7	2.2	2.7	3.3	3.3
Ashanti	6.5	6.5	7.6	4.7	3.5
Savannah	2.8	3.9	2.3	4.3	3.8
Ahafo	6.4	5.5	4.0	4.6	3.9
Upper West	7.4	5.5	5.8	5.0	4.2
Northern	9.8	8.5	4.6	4.7	4.7
Western	6.6	5.1	5.1	4.0	5.0
Upper East	6.8	6.8	6.5	4.9	5.4
Bono East	6.2	7.9	7.5	7.5	5.8
Volta	6.6	6.6	7.1	5.7	5.8
North East	4.0	4.6	2.7	4.4	6.0
Bono	8.0	7.7	6.5	6.9	6.9
Eastern	8.2	6.7	7.7	6.3	7.3
Greater Accra	10.2	11.4	10.4	7.1	8.1

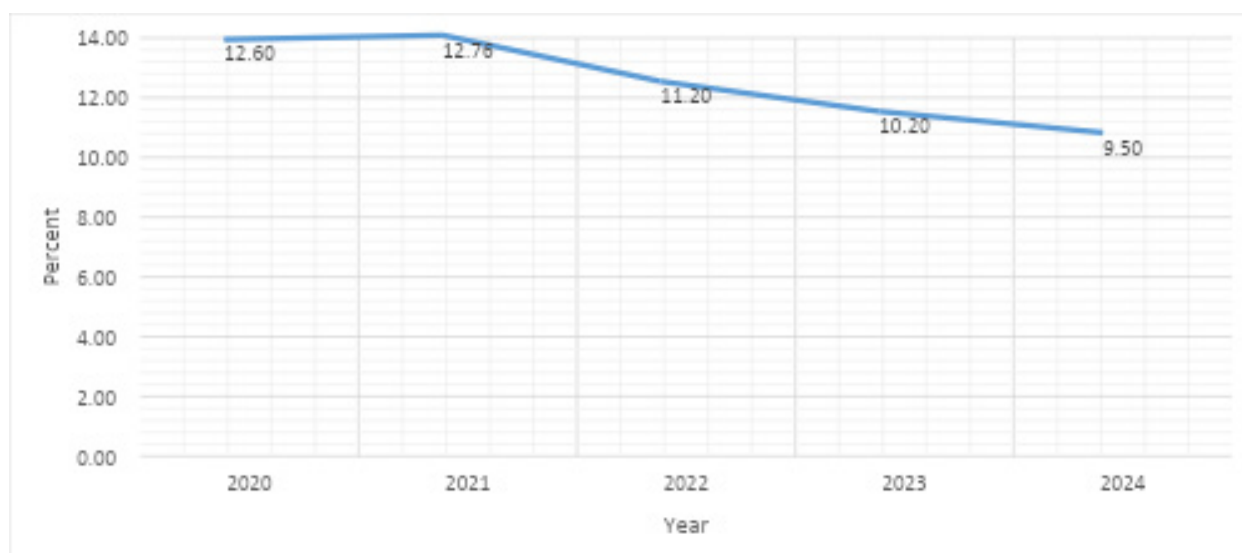
Source: MoH, 2024



Stillbirth Rate

A stillbirth is the death or loss of a baby before or during delivery. Stillbirths can have a psychological, economic and social impact on families and communities. The phenomenon continued to decline from 12.8 to 9.5 per 1,000 live births between 2021 and 2024. The macerated still birth constitutes the majority, accounting for about 58 percent of all stillbirths. Figure 2.2.4.11 shows the number of babies' death before or during delivery from 2020 to 2024.

Figure 2.2.2 11: Still birth Rate, 2020-2024



Improvement in stillbirths and neonatal deaths could be attributed to the improved capacity to manage sick new-borns across the country and perinatal care. On the other hand, the upward trend in infant and under-five deaths, is largely due to mothers who are reluctant to send their children to child welfare clinics.

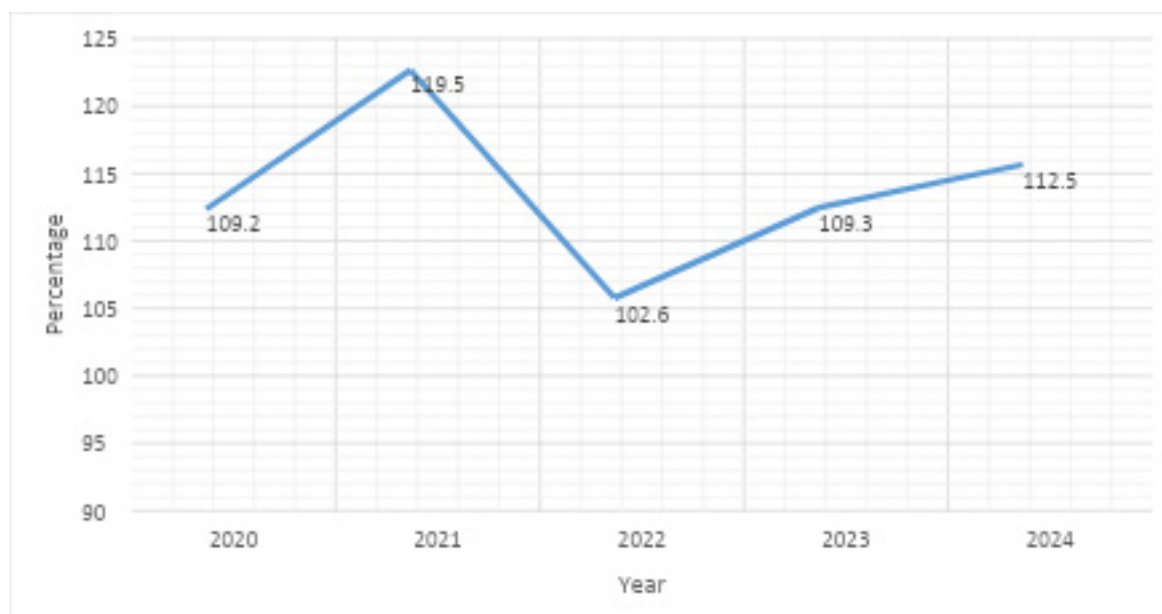
Immunisation Coverage

In Ghana, routine childhood vaccination protocols cover a range of vaccines. In 2024, 98 percent of children (12-23 months) were fully vaccinated with Penta 3 against the five life-threatening diseases (Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Hepatitis B and Hib meningitis), superseding the 2024 target of 97 percent, but one percentage point lower than the 2023 performance.

Institutional Maternal Mortality Ratio

The number of women who die due to complications from pregnancy or childbirth has worsened over past three years. These ratios increased to 112.5 per 100,000 from 102.6 per 100,000 live births between 2022 and 2024. There was a 2.90 percent increase in institutional maternal deaths between 2023 and 2024. Table 2.2.2.12 shows the number of women who die from pregnancy or childbirth from 2020 to 2024.

Figure 2.2.2.12: Maternal Mortality Ratio, 2020-2024



Maternal mortality data by administrative region shows that there were more maternal mortality in the regions with higher-level healthcare facilities such as Teaching hospitals (Greater, Ashanti, Northern). The highest maternal deaths per 100,000 livebirths occurred in the Greater Accra region whilst the lowest happened in the Western North. The number of maternal mortalities in the Ashanti and Greater Accra region are almost half the total maternal mortality (818).

The majority of deaths recorded in the Oti region was due to the limited access to health services in the region following the referral of complicated cases to higher-level healthcare facilities in the Ashanti and Greater Accra regions. On the other hand, the higher maternal mortality recorded in the regions with higher-level healthcare facilities are due to poor relationship with lower-level healthcare facilities, leading to late referrals of complicated cases from these peripheral healthcare facilities. The relatively low maternal deaths in the Central Region is due to the collaboration between the Cape Coast Teaching Hospital and managers of the primary and secondary level healthcare facilities in the region. The Cape Coast Teaching Hospital commenced an outreach and mentorship programme to support these facilities addressing Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child, Adolescent Health and Nutrition issues (RMNCAHN).

This situation remains a major concern as the country strives to achieve the global SDG target of at least 70 deaths per 100,000 by year 2030. Table 2.2.2.10 shows the Maternal Mortality Ratio by regions..

Table 2.2.2.10: Maternal Mortality Ratio by Region, 2020-2024

Region	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
North East	58.8	84.5	30.3	51	48.7
Western North	34.88	60.93	75.58	57.2	59.9
Bono	79.6	87.5	75.7	60.1	60.5
Ahafo	68	83.5	52.6	90.4	68.9
Oti	93.9	61.1	5.2	30.7	70.9
Bono East	91.5	71.7	87.9	97.1	74.9
Upper West	78.8	100.5	59.4	69.5	75.7



Region	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Central	109.2	104.4	95.2	71.3	82.5
Savannah	48.2	37.5	77.9	62.1	83
Western	113.01	118.62	100.8	83.8	92.9
Upper East	90.7	98	65.6	79	98.1
Volta	95.2	102.52	82.4	96.9	104.7
Northern	120.2	98.6	95.2	136.7	112.9
Eastern	143.1	112.1	120.3	102.3	114.1
Ashanti	96.6	127.5	134.5	167.5	165.8
Greater Accra	143.1	163.7	155.5	154.2	167.8

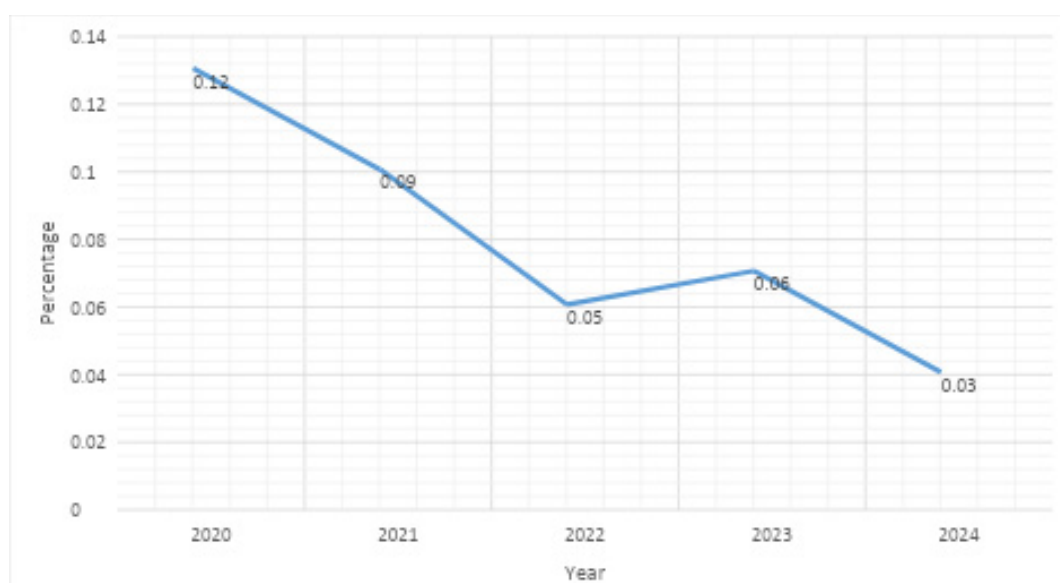
Source: MoH, 2024

Several interventions were implemented to improve maternal health outcomes in 2024. Some of these were maternal and perinatal death surveillance and response; group antenatal; GHiLMIS to improving essential commodities and supplies; immediate postpartum family planning; and integration of maternal mental health into routine healthcare delivery.

Institutional Malaria Under-Five Case Fatality Rate

The severity of malaria among children under 5 years of age has declined considerably in recent years due to investments made to eliminate malaria. Available data show the number of patients 5 years and below admitted with malaria reduced to 108, 243 in 2024 from 144,769 in 2022. In the year under review, the number of patients below the age of 5 years dying of malaria was 35, resulting in a case fatality of 0.03 percent. Malaria Case fatality decreased to 0.05 percent from 0.12 percent between 2020 and 2022. The high spike in 2020 was probably due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the consequential measures instituted to limit attendance to healthcare facilities only to patients that required critical or emergency care. Figure 2.2.2.13 shows children under five years dying from malaria incidence from 2020 to 2024.

Figure 2.2.2.13: Under-Five Malaria Case Fatality, 2020-2024





The malaria under-five case fatality rate by administrative region reveal zero death of children admitted with malaria in the Ahafo, Oti Savannah, Upper East and Western. However, the case fatality rate in the Greater Accra, Bono East, Central and Upper West recorded higher than the national performance in the year under review. In the North East region, the number of patients dying below the age of 5 has decreased to 1 in 2024 from 17 in 2023. A similar trend was observed in Bono East, where the number of deaths below the age 5 dropped from 12 to 4 between 2023 and 2024. Table 2.2.2.11 shows the malaria under-five case fatality rate by region.

Table 2.2.2.11: Institutional Malaria Under-Five Case Fatality Rate by Region, 2020-2024

Region	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Ahafo	0.09	0.06	NA	0.03	0.00
Oti	0.14	0.23	0.18	0	0.00
Savannah	0.23	0.07	0.11	0.1	0.00
Upper East	N/A	0.02	0.03	0	0.00
Western	0.08	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.00
Ashanti	0.07	0.02	0.02	0	0.01
North East	0.15	0.14	0.00	0.34	0.02
Northern	0.13	0.12	0.03	0.03	0.02
Western North	0.13	0.06	0.09	0.05	0.02
Bono	0.13	0.14	0.05	0.03	0.03
Eastern	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.04
Central	0.13	0.05	0.02	0.04	0.05
Bono East	0.17	0.23	0.12	0.15	0.07
Upper West	0.26	0.14	0.16	0.06	0.07
Greater Accra	0.1	0.08	0.14	0.1	0.13
Volta	0.28	0.25	0.1	0.12	0.20

Source: MoH, 2024

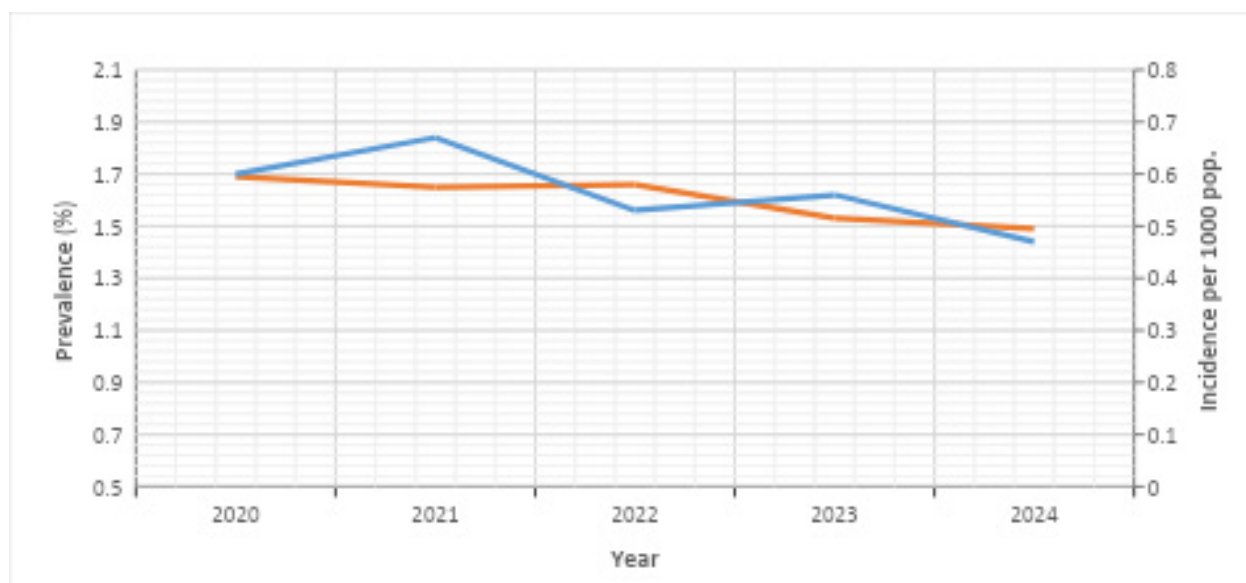
HIV Incidence and Prevalence

The new cases of HIV infections in the country increased marginally to 0.47 from 0.56 percent (0.03 percentage points difference) between 2023 and 2024. The percentage of new and old HIV infections in the population (prevalence rate), similarly, reduced slightly to 1.49 percent from 1.53 (0.04 percentage points difference) over the same period.

Despite these achievements, the National Aids Control Programme is faced with challenges such as release of GoG financed commodities, uncertainty in import clearance processes, limited decentralisation of ART and EID services. Figure 2.2.2.14 shows the HIV infection and prevalence rate from 2020 to 2024.



Figure 2.2.2.14: HIV Infections and Prevalence Rate, 2020-2024



At the regional level, the Northern region recorded the lowest new infections per 1000 population (0.13) whilst the Bono region recorded the highest rate of 0.069 per 1000 population. Infections were generally low, less 0.05 per 1000 population in the northern part of the country, as well as Oti and Volta regions. Table 2.2.2.12 shows HIV infection and prevalence rate from 2020 to 2024.

Table 2.2.2.12: HIV Infections and Prevalence Rate

Region	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Northern	0.13	0.16	0.16	0.01	0.01
North East	0.13	0.17	0.14	0.02	0.01
Savannah	0.12	0.26	0.32	0.03	0.02
Upper East	0.10	0.37	0.23	0.03	0.03
Oti	0.12	0.30	0.42	0.04	0.03
Upper West	0.10	0.33	0.39	0.03	0.03
Central	0.11	0.30	0.42	0.05	0.04
Volta	0.10	0.49	0.43	0.05	0.05
Bono East	0.11	0.54	0.55	0.06	0.05
Western	0.10	0.57	0.52	0.06	0.05
Western North	0.11	0.42	0.67	0.07	0.05
Ashanti	0.10	0.58	0.63	0.06	0.05
Ahafo	0.11	0.56	0.54	0.06	0.06
Greater Accra	0.09	0.57	0.69	0.08	0.06
Eastern	0.10	0.74	0.69	0.07	0.07
Bono	0.10	0.79	0.68	0.07	0.07

Source: MoH, 2024

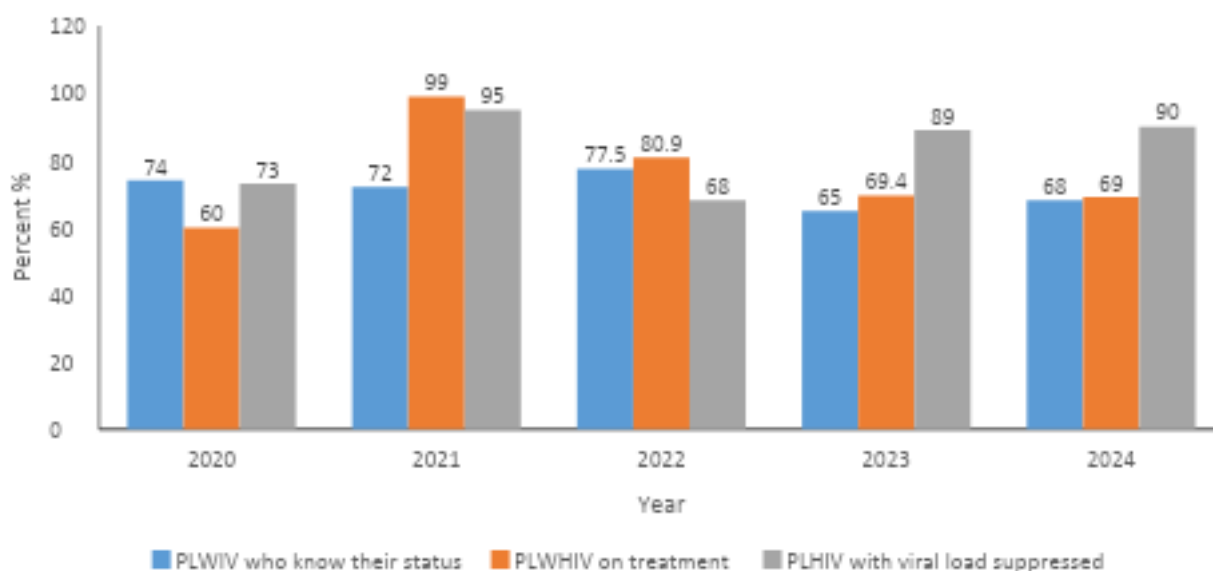


HIV 95-95-95

The estimated number of people living with HIV decreased to 334,340 from 354,927 (5.80%) between 2022 and 2023. It increased slightly to 334,721 in 2024. In the year under assessment, 227,593 persons infected with HIV knew their status; 156,821 were on treatment; and 93,092 had their viral load suppressed. The percentage of HIV positive individuals who were on treatment and had their viral load suppressed increased from 89 percent to 90 percent (1 percentage points difference). Similarly, those who knew their status decreased to 68 percent from 65 percent (3 percentage points difference) between 2023 and 2024. Likewise, those who received sustained treatment stagnated around 69 percent.

The decline in the number of treatment and having viral load suppressed between 2021 and 2024, is attributed to inadequate number of screening (or testing). The integrated laboratory and sample transport is not fully operational to support viral load and Early Infant Diagnosis services. The results suggest that more efforts including scaling up screening and purchasing adequate number of reliable reagents and equipment are needed to speed up progress towards the attainment of 95-95-95 target by 2025. Figure 2.2.2.15 shows PLHIV by knowledge status, treatment, and viral load suppression from 2020 to 2024.

Figure 2.2.2.15: PLHIV by Knowledge Status, Treatment, and Viral Load Suppression, 2020-2024

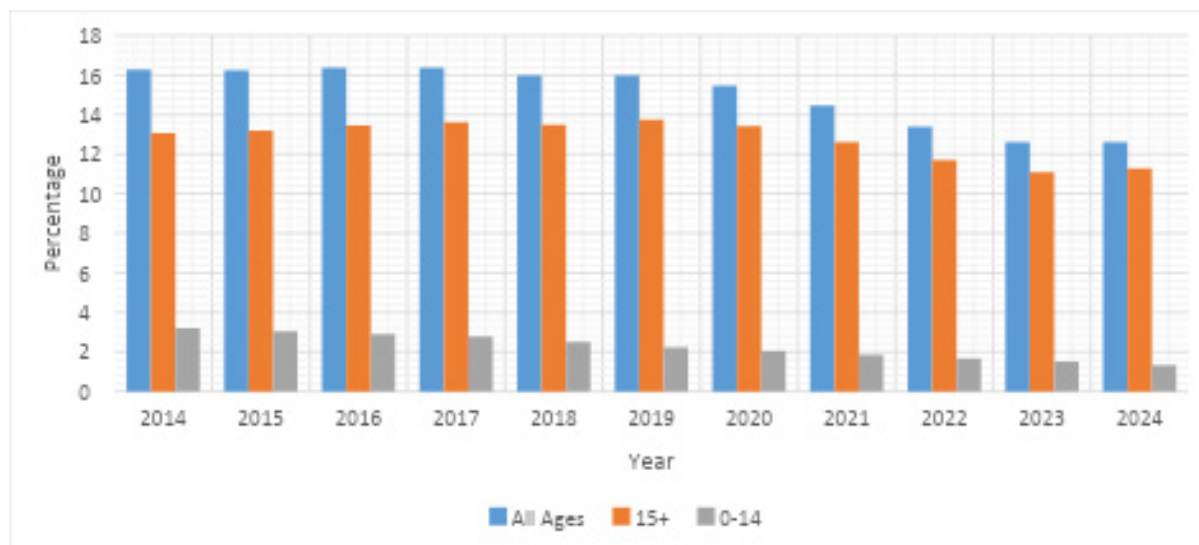


AIDS-Related Mortality Rate

AIDS-related mortality rate is important to track, in order to assess the efficacy of the healthcare system in reducing morbidity and mortality as a result of HIV and AIDS. There was a 23 percent decline in the estimated AIDS-related deaths from 2014, resulting in 12,614 deaths in 2024. This trend is consistently observed amongst all age groups throughout the period. Figure 2.2.2.16 and 2.2.2.17 show AIDS related death from 2014 to 2024.

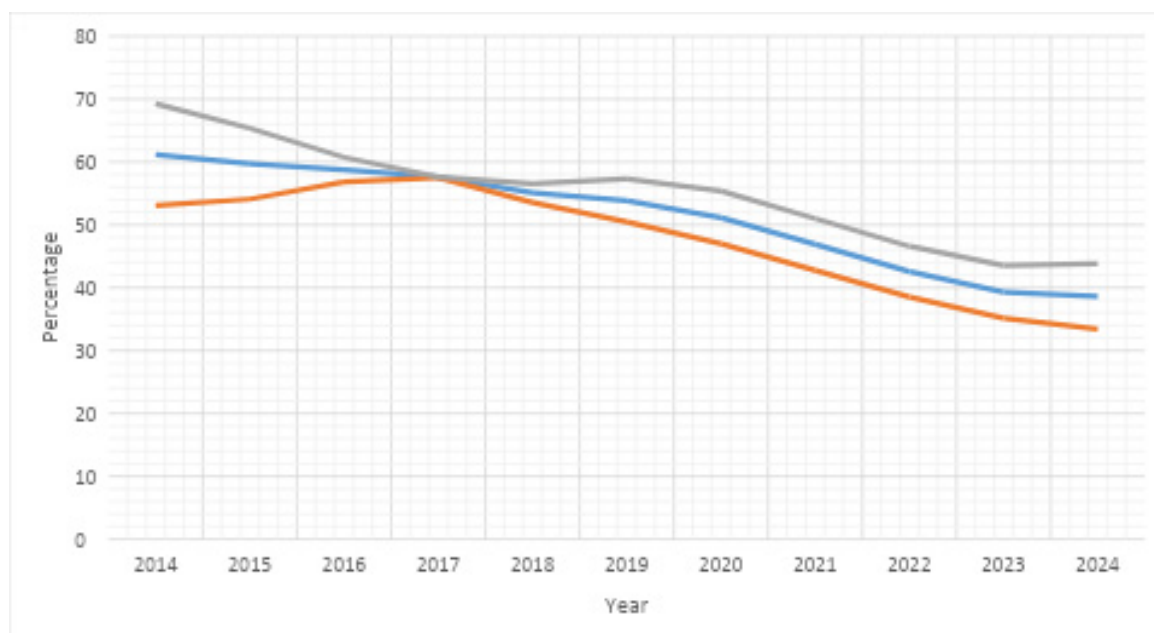


Figure 2.2.2.16: Annual AIDS Deaths, 2014-2024



AIDS mortality rate was estimated at 39 per 100,000 in 2024 with significant decreases among females and males from 2013 to 2024.

Figure 2.2.2.17: AIDS Mortality Per 100,000, 2014-2024.



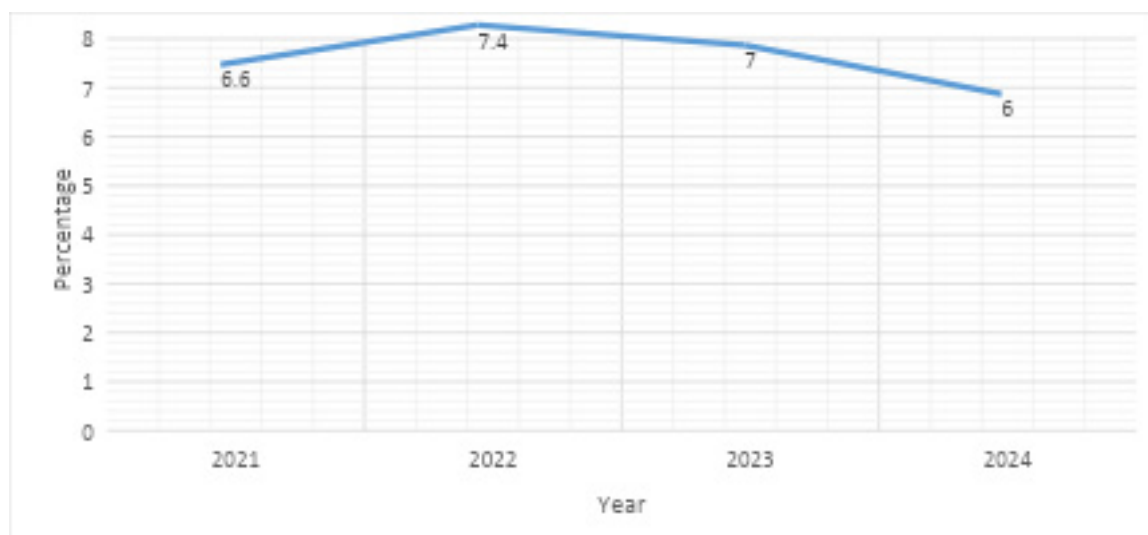
Source: GAC, 2024

Health Expenditure

Ghana expenditure on health has undergone fluctuating trends over the period 2021 to 2024, both in terms of GDP allocation and per capita spending. Health expenditure as a percentage of GDP reached 7.40 percent in 2022, up from 6.60 percent in 2021, but declined steadily to 6.0 percent by 2024, indicating a reduction in the priority given to health within the national budget framework.

Per capita health expenditure in Ghanaian Cedis increased to GHS496.62 in 2023, from GHS275.67 in 2021 representing an 80 percent nominal increase. In contrast, this gain is not fully reflected in dollar terms. Per capita expenditure in US Dollars was only USD47.38 in 2023 and USD35.81 in 2024, below the Sub-Saharan Africa average of USD74 and the continental average of USD83. This disparity underscores the impact of currency depreciation and inflation on the real value of health investments. Figure 2.2.2.18 shows the health expenditure as a percentage of GDP.

Figure 2.2.2.18: Health Expenditure as a Percentage of GDP, 2021-2024



Source: GAC, 2024

2.2.3 Food Systems Transformation and Nutrition Security

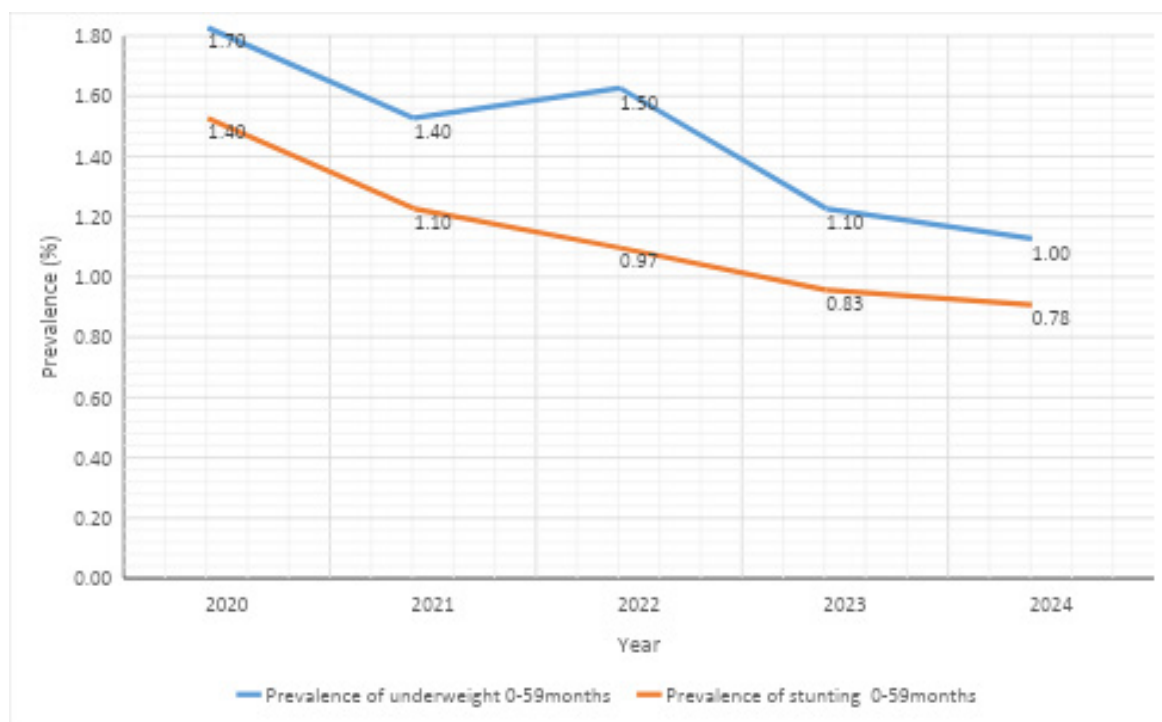
Stunting Among Children Under-Five Years of Age

Child malnutrition contributes to nearly one-third of deaths in children under five years in Ghana. Over the last two decades, Ghana has witnessed a considerable decline in all anthropometric measures. Despite these significant reductions in malnourished children, the levels of malnutrition are still high. The three main anthropometric measures analysed here are stunting, wasting and underweight.

There has been improvement in the height-for-age among children in the country over the last five years (2020-2024) due to targeted policy interventions, including implementation of National Newborn Health and Strategy Action (2019-2023) and other nutrition programmes. The prevalence of underweight improved from 1.70 percent in 2020 to 1.00 percent in 2024. Similarly, prevalence of children underweights also improved from 1.40 percent in 2020 to 0.78 percent in 2024. Figure 2.2.3.1 shows stunting and underweight among children under-five years.



Figure 2.2.3.1: Stunting and Underweight Among Children Under-Five Years, 2020-2024



Source: MoH, 2024

There are significant disparities in stunting rates across regions. All regions, apart from Greater Accra, Western North, Volta, Ashanti, Oti, Upper West and North East had improvements in their stunting rates from 2023 to 2024. North East Region recorded the highest stunting rate in 2024 with 2.02 growth rate whilst Central Region registered the lowest rate of 0.33 percent. Table 2.2.3.1 shows the stunting among children under-five year by region.

Table 2.2.3.1: Stunting Among Children Under-Five Years by Region, 2020-2024

Region	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Central	1.20	0.74	0.57	0.80	0.33
Eastern	0.31	0.48	0.35	0.52	0.33
Western	1.10	0.58	0.56	1.10	0.44
Ahafo	1.30	0.80	1.20	0.83	0.62
Bono East	1.50	1.30	0.89	1.10	0.63
Western North	0.61	0.93	0.50	0.62	0.69
Bono	2.30	1.50	2.10	1.10	0.76
Greater Accra	0.98	1.30	1.10	0.24	0.76
Volta	1.20	1.40	1.00	0.75	0.80
Upper East	1.20	1.80	0.91	1.40	0.83
Northern	1.60	1.00	1.00	1.80	1.03
Ashanti	1.70	1.60	1.10	0.67	1.05
Oti	3.60	1.40	1.40	0.75	1.09
Upper West	1.50	1.50	1.10	0.77	1.10
Savannah	0.94	0.85	0.85	1.30	1.19
North East	2.00	1.40	1.60	0.83	2.02

Source: MoH, 2024

2.2.4 Population Management and Migration for Development

Population Management

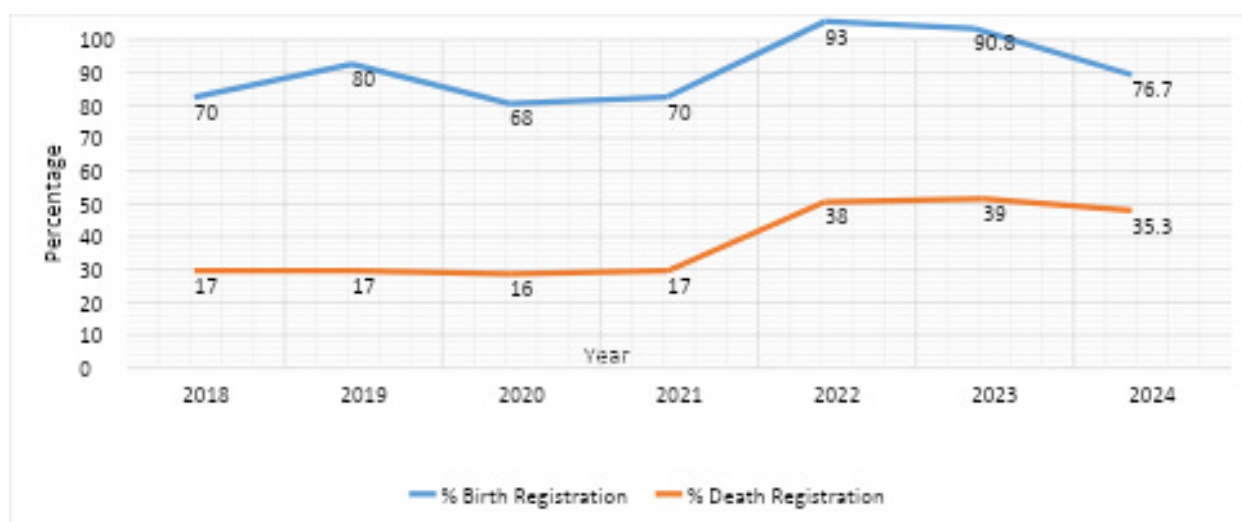
Ghana's projected total population in 2024 was 33,007,618; 1.07 times that of 2021 (30,832,019), with an annual growth rate of 2.1 percent. During this period, the female population increased to about 16.7 million from 16.3 million, while the male population increased to about 16.2 million from 15.9 million. Currently, the urban population is 19,209,043 (58.20%).

Births and Deaths Registration

The total number of registered births increased to 560,169 (76.70%) in 2024 from 516,301 (93%) in 2022 falling below the 2024 target of 730,426. Similarly, the number of deaths registered increased from 46,932 (38%) in 2022 to 49,589 (35.30%), exceeding the 2024 target of 140,575.

Although the total number of registered births and deaths is on the rise, the trend shows a gradual decline in the percentage of registered births and deaths. Additionally, the challenge with burial of deceased by families without registration remains. Birth registration has continued to see improvements due to the adoption of the birth registration mobile app, which has enhanced accessibility and efficiency in the registration process. Figure 2.2.4.1 shows birth and death registration from 2018 to 2024.

Figure 2.2.4.1: Births and Deaths Registration, 2018-2024



2.2.5 Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

In 2024, the Affirmative Action (Gender Equity) Act 2024, Act 1121 was passed to strengthen the legal framework for achieving gender equality. This legislation aims to promote women's empowerment by addressing the systemic barriers they face. The revised National Gender Policy (NGP) (2023-2032) was approved by Cabinet to provide an up-to-date national framework for guiding gender mainstreaming across all sectors.

Persistent socio-cultural norms, traditional belief systems, and customary practices continue to contribute to negative outcomes, including early/child marriage, sexual and gender-based violence, and the limited participation of women in decision-making within public life. A total of 22,086 people including traditional and religious and youth leaders in all regions were sensitised on Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV), Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (ASRHR), Gender Equality and ending harmful cultural practices.



Women participation in public life at both national and sub-national levels remains low in 2024. The percentage of public positions held by women was below the 40 percent target. Specifically, the representation of female Ministers, Deputy Ministers, Members of Parliament (MPs), Metropolitan, Municipal, and District Chief Executives (MMDCEs), and Chief Directors has remained at 14.50 percent as at December 2024. There was no significant increase in the proportion of women in the judiciary, which also remained at 14.60 percent in 2024. The number of women (assembly members) in district assemblies, increased to 41.20 in 2024 from 38.20 percent in 2023.

Persistent gender pay-gaps and lower earnings for women continue to undermine equality in the labour market. Key gender challenges remain inadequately addressed, including the unequal burden of unpaid care work shouldered by women and girls, limited support for women with disabilities, inadequate access to legal aid services, and disparities in asset ownership, particularly in land and credit access.

To tackle the deep-rooted socio-cultural barriers, a National Framework for Engaging Traditional Authorities and Faith-Based Leaders was developed, resulting in the sensitisation of more than 24,000 community leaders on issues such as sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights, gender equality, and harmful cultural practices. A dedicated Framework and Toolkit have been created to promote the active involvement of men and boys in advancing gender equality.

2.2.6 Reducing Poverty and Inequality

A significant stride was made in 2024 to address critical development and poverty issues through two key national social protection programmes: The Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP) and the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) Programme. These interventions played a vital role in supporting vulnerable populations across all districts.

The Ghana School Feeding Programme continued to provide one hot, nutritious meal each school day to 4,029,580 pupils in 12,118 public basic schools during the year under review. Beyond its nutritional impact, the programme also served as important source of employment for 36,354 caterers and cooks, the majority of whom are women, thus contributing to local economic empowerment and community livelihoods. To enhance the quality of meals provided, the feeding grant per child was increased from GHS 1.20 to GHS1.50 per meal per day. Payments to caterers for the first and second terms of the 2023/2024 academic year were also disbursed, ensuring the continued operation of the programme.

The LEAP programme remained the flagship cash transfer initiative, supporting the most vulnerable households in society. In 2024, LEAP reached 325,470 households with financial assistance aimed at reducing extreme poverty and improving household welfare. A total of five payment cycles were completed during the year, with consistent disbursements made to nearly all registered households. The programme's impact extended across all districts, providing essential income support to the aged, persons with disabilities, and extremely poor households.

2.2.7 Social Protection

Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) Programme:

The Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection (MoGCSP) commenced the piloting of Mobile Money payments across 50 districts in 2024 to introduce multiple payment options for beneficiaries. A reassessment pilot was successfully completed in ten districts across five regions in northern Ghana.

To support human capital development, a training of trainers was conducted while technical backstopping was provided to enhance the capacity of Regional and District Social Welfare Officers on the decentralised Management Information System (MIS); Case and Financial Management under LEAP. The emergency cash grants were also disbursed to LEAP



households affected by the dry spell in the Bono, Bono East, Oti, Savannah, Northern, North-East, Upper East, and Upper West Regions.

Disability-Inclusive Development

Efforts to advance disability-inclusive development were strengthened through targeted financial support, policy reform, and capacity-building initiatives in 2024. Significant progress was made toward the passage of the Persons with Disabilities Bill, 2024, and its accompanying Legislative Instrument.

Key actions undertaken included the development of a financial impact analysis of the Bill, compilation of key components for the Cabinet Memorandum, and the organisation of pre-laying meetings with the Parliamentary Select Committee on Gender, Children and Social Welfare in preparation for the Bill's presentation to Parliament.

The National Council on Person with disability also leveraged its disaggregated disability database to support agencies such as the World Food Programme, Ghana Health Service, and the Department of Children in designing targeted interventions and services for persons with disabilities. The Council also tracked the management and disbursement of the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF) for Persons with Disabilities across 160 MMDAs, with approximately 1,035 individuals benefiting from the fund.

A major milestone was the approval by the Public Services Commission of a novel Scheme of Service that aligns with the Council's technical disability mandate under Act 715, including formal recognition of Ghanaian Sign Language interpretation as a professional career with a defined path of progression.

The Guidelines for the Management and Disbursement of the District Assembly Common Fund for Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) were reviewed in 2024 to broaden eligibility criteria specifically to include parents and caregivers of children with disabilities and prioritise children with high support needs.

The political participation and representation of persons with disabilities (PWDs) showed a decline during the period under review. The number of PWDs appointed or elected at the national level decreased to two in 2024 from three in 2023. This fell short of the annual target of five for the review period. In 2024, 1,160 PWDs accessed the District Assembly Common Fund, an increase from 1,080 in 2023. The performance was below the annual target of 15,000.

Support for The Aged

Support programme for vulnerable elderly populations continued in 2024, although challenges persist. The proportion of vulnerable households with elderly persons aged 65 years and above benefiting from the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme remained steady between 2023 and 2024. However, recent economic shocks have heightened the vulnerability of older persons, underscoring the urgent need for expanded and targeted social protection.

The Ageing Bill, introduced in 2012, has still not been passed as at 2024, primarily due to the lack of a dedicated governance framework for overseeing elderly care programmes. This structural gap has hindered the effectiveness, scope, and coordination of initiatives aimed at protecting the well-being and rights of older individuals.

2.2.8 Employment and Decent Work

The Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations (MELR) through the Ghana Enterprises Agency (GEA), implemented the Ghana Jobs and Skills Project. The objective of the project is to support skills development and upgrade, and provide jobs for Ghanaians. The Ministry implemented three (3) Development Partner (DP) funded Programmes: Labour Migration, National Green Jobs Strategy and the Elimination of Child Labour.



Pension coverage in the informal sector expanded, enrolling 18 percent of sector workers on the 3rd Tier Pensions Scheme. The Risk-Based Supervisory (RBS), Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP), Management Information Systems (MIS) Platform was acquired and deployed; 18 Corporate Trustees and Service Providers license applications were reviewed for Tier 2 & 3 corporate trustees and service providers; 16,216 unemployed persons placed in gainful employment by the Public Employment Centres (PECs) and Private Employment Agencies (PEAs); 143,375 youth engaged under various YEA Programme modules; and 296 injured workmen in both public and private sector compensated.

A total of 770 cooperative societies were registered; 1,095 inspections were conducted on cooperative societies; and 39,921 cooperative society farmers and artisans were trained to facilitate job creation and development. In the area of skills development, 1,030 persons were trained on management and development, and 182 SMEs were trained on the SCORE Project. In all 1,950 workplace inspections were conducted; 3,610 shops, offices and factories inspected; 594 new shops, offices and factories registered; 105 Education and sensitisation programmes on pensions organised; and twelve prosecutions made resulting in the retrieval of GHS5,02 million.

2.2.9 Youth Development and Youth in Political Life

In 2024, the National Youth Authority (NYA) provided 8,739 youth with employable skills under the Skills Towards Employability and Productivity (STEP) programme. This represents an improvement compared with the 2021 (6,849), 2022 (3,616) and 2023 (865) performance. The number of youths provided with employable skills fell below the set target of 10,000.

2.2.10 Sports and Recreation

Efforts were made to enhance sports and recreational infrastructure and to improve livelihoods, promote peace and bring cohesion. The following stadia were

rehabilitated in 2024: University of Ghana Sports Stadium, Accra Sports Stadium, Essipong Sports Stadium, Baba Yara Sports Stadium and Theodosia Okoh Hockey Pitch.

In preparation for the 13th African Games, Accra 2023, the Borteyman Sports Complex was constructed and commissioned as the main venue. The University of Ghana Stadium with Athletics Warm-up Track and Cricket Pavilions at the Achimota School Oval were upgraded and commissioned.

Ghana successfully hosted and organised the 13th African Games from 4th March to 23rd March 2024. In all, fifty-three (53) African countries participated in the Games. Team Ghana was represented at the Games by 495 participants, this was the largest contingent of athletes and officials Ghana has ever presented to the African Games. Team Ghana participated in twenty-three (23) sports disciplines and placed sixth on the medal table with sixty-nine (69) medals comprising nineteen (19) gold, twenty-nine (29) silver and twenty-one (21) bronze, the best of Ghana's performance at an international multiple sports events.

Two astroturfs were also constructed and commissioned at Kunkwa, North East Region and Goaso, Ahafo Region to promote grassroots sports development. The Ghana National Anti-doping Bill was approved by Parliament in February 2024. As part of measures to enhance the policy and legislative environment for sports development: The objective of the National Anti-doping ACT, 2024 (Act 1116) was to promote clean sports.

The Ministry of Sports and Recreation also made significant strides in strengthening the policy and legislative environment for sports development. This include:

- i. approved by Parliament of the Ghana National Anti-Doping Bill in February 2024 into the National Anti-Doping Act, 2024 (Act 1116) with the aim to promote clean sports and ensure compliance with international anti-doping standards
- ii. developed and submitted to the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) for review, the National Sports Policy this policy aims to provide a comprehensive framework



for sports development in Ghana.

- iii. the National Sports Authority provided logistical support to 25 sports associations and equipped 20 regional and district offices to enhance administrative and operational efficiency.

The number of local competitions organised or participated in increased to 215 in 2024 from 184 in 2023. The increase suggests a growing interest and participation in local sporting events by sports associations and enthusiasts. At the international level, participation increased slightly to 50 from 45 from 2023 to 2024 .

2.2.11: Key Challenges and Policy Recommendations

The key challenges and recommendations for this dimension is outlined in Table 2.2.4.2.

Table 2.2.4.2 Key Challenges and Policy Recommendations for the Social Development Dimension

Focus Area	Challenges	Recommendations
Education and Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate supervision and monitoring of schools Inadequate funding for education 	<p>MoE, MoF, GETFUND and GES should collaborate to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> strengthen supervision, management, and accountability at all levels of the educational system. improve school management systems and protocols allocate funds to implement the inclusive education policy review of the Free SHS policy
Health and Health Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor condition of service and pension for staff. High attrition of staff Difficulty in attracting and retaining critical staff in deprived areas. Lack of LI and Governing Board for some Agencies i.e Mortuaries and Funeral Facilities Agency (MoFFA) and NMC 	<p>MoH, MoI, NCCE, MoGCSP and GHS should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> collaborate with media houses and relevant institutions introduce district, regional and national awards to motivate hardworking staff and recognise the workers in deprived areas create a governing body for MoFFA prioritise acquisition of logistics for all agencies strengthen coordination and collaboration efforts among sister agencies



Focus Area	Challenges	Recommendations
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak collaboration and coordination of regulatory actions among sister agencies Inadequate vehicles for operational activities 	
Water and Environmental Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pollution of water resources Inadequate budget provision Water safety challenges High indebtedness of water systems to electricity providers High non-revenue water among piped water systems High indebtedness by customers to the water systems Inadequate capacity of communities to manage complex water systems Poor attitude of citizenry towards environmental management Theft of solid waste infrastructure (dust bins) Damage of pipe routes Encroachment on water supply systems and river bodies 	<p>MSWR, MLGRD, NCCE, CSOS, FBOs, Media, CWSA and MMDAs should collaborate to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> enforce sanitation laws develop local businesses in the sanitation industry build sanitation facilities invest in water treatment plants enforce environmental and sanitation by-laws to address the issues of houses that do not provide toilet space clamp down on illegal mining activities especially those within water bodies intensify formation of green clubs in schools to promote education on environmental sanitation promote attitudinal change campaigns on environmental sanitation



Focus Area	Challenges	Recommendations
Child Protection and Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Inadequate number of technical staff• Inadequate logistics• Inadequate and delay in release of funds	MoGCSP, NDPC, MLGRD, MoF and Parliament should collaborate to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• monitor release and enforce compliance• train more technical staff• improve provision of logistics• promote development of children rights
Support for The Aged		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• expand the Ghana School Feeding Programme to all basic schools in Ghana and extend coverage to Junior High Schools.• implement the LEAP recertification plan to graduate LEAP beneficiaries and place them onto existing productive/financial inclusion programmes.• advocate for the Passage of the Social Protection, Affirmative Action and Non-Profit Organisation Bills
Gender Equality		
Social Protection		
Disability-Inclusive Development		



Focus Area	Challenges	Recommendations
Sports and Recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate resources for sports development Inadequate support from government in developing human sports capital 	<p>MoYS, NSA and GFA should collaborate to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ensure the promulgation of the sports fund develop a strategic national framework for holistic development of sports human capital, infrastructure and maintenance create a national sports fund rekindle grassroots sports development (school sports, colts) mainstream sports development in MTDPs focus on the development of sports especially lesser-known sports enhance transparency in sports to promote private sector participation and corporate sponsorship
Youth Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The centralised nature of vocational and skill training programmes limit some deprived and out-of-school youth from being beneficiaries. 	<p>NYA, through the MoYS, should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ensure adequate resources are provided to teach short-term employable skills through vocational and technical apprenticeship skill training programmes for disadvantaged youth to have a broader reach.



2.3. Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements

The Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements dimension assesses the progress of key development indicators on both the natural and built environment. The goal of the dimension is to safeguard the natural and built environment. There are 18 focus areas under this dimension with corresponding policy objectives. The 2024 report provides analysis of these objectives by tracking the performance of 78 prioritised indicators, detailing significant achievements and challenges with proffered policy recommendations.

Key Performance Indices

Environment

- i. The Government, through the Minerals Commission, granted a total of 343 mineral rights to companies;
- ii. Ghana was Africa's leading gold producer in 2024; (2024: 5,059,239 ounces; 2023: 3,989,792 ounces);
- iii. The total value of mineral production (comprising gold, diamond, bauxite, and manganese) experienced exceptional growth, increasing by 54.6 percent to USD 11.9 billion in 2024;
- iv. Operationalisation of two new e-waste collection and dismantling facilities in Accra.
- v. The number of industries adhering to Environmental Assessment (EA) or permitting conditions increased to 15,433 in 2024;
- vi. Establishment of the Ghana Shea Landscape Emission Reduction Project (GSLERP), implemented in partnership with the Green Climate Fund;

Infrastructure

- i. Completion and commissioning of the 97.97 kilometer Tema-Mpakadan standard gauge railway line;
- ii. Six (with a combined capacity of 150MW) out of the 10 units of the Ameri plant relocated to Kumasi are currently in operation;
- iii. Ghana's solar capacity reached 205 MW;

Human Settlements

- i. Completion of Greater Accra Metropolitan Area (GAMA) Structure Plan.
- ii. Local plans prepared for the resettlement of communities affected by the Akosombo Dam spillage for 12 resettlement sites in the Volta region (North, Central and South Tongu).
- iii. Completion of 1,072 units under the Kpone Affordable Housing Project; and
- iv. Completion of 204 housing units at Community 22 under Phase II of the housing programme

Progress of Implementation

This section reviews the progress of implementation of the focus areas, including protected areas, minerals extraction, water resource management, coastal and marine management, environmental pollution, deforestation, desertification, and soil erosion, drainage and flood control, infrastructure maintenance, and land administration.

2.3.1 Protected Areas

In 2024, the proportion of the total land area designated as protected areas remained unchanged at 15.06 percent, as in 2023. The percentage share of degraded forest reserves of total forest reserves reduced to 33.73 percent in 2024 from 34 percent



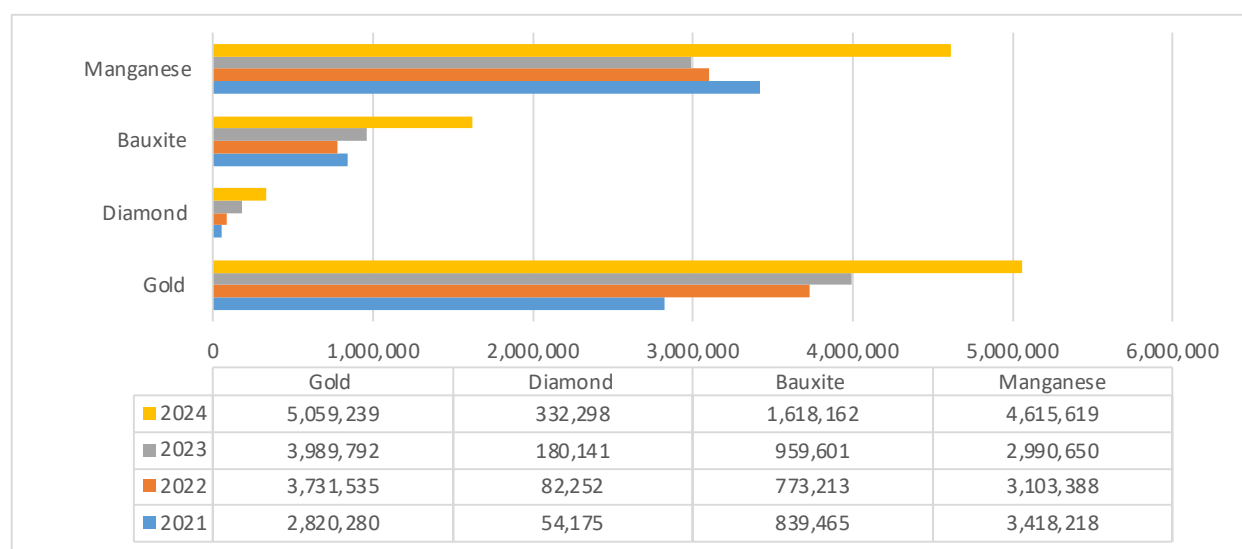
in 2023. Field visits to various planting sites (both on and off-reserve areas) were conducted by a monitoring team from the Forestry Commission to inspect and evaluate how seedlings were thriving. A total of 2,448,040 seedlings planted within On-Reserve were inspected, while 121,010 seedlings planted within Off-Reserve were also inspected. Out of the inspected seedlings planted, 1,901,381 seedlings planted within On-Reserve were surviving, indicating a survival rate of 78 percent. The number of seedlings planted within Off-Reserve that were surviving was 92,712, indicating a survival rate of 77 percent.

2.3.2 Minerals Extraction

In 2024, the Minerals Commission granted a total of 343 mineral rights to companies, compared to 336 mineral rights granted

in 2023. The issued rights encompassed mining leases, prospecting licenses, reconnaissance permits, and concessions for salt, quarry, clay, sand mining, as well as small-scale gold and diamond operations. The reporting year witnessed significant growth in production volumes across key mineral commodities. Gold production increased substantially to 5,059,239 ounces in 2024 from 3,989,792 ounces in 2023, reinforcing Ghana's position as Africa's leading gold producer. Diamond production showed particularly remarkable growth, more than doubling to 332,298 carats in 2024 from 180,141 carats in 2023. Production of manganese and bauxite also recorded positive growth, though at more modest rates compared to precious minerals. Figure 2.3.1 shows the quantity of minerals produced from 2021 to 2024.

Figure 2.3.1: Quantity of Minerals Produced, 2021-2024



Source: Minerals Commission, 2024

The total value of mineral production (comprising gold, diamond, bauxite, and manganese) experienced exceptional growth, increasing by 54 percent to USD11.9 billion in 2024 from USD7.5 billion in 2023. This substantial increase in export earnings was driven by higher production volumes and favourable price movements, particularly for gold (World Gold Council, 2024). The average gold price rose to USD2,388 per troy ounce in 2024, reflecting strong safe-haven demand amid ongoing geopolitical tensions and persistent inflationary pressures in global markets. Table 2.3.1 shows the value of minerals produced from 2022 to 2024.



Table 2.3.1: Value of Minerals Produced

No.	Type of Mineral	2022 Production (USD)	2023 Production (USD)	2024 Production (USD)
1	Gold	6,458,821,109	7,284,284,153	11,643,782,268
2	Diamond	3,891,372	8,679,393	15,322,134
3	Bauxite	18,944,180	47,345,944.82	64,397,056
4	Manganese	187,005,118	190,201,551	257,346,459

Source: Minerals Commission, 2024

The extractive industry demonstrated substantial employment generation capacity during the reporting period, creating a total of 1,135,242 jobs in 2024. This employment figure comprised 35,242 positions in large-scale extraction operations and approximately 1,100,000 jobs in small-scale extraction activities. Illegal mining (Galamsey) however, remains a challenging environmental issue in the country.

The analysis of mineral revenue flows revealed a marginal decline in the proportion of mineral revenue repatriated to Ghanaian commercial banks, to 70 percent in 2024 from 71 percent in 2023. Also, the percentage of mineral revenue expended on local goods and services showed significant improvement, increasing to 73 percent in 2024 from 53 percent in 2023.

2.3.3 Water Resource Management

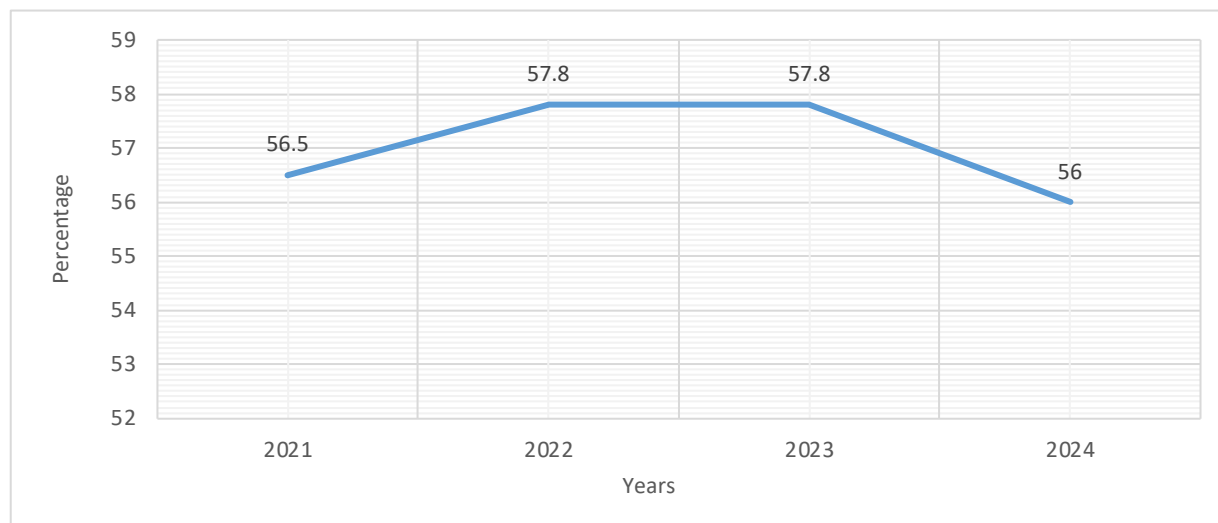
Under the Urban Water Programme, total water production increased to 76.12 billion gallons in 2024 from 72.8 billion gallons in 2023, reflecting a 4.6 percent growth in output. The increase was accompanied with a billing collection rate of 92 percent, demonstrating improved revenue mobilisation.

The Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources monitored turbidity levels throughout the nation's water bodies. This monitoring has become increasingly critical due to rising water treatment costs associated with serving Ghana's growing population.

In 2024, 56 percent of water bodies maintained good ambient water quality, showing a marginal decrease from the 57.8 percent recorded in 2023. Ghana's water stress level improved slightly to 1,647 cubic meters per person in 2024 from 1,698 cubic meters per person in 2023. This confirms that the country remains outside the threshold for water stress, maintaining sufficient water resources relative to population needs. Government therefore continued the implementation of water supply projects such as the Keta Water Supply Project (72%); Wenchi Water Supply Project (85%); and Sekondi Takoradi Water Supply Project (80%). The reconstruction of other water systems across the country were also implemented and are at various levels of completion. Figure 2.3.2 shows the proportion of water bodies with good ambient water quality.



Figure 2.3.2: Water Bodies with Good Ambient Water Quality (%), 2021-2024



Source: MSWR, 2024

2.3.4 Coastal and Marine Management

Ghana's 550 kilometers coastline continues to face significant climate-related challenges. Current assessments indicate that 377 kilometers (68.50%) of the coastline are in a vulnerable state, with about 2.60 percent being protected in 2024. These vulnerable coastal stretches are particularly prone to increased flooding incidents, accelerated erosion rates, and unpredictable tidal wave disruptions. Communities within the Keta Municipality were victims of these intense tidal wave action in 2024, displacing residents of Agavadzi, Solakope, Amutinu and Adina. The Government however maintained its commitment to coastal protection through targeted engineering interventions.

The year of review saw the implementation of some ongoing projects to safeguard coastal settlements from erosion and coastal flooding while protecting vital economic assets and livelihoods from storm tides' impacts. Notable to these projects includes the successful completion of coastal protection works at Komenda and Elmina (Phase III). Several other critical projects made substantial progress, with completion rates as follows: Dansoman (95%), Anomabo (81%), Cape Coast (77%), Dixcove (36%), Aboadze Phase II (72%), and Ningo-Prampram (93%). These interventions collectively represent

significant investments in Ghana's long-term coastal resilience.

2.3.5 Environmental Pollution

In 2024, the Environmental Protection Agency saw an improvement in the compliance rates by companies and industries in the execution of their mandates. About 15,433 industries complied with Environmental Assessment (EA) and permitting requirements, showing a 6.20 percent increase from 2023. Similarly, 22 (73.30%) out of 30 registered e-waste facilities demonstrated full compliance with the Hazardous and Electronic Waste Control and Management Act, 2016 (Act 917) and the Legislative Instrument (L.I. 2250). The licensing conditions of the Nuclear Regulatory Act, 2015 (Act 895) and International Safety Standards in the utilisation of Modern Biotechnology also saw a 100 percent and 86 percent compliance rate by companies and individuals.

There was also infrastructure expansion within the sector, with two new e-waste collection and dismantling facilities becoming operational in Accra. Three additional facilities, in Caritas-Tamale, Apedwa-Nkroso, and Ada, remained under development at the end of the year. This indicates Ghana's continued commitment to building capacity for responsible e-waste management.



Through EPA regulatory oversight and comprehensive monitoring, 184 industries were monitored for effluent quality and environmental quality standards.

Air quality monitoring was conducted at all regulatory sites within Greater Accra and 20 sites in other regions across the country. The data revealed concerning levels of airborne particulate matter across all monitored locations. The PM_{2.5} concentrations consistently exceeded the recommended thresholds established by

the Environmental Protection Agency's standards for air quality in Ghana.

As highlighted in elevated pollution levels were recorded at the Graphic Road monitoring station, which recorded an annual mean particulate concentration of 259.5 µg/m³. This measurement substantially surpasses the upper limit of the national standard range (101-150 µg/m³) and represents unhealthy air quality for residents in the area. Table 2.3.2 shows the air quality index for selected sites.

Table 2.3.2: Air Quality Index for Selected Sites

Regulatory Sites	2022 Annual Mean (µg/m ³)	2023 Annual Mean (µg/m ³)	2024 Annual Mean (µg/m ³)
Kaneshie First Light	162 µg/ m ³	60.6 µg/m ³	283.1 µg/m ³
Shangri La, East Airport	143 µg/ m ³	N/A ¹	258.4 µg/m ³
Achimota			291.7 µg/m ³
Graphic Road, Adabraka	168 µg/ m ³	120.7 µg/ m ³	259.5 µg/m ³
Kasoa	119 µg/ m ³	45.6 µg/ m ³	287.6 µg/m ³
Amasaman	106 µg/m ³	N/A ²	N/A

Source: MESTI, 2024

2.3.6 Deforestation, Desertification, and Soil Erosion

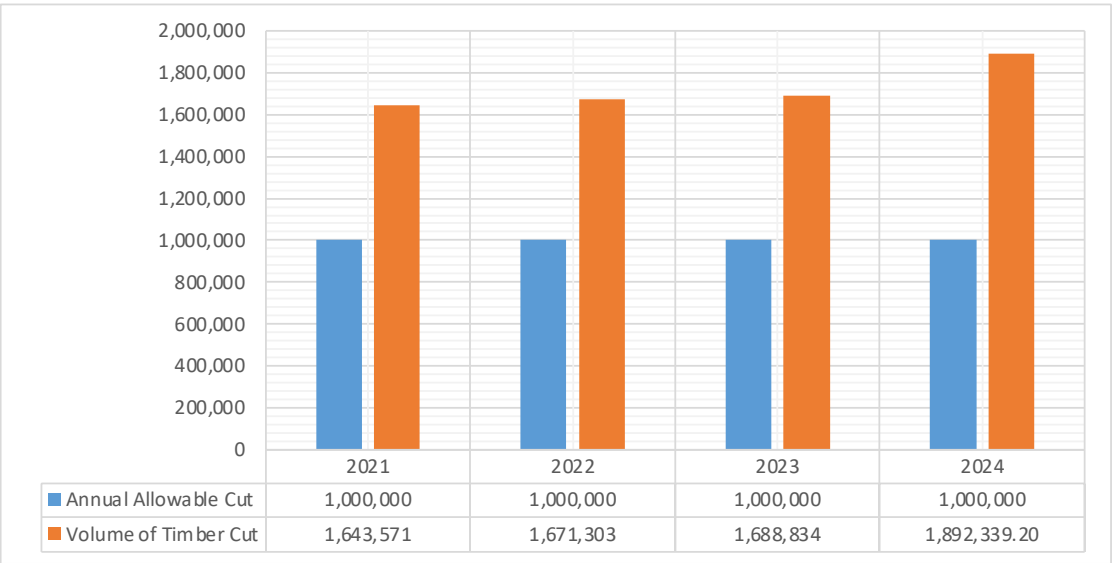
The deforestation rate for 2024 was recorded at 21.80 percent, maintaining persistent pressure on Ghana's forest resources. With regard to plantation timber production, a total volume of 291,050 cubic meters was harvested at the end of the year. A matter of particular concern was the natural forest timber harvesting volume, which significantly exceeded the sustainable annual allowable cut of 1,000,000 cubic meters. Actual harvest volumes in 2024 reached 1,892,339.2 cubic meters, representing 189.20 percent of the recommended sustainable yield threshold.

Over-harvesting continues to be a troubling trend of exceeding scientifically established limits for forest resource extraction. Forest restoration activities in both On-reserve and Off-reserve areas increased to 19,125.1 hectares in 2024 from 16,344.80 hectares in the previous year. Of the total restored area, the public or government sector accounted for 11,892.3 hectares (62.20%), while private sector contributions comprised the remaining 7,232.8 hectares (37.80%). This distribution highlights the continued importance of public sector leadership in forest rehabilitation initiatives, though private sector participation remains significant. Figure 2.3.3 shows the annual allowable Cut and Volume of timber harvested from 2021 to 2024.

1 NA – Data not available due to device malfunctioning at Shangri La
2 NA – Data not available due to device malfunctioning at Amasaman site



Figure 2.3.3: Annual Allowable Cut and Volume of Timber Harvested



Source: Forestry Commission, 2024

2.3.7 Climate Variability and Change

In the year under review, significant efforts were made to strengthen institutional capacity for coordinated climate action across government agencies. Capacity-building initiatives reached 33 Metropolitan, Municipal, and District Assemblies (MMDAs), representing a decrease from the 40 MMDAs trained in the previous year.

Despite this reduction in coverage, qualitative improvements were observed in climate adaptation implementation. By the end of 2024, 69 percent MDAs has mainstreamed climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies into their sector medium development plans, surpassing the 2023 achievement of 63 percent. The nation’s greenhouse gas emissions reached 55.5 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (MtCO₂e). These emissions came from sectors such as agriculture, land-use change, forestry, energy, industry, transportation, and households. The data indicates a 7.80 percent increase in greenhouse gas emissions during the period 2022-2024, underscoring the urgency for the government to implement measures to curb the consistent rise in emissions.

In the Global Green Economy Index (GGEI) assessment, Ghana maintained its 98th

position among 160 countries, achieving an overall score of 47.7 points. Despite conscious efforts by the government to bolster Ghana’s transition to a green economy, challenges such as low awareness levels, limited technical and institutional capacities to assess climate funds and facilitate technology transfer, as well as low level of compliance with environmental regulations, are impeding progress in addressing climate change and advancing the green economy agenda.

A landmark achievement in 2024 was the establishment of the Ghana Shea Landscape Emission Reduction Project (GSLERP), implemented in partnership with the Green Climate Fund. This comprehensive USD54.5 million initiative has dual objectives of environmental restoration and socioeconomic development. The project aims to enhance carbon sequestration through the restoration of 100,000 hectares of degraded shea parklands and the rehabilitation of 200,000 hectares of savannah forests and woodlands. Beyond its ecological benefits, GSLERP is designed to directly support approximately 500,000 beneficiaries, with particular emphasis on empowering women engaged in the shea value chain.

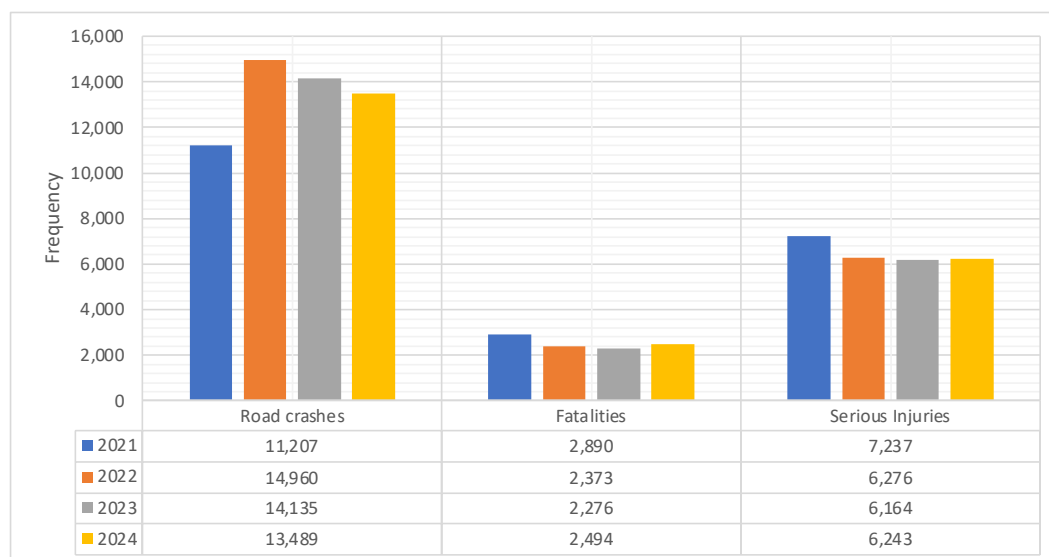
2.3.8 Transportation: Road, Rail, Air, and Water

Road Sector

As at December 2024, Ghana's total road network measured 94,203 kilometers, comprising three main categories: 14,948 kilometers of trunk roads (15.90%), 50,775 kilometers of urban roads (53.90%), and 28,480 kilometers of feeder roads (30.20%). The overall condition assessment of the network revealed that 47 percent of roads were classified as being in good condition, while 32 percent were rated as fair, and the remaining 21 percent were in poor condition.

The capping of the Road Fund significantly impacted maintenance activities, resulting in reduced rehabilitation and maintenance works across the network. This funding limitation created challenges in preserving road quality and addressing the deteriorating portions of the infrastructure. Road safety metrics showed mixed results in the reporting period. The total number of road crashes decreased by 4.6 percent to 13,489 in 2024 from 14,235 incidents in 2023. However, this positive development was offset by a 1.3 percent increase in serious injuries resulting from road crashes. Figure 2.3.4 shows road crashes from 2021 to 2024.

Figure 2.3.4: Road Accident Statistics, 2021-2024



Source: MRH, 2024

This outcome suggests that while crash frequency declined, the severity of remaining incidents may have increased. Recognising road safety as a critical national priority, the Ministry of Roads and Highways (MRH) maintained its focus on improving safety measures throughout 2024. The Ministry and its Agencies implemented comprehensive safety assessments across various road classifications and completed two formal road safety audits by the end of the reporting period. These proactive measures form part of the government's ongoing commitment to reducing traffic-related casualties and improving overall road safety standards.

Railway Sector

There was a notable decline in both passenger and freight traffic across Ghana's railway network in 2024. Compared to 2023, passenger traffic decreased by 38.92 percent, and freight haulage by 21.1 percent. The railway sector had initially projected to transport 200,000 passengers during the year; however, the actual passenger numbers recorded

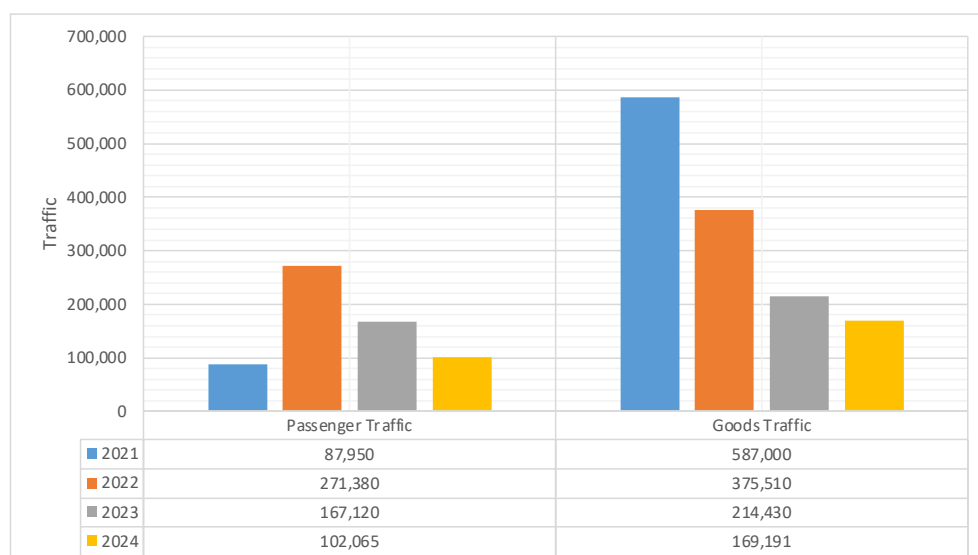


across the Eastern and Western lines amounted to 102,065. Similarly, freight operations fell significantly below expectations, with only 169,191 tonnes transported.

These operational challenges had direct financial implications for the sector. Revenue generated from passenger services declined to GHS854,620.00 in 2024 from GHS884,250.00 in 2023. In contrast, freight operations demonstrated slight financial improvement, with revenues increasing to GHS14.14 million in 2024 from GHS14 million in 2023. Several key factors contributed to the operational setbacks culminating in the decline in traffic. The railway network experienced intermittent service suspensions to facilitate standard gauge construction works between Kojokrom and Manso, executed by Amandi Investment Ltd. Operational efficiency was further compromised by minor derailment incidents that necessitated temporary service interruptions, as well as persistent delays at loading points.

Capacity constraints, particularly the insufficient number of locomotives and wagons available for manganese haulage, significantly impacted freight operations. Additional complications arose from tipping delays caused by the need to handle multiple grades of manganese. The operational challenges culminated in Ghana Railway Company Limited's complete suspension of haulage services in July 2024. Figure 2.3.5 shows the passenger and Rail traffic from 2021 to 2024.

Figure 2.3.5: Passenger and Rail Traffic, 2021-2024



Source: MRD, 2024

With respect to the railway infrastructure development, substantial progress was made in maintaining and expanding the railway network. Routine and periodic maintenance works were conducted on 115 kilometers of operational narrow-gauge rail lines to sustain safety and serviceability. A major milestone was achieved with the completion and commissioning of the 97.97 kilometer Tema-Mpakadan standard gauge railway line by His Excellency the President in November 2024.

At the end of 2024, approximately 149 kilometers of new standard-gauge tracks had been successfully laid across the network. The newly commissioned Tema-

Mpakadan Railway Line represents a critical component of the broader Ghana-Burkina Faso Railway Interconnectivity Project. This strategic infrastructure initiative aims to establish an integrated multi-modal transport system connecting Tema and Buipe via the Volta Lake, facilitating the efficient movement of both freight and passengers.

In support of this development, the Ministry of Railway Development, under a Supplier's Agreement dated 8th December 2022, took delivery of two new Diesel Multiple Unit (DMU) trains specifically for passenger operations on the Tema-Mpakadan standard gauge line.



These trains and the railway infrastructure were officially commissioned in November 2024, marking a significant advancement in Ghana's railway modernisation efforts.

Aviation Sector

The aviation transport sector demonstrated positive growth across key performance indicators during the 2024 reporting period. Domestic operations showed strong performance, with domestic aircraft movements increasing by 8.2 percent and passenger throughput rising by 11.2 percent compared to 2023 figures. This upward trajectory can be primarily attributed to the resumption of operations at Sunyani Airport, along with improvements at other regional airports and the completion of upgrade works at Nana Agyeman Prempeh I International Airport.

International operations similarly recorded growth, with aircraft movements increasing by 3.6 percent to 27,019 in 2024 from 26,072 in 2023. International passenger traffic showed even more robust growth, rising by 9.8 percent from 2,138,999 in 2023 to 2,349,024 passengers in 2024. This expansion was driven by multiple factors, including the removal of COVID-19 travel restrictions; Ghana's hosting of several high-profile international conferences; and the 2024 All-Africa Games, as well as the Beyond the Return initiative.

Air freight maintained steady growth, with volumes increasing by 4.9 percent to 42,767 tonnes in 2024 from 40,774 tonnes in 2023. Notably, the sector maintained an exemplary safety record, with no aircraft accidents or incidents reported during the reporting period. This comprehensive performance demonstrates the resilience and growth potential of Ghana's aviation sector. Table 2.3.3 shows the performance in the aviation sector from 2021 to 2024.

Table 2.3.3: Air Transport Sector Statistics, 2021-2024

Indicators	2021	2022	2023	2024
Domestic aircraft movement	16,596	19,343	17,786	19,243
International aircraft movement	21,274	24,627	26,072	27,019
Domestic passengers (No.)	722,721	852,101	775,662	862,727
International passengers (No.)	1,269,898	1,800,341	2,138,999	2,349,024
Freight movement (tonnes)	50,446	38,998	40,774	42,767

Source: MoT, 2024

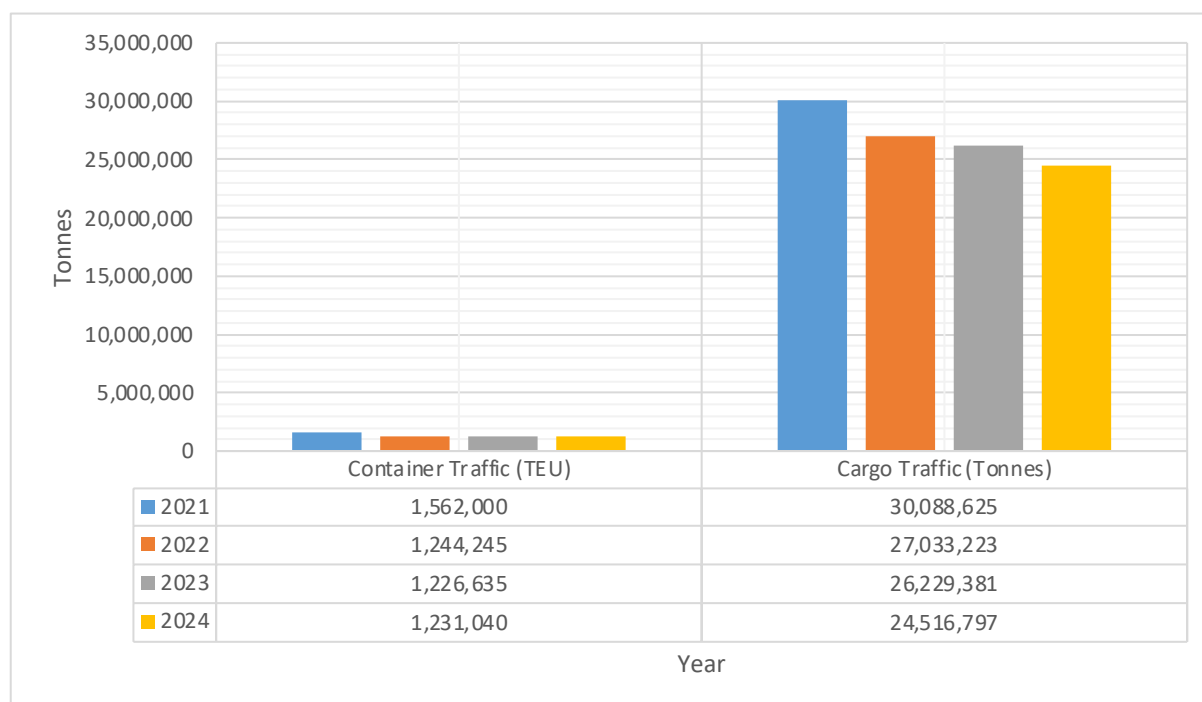
Water Transport

Container traffic recorded a 0.5 percent increase, to 1,231,040 Twenty-foot Equivalent Units (TEUs) in 2024. This marginal growth stands in contrast to the 6.98 percent reduction in total cargo traffic, which decreased to 24,516,797 tonnes compared to the previous year's performance.

The sector faced significant headwinds from increased tariff rates, which adversely affected competitiveness. Compounding this challenge were unfavourable exchange rate fluctuations; and the persistent global economic downturn, which both negatively impacted trade volumes. Operational efficiency metrics further underscored these challenges, with vessel turnaround times showing substantial increases at both major ports. Takoradi Port experienced a deterioration in turnaround times to 132.21 hours in 2024 from 106.52 hours in 2023, while Tema Port similarly saw processing times extend to 107.61 hours from 72.66 hours during the same period. Figure 2.3.6 shows Maritime Traffic from 2021 to 2024.



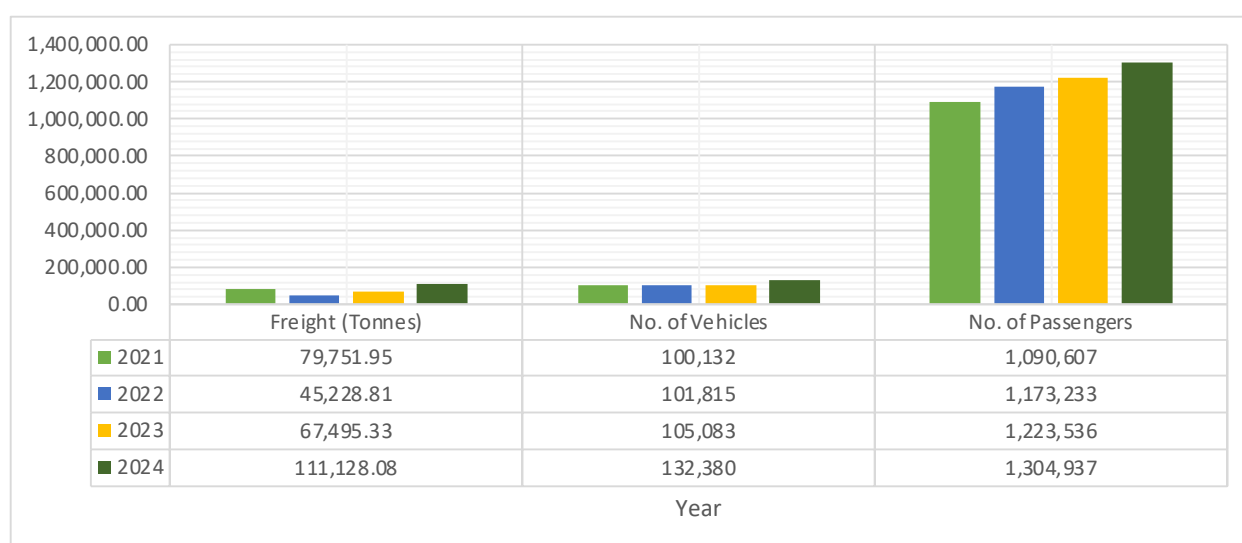
Figure 2.3.6: Maritime Traffic, 2021-2024



Source: MoT, 2024

Inland water transport demonstrated robust growth across all key indicators. The Volta Lake, serving as Ghana's primary inland water transport system, recorded significant improvements in both passenger and freight operations. Passenger traffic increased by 6.24 percent in 2024, while vehicle transport volumes grew by a more substantial 20.6 percent. This positive performance was largely attributed to strategic investments in fleet modernisation, particularly the refurbishment and deployment of the MV Akrade vessel. The north-south freight services showed particularly strong growth, with volumes increasing by 39.30 percent during the reporting period. Figure 2.3.7 shows Inland Water Traffic from 2021 to 2024.

Figure 2.3.7: Inland Water Traffic, 2021-2024

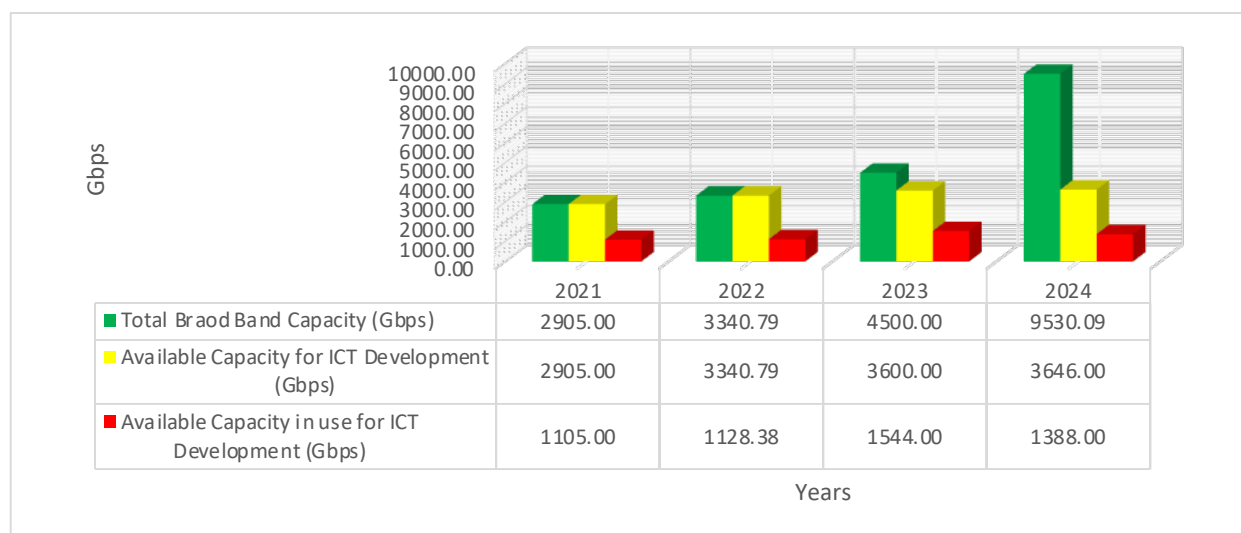


Source: MoT, 2024

2.3.9 Information and Communications Technology Development

The Information and Communications Technology (ICT) sector maintained its significant contribution to national economic growth during the reporting period. The country's total broadband capacity experienced substantial expansion, increasing to 9,530 gigabits per second (Gbps) in 2024 from 4,500 gigabits per second (Gbps) in 2023. Of this enhanced capacity, 3,646 Gbps was specifically allocated to support ICT development initiatives. However, utilisation rates remained suboptimal, with only 1,388 Gbps (38% of available development capacity) being actively employed for ICT advancement projects. Figure 2.3.8 shows the broadband capacity for ICT development from 2021 to 2024.

Figure 2.3.8: Broadband Capacity for ICT Development



Internet penetration rate showed positive growth, with 74.65 percent of the population gaining access to internet services in 2024, compared to 72.6 percent in 2023. This occurred despite a contraction in the Internet Service Provider (ISP) market, which saw the number of operational providers decrease to 9 from 12 in 2023. Notably, the sector demonstrated resilience as evidenced by growth in the subscriber base, which increased to 24.7 million users in 2024 from 23.5 million in 2023.

2.3.9 Science, Technology, and Innovation

In 2024, national expenditure on Research and Development (R&D) amounted to 0.39 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), reflecting a slight increase from the 0.38 percent recorded in 2023. While this upward trend signifies progress, it remains considerably below the medium-term target of 1 percent GDP allocation for R&D activities.

The translation of research into practical applications demonstrated notable advancement, with 150 research findings adopted by industry stakeholders – a substantial rise from the 80 adoptions recorded in 2023. Furthermore,

32 technologies were successfully commercialised, marking a significant improvement over the 12 commercialised in the preceding year. The Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology, and Innovation (MESTI) launched two competitive research calls across diverse thematic areas in 2024, culminating in the award of research grants to 14 beneficiaries. These funded initiatives are strategically designed to advance applied scientific research with direct relevance to national development priorities.

Under the Rural Electrification Programme, a total of 276 out of the planned 400 communities were successfully connected to the national grid in 2024. This initiative contributed to



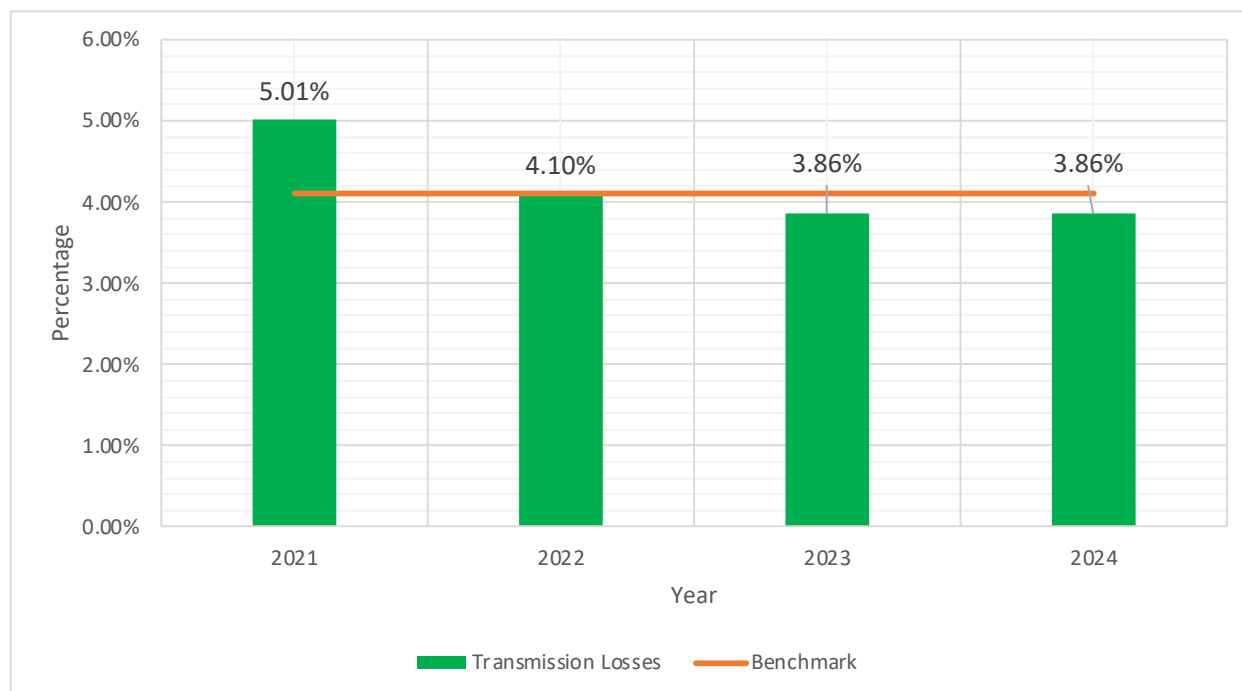
an increase in Ghana's national electricity access rate, which rose to 89.03 percent in 2024 from 88.75 percent in 2023. This also increased slightly the total number of households with electricity to 87.90 percent in 2024.

The total electricity generated by the various supply sources, including hydro, thermal and renewable sources increased to 5,749MW in 2024 from 5,639MW in 2023. Despite this progress, the sector was challenged with unstable power, which contributed to some interventions like the relocation of the Ameri plant. This is expected to improve power system stability in the middle and northern

regions of Ghana.

The Emergency Outage Reduction Project for the ECG Operational Area was implemented to mitigate power outages and associated national security risks. Transmission losses declined over the years to 3.86 percent in 2024. This reduction fell below the 4.10 percent benchmark established by the Public Utilities Regulatory Commission (PURC) as shown in figure 2.3.9. Alternatively, distribution losses increased to 32 percent in 2024 from 26.90 percent in 2023. These among others contributed to the energy sector's financing shortfalls.

Figure 2.3.9: Transmission Losses (%), 2021-2024



Ghana's renewable energy source stands at 2 percent of the total installed capacity. In line with Government's efforts in achieving the target of 10 percent renewable energy generation by 2030, the Ghana Scaling-up Renewable Energy Programme (SREP) commenced the installation of 12,000 net-metered solar PV systems across homes, businesses, and public facilities. The Ministry of Energy also developed the Ghana Energy Transition Framework which seeks to deliver affordable electricity targeted at a future electricity demand of 380,000 GWh, supported by 83GW of

installed generation capacity, including 21 GW from renewables.

Ghana's total crude oil production, including partner contributions, reached 48.24 million barrels. Production was distributed across three major fields: Greater Jubilee contributed 31.85 million barrels (66.02% of total output), Tweneboa Enyenra-Ntomme (TEN) produced 6.78 million barrels (14.06%), and Sankofa-Gye Nyame (SGN) yielded 9.61 million barrels (19.91%). This represents a marginal 0.02

percent decrease from the 2023 production level of 48.25 million barrels and falls 5.90 percent below the 2024 benchmark projection of 51.25 million barrels. The observed production decline primarily resulted from operational challenges, including increasing gas-to-oil ratios, high water production in the Jubilee and TEN fields, and scale formation in several wells within the Sankofa field. These factors contributed to the underperformance against annual production targets. Total natural gas production across all three operational fields reached 280,441 million standard cubic feet (MMScf) in 2024.

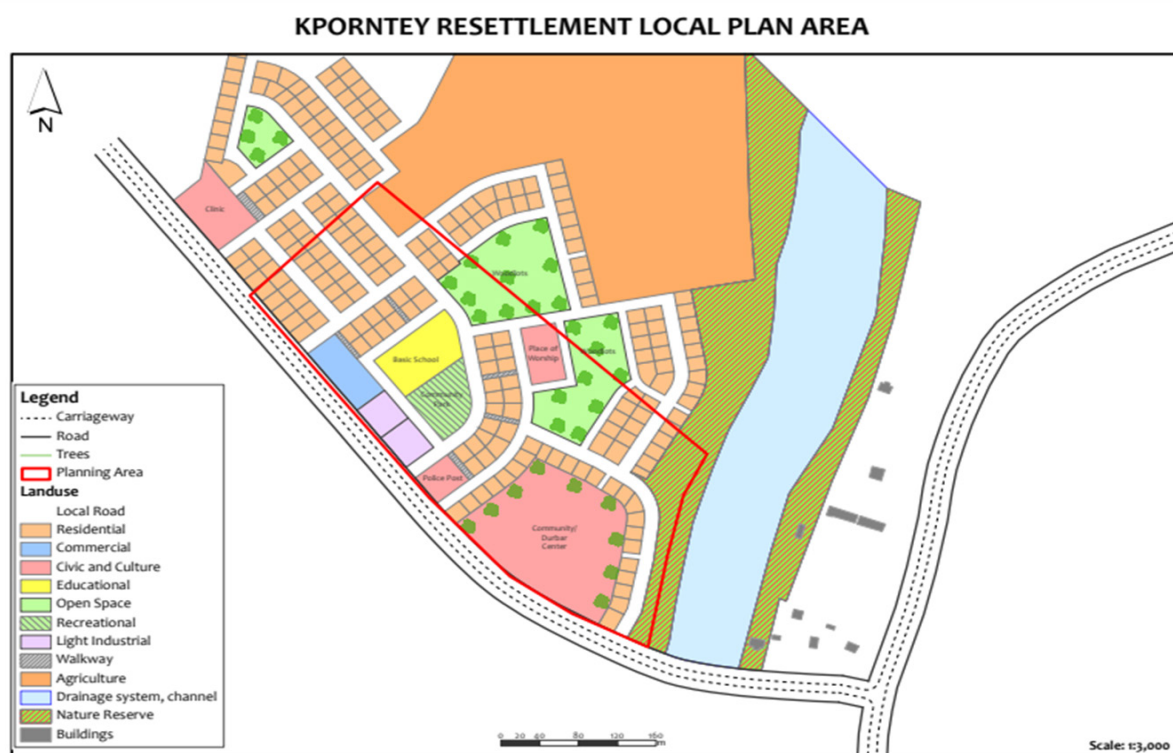
To promote development and use of indigenous capabilities for exploitation of petroleum resources, a total of USD712.92 million value of services and contracts were awarded in 2024, out of which 19.80 percent (USD141.38 million) was awarded to indigenous companies. Despite the

increase in the total value, less contracts were awarded to indigenous companies as compared to 36 percent in 2023.

2.3.10 Human Settlements Development and Housing

As part of the Government's effort to resettle communities affected by the Akosombo Dam spillage which occurred in September 2023, the Land Use and Spatial Planning Authority prepared resettlement plans for the 12 selected sites within the three affected districts, i.e Central, North and South Tongu Districts of the Volta Region. The local plans have been completed and subsequently submitted to the Ministry of Works and Housing for implementation. See figure 2.3.10.

Figure 2.3.10: Kporntey Resettlement Local Plan



Source: South Tongu District Assembly

In 2024, the Greater Accra Metropolitan Area (GAMA) Structure Plan was completed and approved under the Accra Urban Transport Project (AUTP). The Structure

plan covers 32 districts in the Greater Accra, Eastern and Central Regions of Ghana. In addition, 5 Local Plans were prepared and approved for Osu, Adabraka,



Asylum Down, North Ridge, and Ringway Estates. The goal of the plan is to guide and control development in areas surrounding the AUTP project intersection at Pokuase Junction. Additionally, the GAMA Structure plan sought to update the first GAMA 1991 Strategic Plan and the Greater Accra Regional Spatial Development Framework.

The Authority in collaboration with Department of Parks and Gardens and Office of the Head of Local Government Services (OHLGS) developed a Draft Operational and Procedure Manual for the Physical Planning Departments (PPDs) of the MMDAs under the Ghana Secondary Cities Support Programme (GSCSP). Following this, training and capacity building on the draft manual was undertaken for the 27 out of the 35 GSCSP beneficiary Municipal Assemblies (MAs) for the Physical Planning Departments (PPDs), Technical Sub-Committees (TSCs) and Spatial Planning Committees (SPCs).

In line with the Government's digitalisation policy, the Authority commenced the redevelopment of the Land Use Planning and Management Information System (LUPMIS), which was initially developed under the Ghana Land Administration Project, with the procurement of a consultant. The primary objective of redeveloping LUPMIS is to automate spatial planning processes and establish a repository of spatial data across all levels of governance in the country.

The Authority is revising three (3) key documents: The Spatial Planning Model; the Manual for the Preparation of Spatial Plans; and the Zoning Guidelines and Planning Standards. For the year under review, some activities, including national and regional levels stakeholder engagements, were undertaken with MDAs, RCCs (RSPC), and MMDAs (TSC), which led to the development of draft revised documents. The revision is aimed at aligning the documents with the current land use and spatial planning legislations and other relevant legislations, and to consider and incorporate current development trends and dynamics which were not covered as at the time the 2011 edition was being prepared.

In the housing sector, Ghana continues to face a significant housing deficit, currently

estimated at approximately 1.8 million units. In response to this critical challenge, the Government implemented several strategic housing interventions during the 2024 fiscal year. These initiatives form part of a comprehensive national strategy to increase affordable housing stock and improve access to decent accommodation across various income brackets.

The year 2024 witnessed substantial progress in public housing developments. TDC Ghana Limited (TDCL) successfully completed 1,072 housing units under the Kpone Affordable Housing Project, representing a major milestone in addressing the accommodation needs of middle-income earners. Concurrently, construction commenced on an additional 800 units at Tema Community 26, which upon completion will further augment the national housing stock.

Through a strategic partnership with the National Homeownership Fund (NHF), TDCL delivered 204 completed housing units at Tema Community 22 under Phase II of the national housing programme. Furthermore, the partnership initiated construction works on 129 additional units during the reporting period, demonstrating continued momentum in public housing delivery.³

2.3.11 Rural and Urban Development Management

Urbanisation continues to grow rapidly across the country with an urban population currently projected at 58 percent of the total population. In 2024, the Ghana Secondary Cities Support Programme (GSCSP), implemented under the auspices of the Ministry of Local Government, Decentralisation and Rural Development (MLGCRA), provided financial support to all 16 Regional Coordinating Councils (RCCs), and selected thirty-five (35) Municipal Assemblies (MAs) across the country. This initiative was designed to strengthen institutional capacity and improve service delivery in urban areas, ensuring more efficient governance and enhanced public service provision. Complementing urban development efforts, targeted interventions were implemented to foster sustainable job creation for youth in emerging urban communities.

³ 2025 Budget Statement and Economic Policy, for 2025 Financial Year

The Gulf of Guinea Northern Regions Social Cohesion (SOCO) project was implemented in 48 MMDAs and it created a total of 6,438 new job opportunities in 2024. These employment initiatives significantly contributed to improving livelihoods and stimulating economic growth among rural populations, with a particular focus on empowering the youth.

2.3.12 Construction Industry Development

The Ghanaian construction industry subsector recorded a 9.60 percent growth in 2024 compared to 2.50 percent growth in 2023.⁴ In spite of this growth, the construction industry's development is still hindered by several factors, including persistent global supply chain disruptions, rising costs of construction materials, and the delayed implementation of crucial regulatory reforms within the sector. With rising material costs, financing constraints, and delays in critical regulatory reforms, the sector is under pressure to adapt and innovate. A major structural hurdle remained the absence of a centralised regulatory framework.

The Construction Industry Development Authority (CIDA) Bill, 2020, which seeks to establish an apex body to oversee the sector, is still yet to be enacted despite efforts to streamline the development and regulation of the industry. This delay in establishing a formal apex body for the sector has left key issues around professional standards, project management protocols, and regulatory oversight in a state of uncertainty. Although discussions around the Bill have continued, the lack of a cohesive legal framework has hindered the long-term stability and growth of the industry.

In response to these challenges, the Ministry of Works and Housing has increasingly focused on the promotion and adoption of sustainable local building materials. This strategic pivot aims to address issues of material shortages and high costs, while also fostering environmental sustainability in the sector. By encouraging the use of locally sourced materials, the Ministry expects to reduce dependency on imported goods and stimulate local economies. Additionally,

sustainable practices have become a key component in the development of green building standards, a growing priority as the world shifts toward eco-friendlier construction solutions. The Ministry of Works and Housing also led efforts to develop and launch Ghana's climate action roadmap to decarbonise the building and construction sector.

2.3.13 Drainage and Flood Control

The government pursued drainage improvement works under the 2020, 2023, and 2024 National Flood Control Programme to mitigate the disaster risks associated with flooding in various parts of the country, while minimising the economic losses associated with floods. These works resulted in the construction of 45km of drains in addition to the desilting, excavation and improvement of approximately 1,000km of earth drains.

As part of efforts to curb the frequent floodings in Greater Accra, the Ministry of Local Government Decentralisation and Rural Development under the Greater Accra Resilience and Development (GARID) Project, aimed to improve flood risk and solid waste management in the Greater Accra Region, disbursed GHS8.2 million to the 17 beneficiary Metropolitan and Municipal Assembly (MMAs).⁵ Alongside financial support, the GARID project is constructing about 6km of drainage infrastructure at 4 flood-prone hotspots and 2 detention ponds to boost stormwater retention and reduce urban flooding.

A flood early warning system is also under development and is currently at 90 percent completion, aimed at providing timely alerts to at-risk communities and relevant authorities to improve flood preparedness and response. Under the GARID Project, MWH commenced the implementation of community upgrading works at Akweteyman, Alogboshie and Nima as part of efforts to minimise flood risk for vulnerable communities along the Odaw channel. These works have seen the construction of 1.4km of storm drains, 8.4km of local drains, 1.3km of footpath paving as well as the construction of 3 major culverts across the three communities to minimise flood risk.

⁴ 2025 Budget Statement and Economic Policy, for 2025 Financial Year

⁵ 2025 Budget Statement and Economic Policy, for 2025 Financial Year



2.3.14 Infrastructure Maintenance

The Ministry of Roads and Highways executed comprehensive routine maintenance activities across the national road network during the reporting period. Maintenance division of the Ghana Highway Authority completed grading, pothole patching, shoulder maintenance, and vegetation control operations on 21,258.36 kilometers of trunk roads, representing substantial coverage of the primary road network. Similar 33,183 routine maintenance interventions were implemented on 10,813 kilometers of feeder roads and 1,113 kilometers of urban roads, ensuring the preservation of critical transportation infrastructure throughout the country.

In addition to routine maintenance, the Ministry conducted 602 targeted periodic maintenance works to address more substantial infrastructure needs. These higher-level interventions included re-gravelling, spot improvement, and resealing works across strategic sections of the road network. Specifically, the Ministry completed periodic maintenance on 92 kilometers of trunk roads, 321 kilometers of feeder roads, and 89 kilometers of urban roads. These periodic maintenance activities were prioritised based on thorough condition assessments and represent critical investments in extending the service life of key transportation corridors. A total of 944 minor maintenances were also conducted in 2024.

2.3.15 Land Administration

During the reporting period, the Lands Commission implemented comprehensive modernisation programmes aimed at revolutionising its records management systems.

The Commission executed limited digitisation activities in Greater Accra, Central, Eastern, and Western Regional offices, encompassing document scanning, geo-referencing of spatial data, systematic digital archiving, and the establishment of electronic retrieval systems, an improvement in the online platform for accessing the services of the Commission. These technological advancements significantly enhanced operational efficiency and service delivery capabilities throughout the organisation. The implementation of modernised systems yielded measurable improvements in service delivery timelines. In 2024, the Commission standardised the turnaround time to 10 working days for official land searches and maintained a three-week processing period for survey plan preparation. These service-level benchmarks represent significant progress in operational efficiency and customer service delivery.

In a bid to operationalise the provisions of the Land Act 2020 (Act 1036), which revised, harmonised, and consolidated existing land laws to promote sustainable land administration, the Commission facilitated the development of Legislative Instruments (LIs) to provide clarity and ensure uniformity in their application across the country. This LI was submitted to the Attorney General's department for approval and is expected to be completed by the end of 2025.

2.3.16 Key Challenges and Policy Recommendations for Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements

The key challenges and recommendations of the Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements dimension are summarised in table 2.3.4.

**Table 2.3.4: Key Challenges and Recommendations for Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements**

FOCUS AREAS	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
Protected Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Illegal activities such as Galamsey, poaching, chainsawing and logging by armed thugs, and charcoal production in forest reserves and wildlife protected areas Attacks on the staff of the Forestry Commission by poachers Encroachment of protected areas, such as Ramsar sites 	<p>The Forestry Commission, in collaboration with MLNR, Ghana Army, NDPC, MMDAs, and Traditional Councils, should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> continue the training of Forest and Resource Guards to increase capacity in combating illegalities in forest reserves and wildlife protected areas provide security support from the Police Service and the Judiciary to ensure effective prosecution and imposition of deterrent penalties by the courts promote community ownership of the environment
Minerals Extraction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Illegal mining Weak enforcement of environmental and mining laws and regulations Environmental degradation Limited value addition to primary products Inadequate mineral revenue 	<p>MLNR, in collaboration with MINCOM, OoP, Parliament, Office of Attorney General, and Minister of Justice, and Traditional Councils, should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ensure mining activities are undertaken in an environmentally sustainable manner ensure land reclamation after mining operations protect sensitive areas from pollution and contamination, e.g., groundwater sources and intake of public water supplies promote mining value-addition by processing minerals decentralise the mining permitting process
Water Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pollution of water bodies from illegal mining Dumping of refuse and sewage in water bodies Negative impact of climate variability and change 	<p>MWH, in collaboration with CWSA, WRC, WRI, and its agencies should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> intensify the protection of all major water bodies, tributaries, and major treatment plants formulate a comprehensive policy for the development of the blue economy promote community ownership of water resources



FOCUS AREAS	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
Coastal and Marine Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes in sea temperature and ocean currents, increased incidences in tidal surges and major oceanic currents as a result of Climate Change (storm tidal and surges) • Sand mining at beaches • Unauthorised development along the coast • Dumping of raw sewage in the ocean 	<p>MESTI, in collaboration with EPA, WRI, Hydrological, and its agencies should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • create awareness and capacity of communities to combat coastal erosion and adapt to climate change • support the development of comprehensive coastal development, planning, and regulatory frameworks • facilitate effective inter-agency coordination of coastal management programmes • integrate nature-based solutions in coastal works such as mangroves and wetlands
Environmental Pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-automation of the Agency's business processes lead to a delay in the issuance of the Environmental Permit. • Low public appreciation of the value of the environment and the need to protect and conserve it. • Industries not fully complying with L.I. 1652 • Weak prosecution of environmental crimes • Weak collaboration among institutions regulating the environment • Insufficient internally generated funds (IGF) for compliance monitoring and environmental education. 	<p>MESTI in collaboration with EPA, MSWR, CWSA, WRC, WRI and its agencies should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • finalise the automation process to reduce the period for permit issuance and address database issues among others. • enhance compliance monitoring activities to improve compliance levels of undertakings as well as increase the Agency's revenue. • enhance awareness creation for the public and undertakings on environmental issues. • enhance collaboration among environment regulatory Agencies and stakeholders. • upscale training and capacity building programmes for the Judiciary and law enforcement Agencies on environmental crimes and their negative impacts on sustainable development as well as strengthen collaboration with them. • promote the use of electric vehicles and also improve the mass transportation system to help reduce air pollution caused by the use of fossil fuels.



FOCUS AREAS	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
Climate Change and Variability	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Degraded landscapes• Increasing GHG emissions• Limited technical and institutional capacities to access climate funds and facilitate technology transfer.• Poor ownership of climate change interventions at the local level	<p>MESTI, its agencies should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• focus on climate-resilient and low-carbon development pathways that will foster more green, resilient, and inclusive growth by undertaking the following actions:• intensify awareness creation on climate change• accelerate the implementation of Ghana's Nationally Determined Contributions• develop capacity to access Global Climate Funds• promote co-financing arrangements for climate change interventions at the local level
Deforestation, Desertification, and Soil Erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Annual wildfires and erratic rainfall in some regions are affecting plantation establishment.• Grazing by cattles of herdsmen on newly established/existing plantations leads to the destruction of planted seedlings.• Illegal farming	<p>Forestry Commission in collaboration with MLNR, NDPC, MMDAs, and Traditional Councils should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• promote the enforcement of the National Wildfire Management Policy and local bylaws on wildfires• intensify forest plantation establishment and reclamation of degraded landscape (Implementation of Ghana Forest Plantation Strategy)• promote the enforcement of local by-laws on grazing and illegal farming



FOCUS AREAS	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
Transportation (Road, Rail, Air, Water)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor road conditions and network • Poor maintenance culture • Traffic congestion in major cities • Inadequate funding for road safety activities • Low commitment and sense of responsibility for road safety among policy makers and road safety stakeholder institutions • Inadequate inter-modal facilities • Underdeveloped water transport systems • Poor railway network 	<p>MRH and MoT, in collaboration with MoF, its agencies DISEC of MMDAs, Traditional Councils, and Security agencies should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • expand and maintain the national road network • strengthen the road-based mass transportation system, including extending Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) corridors • establish a road safety fund for promotion of road safety interventions • accelerate the development of an integrated transport system • encourage investments in the road, rail, air, and water transport systems • promote and execute the National Transport Policy • ensure systematic development of all modes of transport for efficient and effective modal choice
Information and Communications Technology Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor access to broadband Services, Quality of Services (QoS) and Quality of Experience (QoE) in ICT • Fibre cuts as a result of construction works • High cost of broadband services 	<p>NCA, in collaboration with MoCD, NDPC, MESTI, EPA should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improve telecommunications service quality, affordability, and accessibility • build an integrated national ICT digital infrastructure • collaborate with the private sector to increase the broadband, bandwidth, and speed of connections nationwide



FOCUS AREAS	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
Science, Technology, and Innovation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited utilisation of relevant research outputs Limited collaboration between public research institutions and industry Inadequate funding for research and development 	<p>MESTI, in collaboration with NCA, MoCD, EPA, GAEC, and NDPC should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> strengthen the application of science, technology, and innovation in the implementation of policies, programmes, and projects promote an enabling environment for strong partnerships with research institutions, academia, and industry increase investments in research and development to find a local solution to challenges increase awareness of available research output
Energy and Petroleum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Illegal electricity connections Liquidity Challenges Illegal activities under the Transmission Right-of-Way (ROW) High Electricity generation cost Inadequate generation of Reactive Power into the GRID Inadequate Fuel/Gas supply for power generation 	<p>MoEn, in collaboration with ECG, NEDCO, TOR, PURC, GRIDCo, GNPC, PEF, NPA, PC, VRA, NED, BPA, BOST and Energy Commission should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ensure effective implementation of the Cash Water Fall Mechanism continue to educate the public about the hazardous effects of being under the Transmission ROW. adopt high technology and innovation practices in maintenance, metering and billing, project management, research, information dissemination and development of new infrastructure. establish monitoring system to enhance efficient service delivery



FOCUS AREAS	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
Human Settlements and Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor implementation of spatial plans and weak development control function of MMDAs • Inadequate coverage of spatial plans for built-up areas • Inadequate funds for the preparation of RSDFs, DSDFs, SPs, LPs, and spatial planning activities. • Inadequate Physical Planners at the District level to manage and adequately oversee the various spatial planning functions of the MMDAs • Limited access to long term sustainable financing • Limited incentives for an increased private sector participation in housing delivery, especially for housing targeted at low to middle income • High cost of mortgage 	<p>LUSPA and MWH in collaboration with MESTI, MLGDRD, MLNR, Lands Commission, OHLGS, MMDAs, Academia, Built Environment Professionals/Bodies should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ensure the activation and operationalisation of Land Use and Spatial Planning Fund • ensure the provision of adequate resources and logistics for MMDAs and RCCs to prepare and implement spatial plans. • enhance routine M&E activities for spatial plan implementation. • promote the preparation of Regional (SDFs) and districts spatial plans (SDF, Structure Plans and Local Plans). • strengthen monitoring effort in spatial plan preparation and implementation. • expand available incentives for greater private sector participation in housing delivery, including increased access to land banks for housing development. • expand the involvement of the state housing institutions in housing delivery in Ghana • expand the mortgage market, including refinancing institutions such as the National Homeownership Fund • explore the opportunity for blended financing for affordable housing provision • expand government investment in off-site and on-site infrastructure for housing development



FOCUS AREAS	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
Urban and Rural Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• High rate of rural-urban migration• Congestion and overcrowding in urban areas• Haphazard exploitation of rural natural resources• Limited generation of UGF by MMDAs	<p>MLGDRD, in collaboration with MMDAs, MWH, LUSPA and MoF should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• promote rural enterprise development, financial inclusion, service delivery, capacity building and local economic development• establish special growth centres and urban networks, with spatially targeted investment interventions• support implementation of the National Urban Policy and Action Plan and the United Nations New Urban Agenda• facilitate sustainable use and management of natural resources to support the development of rural communities and livelihoods• introduce ICT tools in the collection of ICF
Construction Industry Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Weak regulatory regime of the construction industry• Proliferation of sub-standard construction materials and products• High cost of construction materials• Weak enforcement of the Building Code and the National Building Regulations	<p>MWH, in collaboration with MLGDRD, MMDAs, LUSPA, Ghana Standards Authority, and MoF should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• establish a central agency for the construction industry• improve and standardise techniques and material use• promote research and apply modern technology in the construction industry



FOCUS AREAS	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
Drainage and Flood Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overlapping mandates and poor coordination among government agencies and local authorities. • Insufficient budgetary allocations for infrastructure upgrades, maintenance, and new flood control projects. • Encroachment on watercourses and floodplains due to informal settlements. • Absence of an LI to operationalise the GHA Act limits the Authority's legal backing to fully execute its mandate, enforce standards, and coordinate effectively with other agencies. 	<p>HYDRO should collaborate with MWH and MMDAs should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • advocate for dedicated budget lines for drainage and flood control within the national budget. • establish an inter-agency coordination framework • enforce planning regulations and buffer zones along critical drainage channels and remove structures built in waterways. • fast-track the drafting and passage of a Legislative Instrument to operationalise The Ghana Hydrological Authority ACT, 2021 (ACT, 1085).
Infrastructure Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor maintenance culture • High cost of maintenance 	<p>MRH, in collaboration with MLGDRD, MMDAs, MWH, GREDA, LUSPA, Ghana Standards Authority, Built Environment Professionals, and MoF, should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • institute a robust maintenance scheme for the transport system, public office buildings and other critical infrastructure • enforce relevant standards in various sectors to reduce rapid deterioration of public infrastructure, including strengthening the axle load control on roadways. • make provision for maintenance in the planning phase of projects • promote adherence to standards in construction



FOCUS AREAS	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
Land Administration and Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insecurity of land tenure • Encroachments on state and vested land • Delays in the adjudication of land disputes • Landguardism • Manual land service delivery • Weak coordination and collaboration between customary land authorities and statutory land sector institutions • Outdated National Land Policy 	<p>Lands Commission, in collaboration with Traditional Authorities, House of Chiefs, MLNR, LUSPA should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • accelerate the digitisation of land records and the automation of land services delivery • promote sustainable land management interventions using the integrated landscape management approach • fully implement the Land Act, 2020 (Act 1036) • train more skilled surveyors, draftsmen and architects • promote and enforce the Vigilantism and Related Offences Act 2019 (Act 999) • prepare an LI to facilitate the implementation of the Land Act • improve customary land administration through the establishment of a customary land secretariat • prepare a new National Land Policy

2.4 Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

This section of the 2024 APR examines the achievements and constraints in the areas of Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability. The goal of this dimension under the Agenda for Jobs II policy framework was to maintain a stable, united and safe country through the implementation of strategies across 13 focus areas, namely: Deepen Democratic Governance; Local Governance and Decentralisation; Public Accountability; Public Institutional Reform; Public Policy Management; Human Security and Public Safety; Corruption and Economic Crimes; Law and Order; Civil Society and Civic Engagement; Attitudinal Change and Patriotism; Development Communication; Culture for National Development; and Strengthening Ghana's Role in International Affairs.

Key Performance Indices

The notable achievements in the area of Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability in 2024 is outlined below:

Governance

- i. The President hosted twenty-five (25) Heads of States and other foreign senior government officials from January to September, 2024 and these include the President of Guinea Bissau, President of Malta



- (Dr. George Vella), President of Cote D'Ivoire, Kenyan President, Italian President, The Prime Minister of Trinidad & Tobago, and the President of Senegal
- ii. Parliament held 137 Plenary Sessions, 96 Committee Sitings to consider 896 Papers made up of 93 Committee Reports, 105 Statements, 229 Motions, 18 International Agreements, 31 Auditor-General's Reports, 210 Annual Statements by Audit Committees, and 27 Legislative Instruments
 - iii. A total of 24 Bills were laid before Parliament and ten were passed into law. They include Human Sexual Rights and Ghanaian Family Values Bill, 2021; the Ghana Anti-Doping Bill, 2024; Affirmative Action (Gender Equity) Bill, 2024; National Roads Authority Bill, 2023; Ghana Boundary Commission Bill 2024; The Ghana Chartered Institute of Restructuring and Insolvency Practitioners Bill, 2023; National Service Authority Bill; Environmental Protection Bill, 2024; Shippers Authority Bill, 2024; Ghana Civil Aviation Bill, 2024
 - iv. Committees of Parliament undertook 89 monitoring visits to the respective sector institutions to track the progress of implementation of selected projects
 - v. The Electoral Commission conducted the 2024 Presidential and Parliamentary Elections
 - vi. A total of 2,511 dockets received by Office of the Attorney-General and Ministry of Justice and initiated prosecutions in the various courts across the country, and dealt with 2,440 motions, appeals, petitions, extraditions, and mutual legal assistance. The Office resolved 125 petitions, 2 extraditions and

provided 72 mutual legal assistance

- vii. A total of 10,314 cases were referred by the courts for mediation. The Court-Connected Alternative Dispute Resolution (CCADR) Programme with 8,785 cases mediated and 3,105 cases settled
- viii. Legal Aid Commission used Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR), to resolve 4,260 cases

Corruption

- i. The Office of the Special Prosecutor (OSP) concluded four investigations into bribery and corruption related cases against public officers and private individuals
- ii. The Office conducted investigation into the Government of Ghana Payroll leading to a savings of GHS34.25 million.
- iii. The Office also recovered a total of GHS2.9 million and initiated key corruption prevention interventions such as Youth Against Corruption (YAC) Initiative; Engagement with Religious Bodies; and Engagement with Professional Bodies

Public Accountability

- i. The Public Accounts Committee (PAC) conducted 31 Public Sitings to consider the 2022 Auditor-Generals Reports and made 1,314 recommendations to retrieve misappropriated public funds.
- ii. To ensure transparency and public accountability among public office holders, 3,567 assets and liabilities declarations was received by Audit service in 2024



Progress of Implementation

The progress made under this dimension on the following focus areas is reviewed below:

2.4.1. Deepening Democratic Governance

The policy framework implementation revealed key issues under deepening democratic governance including uneven balance of power among the three arms of Government; inadequate resources to independent governance institutions; relatively weak capacity of governance institutions; monetisation of electoral process; pockets of political and electoral violence; and inadequate capacity of Parliament to exercise its oversight function over the executive.

The Government of Ghana made several efforts to enhance the work of Parliament, Judicial Service and Independent Governance Institutions through budget allocation and releases. Progress was made in allocations and releases for these institutions over the years. There was a general increase ($\geq 70\%$) in budgetary releases across the institutions except for the Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ) that recorded a percentage point release of its budgetary allocation in 2024.

Parliament undertook key activities towards realisation of its core mandate of legislation, oversight, financial scrutiny and representation. Parliament held 137 plenary sessions which resulted in the passing of 10 bills. It also organised the Conference of Speakers and Heads of African Parliament, completed projects such as Chamber of Electronic System, Office Complex for the Parliamentary Training Institute, and Parliament Museum among others.

The change in budgetary releases to CHRAJ declined to about 1 percent in

2024 from 98 percent in 2023. Despite this constraint, CHRAJ continued to investigate complaints cases categorised under human rights, administrative justice and anti-corruption during the year under review. The allocation and releases to the National Media Commission (NMC) increased by 2.20 percent in 2024 even though NMC remained the least resourced among the IGIs in 2024. The National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE) recorded a 80.5 percentage change in budgetary releases from 2023 to 2024.

The EC successfully held the presidential and parliamentary election on December 7, 2024 marking the ninth general elections since the inception of the 1992 Constitution. Though successful, process was dotted with pockets of electoral violence in certain areas in the country. The success of the conduct of the elections demonstrates the progress made in strengthening Ghana's democracy.

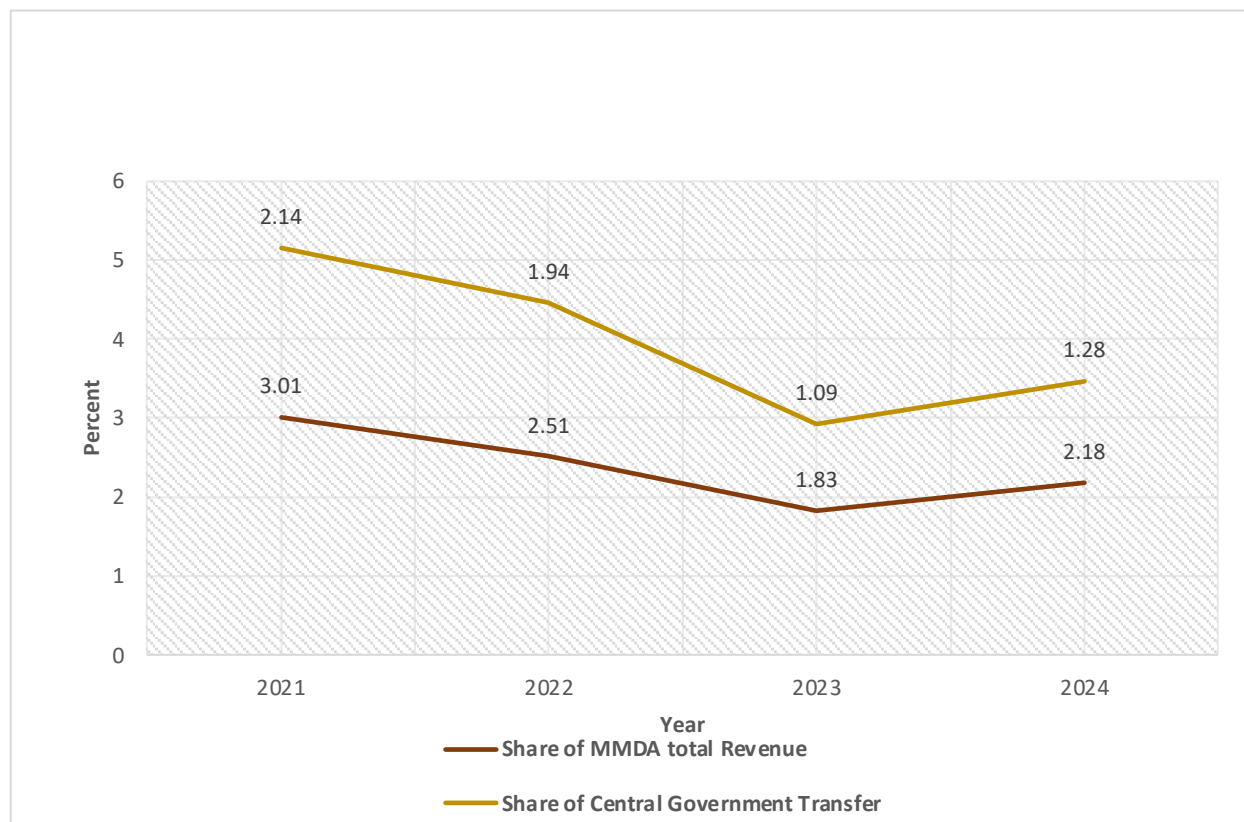
According to the 2024 Ibrahim Index of African Governance, Ghana scored 62.2 out of 100 in overall governance. Ghana's score was higher than that of Africa's average score (49.3) and the regional average for western Africa (52.6). The 0.3 percentage point improvement between the 2021 score (61.9) and 2023 earned the country a 7th position out of 54 countries in Africa.

2.4.2. Local Governance and Decentralisation

The share of central government transfers to MMDAs as a percentage of total national receipts improved in 2024 to 1.28 after experiencing continual decline from 2022 and 2023. Similarly, the share of MMDAs total revenue relative to national receipts recorded an increase in 2024 (2.18%) after experiencing a continual decline in 2022 (2.51%) and 2023 (1.83%). Figure 2.4.1 shows MMDAs share of total revenue and Central Government Transfers.

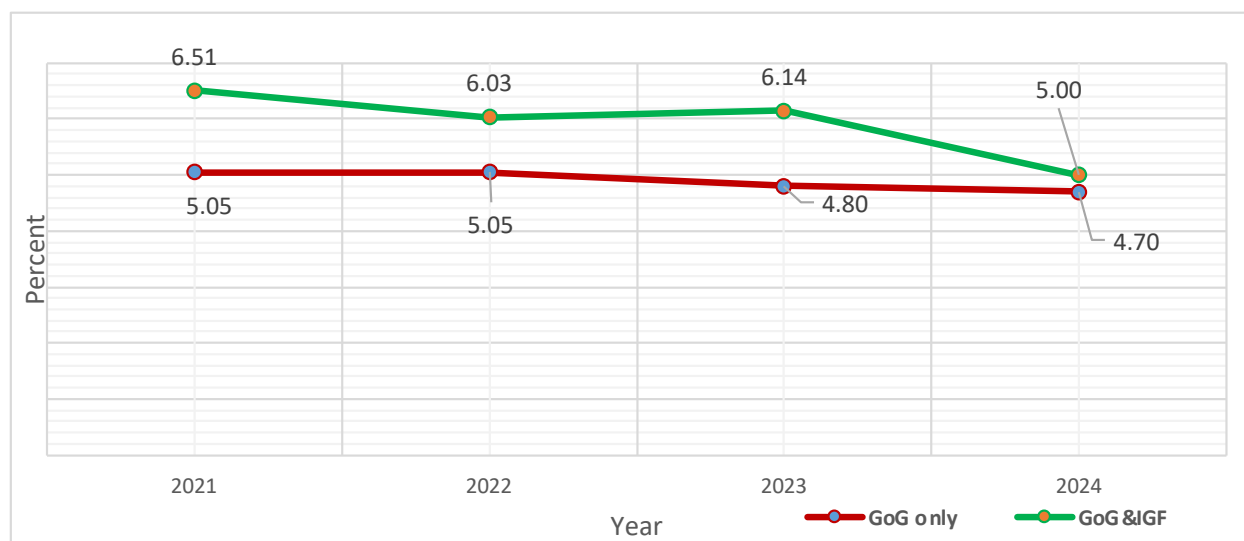


Figure 2.4.1: MMDA Share of Total Revenue and Central Government Transfers (%)



Personnel allocation also experienced fluctuations. The share of MMDAs personnel on the government payroll decreased to 4.80 percent in 2024. The share of MMDAs personnel supported by both government payroll and internally Generated Funds (IGF) also increased to 6.14 percent in 2023 but declined to 5.00 percent in 2024. A 0.1 percentage point decline was also observed for MMDA personnel paid from the consolidated fund. See figure 2.4.2. Overall, 2024 demonstrated a positive trend of improved financial allocations from the central government to MMDAs, coupled with mixed results in personnel support.

Figure 2.4.2: Share of MMDA Personnel on Central Government Payroll (%)





2.4.3. Enhancing Public Accountability

The Public Accounts Committee held 31 sittings to consider the 2022 Auditor-General's Reports in line with the National Anti-Corruption Action Plan (NACAP). One thousand three hundred and fourteen (1,314) recommendations were made as efforts to retrieve misappropriated funds.

Efforts to ensure transparency and hold public office holders accountable included issuing 865 Assets and Liabilities Declaration forms, with 497 responses received. The Audit Service also demonstrated its commitment to timely reporting by submitting 19 separate Auditor-General reports to Parliament for the financial year before the constitutional deadline. It completed 6,166 audits, covering various public entities, thereby reinforcing the framework for accountability and transparency in public financial management.

2.4.4. Public Institutional Reform

The Public Services Commission continued the implementation of the Human Resource Management Information System (HRMIS), which aims to strengthen Human Resource (HR) processes and help to control expenditure on wages.

A total of 96 MDAs were added to the HRMIS in 2024 as against the 114 MDAs target. Four hundred and seventeen end user training was conducted during the year and they include users from the Ghana Health Service (GHS), Ghana Education Service (GES), Local Government Service (LGS), and Office of the Head of Civil Service (OHCS). The implementation of the HRMIS has improved establishment control and payroll management.

2.4.5. Public Policy Management

In 2024, the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) continued to play a critical role in strengthening public policy management by providing technical and policy advisory support to ten Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs). These included the Ministry of Energy, Petroleum Commission, National

Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO), Ministry of the Interior (MINTER), Ministry of Health (MoH), Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoYS), Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations (MLER), Ministry of Local Government, Decentralisation and Rural Development (MLGDRD), Ghana AIDS Commission (GAC), Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation (MESTI), and the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MOFA). The Commission's interventions focused on ensuring that policy formulation processes within these institutions were coherent, participatory, and aligned with national development priorities.

A major milestone achieved during the year was the completion of the Policy and Legislative Almanac (PLA), a centralised digital platform developed to support the streamlining and standardisation of public policy formulation processes in Ghana. The PLA system is intended to respond to longstanding challenges such as policy overlaps, weak coordination among institutions, limited stakeholder engagement, and difficulties in tracing the implementation and impact of policies over time once it is launched and deployed.

NDPC's continued technical support, particularly in the review and realignment of key national policies, reinforced efforts to address challenges in the policy landscape while ensuring that public policy documents formulated adhered to national guidelines and reflected multi-stakeholder perspectives.

2.4.6. Human Security and Public Safety

Police Force Capacity in Frontline Duties

The police-to-citizen ratio improved slightly to 1:690 in 2024 from 1:711 in 2023, reflecting a modest improvement in policing coverage across the country. While this indicates some progress, the ratio remains below the national target of 1:500, underscoring the need for continued recruitment and deployment efforts within the Ghana Police Service. Table 2.4.1 shows the Police to Citizen Ratio from 2022 to 2024.



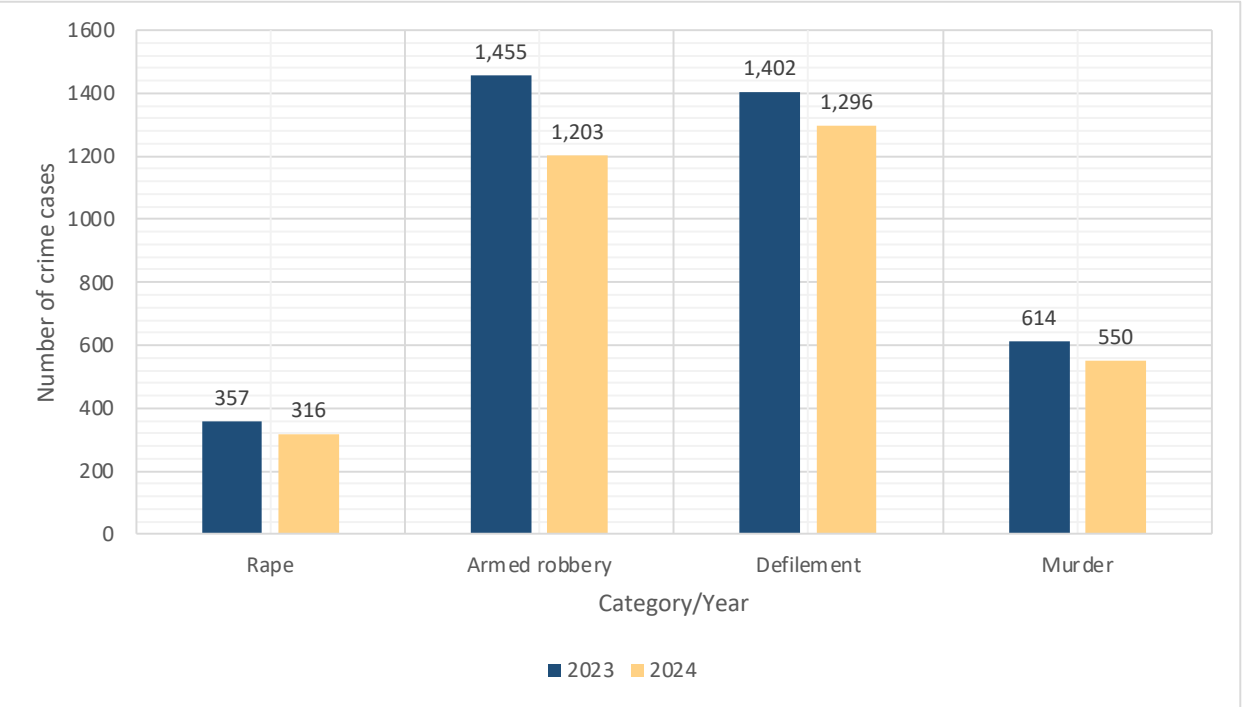
Table 2.4.1: Police-Citizen Ratio, 2022-2024

Year	Ratio
2022	1: 694
2023	1: 711
2024	1: 690

Total crime cases reported to the Ghana Police Service continued a downward trajectory, extending a trend observed

since 2019. All sixteen regions contributed to this decline, with the Greater Accra Region though still accounting for the highest overall number of reported crimes, experiencing a reduction in its crime rate. The North East Region registered the lowest crime statistics in 2024. Defilement emerged as the most frequently reported serious crime in 2024, surpassing armed robbery cases. Figure 2.4.3 shows the major crime rate from 2023 to 2024. Figure 2.4.3 shows the major crime cases recorded in 2024.

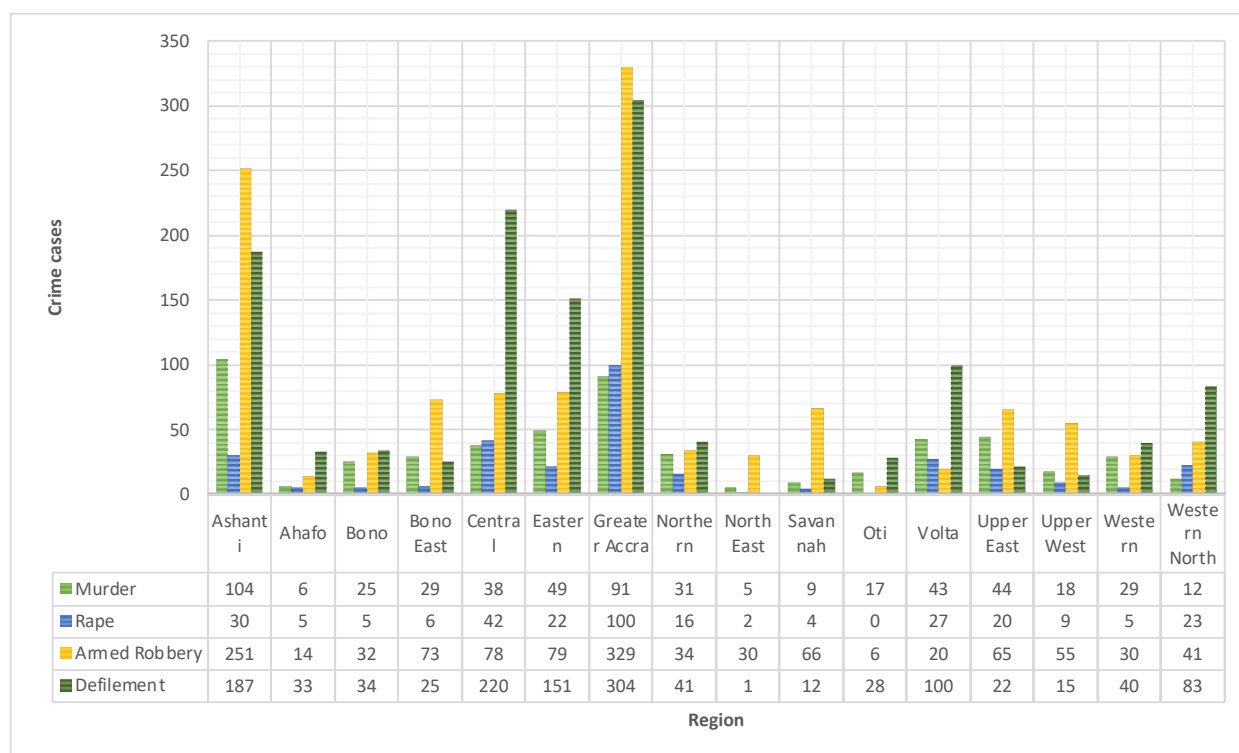
Figure 2.4.3: Major Crime Cases, (2023-2024)



Greater Accra recorded the highest number of defilement cases (304), followed by Central (220) and Ashanti (187) regions. Armed robbery remained a major public safety concern in urban and peri-urban areas, particularly in Greater Accra (329 cases), Ashanti (251), and Eastern (79). Murder and rape also remained prevalent, with Greater Accra, Ashanti, and Eastern regions reporting the highest figures. Ashanti recorded the highest number of murders (104), while Greater Accra registered the highest number of rape cases (100).

The Oti Region recorded the fewest cases of armed robbery (6) but relatively high incidents of defilement (28), indicating regional variation in crime patterns. The North East Region maintained the lowest overall crime statistics across all major categories. Figure 2.4.4 shows the major crime cases recorded in 2024 by region..

Figure 2.4.4: Major Crime Cases by Region, 2024



This regional breakdown highlights the evolving nature of criminal activity in Ghana, underscoring the importance of data-driven, region-specific strategies for crime prevention and public safety.

The general decline in reported crime is attributed to targeted interventions implemented by the Ghana Police Service. Key among these were the sustained deployment of personnel and logistics to high-impact operations such as Operation Calm Life, Conquered Fist, Peace Tray, and Motherland. The Service also enhanced peace-building efforts in conflict-prone areas including Yendi, Tamale, Wa, Chereponi, Bawku, Alavanyo, Nkonya, Ejura, and Akropong-Akuapim.

These efforts aimed to de-escalate tensions, protect communities, and restore law and order in long-standing conflict zones. To strengthen operational readiness, the Ghana Police Service established Formed Police Units (FPUs) in all 25 police regions, serving as rapid response teams for emerging threats and crises. In addition, the nationwide rollout of motorbike patrols, initially

piloted in Greater Accra and Upper East, was expanded to the remaining 23 police regions. This initiative enhanced police visibility and accessibility, especially in hard-to-reach communities and high-traffic areas, contributing significantly to crime deterrence and public safety.

Public awareness and citizen engagement were further enhanced through continued public education campaigns on Ghana Police Television, which, combined with the visibility programmes and tactical deployments, helped reinforce public confidence and collaboration in crime prevention. These collective efforts reflect the Ghana Police Service's strategic pivot toward proactive, intelligence-led policing and community engagement, aimed at reducing crime, improving response time, and enhancing peace and security nationwide. Continued investment in community policing and crime intelligence systems will be essential to sustaining gains and addressing the complexity of crimes.



Narcotics Control

In 2024, the Narcotics Control Commission (NACOC) intensified its regulatory and enforcement activities to combat drug trafficking and abuse across Ghana. As part of its oversight role, the Commission actively monitored the importation and use of precursor chemicals and psychotropic substances, issuing 98 import permits, 153 clearance permits, and conducting 80 site visits to companies dealing in these controlled substances to ensure compliance with regulatory standards.

To promote prevention and public awareness, NACOC sensitised a total of 875 institutions across the country, including schools, faith-based organisations, community-based groups, and corporate entities. These educational interventions were aimed at reducing demand, particularly among youth and vulnerable populations. On the enforcement front, NACOC enhanced its surveillance and intelligence operations, which led to 18 individual drug seizures and the arrest of 31 suspected drug traffickers during the year.

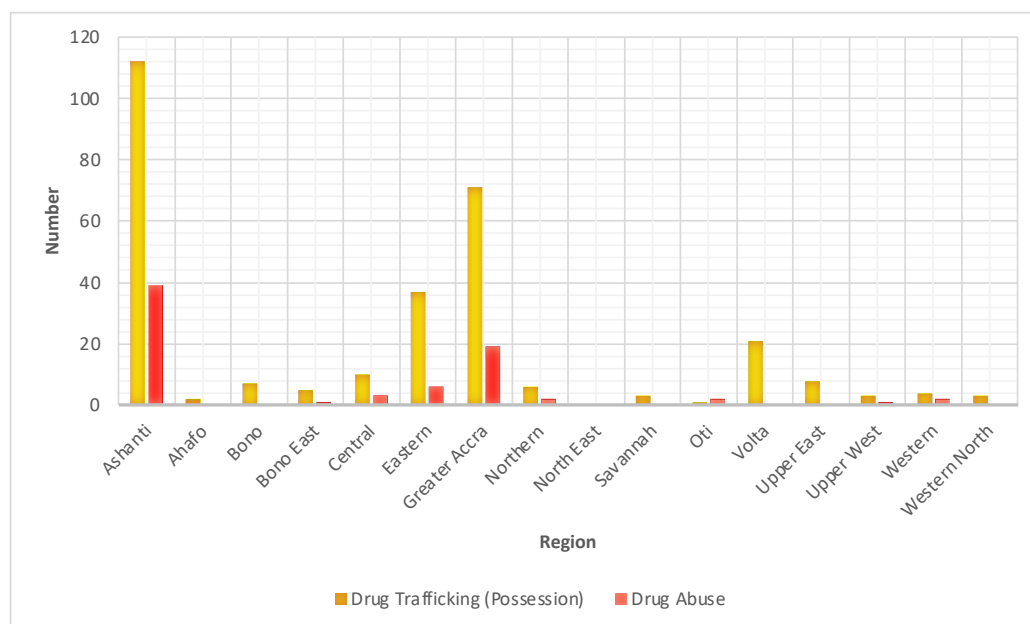
A total of 293 cases of drug trafficking (possession) and 75 cases of drug abuse were reported across Ghana's sixteen regions, based on data from law enforcement records in 2024. The Ashanti

Region recorded the highest number of both drug trafficking (112 cases) and drug abuse (39 cases), accounting for approximately 38 percent of all trafficking cases and over 50 percent of all reported abuse cases nationwide. This underscores the region's dual role as a major trafficking corridor and an area of high consumption, potentially influenced by its large urban population, internal transit networks, and economic activity.

Greater Accra, the most urbanised and populous region, ranked second in both categories, with 71 trafficking cases and 19 abuse cases, suggesting a significant presence of drug-related activities, possibly driven by both supply chain access points (ports, transport hubs) and local consumption. While other regions recorded relatively low case numbers, Central, Volta, and Upper East regions showed moderate levels of drug trafficking activity.

Overall, drug trafficking and abuse remain largely urban-centered issues, with Ashanti, Greater Accra, and Eastern regions serving as both consumption hotspots and trafficking conduits. The lower levels of activity in the northern belt, may point to either actual differences in prevalence or capacity limitations in policing and detection.

Figure 2.4.5: Drug Trafficking & Abuse by Region, 2024



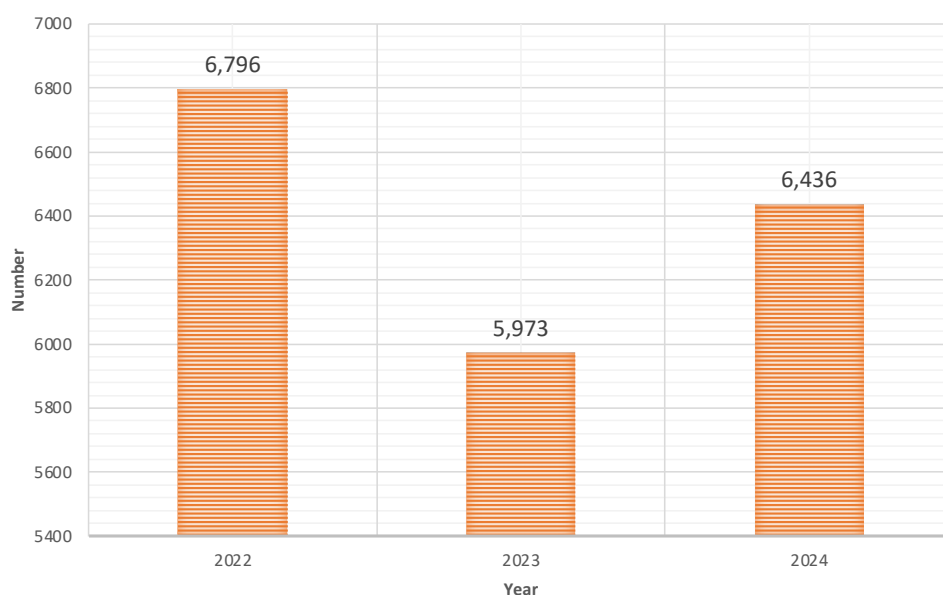
Fire Prevention and Response

In 2024, the fire officer-to-citizen ratio improved from 1:2,306 in 2023 to 1:1,942, inching closer to the national target of 1:800. This improvement highlights ongoing efforts to increase the workforce strength within the Ghana National Fire Service (GNFS).

The GNFS made important strides to strengthen its operational readiness. The Service took delivery of a prototype Rapid Intervention Vehicle (RIV) and a firefighting motorbike, aimed at enhancing its capacity for road traffic extrication and patrol operations, especially in congested or hard-to-reach areas. As part of its fire prevention efforts, the Service intensified public engagement and education by undertaking 17,099 Public Fire Safety Education outreach programmes nationwide. These outreach efforts targeted households, institutions, and communities, raising awareness about fire hazards and promoting safety practices. In addition, the GNFS trained 6,980 Fire Volunteers, with a strategic focus on reducing bushfires in agriculturally productive areas. This initiative forms part of a broader strategy to safeguard food security by preventing fire-related destruction of crops and farmland during the dry season.

Nonetheless, the incidence of fire outbreaks increased in 2024, with 6,436 cases recorded, up from 5,973 cases in 2023. This rise underscores the need for continued investment in firefighting logistics, personnel recruitment, and preventive education, particularly in rapidly urbanising and fire-prone areas. Figure 2.4.6 shows the recorded cases of fire outbreak from 2022 to 2024.

Figure 2.4.6: Recorded Incidence of Fire Outbreaks



Corrections and Rehabilitation

In 2024, the Ghana Prisons Service intensified efforts to promote inmate rehabilitation and improve correctional infrastructure. As part of its inmate reform initiatives, the Service provided vocational training to 476 inmates, comprising 151 juveniles and 325 adults, through accredited programmes delivered in partnership with the National Vocational Training Institute (NVTI). These programmes aimed to equip inmates with employable skills to support their

reintegration into society upon release.

The Prison Service also partnered with the Church of Pentecost to construct two new Camp Prisons, one located in Damongo in the Savannah Region and the other at Pomposo in the Ashanti Region. These facilities are designed to support the decongestion agenda and to provide more humane, reform-oriented environments for selected low-risk inmates. Additionally, the Service advanced major infrastructure projects, including the construction of accommodation facilities at Ankaful for



the Maximum-Security Prison, as well as progress on an 800-capacity remand facility at Nsawam, intended to ease overcrowding and improve conditions for persons on remand.

Despite these advancements, Ghana's prison system continues to grapple with significant overcrowding. As of May 2024, the total prison population stood at 13,857, exceeding the authorised capacity of 10,265 by 3,592 inmates, resulting in an overcrowding rate of approximately 35 percent. This strain on resources compromises the quality of inmate care and rehabilitation efforts. Furthermore, the proportion of unsentenced detainees remains a concern. Approximately 11.20 percent of the prison population comprises individuals awaiting trial. Prolonged pre-trial detention not only exacerbates overcrowding but also raises human rights issues, as detainees may spend extended periods in custody without a formal conviction. These challenges underscore the need for comprehensive reforms, including the expansion of non-custodial sentencing options, acceleration of judicial processes, and continued investment in

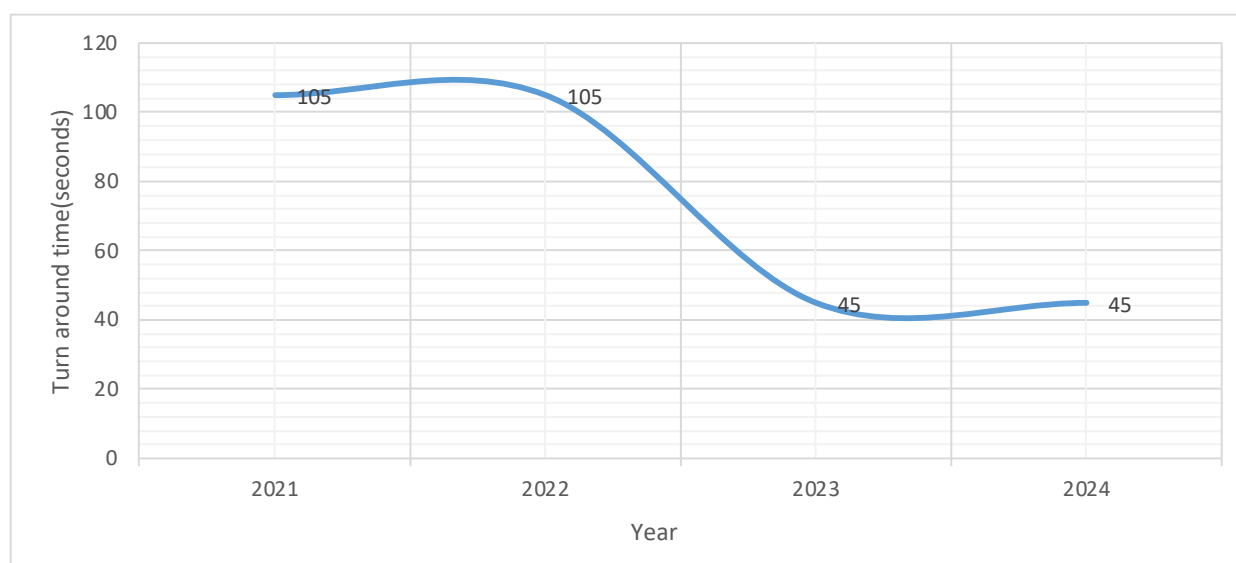
prison infrastructure.

Immigration and Border Control

From 2021 to 2024, Ghana made steady progress in strengthening migration management, enhancing border security, and improving operational efficiency through digital transformation and cross-border cooperation. Key performance indicators across this period reflect both institutional stability and innovation within the Ghana Immigration Service (GIS) and its partners.

A significant improvement was recorded in the turnaround time for processing passenger documents, which decreased to 45 seconds in 2023 and 2024 from 105 seconds in 2021 and 2022 which represents a 57 percent improvement. This efficiency gain is attributed to sustained investments in digital infrastructure and personnel training. Figure 2.4.7 shows the turnaround time in processing passenger documents from 2021 to 2024.

Figure 2.4.7: Turnaround Time in Processing Passenger Documents (seconds)

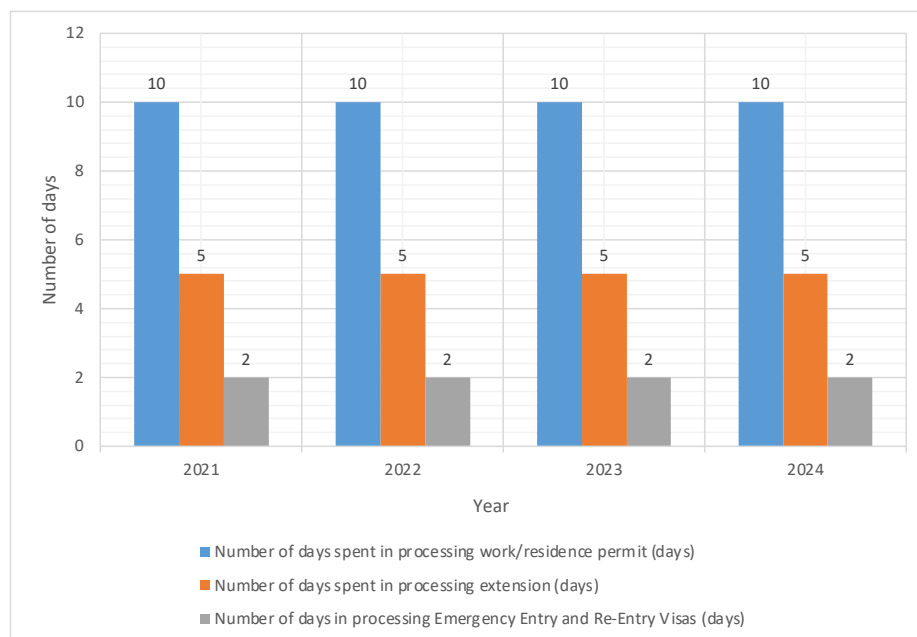


On the other hand, processing times for work and residence permits took (10 days), extensions of stay (5 days), and emergency entry/re-entry visas (2 days).

The GIS processed 1,312,267 arrivals and 1,362,168 departures through official entry and exit points in 2024, reinforcing Ghana's role as a strategic migration hub in West Africa. The successful rollout of a new Visa System that allows real-time monitoring of visas issued at Ghanaian missions abroad, further improved coordination, transparency, and responsiveness in visa administration.

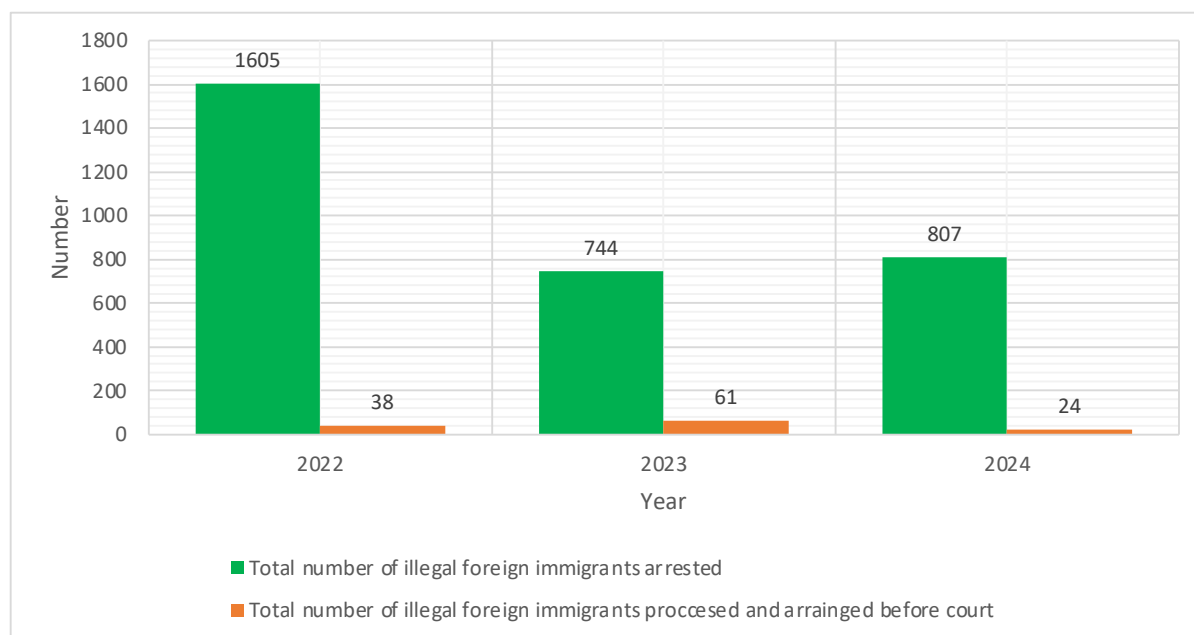
Visa issuance is to be done by GIS in line with Section 4 (1E) of immigration service ACT 908 of 2016. Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration issues visas on behalf of GIS. However, the issuance and management of visas abroad will transition overtime to GIS. Figure 2.4.8 shows time taken to process travelling passengers.

Figure 2.4.8: Days Taken to Process Travelling Passengers, 2021-2024



To enhance territorial integrity, the GIS deployed day and night patrol team across the country's borders, strengthening physical surveillance and deterring irregular migration. Enforcement efforts in 2024 led to the arrest of 3,051 individuals for breaches of immigration law. These interventions were supported by improvements in intelligence gathering and interagency collaboration. Figure 2.4.9 shows illegal foreign immigrants arrested, processed, and arraigned before court, from 2022 to 2024.

Figure 2.4.9: Illegal Foreign Immigrants Arrested, Processed, and Arraigned Before Court, 2022-2024



There was a notable decline in the number of illegal foreign immigrants arrested from 1,605 in 2022 to 807 in 2024. This follows a fluctuating trend from



previous years, with 61 prosecutions out of the 744 arrests in 2023. While this may reflect improved deterrence and early detection, the persistent gap between arrests and prosecutions remains a concern. In 2024, only 24 individuals were prosecuted, representing just 3 percent of those arrested, a sharp drop from 61 prosecutions in 2023. The low prosecution rate underscores the need for enhanced legal follow-through and expanded judicial capacity to strengthen deterrence and ensure compliance. It also suggests that majority of cases are either administratively resolved, repatriated, or not pursued through formal legal channels.

Humanitarian Response and Refugee Protection

In 2024, the Ghana Refugee Board (GRB) registered 3,780 new asylum seekers, including 3,218 Burkinabes who fled escalating insecurity. To support the emergency response, the GRB established a reception center with 540 emergency tents, and developed a settlement of 400 semi-permanent shelters in the Bawku

West District of the Upper East Region, complete with essential social amenities. This intervention affirms Ghana’s adherence to international humanitarian principles and its capacity for coordinated refugee management.

Armed Forces Readiness

The Ghana Armed Forces (GAF) recorded significant improvements across key performance indicators in 2024, following a period of volatility in 2023. Performance data reveals both recovery and renewed stability in recruitment, retention, and deployment efforts. GAF’s net recruitment rate in 2024 stood at 7.79 percent, a significant recovery from the sharp decline observed in 2023 (0.46%) and closer to the high-performance levels achieved in 2021 (9.72%) and 2022 (9.74%). The recruitment rate similarly rebounded to 8.09 percent in 2024 after dipping to 2.40 percent in 2023, though it remained slightly below the consistent 10.06 percent recorded in both 2021 and 2022. Figure 2.4.10 shows GAF recruitment, attrition and deployment rate from 2021 to 2024..

Figure 2.4.10: GAF Recruitment, Attrition and Deployment Rate (%), (2021-2024)



Attrition rates fell to 0.30 percent in 2024, the lowest recorded in the four-year period.

This compares favourably to 1.94 percent in 2023 and aligns with the more stable

retention levels seen in 2021 (0.34%) and 2022 (0.32%). The 2024 attrition rate also outperformed the projected target of 1.95 percent, suggesting improved personnel welfare, morale, and institutional stability.

The share of GAF personnel deployed in international peace support operations (IPSO) remained constant at 9.02 percent in both 2023 and 2024, down from 10.01

percent in 2021 and 2022. While the target for 2024 was set at 15.00 percent, actual performance fell short. This persistent underperformance may reflect strategic shifts, capacity limitations, or reduced external deployment opportunities. Nonetheless, GAF continued to play a meaningful role in global peacekeeping, even if below desired thresholds.

2.4.7. Anti-Corruption and Economic Crimes

Ghana's performance in the fight against corruption showed signs of stagnation and decline, both in terms of international perception and institutional investigation activity. Ghana's Corruption Perception Index (CPI) score declined to 42 in 2024, down from a consistent score of 43, between 2021 and 2023. Although the numerical drop may appear marginal, it is significant as it reflects the lowest score recorded in the last five years, signaling a perceived weakening of anti-corruption efforts. Correspondingly, Ghana's global ranking deteriorated, moving from 70th out of 180 countries in 2023 to 80th in 2024. Regionally, Ghana was ranked 11th out of 49 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, a position that places it behind several regional peers in transparency and governance standards. This decline in both score and rank points to growing public and institutional concerns about the effectiveness of anti-corruption enforcement, transparency in public office, and accountability mechanisms. Table 2.4.2 shows Ghana's performance in the fight against corruption.

Table 2.4.2: Corruption Perception Index and Ranking, 2021-2024

Indicators	2021	2022	2023	2024
Corruption Perception Index (Score)	43	43	43	42
Corruption Perception Index (Rank)	73 rd /180 countries	72 nd /180 countries	70 th /180 countries	80 th /180 countries

CHRAJ's anti-corruption case data shows fluctuating performance in both the volume of cases recorded and the proportion investigated. After an unusual spike in cases recorded in 2022 (335 cases), a nearly tenfold increase compared to other years, the numbers stagnated in 2023 and 2024, with 37 cases each year. In 2024, CHRAJ investigated 29 of the 37 cases recorded, representing a 78.40 percent investigation rate. This marks an improvement from 2023, where only 19 out of 37 cases (51.40%) were investigated.

CHRAJ's investigation rate (92.50%) in 2021 remains an enviable achievement to date. The 2022 performance, just 25 investigations out of 335 cases (7.50%), remains an outlier, likely reflecting institutional capacity challenges when handling an abnormally high volume of complaints. Table 2.4.3 shows corruption cases recorded and investigated by CHRAJ from 2021 to 2024.

Table 2.4.3: Corruption Cases Recorded and Investigated by CHRAJ, (2021-2024)

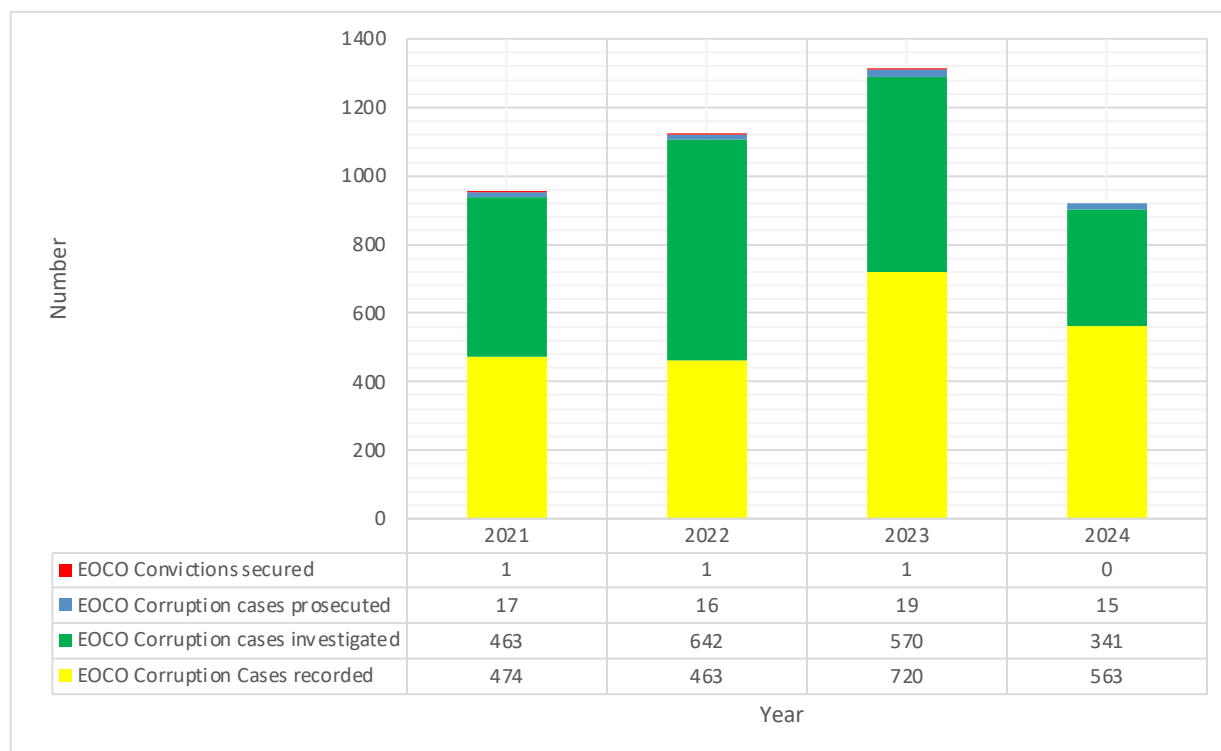
Cases	2021	2022	2023	2024
Corruption cases recorded	40	335	37	37
Corruption cases investigated	37	25	19	29
Corruption cases referred	2	1	0	2
Corruption cases declined	0	4	1	1

EOCO has since 2021, conducted a total of 2,016 corruption case investigations, with the highest number recorded in 2022 (642 cases). This was followed by 570 cases in 2023 and



a sharp decline to 341 cases in 2024. Out of the total corruption cases investigated during the four-year period, only 67 cases were prosecuted, representing just 3.30 percent of the total. The outcomes of these prosecutions have yielded only three convictions over the four-year period i.e one each in 2021, 2022, and 2023, and none in 2024. This translates to a conviction-to-prosecution rate of just 4.50 percent, raising concerns about the effectiveness of the prosecutorial and judicial processes in securing accountability for corruption-related offences. Figure 2.4.11 shows the corruption cases recorded, investigated and prosecuted by EOCO from 2021 to 2024.

Figure 2.4.11: Corruption Cases Recorded, Investigated and Prosecuted by EOCO, (2021-2024)

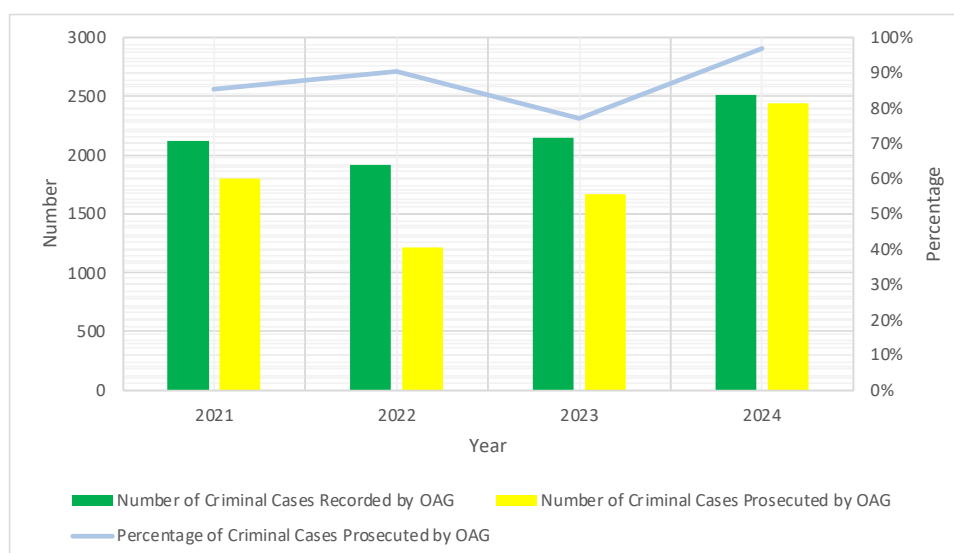


Between 2021 and 2024, the Office of the Attorney-General (OAG) recorded a total of 8,691 criminal cases and prosecuted 7,124 cases, yielding a cumulative prosecution rate of approximately 82 percent over the period. Notably, the year 2024 marked a significant milestone, with the OAG prosecuting 97 percent of recorded cases (2,440 out of 2,511), the highest annual prosecution rate within the four-year period. This performance exceeds the set prosecution target of 1,700 cases for 2024 and reflects increased responsiveness and institutional efficiency.

The performance in 2023 showed a dip in the prosecution rate to 77 percent, despite a relatively high caseload. The sustained improvement in prosecution outcomes by 2024 underscores ongoing efforts to strengthen legal service delivery. However, systemic challenges remain. Persistent constraints such as inadequate funding for training, personnel, and forensic tools hinder the capacity of law enforcement agencies to conduct comprehensive investigations.

In addition, the complex nature of modern criminal networks, coupled with limited victim and witness support mechanisms, continues to pose barriers to effective case building and resolution. Figure 2.4.12 shows criminal cases recorded and prosecuted by the Office of the Attorney General and Ministry of Justice.

Figure 2.4.12: Criminal Cases Recorded and Prosecuted by The Office of The Attorney-General, (2021-2024)



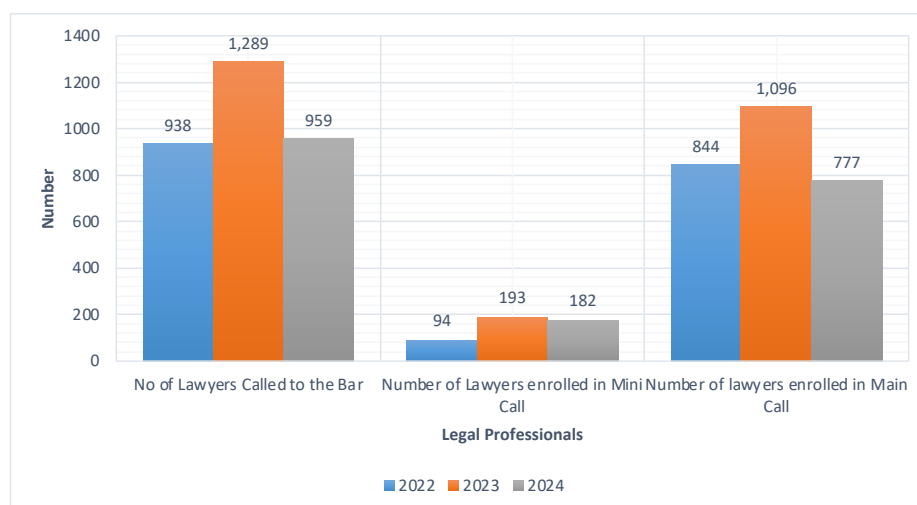
2.4.8. Law and Order

The performance in the use of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) fell short of expectations despite being a strategic tool to decongest the courts and ensure quicker dispute resolution. ADR settlement rate stagnated at 35 percent in 2024, down from 37 percent in 2023, below the target of 79 percent. The automation and computerisation of courts, on the other hand, increased from 13 percent and 14 percent respectively in 2022 and 2023 to 51.60 percent in 2024.

Legal Education and Training

Between 2022 and 2024, Ghana made notable progress in expanding access to legal education as part of broader efforts to enhance the delivery of justice. The number of lawyers called to the Bar rose significantly to a peak of 1,289 in 2023 from 938 in 2022, before declining to 959 in 2024. This period also saw a major expansion in admissions into the Professional Law Course, rising to 1,441 in 2023/2024 from 700 in 2022/2023, a more than 100 percent increase. Entrance examinations continued to attract high demand, with nearly 3,000 applicants in both 2023 and 2024. These figures reflect a deliberate policy push to widen the pipeline of legal professionals. Figure 2.4.13 shows the legal training conducted and lawyers called to the Bar.

Figure 2.4.13: Legal Training and staff Enrolment, 2024





The progress has been tampered by operational and structural challenges that raise concerns about efficiency and sustainability. Despite the surge in admissions, the decline in Bar Calls in 2024 suggests that throughput is being constrained. Logistical hurdles in administering entrance exams for thousands of applicants such as venue constraints and resource allocation have persisted. Moreover, there remains an urgent need to match increased access with strengthened quality assurance mechanisms, including minimum standards for faculty, curriculum, and student assessment. As of end-2024, Ghana's legal education system stands at a crossroads, having expanded access meaningfully but now requiring deeper reforms to ensure efficiency, professional competence, and long-term impact on judicial service delivery.

2.4.9 Civil Society and Civic Engagement

Voice and Accountability

In 2024, Ghana's performance in the area of voice and accountability reflected both progress and ongoing challenges. Several efforts were made to promote civic participation and strengthen government accountability. Civil society organisations and the media played an active role in demanding transparency and responsiveness from public institutions. Public forums, advocacy campaigns, and community outreach activities were organised to empower citizens and ensure their voices were heard in governance processes.

Despite these positive efforts, some challenges remained. Isolated incidents of journalist harassment and limited access to public information continued to pose concerns. In response, the National Media Commission held its first-ever Accountability Forum to review the status of investigations into 28 reported cases of attacks on journalists, signaling a commitment to addressing press freedom issues and promoting a safer environment for media practitioners.

Press Freedom Index

In 2024, Ghana made good progress in promoting press freedom. The country moved up to 50th place out of 180 countries on the World Press Freedom Index, with a score of 71.97. This was an improvement from 2023, when Ghana was ranked 62nd with a score of 65.90. In Africa, Ghana also rose from 9th place in 2023 to 6th in 2024, showing its growing role as a leader in media freedom on the continent. These rankings underscore Ghana's significant role as a regional leader in press freedom, even as it grapples with challenges on the global stage.⁶

This progress is captured through an index that assesses press freedom by evaluating five key indicators: political, economic, legislative, social, and security conditions. A closer look at Ghana's scores across these indicators between 2023 and 2024 reveals a mixed but generally positive trend. Ghana improved from a score of 51 in 2023 to 59.50 in 2024 in the political indicator. This shows a modest improvement in political support for press freedom, though challenges such as political interference and intimidation of journalists remain. The Economic indicator saw a notable increase to 72 in 2024 from 47.92 in 2023. This suggests some improvement in the financial conditions for media outlets, although many still face economic pressures that threaten editorial independence. On the Legislative front, Ghana scored 38 in 2023 and increased to 74.79 in 2024, indicating stronger legal protections for press freedom. However, enforcement challenges persist. Socially, Ghana's score improved from 48 in 2023 to 73.41 in 2024. This reflects a generally supportive societal environment for the media, despite ongoing challenges like misinformation and political polarisation. Ghana's score the security indicator, rose to 82.94 in 2024 from 72 in 2023. This indicates better safety for journalists overall, although isolated incidents of violence persist.

In 2024, the Ghanaian government demonstrated its commitment to enhancing civic engagement through key institutional reforms and collaborative efforts with civil society. These reforms focused on improving transparency, expanding access to digital public

6 Reporters Without Borders. (2024). World Press Freedom Index 2024. Retrieved from <https://rsf.org/en/index>



services via platforms like Ghana.gov, and strengthening mechanisms for citizen participation in decision-making. Public consultation frameworks and dialogue platforms were increasingly utilised to bridge the gap between state actors and diverse population groups, ensuring input in policy development and implementation.⁷

Civil society organisations (CSOs) played a critical role in the lead-up to the December general elections. They collaborated with the media and the Electoral Commission to educate voters, monitor the electoral process, and combat misinformation through fact-checking networks like the Ghana Fact-checking Coalition, which used Artificial Intelligence (AI) tools and multilingual platforms. Workshops organised by ECOWAS and the Ghana Integrity Initiative equipped CSOs with tools to promote peace, transparency, and inclusive governance, especially at the level⁸.

2.4.10 Attitudinal Change and Patriotism

In 2024, the National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE) undertook a wide range of activities aimed at deepening democratic values, promoting national cohesion, and enhancing civic responsibility across Ghana. The year began with the commemoration of Constitution Day on 7th January. Media engagements were held nationwide, stimulating public dialogue on pressing democratic challenges, including vote buying, misinformation, and disinformation. These discussions aimed to raise awareness about threats to electoral integrity and encourage more informed civic participation.

The Commission also sustained its Civic Education Club (CEC) activities in schools, reaching over 8,200 students. These engagements featured interactive sessions on national issues such as cybersecurity and online safety, as well as the electoral process. Students participated in quizzes, debates, and educational tours to public institutions, reinforcing their understanding of the Constitution and their roles as active citizens.

During the Annual Citizenship Week, approximately 5,800 students were sensitised on their roles in ensuring peaceful and credible elections. Special attention was paid to the dangers of fake news, disinformation, and inflammatory content, and how the youth can act as agents of peace and fact-checking within their communities. The NCCE also carried out targeted engagements with identifiable groups including okada riders, youth associations, women's groups, and persons with disabilities (PWDs) to promote values of peaceful coexistence, loyalty to the nation, and inclusive civic participation. In total, over 5,700 individuals benefited from these outreach sessions.

To prevent political tensions, the Commission facilitated Inter-Party Dialogue Committee (IPDC) meetings, which served as key platforms for building consensus, resolving disputes, and maintaining peace among political actors ahead of the 2024 General Elections. The NCCE held consultative meetings with key national figures and institutions. Prominent engagements included sessions with the Asantehene, Otumfuo Osei Tutu II; the Speaker of Parliament; the Council of State; the Chief of Defence Staff; and the Catholic Bishops' Conference. These interactions emphasised the importance of political and religious tolerance in safeguarding Ghana's democratic stability.

Specialised engagements were also conducted with informal sector groups such as artisans, head porters (kayayei), and commercial motorcyclists. These sessions promoted peacebuilding, tolerance, and vigilance against violent extremism, with the aim of empowering all sectors of society to play a role in national security and cohesion.

2.4.11 Development Communication

In 2024, the Ministry of Information (MoI) undertook a series of initiatives to enhance transparency and public access to information: 34 press briefings were organised by the MoI, providing timely updates and information to the media and the general public, as compared to the 53 press briefing held in 2022.

⁷ 2024 Annual Report on Civic Engagement and Public Sector Reforms, Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development.

⁸ Ghana Integrity Initiative, Annual Review 2024.



To improve communication and information dissemination, 505 information units were established across public institutions. Additionally, 350 Right to Information (RTI) officers were recruited and deployed to facilitate the implementation of the RTI Act and handle information requests. This was an increase from 228 information units established across public institutions and 152 Right to Information (RTI) officers recruited in 2022.

Mol received and processed 247 information requests in 2023 as compared to the 278 received in 2022, indicating decreased public engagement and awareness of their right to access information. All Public Accounts Committee (PAC) sittings were comprehensively covered. In 2023, Mol embarked on strengthening the NMC to help improve the participation of the media in national development. An Accountability Forum was organised in collaboration with NMC where the CID of Ghana Police Service was invited to present the current status of investigations and validations pertaining to the 28 reported cases. Mol also launched a toll-free number for citizens to call and report egregious media content within the media space.

2.4.12 Culture for National Development

In 2024, Ghana celebrated a mix of traditional, contemporary, and food festivals that promoted social cohesion, cultural preservation, and economic development. Traditional festivals such as Homowo, Fetu Afahye, Apenorto, and Awubia fostered community unity and showcased local heritage. Contemporary events like Chale Wote, Mani festivities, Taste of Ghana, AfroFuture Fest, and India Fest highlighted Ghana's vibrant creative arts and encouraged cultural exchange. Additionally, food festivals celebrated Ghana's rich culinary traditions, attracting both local and international visitors.

In 2024, the Ministry of Local Government, Chieftaincy and Religious Affairs (MLGCRA), through the Judicial Committees of the National House of Chiefs, Regional Houses of Chiefs, and Traditional Councils, resolved 45 chieftaincy disputes, a slight

increase from the 43 cases settled in 2023. This achievement led to a 9.00 percent reduction in the number of outstanding cases from a total of 497. The resolution of these disputes significantly contributed to peace and cohesion within traditional areas, strengthened local governance, attracted development and investment, preserved the integrity of the chieftaincy institution, and improved security across communities⁹.

To strengthen chieftaincy administration and promote good governance, MLGCRA inaugurated sixty-five (65) Traditional Councils across the Greater Accra, Upper East, Oti, and Volta Regions. This marks a significant increase from the 239 Traditional Councils inaugurated in 2023, bringing the total number nationwide to 299. The initiative aims to strengthen and enhance chieftaincy administration at the local level, thereby promoting good governance and supporting traditional authority structures across the country.

The Ministry commenced the construction of Regional House of Chiefs' office complexes for the newly created six regions in the North East, Savannah, Oti, Western North, Ahafo, and Bono East. Construction works are progressing steadily and are at various stages of completion.

The Ministry continued its efforts to strengthen the legislative framework governing the chieftaincy institution by reviewing the Chieftaincy Act, 2008 (Act 759). The review aimed to update sections of the law to better reflect contemporary challenges and address identified gaps. This process was informed by feedback from the Office of the Attorney-General and Ministry of Justice and the National House of Chiefs, based on recommendations proposed by a committee set up by the Ministry.

The Ministry also oversaw the preparation of the draft Legislative Instrument on Chieftaincy (Members of the Regional Houses of Chiefs) by the National House of Chiefs. This crucial legal framework is designed to streamline the procedures for determining membership within both the National and Regional Houses of Chiefs, in accordance with Section 6(1) of the Chieftaincy Act, 2008 (Act 759).

Furthermore, the Ministry, with support



from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), organised a training session on Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and Ending Child Marriage. The session engaged 130 participants, including staff from the Houses of Chiefs, Traditional Councils, and Religious Organisations, equipping them with the knowledge, tools, and skills to address these critical issues effectively.

2.4.13 Strengthening Ghana's Role in International Affairs

Ghana significantly elevated its international profile through strengthened bilateral and multilateral engagements, proactive leadership in global affairs, and an intensified push for economic diplomacy. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration (MFARI) remained central to these efforts, further reinforcing Ghana's strategic importance on the world stage.

Globally Competitive Foreign Service.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration recruited 93 new staff (35 males and 55 females) to strengthen the Foreign Service. Competency-based training programmes were also organised for 100 officers including 51 branch A officers, 8 branch B officers, and 41 branch C officers at home and abroad. Staff (634) of various categories were appraised through an electronic staff performance appraisal (E-SPAR) system. Sixty-nine directors were trained on Directors Performance Agreement. Pre-posting training was also conducted for 118 staff in 2024.

MFARI was recognised at the 2024 Civil Service Awards for its exceptional contributions 'towards diplomatic service delivery. A special institutional award was given to the Ministry for its sustained involvement in the national Civil Service celebrations.

Enhancing Ghana's International Image and Influence.

The country achieved these significant heights in 2024 as part of its efforts to enhance international image and

influence:

Ghana's Foreign Minister was selected to serve as the next Secretary-General of the Commonwealth. The appointment was announced at the 2024 Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM) in Samoa.

Ghana successfully hosted the 45th Ordinary Session of the African Union Executive Council from 18th to 19th July 2024, focusing on revamping educational systems across Africa to meet current and emerging challenges.

The country also took part in the 2024 Ministerial Meeting of the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD), where discussions centered on deepening cooperation for sustainable development and inclusive growth across the continent. Ghana constructed a chancery in Addis Ababa, the Nigerian High Commission, the residency and chancery of South Korea, a passport application centre in Bolgatanga, and renovated the passport application centre in Tema.

The country engaged in regional and continental development commitments leading to participation in a number African Union and ECOWAS meetings including: The 44th Ordinary Session of the African Union (AU) Executive Council took place in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from February 14th to 15th, 2024. The session was themed "Educate an African Fit for the 21st Century: Building Resilient Education Systems for Increased access to Inclusive, Lifelong, Quality, and Relevant Learning in Africa". Foreign Affairs Ministers of African countries convened to discuss the continent's development, peace, and security.

The Sixth Extraordinary Meeting of the ECOWAS Administration and Finance Committee took place in April, 2024, in Abuja, Nigeria. This meeting, a key event for the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), focused on administrative and financial matters within the regional bloc. On economic interest, the participations included Vienna on February 2024, where "Africa Day" trade and investment event was organised by the Austrian Federal Economic Chamber (WKÖ). The event, a joint initiative with the Austrian Federal Ministry for Labor and



Economy, provided a platform for Austrian and African businesses to connect.

The Ghana-Kenya Business Forum was held on April 2024, at the Kempinski Gold Coast Hotel in Accra. The forum focused on promoting trade and investment between the two countries and included a trade exhibition and the signing of several Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs).

The Ghanaian Embassy in Vienna received recognition as “Diplomatic Mission of the

Year 2024,” which coincided with Austria’s announcement to establish its first full embassy in Ghana, signaling deepening ties between the two nations. There was also Ghana-Thailand Trade Engagements held during the year. The discussions with Thai authorities focused on scaling up bilateral commerce, including agricultural exports and industrial partnerships, with both sides pledging to improve trade facilitation.

2.4.4 Key Challenges and Policy Recommendation

The key challenges and policy recommendations for the Governance, Corruption and Public Accountabilty dimension is summarised on table 2.4.4.

Table 2.4.4: Key Challenges and Policy Recommendations

Focus Area	Challenges	Recommendations
Public Policy Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Fragmented public policy landscape with weak inter-agency coordinationLimited stakeholder engagementLack of traceability of policy impact	<p>NDPC and MLGDRD should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">fully operationalise and institutionalise the Policy and Legislative Almanac (PLA) systemensure relevant stakeholders are involved in the policy management processes



Focus Area	Challenges	Recommendations
Human Security and Public Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police-to-citizen ratio remains below the national target • High incidence of defilement, armed robbery, and murder • Fire officer-to-citizen ratio worsened • Worsened fire outbreaks • Prison population exceeded authorised capacity • High number of unsentenced inmates • Straining rehabilitation resources • Low national reach in drug abuse prevention and rehabilitation 	<p>MINTER and MoH should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • accelerate recruitment and deployment of police personnel • deploy region-specific, intelligence-led policing strategies • expand community policing and conflict mediation mechanisms in hotspots • increase budgetary support for fire service recruitment and equipment • scale-up public fire education and support more community volunteer programmes, particularly in agricultural zones • prioritise non-custodial sentencing reforms, improve pre-trial processing times • accelerate completion of new remand facilities and expand legal aid access • increase funding to NACOC for rehabilitation infrastructure • target youth-focused prevention campaigns in urban centres • strengthen surveillance at border entry point
Anti-Corruption and Economic Crimes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low prosecution of corruption related cases 	<p>EOCO, OSP, CHRAJ and MoJAGD should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • operationalise the Witness Protection Act to improve investigation and prosecution of high-profile cases.



Focus Area	Challenges	Recommendations
Law and Order	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ineffective ADR settlement processes Low uptake of ICT in the court system despite rapid urban case load growth Inadequate expertise and resources to adjudicate complex criminal cases involving individuals and organisations Delayed judicial processes in resolution of legal disputes 	<p>CHRAJ, OSP and MoJAGD should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> fast-track the e-justice platform rollout to remaining courts nationwide streamline the judicial process to reduce delays and ensure timely resolution of legal disputes. build capacity and provide resources to adjudicate complex criminal cases
Press Freedom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Political interference and intimidation of journalists 	<p>Mol, NMC and CSOs should collaborate to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> strengthen legal protections and enforcement to ensure journalists' safety.
Attitudinal Change and Patriotism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low civic participation among vulnerable groups despite efforts to deepen democratic values. 	<p>Mol, NCCE, GES, GFD, NCPD and CSOs should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> intensify targeted civic education to promote democratic values and inclusive participation.
Culture for National Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Persistence of chieftaincy disputes. 	<p>MCRA and Traditional councils should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> strengthen the capacity and resources of traditional councils to effectively resolve chieftaincy disputes.



Focus Area	Challenges	Recommendations
Strengthening Ghana's Role in International Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient staffing levels in foreign missions • Inadequate of modern infrastructure for diplomatic missions • Limited visibility of Ghana's international achievements • Low diaspora participation in national development • Need to sustain gains from Ghana's leadership appointments and hosting of key summits • Underutilisation of economic diplomacy opportunities • Fragmented coordination across foreign missions and MDAs • Over-reliance on traditional diplomatic approaches 	<p>MFARI, NDPC, MoTAI, MEJLR, GEPA, GIPC and MoF should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • accelerate recruitment efforts with clear career progression paths to attract top talent; explore secondment opportunities with international organisations. • increase capital investment in embassy and chancery facilities abroad through PPPs or targeted budget allocations. • develop a global media and public diplomacy strategy to project Ghana's successes through digital platforms, global media houses, and cultural diplomacy programmes. • operationalise the Diaspora Engagement Policy with actionable programmes, such as diaspora bonds, virtual investment platforms, and targeted skills transfer initiatives. • establish a follow-up mechanism to translate diplomatic visibility (e.g. AU hosting) into tangible policy or economic outcomes for national development. • create dedicated economic desks at key missions to proactively identify investment and trade leads • strengthen inter-agency collaboration through joint sector working groups and integrated reporting systems to align foreign missions with national development goals. • invest in digital diplomacy tools (AI, big data, social media analytics) to enhance Ghana's adaptability in an evolving international relations landscape.



2.5 Emergency Planning and COVID-19 Response

This section of the APR examines how the country has advanced in achieving key policy objectives. The analysis draws on development across the five focus areas namely; hydro meteorological and geological threats, technological and security risks, relief and humanitarian operations, and the continued national COVID-19 response. Together, these areas reflect Ghana's commitment to building a resilient society capable of anticipating and managing shocks while protecting development gains.

Key Performance Indices

Some notable achievements under the Emergency Preparedness and Response Dimension in 2024 include:

- i. A total of 6,950 communities were engaged in Disaster Risk Reduction activities.
- ii. Number of Deaths, Missing Persons, and Directly Affected Persons by Disaster Per 100,000 Population in 2023, reduced by 99 percent in 2024.
- iii. A total of 6,815 field trips were carried out for assessments on the extent of damages and gathered data on disaster events for decision-making.
- iv. Undertook 109 tabletop simulation exercises on floods and other disasters to test preparedness response, coordination and recovery efforts in an emergency.
- v. Carried out 1,179 emergency response and rescue missions and administered relief support to 52,500 victims of disasters.
- vi. The disbursement of GHS4.7 million for climate resilience projects under the LoCAL-ACE (Accelerating Circular Economy) Project.

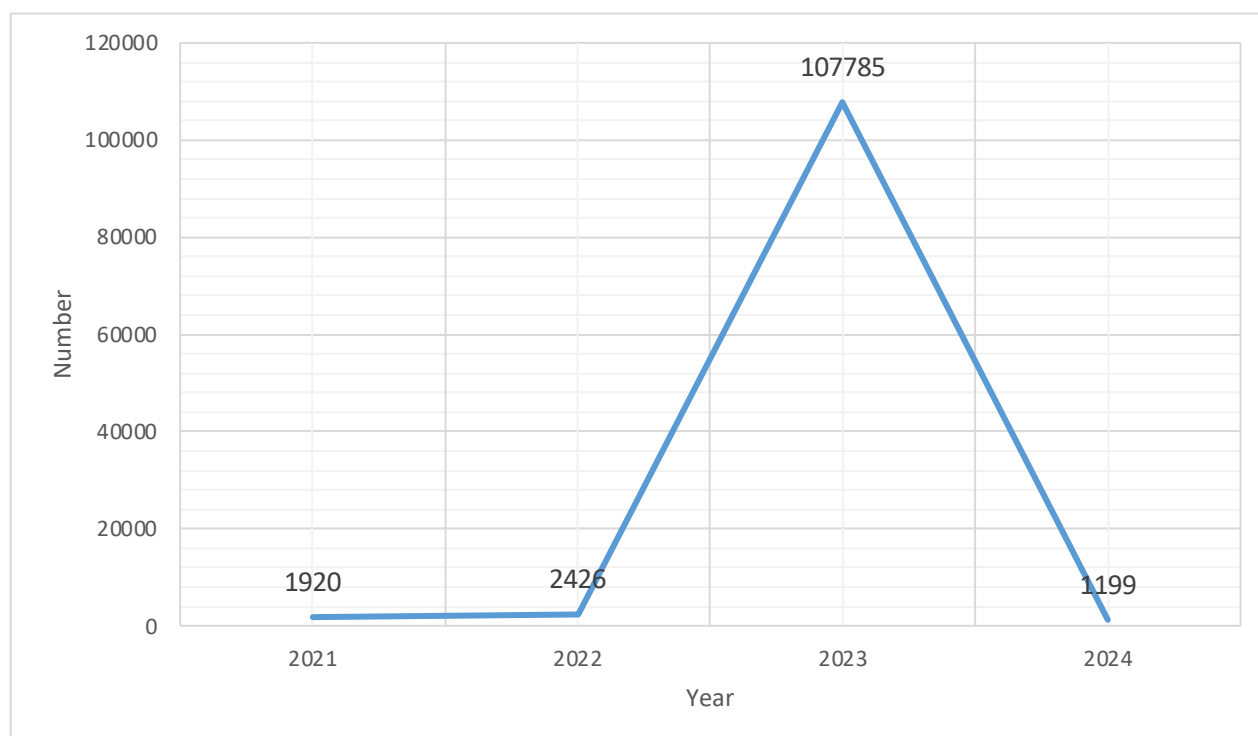
Progress of Implementation

This section reviews the progress of implementation in five focus areas namely: Hydrometeorological Threats; Geological Threats; Technology and Security Threats; Relief Operations and Humanitarian Assistance of Disaster Victims; and COVID-19 Response.

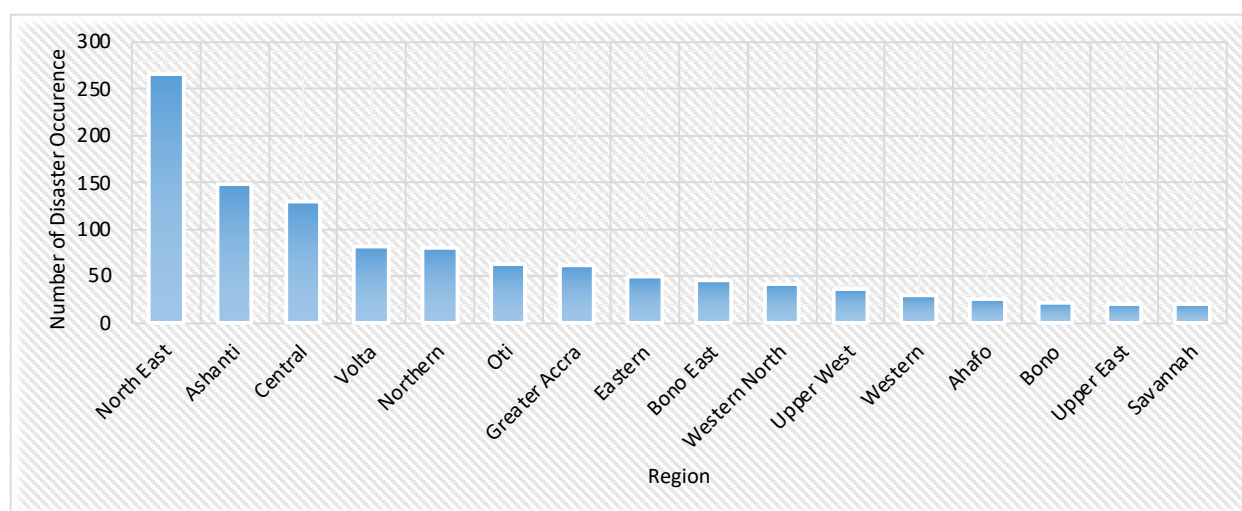
2.5.1 Hydrometeorological Threats

Recorded Incidences of Disasters

A total of 1,199 disaster occurrences were recorded in 2024 representing about 98 percent reduction from the 2023 incidence. Rain/windstorm accounted for the largest occurrences (45.00%), followed by domestic fire (24.00%), drought (13.00%) and flood (11.00%). The North East Region recorded the highest number of communities affected, accounting for (23.70%) followed by Ashanti (12.70%) and Central (11.00%). Upper East (1.70%), Savannah (1.70%), and Bono (1.90%) regions recorded fewer communities affected by these disasters. Figure 2.5.1 shows the disaster occurrence from 2021 to 2025..

**Figure 2.5.1: Disaster Occurrence, 2021-2024**

The pattern of distribution reinforces the need for region-specific emergency preparedness and resource targeting, ensuring that both high-risk and low-impact areas are adequately supported in building resilience. Figure 2.5.2 shows the regional distribution of disaster incidence across the country.

Figure 2.5.2: Regional Distribution of Disaster Occurrence, 2021-2024

The number of deaths, missing persons, and directly affected individuals per 100,000 populations declined to 1,515 in 2024 from 112,433 in 2023, representing a 98.7 percent reduction. This trend underscores the importance of continued investment in risk reduction, early warning systems, and targeted community resilience efforts.



Table 2.5.1: Deaths, Missing Persons and Persons Affected by Disaster, 2021-2024

Disaster Incidence	2021	2022	2023	2024
Directly Affected	5,721	8,073	112,426	1,511
Deaths	68	42	7	4
Missing Persons	2	4	0	0
Total	5,791	8,119	112,433	1,515

The Government of Ghana through NADMO has been implementing interventions to train communities on disaster prevention and management. Some of these activities include: training of disaster volunteer groups, education and sensitisation on bush fires, flooding and windstorms.

In 2024, the Ministry of Local Government, Decentralisation, and Rural Development (MLGDRD) implemented several strategic measures to address hydro meteorological threats, particularly focusing on flooding and coastal erosion. Under the West Africa Coastal Areas (WACA) Resilience Investment Project II (WACA ResIP-II), the Ministry initiated resilience investments aimed at mitigating the effects of coastal erosion, flooding, and pollution in vulnerable communities. As part of this intervention, preparatory activities for the development of Spatial Development Frameworks (SDFs) were initiated in three key districts: Anloga, Keta, and Ketu South.

The Ministry also collaborated with the Ministry of Works and Housing and the Volta Regional Coordinating Council to develop local planning strategies for communities heavily affected by the Akosombo Dam spillage. These interventions included the preparation of local plans for the Central, North, and South Tongu Districts to improve flood resilience and enhance effective spatial planning.

The National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) has also developed a Flood Contingency Plan tailored to the nine districts affected by the 2023 Akosombo and Kpong Dams spillage. The plan outlines coordinated response protocols, resource mobilisation strategies, and early warning mechanisms aimed at mitigating the impact of future spillage events. As part

of its implementation, NADMO engaged District Assemblies, community-based volunteers, and relevant state agencies to strengthen preparedness and improve emergency response capacity at the local level.

2.5.2 Geological Threats

Geological events such as earthquakes to landslides and rockfalls can be sudden, widespread, and devastating and as such require proactive preparedness and swift, coordinated actions to mitigate risks and enhance resilience.

NADMO carried out hazard identification and mapping in most of the districts. Needs and damage assessments were carried out in the Municipal and District Assemblies that recorded disasters. Trips to disaster sites were also made for assessment as well as special educational exercises to sensitise the public on earthquake disasters.

Earthquake Early Warning Systems Installed

There were no additional earthquake early warning systems installed in 2024, as was the case in 2023. The total number of operational systems remains at eight. The Ghana Meteorological Agency (GMet), in collaboration with national and international partners, has developed a roadmap to provide Early Warning for All (EW4All). This strategic framework aims to strengthen Ghana's disaster risk reduction and climate resilience by improving forecasting, communication, and preparedness.

Some of the specific measures put in place include:



- i. Implementation of the Common Alert Protocol (CAP) to ensure timely dissemination of warnings
- ii. Integration of multi-hazard early warning systems to address floods, droughts, and coastal erosion
- iii. Collaboration with the World Food Programme (WFP) and United Nations (UN) agencies to move from warnings to coordinated action
- iv. Resource mobilisation to support the expansion of early warning systems

These initiative aligns with Ghana's commitment to ensuring that every citizen is protected from hazardous weather events by 2027.

Well-Resourced Emergency Operational Centres

The number of well-resourced emergency centres remained the same as it was 2022; one at the national level; 10 at the regional level and 64 district centres. A total of 6 more regions and 197 more districts require the establishment of these well-resourced Emergency Operational Centres (EOCs).

In 2024, Ghana activated Regional EOCs in the Northern, Greater Accra, and Ashanti Regions as part of a national preparedness exercise. The initiative aimed to assess the country's readiness to manage potential crises, including election-related emergencies, floods, and terrorism threats, identified as high-risk scenarios in these regions. This strategic focus was informed by prior emergency trends, including the 2023 Akosombo spillage and heightened political activity ahead of the 2024 general elections, which underscored the need for stronger regional coordination and early response capabilities.

Besides, Ghana has established Public Health Emergency Operations Centres to strengthen responses to health crises. These centres, developed in collaboration with the United States Centres for Disease Control and Prevention, serve as coordination hubs for managing public health threats.

2.5.3 Relief Operations and Humanitarian Assistance of Disaster Victims

In 2024, NADMO provided relief items to support 52,500 disaster victims nationwide, representing a significant decline from 112,426 recipients in 2023. As in the previous year, the Eastern and Volta regions received the largest share of humanitarian assistance. This was largely driven by the Akosombo and Kpong Dam spillage, where affected communities required extended support to recover from displacement, infrastructure damage, and the loss of livelihoods.

Besides the flood-related interventions, NADMO extended relief assistance to communities in the Northern Regions affected by drought and prolonged dry spells. These climatic shocks disrupted food production cycles and strained water supply systems, worsening vulnerabilities in already fragile communities. NADMO provided food and non-food items, water storage containers, and emergency shelter materials to help mitigate the impact on households facing acute water scarcity and food insecurity.

The distribution of relief assistance to disaster-affected communities is often due to factors such as the scale and severity of the impact, the availability of local coping mechanisms, existing support from partners, and prioritisation based on vulnerability assessments.

The Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MoFA) also implemented key humanitarian support initiatives to stabilise rural livelihoods after disaster. Through its Starter Pack Programme, 100,000 youth engaged in agriculture received critical farming inputs to boost food production and economic stability in flood-prone areas. The Ministry also supplied 7.3 million day-old chicks and 52 million doses of vaccines to farmers under its Poultry Development Programme. These contributions were aimed at enhancing local food production and minimising disruptions in the food supply chain.

The Ministry further supported farmers with robust financial measures to cushion the effects of the Akosombo Dam spillage and other weather-related



challenges in 2024. Central Government (GoG) funding for the Ministry increased by 500 percent, to support the implementation of the Planting for Food and Jobs II (PFJ II) to enhance recovery of affected farmers. MoFA introduced a 50 percent pre-production and 50 percent post-harvest payment model under the Savannah Agriculture Value Chain Development Project (SADEP). This flexible payment system enabled farmers to access inputs promptly during recovery phases.

In 2024, the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLGDRD) led emergency relief operations through coordinated efforts with MMDAs to deliver rapid response support during flooding incidents. Notably, the Ministry facilitated the disbursement of GHS4.69 million for climate resilience projects under the LoCAL-ACE (Accelerating Circular Economy) Project. This funding supported 13 beneficiary Municipal and District Assemblies (M/DAs) to enhance infrastructure and recovery measures in flood-prone areas.

These initiatives were specifically designed to promote community-based climate resilience, with the introduction of cash-for-work programmes aimed at boosting economic recovery and sustaining livelihoods among the affected communities.

Capacity Development Through Sensitisation

NADMO significantly scaled up its outreach and capacity-building efforts in disaster preparedness and response. A total of 8,206 public education campaigns were conducted across the country, serving as a primary channel for raising awareness and promoting community-level resilience to disasters. Complementing these efforts, NADMO undertook 6,815 field trips and assessments, allowing for on-the-ground risk evaluations and timely response planning.

In strengthening its operational readiness, the agency conducted 95 simulation exercises, including table top drills and full-scale emergency rehearsals, to test institutional preparedness across different scenarios.

Human resource development was also prioritised, with 2,142 staff trained in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) to enhance technical capacity and coordination. These actions reflect a proactive and multi-faceted approach to disaster risk management in 2024, with measurable gains in both community engagement and institutional resilience. Table 2.5.2 provides summary of action taken on disaster preparedness and response in 2024.

Table 2.5.2: Educational Programmes, Field Trips, Disaster Victims Support

S/N	Action	Frequency Of Action
1	Number of Public Education Campaigns carried out	8,206
2	Number of Field Trip & Assessment undertaken	6,815
3	Number of simulation exercise conducted (indicate TT for Table top/ FS for Full Scale/D for Drill/FE for Functional Exercise/ WS for Waterman ship)	95
4	Number of staff trained in Disaster Risk Reduction	2,142
5	Number of Disaster Volunteer Groups formed	1,268
6	Number of Disaster Volunteer Groups trained and equipped	809
7	Number of major drains/other waterways dredged	700
8	Number of emergency response and rescue missions carried out	1,179

S/N	Action	Frequency Of Action
9	Number of Victims supported with relief items	52,500

2.5.4 COVID-19 Response

COVID-19 Recovery Financial Support

To support SMEs to be more resilient and stimulate their growth, BOG in 2024 piloted “intent-to-pay” credit assessment model aimed at boosting access to finance for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs). The Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Trade and Industries launched an SME GO Programme which was implemented by the Ghana Enterprises Agency, Ghana EXIM Bank and Development Bank Ghana in 2024. It aimed at offering targeted financial and technical support to high-growth potential SMEs to accelerate their growth. Table 2.5.3 provides some policy measures to address the emergency preparedness and response issues.

Table 2.5.3 : Key Challenges and Policy Recommendations

Focus Area	Challenges	Recommendations
Relief Operations and Humanitarian Assistance of Disaster Victims	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate funds to organise training for staff and Disaster Volunteer Groups (DVGs) in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR). Very limited logistics such as operational vehicles and bicycles to carry out their mandated functions in the regions and MMDAs 	<p>MESTI, EPA, GMET, Security agencies, Geological Survey Authority, NADMO and MoF should collaborate to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> accelerate the passage of the National Disaster fund secure sustainable funding: Allocating resources for disaster risk reduction and emergency response initiatives. provide dedicated budget lines for the procurement and maintenance of logistics. strengthen supply chains for field operations across regional and district levels.
Geological Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate early warning systems: Gaps in hazard monitoring and forecasting, particularly for floods and earthquakes. 	<p>MESTI, EPA, GMET, MLNR, NADMO should collaborate to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> enhance early warning systems through investment in meteorological, hydrological, and seismic monitoring tools. expand community-level alert systems and feedback loops.



Focus Area	Challenges	Recommendations
Hydrometeorological Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urbanisation and land use issues: Development in flood-prone areas and informal settlements increases vulnerability. Weak coordination among stakeholders: Fragmented collaboration among government agencies, NGOs, and local communities. 	<p>LUSPA, MESTI, EPA, GGSA, NADMO, NDPC should collaborate to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> enforce spatial planning regulations more strictly. promote climate-resilient urban design and infrastructure. incorporate DRR into urban planning frameworks institutionalise multi-agency coordination platforms. establish clear roles, communication protocols, and accountability frameworks for all disaster stakeholders.
Hydrometeorological Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of sufficient knowledge about disaster preparedness among communities, making response efforts more challenging. Weak enforcement of land use and planning regulations Absence of vulnerability assessment data for DRR 	<p>MESTI, EPA, NADMO Geological Survey Authority, MLGDRD, and MWH should collaborate to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> strengthen community resilience: Educating local communities on disaster preparedness and response measures. communication strategies strengthen legal and regulatory enforcement mechanisms through MMDAs. build capacity of planning officers and land use regulators. conduct regular vulnerability and risk assessments. create a centralised vulnerability database accessible to planning and emergency institutions.

2.6. Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Plans

The Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation (ICME) Dimension of the 2024 national APR evaluates the achievements and constraints in the implementation, coordination, monitoring and evaluation of the programmes and projects identified in the medium-term development plans of MMDAs, RCCs and MDAs. The goal is to improve the delivery of development outcomes and ensure value for money at all levels.

The broad objectives under the ICME dimension are to improve plan preparation, implementation and coordination at all levels; strengthen monitoring and evaluation systems at all levels; enhance the production and utilisation of statistics; improve resource mobilisation and effectively manage its utilisation; and enhance knowledge management and learning. These policy objectives are to be achieved through 5 focus areas: implementation and coordination; monitoring and evaluation; production and utilisation of statistics; development finance and cooperation; and knowledge management and learning.

Key Performance Indices

Implementation and Coordination

- i. On the average, MMDAs implemented 89.6 percent of their AAPs in 2024 and the share of activities completed from the AAPs increased to 73.4 percent in 2024 from 69.1 percent in 2021
- ii. Revenue from all sources by MMDAs increased to GHS3.8 billion in 2024 from GHS2.2 billion in 2023
- iii. A total of GHS437 million was collected by all MMDAs as internally generated funds in 2024 compared with GHS 266 million in 2023
- iv. MMDAs achieved 37.90 percent of their minimum threshold as at December 2024.
- v. MMDAs attained 57.70 percent of the total number of vehicles needed and 51.60% of their computer needs as at December 2024. had less logistics for plan implementation

Monitoring and Evaluation

- i. NDPC produced the 2023 National Annual Progress Report on the implementation of the medium-term national development policy framework
- ii. The Commission's 2023 APR was also prepared and published
- iii. NDPC conducted a diagnostic assessment of institutions involved in the implementation of Ghana CARES Obaatanpa programme.
- iv. Feedback on district APRs was provided after the Commission reviewed all the district reports submitted by MMDAs
- v. Risk based monitoring was conducted in some selected MMDAs to identify some key threats to national development outcomes



Production and Utilisation of Statistics

- i. The Ghana Statistical Service published Quarterly Gross Domestic Products (QGDP) for the four quarters of 2024.

Development Finance and Cooperation

- i. UNICEF sponsored the District League Table (DLT) for 2023 with GHS1.7 million
- ii. The Hilton Grant supported NDPC's continued coordination for strengthening the WASH systems to deliver effective services with a funding of GHS2.9 million in 2024.
- iii. IRC provided GHS2.8 million for training of development officers at the national and sub-national levels on preparing and implementing WASH Master Plans

Knowledge Management and Learning

- i. NDPC initiated the establishment of knowledge management and learning centre.
- ii. The Commission incorporated knowledge management and learning in the Guidelines for the preparation of medium-term development plans for the 2026-2029 plan period

Progress of Implementation

This section reviews the progress made under implementation, coordination, monitoring and evaluation at MDAs and sub-national levels. It further analyses the drivers of implementation to determine their adequacy and impact on development outcomes.

2.6.1. Implementation and Coordination

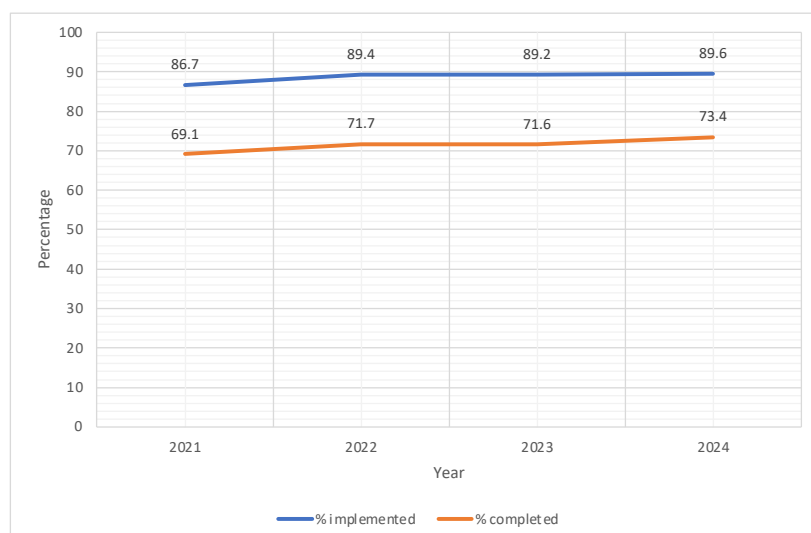
Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs), Regional Coordinating Councils (RCCs) and Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) implemented the Agenda for Jobs II medium-term development policy framework through their Annual Action Plans (AAPs). The proportion of the annual action plan implemented is therefore a key indicator for measuring the level of implementation of the medium-term development plans. The AAP implemented refers to the percentage of planned interventions either completed or ongoing by the end of the year.

Proportion of Annual Action Plans Implemented by MMDAs

There was high plan implementation rate by districts across all regions in 2024. On average, MMDAs implemented 89.6 percent of their AAPs in 2024. This represents a marginal percentage increase over the 2023 performance. Districts in the Western Region implemented 94.1 percent of their AAPs, on average, making the Western Region the best performing region in plan implementation in 2024 whilst those in the Oti Region implemented 78.5 percent of planned activities. Figure 1 and Table 1 provide details on the AAP implementation. Figure 2.6.1 shows the average proportion of action plan implemented by all MMDAs.



Figure 2.6.1: Proportion of AAP Implemented, 2021-2024



However, the proportion of planned activities completed by the districts was much lower than the overall action plan implementation. The share of activities completed from the action plans implementation increased by 4.50 percent from 2021 to 2024. MMDAs in the Bono Region completed the highest share of 84.20 percent of their AAPs making Bono Region the best performing Region in 2024 whilst those in Oti Region completed the least share of 62.10 percent. Table 2.6.1 shows the MMDAs action plan implementation by region.

Table 2.6.1: Share of AAP Implementation and Completion, 2021-2024

Regions	2021		2022		2023		2024	
	% -Imple-mented	% com-pleted	% Imple-mented	% com-pleted	% Imple-mented	% com-pleted	% Imple-mented	% com-pleted
Bono	87.7	68.1	91.7	80.6	93.9	82	93.8	84.2
Western	89.3	68.4	93.4	73.6	92.9	77.8	94.1	81.7
Ashanti	88.4	74.5	91.9	77.1	89.6	76.5	90.6	79.9
Bono East	84.3	66.6	91.9	76.8	88.6	69.8	90.3	78.9
Western North	89.4	66.1	92.6	74.2	94.6	66.1	92.6	78.6
Northern	88.7	74.6	89.8	73.5	87.3	73.9	88.4	76.0
Upper West	81.1	62.4	84.6	65.9	84.1	71.1	88.4	73.6
Upper East	91.3	71.4	94.1	77.4	90.4	73.1	89.9	73.4
Eastern	82.5	66.8	83.8	70.9	85.5	71.6	88.3	72.2
Central	88.6	62.3	89.4	65.9	91.1	71.7	90.8	72.2
North East	84.6	60	86.4	73.2	91.7	70.3	92.1	70.1
Greater Accra	92.3	72.3	93.5	72.5	93.4	75	91.4	69.8
Savannah	88.0	74.2	80.2	66.3	77.3	64.1	84.3	69.5
Volta	89.0	66.8	90.5	69.6	91.0	71.1	89.8	68.6

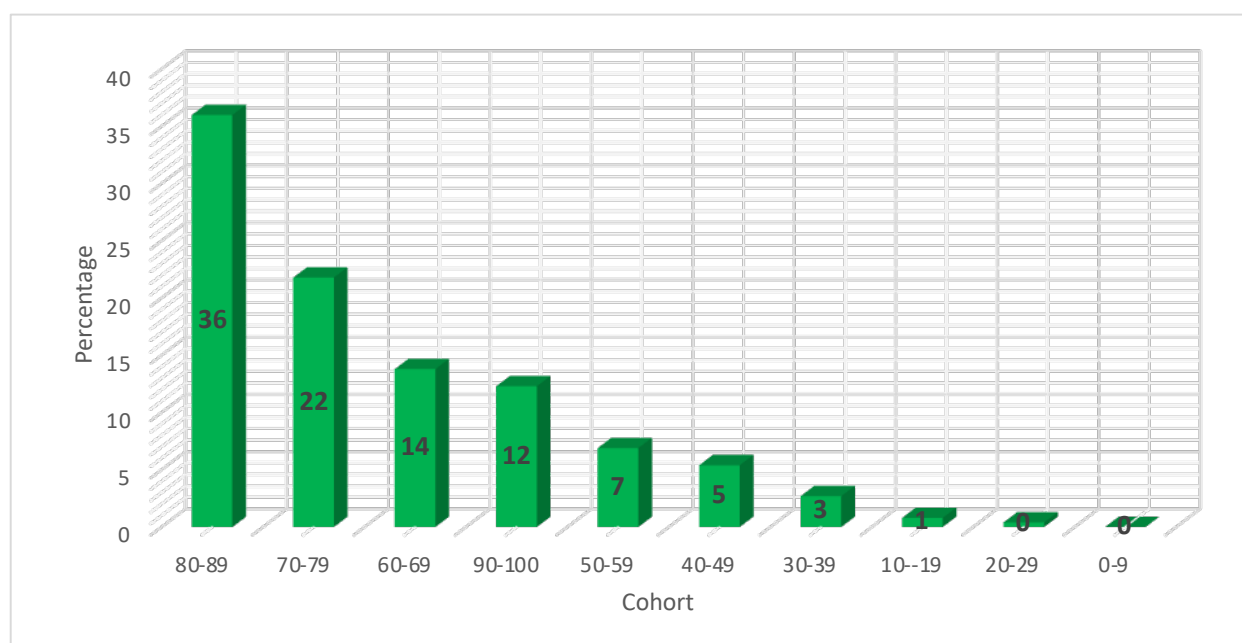


Regions	2021		2022		2023		2024	
	% -Imple- mented	% com- pleted	% Imple- mented	% com- pleted	% Imple- mented	% com- pleted	% Imple- mented	% com- pleted
Ahafo	88.9	92.1	94.2	68.2	92.2	67	90.8	63.5
Oti	72.4	58.9	81.7	61.5	83.1	65	78.5	62.1
Average	86.7	69.1	89.4	71.7	89.2	71.6	89.6	73.4

Source: MMDAs, 2024

The AAP data further shows majority of the districts completed 50 percent or more of their planned activities in 2024. About 36 percent of the MMDAs (94 districts) completed between 80 to 89 percent of their action plans whilst 12 percent (32 districts) completed between 90-100 percent of planned activities. Only two districts representing one percent of the MMDAs completed less than 20 percent of the action plan. Figure 2.6.2 shows the number of MMDAs and the share of AAPs completed.

Figure 2.6.2: MMDAs AAP Completion by Percentage Cohort, 2024



A significant number of MMDAs also completed less than 50 percent of their AAPs in 2024. Specifically, twenty-four (24) MMDAs completed less than 50 percent of their planned activities in 2024. They include Tano North Municipal in the Ahafo Region and Central Gonja in the Savannah Region. These two districts implemented less than 20 percent of their planned activities in 2024 and ended the year as the worst performing districts. Table 2.6.2 provides details on MMDAs that completed less than 50 percent of the AAP in 2024.



Table 2.6. 2: MMDAs That Completed Less than 50 Percent of Their AAPs in 2024

MMDAs	2021		2022		2023		2024	
	% imple- mented	% com- pleted	% imple- mented	% com- pleted	% imple- mented	% com- pleted	% Im- ple- ment- ed	% com- pleted
Yilo Krobo	90.00	80.00	98.60	80.00	72.00	65.00	63.50	49.40
West Mam- prusi	82.20	52.80	88.60	60.50	89.80	62.00	90.5 0	48.20
Tema Metro- politan	93.00	21.00	92.00	45.00	92.00	51.00	94.60	47.60
Nsawam Adoagyiri	91.10	50.00	91.10	50.00	93.50	60.80	86.60	46.60
Hohoe	90.90	60.40	91.10	62.70	91.90	42.30	68.80	45.10
Ga East	90.20	43.80	91.00	50.00	95.00	79.00	94.70	45.00
Ablekuma West	96.00	52.9	90.00	32.20	92.90	33.40	90.00	43.60
Biakoye	97.30	85.60	83.60	65.40	89.20	73.00	61.50	43.00
Assin Fosu	90.10	53.30	78.10	48.60	80.90	56.40	81.60	42.50
Garu	97.8	78.8	100.00	80.00	70.90	21.10	67.20	42.20
Afadzato South	91.60	47.00	90.10	45.1	90.4	40.0	84.8	42.0
Nkwanta South	86.30	77.70	58.00	55.00	57.10	42.90	52.50	41.10
Ayawaso Central	91.00	81.00	94.40	90.00	76.50	59.20	84.00	40.90
Saboba	65.80	55.00	70.00	46.90	60.00	40.00	57.00	40.00
Ningo-Pram- pram	86.00	81.00	96.00	45.00	92.00	20.00	92.00	37.00
Gomoa Central	90.50	73.00	90.30	81.60	92.30	77.80	92.30	36.8
Bia West District	89.00	33.00	90.00	34.00	95.00	46.00	81.0 0	36.50
Bekwai	92.00	87.00	84.00	82.00	19.00	17.00	53.00	36.00
Kwahu Afram Plains North	53.40	40.70	67.80	50.00	65.40	41.10	57.80	35.40
Ayawaso East	98.00	95.00	97.00	92.00	93.00	75.40	72.20	34.00
Fanteakwa North	89.00	74.00	41.00	24.00	16.80	9.80	43.60	33.00



MMDAs	2021		2022		2023		2024	
	% imple- mented	% com- pleted	% imple- mented	% com- pleted	% imple- mented	% com- pleted	% Im- ple- ment- ed	% com- pleted
Krachi Nchumu- muru	73.00	60.00	67.00	47.00	67.00	30.80	53.80	21.60
Central Gonja	100.00	92.00	50.40	21.00	48.00	19.00	39.0	18.00
Tano North Mun	83.40	78.10	92.80	20.00	93.80	20.50	95.50	17.30

Source: MMDAs, 2024

The low implementation rates recorded in some districts could be attributed to weak linkage between implementation of approved plans and budget allocations; late releases of statutory funds; low levels of IGF; lackadaisical attitude of some contractors towards projects execution; and ineffective sub-structures to support IGF mobilisation.

Proportion of Annual Action Plans Implemented by RCCs

The Regional Coordinating Councils (RCCs) also implemented activities under *the Agenda for Jobs II* policy framework and in line with the PFM regulations 19 (L.I. 2378). L.I. 2378 requires all government agencies with cost centres to develop and implement medium-term development plans through annual action plans. On average, RCCs implemented 81.60 percent of their action plans in 2024 but completed only 61.20 percent. Western North Region continued to record the highest implementation rate of RCC AAPs with 95.90 percent in 2024. The Region also completed 90.00 percent of the planned activities for the year under review. Central Regional Coordinating Council completed only 30.00 percent of planned activities in 2024 and ended the year as the worst performing RCC in 2024. Table 2.6.3 provides more details on the status of regional AAP implementation from 2021 to 2024.

Table 2.6.3: Status of MDAs AAP Implementation, 2021-2024

Regional Coordinating Councils	2021		2022		2023		2024	
	% imple- mented	% Com- pleted	% imple- mented	% Com- pleted	% imple- mented	% Com- pleted	% imple- mented	% Com- pleted
Western North	92.50	92.50	92.50	95.70	95.70	95.70	95.90	90.00
North East	100.00	76.00	90.00	82.00	91.00	80.00	93.00	85.00
Oti	97.00	84.00	91.60	87.50	85.30	72.90	87.40	83.50
Western	82.90	51.00	71.70	48.00	73.40	51.500	90.10	76.30
Ahafo	88.20	63.80	90.20	64.00	92.50	69.20	87.00	72.00
Eastern	100.00	76.00	71.00	58.00	82.70	67.60	79.70	65.70
Volta	100.0	87.00	100.00	75.00	95.00	85.00	98.00	65.00
Savannah	89.00	78.00	87.00	62.00	95.20	63.00	93.00	59.00
Ashanti	100.00	98.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	70.00	53.80
Upper West	100.00	100.00	52.50	33.50	67.00	45.00	69.00	53.00
Greater Accra	86.40	50.00	86.00	54.60	89.50	62.80	92.30	45.00



Regional Coordinating Councils	2021		2022		2023		2024	
	% implemented	% Completed	% implemented	% Completed	% implemented	% Completed	% implemented	% Completed
Upper East	80.00	70.00	51.00	45.30	63.50	50.00	66.30	44.60
Northern	77.20	46.00	77.60	46.00	74.00	23.00	52.00	44.00
Bono	90.9	75.0	77.1	54.5	60.4	30.9	66.9	38.4
Central	85.00	40.80	84.70	54.80	77.00	50.60	70.00	30.00
Total	91.00	68.00	82.70	66.30	83.60	65.50	81.60	61.20

Source: RCCs, 2024

Proportion of Annual Action Plans Implemented by MDAs

The implementation AAPs by MDAs was equally high in 2024. The Ministry of Roads and Highways and Ghana Standard Authority implemented 100 percent of planned activities whilst the Ministry of Transport achieved 64 percent of their approved activities. However, the share of activities completed by the MDAs was significantly low. The Ministry of Roads and Highways completed 58.00 percent of its planned activities due to the nature of the sector. Several planned activities span multiple years due to their capital-intensive and phased nature.

The Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture completed less than 35.00 percent of the planned activities in 2024. The Ministry of Transport only completed 24.70 percent of its planned interventions for the year under review. Low appropriation and late release of funds were some of the reasons for the inability of MDAs to complete planned activities. Table 2.6.4 provides details on MDAs AAP implementation levels from 2021 to 2024.

Table 2.6.4: Status of AAP Implementation by MDAs, 2021-2024

MDAs	2021		2022		2023		2024	
	Full	% completed	Full	% completed	Full	% completed	Full	% completed
National Development Planning Commission	100.00	100.00	87.00	72.20	86.70	42.80	95.80	77.80
Ministry of Roads and Highways	99.00	53.00	100.00	66.00	100.00	58.00	100.00	58.00
MESTI	82.00	82.00	93.20	59.30	83.40	60.10	87.00	64.00
Ministry of Chieftaincy & Religious Affairs			71.00	54.00	89.00	89.00	64.00	55.00
Ministry of Defence	77.50	73.80	83.90	63.60	83.90	67.13	74.60	64.00
Ministry of Finance			79.00	43.00	86.00	66.00	84.70	58.00
MoGCSP					84.00	70.90	86.10	75.10
Ministry of Interior	83.90	72.50	80.60	70.60	83.00	78.00	91.00	59.00
Ministry of Local Government			72.30	61.60	92.00	62.00	78.40	55.00
Ministry of Transport	93.50	54.20	54.70	12.00	74.50	37.30	65.40	24.70
Office of the Head of Civil Service			91.00	47.00	85.00	75.10	93.80	46.90
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	90.00	76.00	85.00	82.00	97.00	86.00	93.00	59.00



MDAs	2021		2022		2023		2024	
	Full	% completed	Full	% completed	Full	% completed	Full	% completed
Public Services Commission					70.80	27.00	75.60	32.30
Ghana Standard Authority	100.00	50.00	100.00	54.00	88.00	88.00	100.00	81.00
Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture	100.00	100.00	53.80	20.50	63.00	32.60	64.20	30.90
Office of the Attorney-General and Ministry of Justice	100.00	65.00	100.00	71.00	100.00	68.00	89.20	75.20
National Commission For Civic Education					100.00	78.60	100.00	87.80
Parliamentary Service							73.00	24.00
Judicial Service					56.00	25.00	60.00	30.00
Ministry of Works and Housing	84.00	39.00	88.00	46.00	80.00	47.00	91.00	53.00

Source: MDAs, 2024

Drivers of Implementation

The key drivers of implementation are financial, human and material (logistics) resources. Development outcomes from implementation are likely to improve if these drivers are available in their right quantity and quality. This sub-section assesses the status of these drivers in 2024.

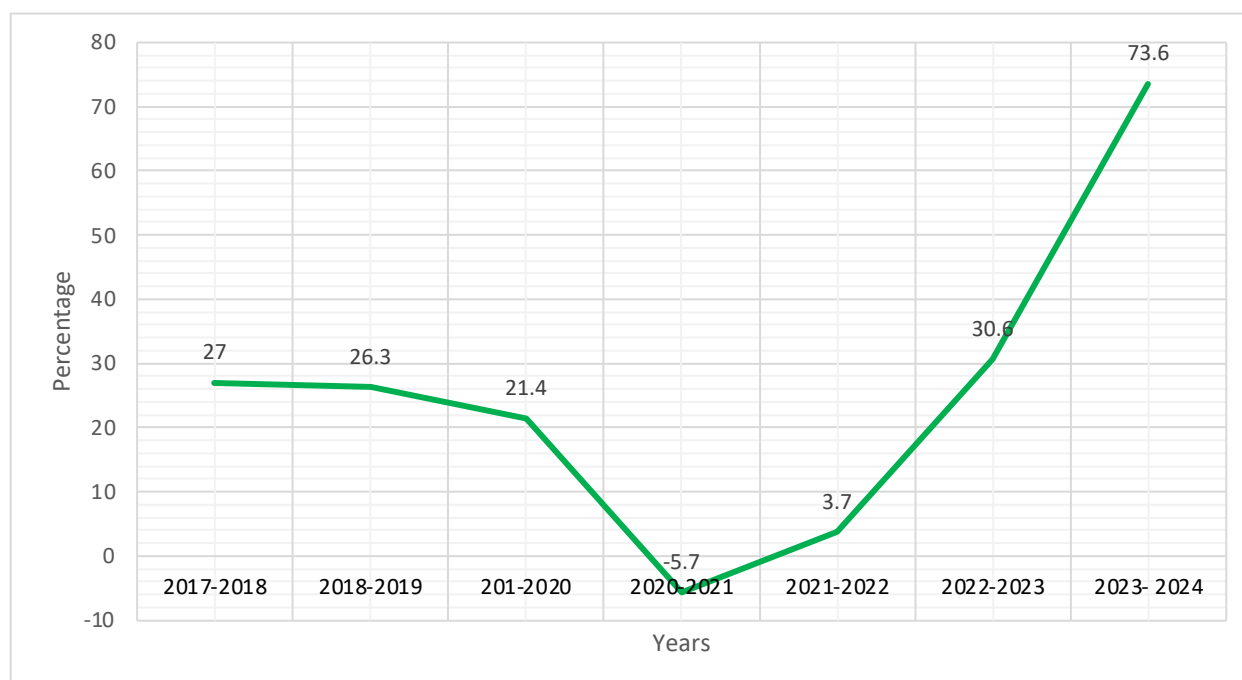
Financial Position of MMDAs

A review of the district financial statements shows total revenue mobilised from all sources by MMDAs increased to 3.8 billion in 2024 from GHS2.2 billion in 2023 representing 68 percent. Total revenue thus grew to 73.6 percent in 2024 from 30.6 percent in 2023. The increase in the growth of total revenue could largely be attributed to the gradual recovery of the national economy from Covid 19 and other factors.

MMDAs total revenue came from the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF), Members of Parliament share of the Common Funds (MP's CF), Persons with Disability Fund (PWD Fund), HIV/AIDs funds, Responsiveness Factor Grants of the Common Fund (DACF-RFG), Mineral royalties, Modernising Agriculture in Ghana Fund (MAG), RING II Project, Stool Land Revenue, Ghana Secondary City Support Programme (GSCSP), Ghana Productivity Safety Net, and COVID-19 funds among others. Figure 2.6.3 shows the trends in total revenue growth of MMDAs for the past seven years.



Figure 2.6.3: Growth in Total Revenue of MMDAs, 2017-2024



Source: MMDAs, 2024

The revenue data showed that all 16 regions added more than 50 percent to their total revenue performance in 2024 except for Western Region which grew its total revenue by 44.4 percent. MMDAs in the North East Region grew their total revenue by 480 percent in 2024 making North East Region the best performing Region in total revenue mobilisation. Table 2.6.5 provides more details on total revenue performance of MMDAs by regions.

Table 2.6. 5:Revenue Performance of MMDAs by Regions, 2021-2024

Regions	Performance			Estimates	Actual	Cov- erage (%)	Growth (%)
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2024	2024	2024
North East	1,152,810.67	8,634,580.28	4,263,014.66	50,364,983.00	24,758,273.37	49.2	480.8
Bono	19,117,907.18	15,999,843.52	11,212,699.38	73,589,792.26	58,619,538.57	79.7	422.8
Oti	8,823,180.92	11,785,955.57	10,145,065.24	234,526,256.05	47,435,292.75	20.2	367.6
Upper West	21,827,892.39	17,092,813.37	18,143,067.06	62,834,395.88	78,996,292.80	125.7	335.4
Savannah	14,510,202.35	18,061,779.92	14,741,151.22	66,964,970.25	42,582,820.29	63.6	188.9
Upper East	44,050,919.73	50,694,686.57	60,416,657.80	248,422,833.50	164,669,987.99	66.3	172.6
Eastern	106,549,955.34	74,455,894.88	76,435,312.51	199,120,230.99	189,093,009.42	95	147.4
Western North	17,582,906.23	19,091,652.71	16,189,196.07	46,765,898.01	37,065,325.31	79.3	129
Greater Accra	134,935,016.18	165,592,299.11	159,082,494.00	435,125,482.41	304,968,427.97	70.1	91.7
Volta	42,710,893.27	45,432,670.16	61,115,980.37	146,066,106.18	112,121,710.00	76.8	83.5
Northern	63,351,043.10	70,250,938.29	129,993,920.20	394,253,688.70	225,409,816.00	57.2	73.4
Ashanti	207,914,196.19	203,535,296.66	280,320,200.97	676,123,948.23	478,914,577.71	70.8	70.8
Central	137,898,735.81	152,012,608.10	208,425,588.88	562,355,815.56	330,752,720.74	58.8	58.7



Regions	Performance			Estimates	Actual	Cov- erage (%)	Growth (%)
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2024	2024	2024
Bono East	55,902,502.36	49,802,829.93	80,824,885.46	214,737,722.21	126,425,881.42	58.9	56.4
Ahafo	591,307,151.10	585,275,297.22	807,966,984.74	1,749,246,883.64	1,216,322,109.84	69.5	50.5
Western	143,927,131.05	183,526,342.97	242,656,378.51	410,789,857.89	350,319,487.87	85.3	44.4
Total	1,611,562,443.87	1,671,245,489.26	2,181,932,597.07	5,571,288,864.76	3,788,455,272.05	68.00	73.63

Source: MMDAs, 2024

Individual district information shows that some MMDAs achieved over hundred percent growth in total revenue in 2024 and these assemblies include Twifo Ati/Morkwa District Assembly, Sissala West District Assemblies, Akatsi South Municipal Assembly, Mion District Assembly, Sunyani Municipal Assembly, and Wassa Amenfi West District Assembly among others.

The performance of Twifo Ati/Morkwa District was due to the release of two years DACF-RFG arrears in 2024. Other revenue sources including IGF also improved to GHS1.05 million in from GHS717,074.12 in 2023 2024 contributing significantly to the high total revenue growth experienced in 2024.

The other factors behind the performance of MMDAs with over 100 percent total revenue growth included creation of a revenue taskforce to follow up on demand notices served to property owners, support from Members of Parliament, payment of backlog of DACF allocations to some district in 2024, allocation of tags for tricycle riders to pay tolls to the assemblies, intensification of registration and collection of fees from commercial crops farmers and donor support and deployment of ICT software to mobilise IGF from property and business owners. Table 2.6.6 provides more details on MMDAs that achieved over 100 percent growth in total revenue.

Table 2.6.6: MMDAs With More Than 100 Percent Growth in Total Revenue (2023 and 2024)

MMDAs	Performance			Estimates	Actual	% Coverage	% Growth
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2024	2024	2024
Twifo Ati/ Morkwa	3,853,296.15	8,125,212.69	463,766.35	9,743,013.47	5,440,464.12	55.8	1,073.1
Sissala West	9,885,432.58	1,640,469.80	3,934,042.62	6,852,828.07	39,341,104.28	574.1	900.0
Akatsi South	538,438.44	823,796.54	612,398.96	9,053,496.83	5,742,356.24	63.4	837.7
Mion	580,537.10	625,117.00	638,672.74	6,674,628.90	5,111,459.91	76.6	700.3
Sunyani	12,015,970.09	6,444,683.07	5,549,591.99	40,998,446.25	40,975,394.80	99.9	638.3
East Mamprusi	1,150,789.67	8,632,558.28	4,260,991.66	50,362,959.00	24,756,249.37	49.2	481.0
Wassa Amenfi West	4,113,685.56	4,792,984.07	2,992,120.51	17,522,688.38	17,253,994.15	98.5	476.6
Krachi Nchumuru	1,695,417.51	4,707,851.29	2,537,002.77	12,225,876.65	14,041,550.74	114.9	453.5
Bawku	7,586,589.68	4,959,636.52	3,696,294.31	27,204,233.44	20,085,894.47	73.8	443.4
Nkwanta North	655,092.07	560,460.43	1,653,350.18	204,632,844.00	8,726,405.35	4.3	427.8
Kadjebi	6,470,650.34	4,238,398.49	4,583,836.96	13,046,973.00	20,861,814.96	159.9	355.1
North East Gonja	2,112,511.61	2,719,145.30	1,754,409.67	13,100,425.00	7,956,048.33	60.7	353.5
Kpando	1,133,445.18	1,048,043.89	1,078,130.87	5,117,222.67	4,655,286.11	91	331.8
Lawra	2,416,795.78	4,678,477.01	1,166,463.18	8,673,303.02	4,859,823.08	56	316.6
South Tongu	1,868,094.66	4,764,341.78	1,630,797.51	12,538,881.66	6,556,054.23	52.3	302



MMDAs	Performance			Estimates 2024	Actual 2024	% Coverage 2024	% Growth 2024
	2021	2022	2023				
Sekyere Afram Plains	677,633.20	981,198.60	1,382,890.00	18,631,114.08	5,250,997.49	28.2	279.7
Old Tafo	16,023,185.87	18,017,005.93	8,366,462.48	36,682,126.69	31,016,095.15	84.6	270.7
Zabzugu	1,039,706.67	2,123,989.37	729,677.72	6,048,594.49	2,672,315.85	44.2	266.2
West Akim	4,826,725.82	4,628,093.94	8,240,729.49	35,755,308.40	30,081,643.41	84.1	265.0
Suaman	342,781.07	513,681.15	1,474,731.40	9,345,597.45	5,336,623.77	57.1	261.9
Assin South	875,091.28	1,350,205.30	2,260,414.13	12,853,672.00	7,978,683.62	62.1	253.0
Offinso North	10,055,344.35	6,419,292.69	4,602,131.92	13,902,056.93	15,610,660.06	112.3	239.2
Offinso North	10,055,344.35	6,419,292.60	4,602,131.92	13,902,056.93	15,610,660.06	112.3	239.2
Pusiga	3,453,252.68	3,858,439.02	3,775,489.28	27,896,104.00	12,804,538.46	45.9	239.1
Nanumba South	2,589,605.00	3,353,504.11	2,955,044.28	9,600,044.57	9,986,705.10	104	238.00
Abuakwa South	13,340,461.53	8,171,668.83	10,760,189.75	38,660,935.06	33,775,186.78	87.4	213.9
Accra Metro	25,441,363.68	26,410,802.45	23,865,075.60	53,485,563.00	74,386,820.94	139.1	211.7
Nandom	4,241,420.22	2,651,215.94	6,134,058.57	5,350,470.99	18,794,909.24	351.3	206.4
Savelugu	1,563,590.87	2,419,601.87	1,659,733.66	6,443,015.73	4,928,243.85	76.5	196.9
Sefwi Akontombra	3,355,859.00	3,961,109.00	2,286,716.20	8,180,920.85	6,739,971.48	82.4	194.7
Sswla-Tuna Kalba	4,627,485.09	4,905,270.94	4,025,506.78	23,696,931.76	11,590,902.33	48.9	187.9
Nabdam	2,655,701.91	3,365,255.88	3,176,981.65	23,276,201.66	9,055,583.96	38.9	185.0
Kwahu Afram Plains South	3,999,677.96	4,834,779.19	3,672,213.60	16,109,230.92	10,155,028.34	63	176.5
Agortime-Ziope	2,478,296.68	2,631,394.64	1,735,701.17	8,768,318.00	4,752,935.09	54.2	173.8
Asikuma OdobenBrakwa	3,712,565.00	6,984,831.46	3,252,406.81	9,234,584.47	8,803,000.02	95.3	170.7
North Gonja	3,727,750.86	5,181,270.34	5,392,004.30	19,799,272.22	14,477,901.52	73.1	168.5
Adansi North	6,132,369.32	19,183,372.17	4,582,927.04	18,480,218.25	12,279,170.17	66.4	167.9
Binduri	2,678,330.40	3,634,809.99	4,253,240.00	23,670,366.23	11,185,212.51	47.3	163.0
Saboba	3,317,584.10	3,512,757.37	2,864,477.47	6,049,899.40	7,534,689.88	124.5	163.0
Birim Central	32,678,582.34	13,548,243.88	10,617,678.07	26,814,178.49	27,500,384.64	102.6	159.0
Asante Akim Central	3,326,776.05	5,119,130.14	4,434,390.46	14,528,009.38	11,456,852.31	78.9	158.4
Bolgatanga	12,251,050.30	9,533,033.18	27,174,817.74	42,159,884.02	69,066,454.32	163.8	154.2
Bosome Freho	2,391,333.29	3,730,147.21	2,031,542.52	8,860,946.00	5,126,974.92	57.9	152.4
Nadowli-Kaleo	3,576,756.65	3,880,152.16	3,409,742.18	22,334,134.30	8,562,710.88	38.3	151.1
Bolgatanga East	3,166,039.86	9,662,650.83	3,260,170.08	21,961,384.24	8,181,714.12	37.3	151.0
Akatsi North	6,001,866.94	3,488,834.29	1,823,498.41	718,453.80	4,510,833.51	627.9	147.4
Tolon	3,059,801.84	5,103,885.84	5,296,484.64	12,202,946.25	12,978,972.52	106.4	145
Builsa North	2,289,196.99	4,748,703.68	3,240,221.64	23,405,451.45	7,842,175.33	33.5	142.0
Juaboso	1,803,296.21	3,126,410.31	2,548,166.73	9,566,308.00	6,119,387.59	64	140.1
Central Gonja	4,040,433.79	5,254,071.34	3,567,207.47	10,366,317.27	8,555,944.11	82.5	139.8
Biakoye	2,495,689.70	3,949,415.56	2,001,141.72	8,825,892.01	4,781,328.30	54.2	138.9
Chereponi	1,345,308.13	3,576,734.65	3,205,311.63	10,623,307.00	7,568,704.32	71.2	136.1
Komenda-Edina Eguafo-Abrem	4,252,465.18	5,752,254.62	2,658,799.65	7,286,220.04	6,249,817.27	85.8	135.1



MMDAs	Performance			Estimates 2024	Actual 2024	% Coverage 2024	% Growth 2024
	2021	2022	2023				
Atiwa East	4,091,109.64	5,123,795.69	4,187,807.28	9,389,309.50	9,690,269.22	103.2	131.4
Afigya Kwabre North	3,622,458.94	5,420,684.28	2,887,160.62	13,359,768.28	6,650,548.06	49.8	130.3
Jaman South	3,922,819.18	4,851,289.76	2,447,232.91	13,084,942.08	5,609,936.31	42.9	129.2
Upper West Akim	6,710,398.31	9,589,889.48	8,789,943.59	11,779,591.68	20,099,031.80	170.6	128.7
Bawku West	3,507,704.60	4,424,818.31	3,862,208.47	20,230,062.66	8,827,103.88	43.6	128.6
West Mamprusi	3,266,061.81	4,246,501.07	3,630,685.41	24,420,286.90	8,231,882.44	33.7	126.7
Dormaa West	2,800,559.29	4,144,390.57	2,716,899.12	10,070,125.15	6,128,181.80	60.9	125.6
Gomoa West	4,281,672.46	4,741,576.32	3,269,122.60	11,070,892.41	7,373,276.41	66.6	125.5
Kassena Nankana West	3,615,827.56	2,326,803.48	3,892,039.85	17,177,665.88	8,706,408.39	50.7	123.7
Asante Akim South	3,799,748.35	4,701,244.75	3,058,573.02	15,587,352.98	6,835,328.62	43.9	123.5
Ayawaso North	6,129,938.03	9,482,681.84	5,850,023.24	19,980,168.81	13,032,536.90	65.2	122.8
Irapa	1,705,466.16	4,240,476.46	3,496,737.51	19,621,635.50	7,435,721.32	37.9	120.0
Techiaman North	7,131,640.63	5,233,775.87	6,210,281.58	14,217,111.62	13,617,595.37	95.8	119.3
Kassena Nankana	2,845,204.75	4,178,513.68	4,083,171.78	21,439,455.92	8,912,878.55	41.6	118.3
Nkwanta South	4,190,490.26	4,580,661.47	3,691,693.50	8,037,086.00	7,940,928.51	98.8	115.1
Birim South	5,622,500.30	6,962,432.06	5,777,908.07	9,844,471.00	12,370,476.98	125.7	114.1
Jomoro	2,860,522.93	5,106,435.55	3,463,482.22	8,267,774.60	7,398,958.18	89.5	113.6
Tatale	2,353,493.30	2,843,588.07	3,742,176.11	28,175,338.03	7,973,265.63	28.3	113.1
Mamprugu Moagduri	2,740,011.72	3,700,369.35	3,076,751.75	10,845,863.56	6,375,193.25	58.8	107.2
Aowin	3,429,038.12	4,637,971.28	2,326,575.00	6,590,698.07	4,808,442.84	73	106.7
Karaga	2,073,639.86	3,370,311.79	3,909,786.60	16,364,493.29	8,050,970.78	49.2	105.9
Jasikan	3,915,044.93	4,912,179.46	4,837,000.30	7,517,595.65	9,888,778.79	131.5	104.4
Yendi	379,348.47	1,073,303.46	12,520,509.35	52,025,116.98	25,336,603.11	48.7	102.4
Garu	2,249,525.60	5,959,307.55	4,150,062.39	14,509,693.15	8,373,774.13	57.7	101.8
Korle-Klottey	17,128,148.00	23,402,299.93	18,156,300.80	31,775,996.92	36,591,927.77	115.2	101.5
Ledzokuku	7,142,182.61	9,828,039.41	8,356,183.38	19,153,195.00	16,771,377.64	87.6	100.7

The analysis also revealed that 15 out of the 261 MMDAs achieved negative growth in total revenue during the year under review. This represents an improvement over the 2023 performance where 56 MMDAs recorded negative growth. The negative growth can largely be explained by inadequate IGFs as a result of revenue leakages in IGF collection and outbreak of chieftaincy related conflicts in some districts. The revenue performance also shows that majority of the worst performing MMDAs managed to achieve more than 50 percent of their revenue targets for 2024 except for Sekyere Central, Gomoa Central, Obuasi East and Obuasi Municipal assemblies. Table 2.6.7 shows MMDAs with negative growth in total revenue.



Table 2.6.7: MMDAs With Negative Growth in Total Revenue (2023 and 2024)

MMDAs	Performance			Estimates	Actual	% Coverage	% Growth
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2024	2024	2024
Sekyere Central	8,484,214.24	7,178,959.32	6,740,378.77	15,260,794.00	6,338,553.40	41.5	-6
Adansi Asokwa	4,886,639.55	4,784,403.73	5,838,001.11	8,989,930.00	5,486,347.83	61	-6
West Gonja	3,120,886.90	3,751,214.28	12,087,500.53	14,087,500.53	11,087,500.53	78.7	-8.3
Sekyere East	8,816,412.09	7,463,614.15	7,919,145.08	6,350,796.50	6,987,405.83	110	-11.8
Talensi	7,041,650.80	3,674,326.97	25,725,725.63	12,740,422.96	22,403,003.69	175.8	-12.9
Atwima Nwabiagya	9,323,019.10	3,849,340.71	21,272,961.19	10,213,310.92	18,260,727.74	178.8	-14.2
Atwima Mponua	10,047,686.98	9,075,919.77	10,157,645.35	11,534,915.77	8,667,426.76	75.1	-14.7
Central Tongu	1,795,211.82	3,772,925.56	5,408,586.98	8,605,164.97	4,336,226.00	50.4	-19.8
Gomoa Central	4,139,775.23	5,157,320.30	5,087,474.31	11,591,549.30	3,914,022.74	33.8	-23.1
Bekwai	20,391,944.28	8,915,622.83	14,799,772.86	12,705,261.54	10,821,564.21	85.2	-26.9
Obuasi East	9,423,009.74	10,098,200.70	10,742,334.57	16,050,203.40	7,569,428.87	47.2	-29.5
Offinso	55,000.00	17,500.00	52,500.00	35,000.00	35,000.00	100	-33.3
Ga Central	7,701,724.76	8,956,931.32	13,372,401.65	12,943,112.00	7,938,025.11	61.3	-40.6
Obuasi	20,345,664.18	13,126,120.16	35,485,646.98	54,702,673.28	20,956,384.29	38.3	-40.9
Sekyere South	6,638,891.24	9,451,641.82	10,696,183.13	48,850,029.88	5,319,826.84	10.9	-50.3

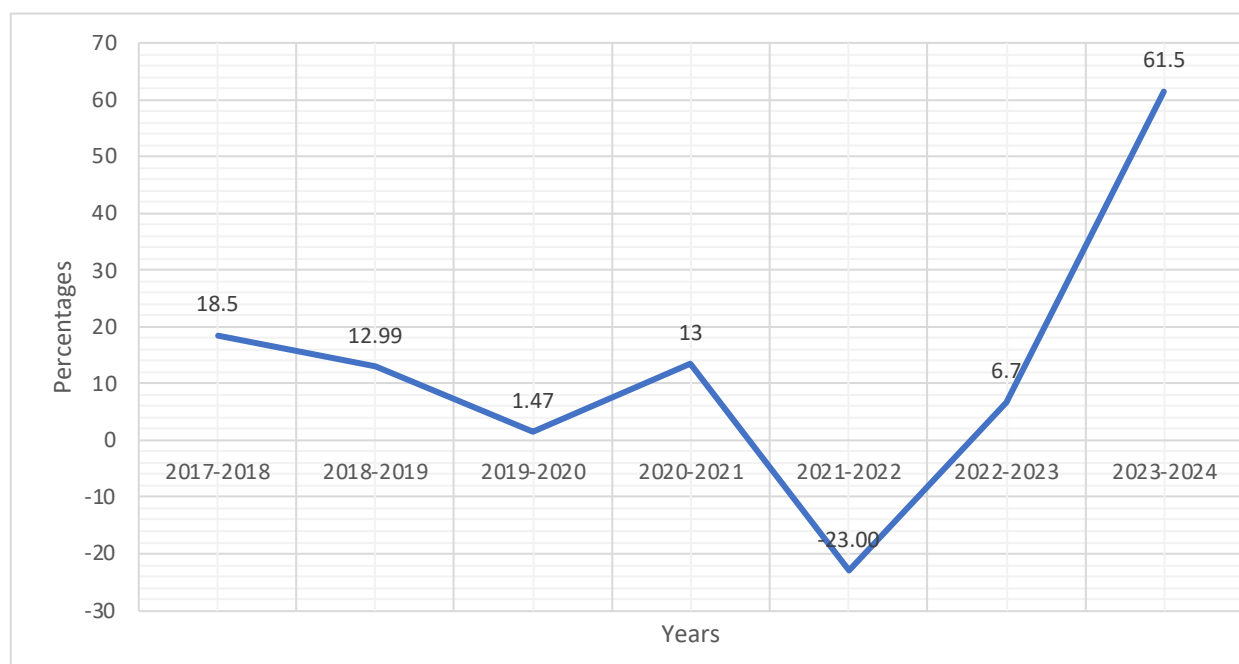
Source: MMDAs, 2024

Internally Generated Funds by MMDAs

A total of GHS485 million was collected by all MMDAs as internally generated funds in 2024 compared with GHS301 million in 2023 representing 61.50 percent growth. MMDAs in the Western North Region grew their IGF to 332 percent in 2024 and ended the year as the best performing Region whilst Bono East Region grew its IGF by 11 percent and ended the year as the worst performing region. Figure 2.6.4 shows the IGF growth of MMDAs from 2017 to 2024.



Figure 2.6.4: IGF Growth of MMDAs, 2017-2024



Regions that achieved less than 50 percent of IGF growth also recorded over 50 percent of their estimated IGF in 2024. Upper West and Bono East Regions recorded the worst IGF growth in 2024 but achieved 109.30 and 85.20 of their IGF estimates respectively. There seems to be no direct link between IGF estimates achievement and growth. Table 2.6.8 shows IGF performance of MMDAs by region.

Table 2.6.8 IGF Performance of MMDAs by Regions, 2021-2024

MMDAs	Performance (GHS)			Estimate	Actual	% Coverage	% Growth
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2024	2024	2024
Western North	2,251,274.13	2,503,574.18	1,455,685.43	6,883,399.90	6,288,140.05	91.4	332
Ahafo Region	8,332,242.13	8,497,570.88	13,986,412.53	32,418,567.70	29,744,663.10	91.8	112.7
Upper East	5,125,204.53	2,882,582.46	3,300,636.57	6,472,229.91	6,994,037.90	108.1	111.9
Eastern	15,179,454.73	14,195,516.31	15,599,614.18	25,516,464.92	32,284,890.68	126.53	106.96
North East	1,344,805.30	451,026.86	409,903.90	818,254.00	818,999.59	100.1	99.8
Ashanti	21,771,491.88	26,788,288.67	31,643,931.08	59,091,046.49	62,999,467.78	106.61	99.09
Northern	4,040,138.52	5,869,759.61	4,950,588.10	8,204,143.00	9,537,582.02	116.3	92.7
Western	35,919,318.28	46,300,970.70	51,692,184.00	81,299,771.61	78,611,030.95	96.69	52.08
Central	24,493,165.81	26,826,596.91	31,411,137.74	44,623,333.85	43,182,263.00	96.8	37.5
Bono	2,872,899.36	3,301,443.95	4,150,132.39	6,056,529.27	5,429,141.37	89.6	30.8
Oti	1,395,191.11	1,897,699.25	2,319,147.91	3,631,519.72	2,975,687.40	81.9	28.3
Volta	11,672,278.38	14,487,539.22	19,839,200.18	32,259,266.42	23,532,583.36	72.9	18.6
Savannah	1,548,132.67	2,827,302.10	3,164,271.60	5,133,569.00	3,641,174.73	70.9	15.1
Upper West	9,847,802.41	3,781,622.08	4,903,602.31	5,032,832.34	5,501,309.13	109.3	12.2



MMDAs	Performance (GHS)			Estimate 2024	Actual 2024	% Coverage 2024	% Growth 2024
	2021	2022	2023				
Greater Accra	215,421,096.39	115,264,429.02	105,602,401.40	152,009,606.82	166,900,625.51	109.8	58.05
Bono East	4,521,079.33	5,768,114.48	6,142,097.84	8,066,620.02	6,873,316.85	85.2	11.9
Total	365,735,574.96	281,644,036.68	300,570,947.16	477,517,154.97	485,314,913.42	101.6	61.5

Source: MMDAs, 2024

The revenue data further shows that 17 out of the 261 MMDAs achieved over hundred percent growth in IGF with the best performing district, Sefwi Akontombra recording 1248.50 percent in IGF growth in 2024. Table 10 shows MMDAs that achieved more than 100 percent growth in internally generated funds in 2023-2024. There were more inflows from Stool lands concession and timber royalties. Table 2.6.9 shows MMDAs with more than 100 IGF growth in 2024

Table 2.6.9: MMDAs With More Than 100 Percent IGF Growth 2023-2024

MMDAs	Performance (GHS)			Estimate 2024	Actual 2024	% Coverage 2024	% Growth 2024
	2021	2022	2023				
Sefwi Akontombra	827,650.83	538,898.05	53,109.82	632,529.50	716,211.00	113.2	1248.5
Sekyere Kumawu	903,380.00	683,973.81	1,043,126.08	1,540,836.85	6,206,854.16	402.82	495.02
Asikuma Odoben Brakwa	490,800.00	389,820.63	124,771.00	838,324.00	728,814.44	86.9	484.1
Asutifi North	3,786,396.19	2,557,045.22	3,234,076.05	16,448,456.00	16,016,351.13	97.4	395.2
Tolon	277,553.34	391,115.95	344,230.90	465,640.00	691,201.81	148.4	357.7
Binduri	50,517.95	75,204.05	33,066.42	130,000.00	139,824.77	107.6	322.9
Tamale Metro	2,314,486.90	3,564,814.00	3,261,317.29	4,992,514.00	4,337,238.29	86.9	312.6
Bibiani-Anhwiaso-Bekwai	1,421,602.30	1,962,654.13	1,400,552.61	6,248,846.40	5,571,929.05	89.2	297.8
Upper Denkyira West	665,364.86	1,119,104.64	904,520.37	2,918,258.90	3,452,842.14	118.3	281.7
Jomoro	320,000.00	816,435.38	642,723.61	1,985,824.70	2,320,046.04	116.83	261
Akuapem North	4,314,432.84	1,447,114.00	1,214,308.98	2,172,014.36	4,185,946.77	192.72	244.72
Kwabre East	1,575,095.93	572,740.00	2,202,169.92	2,990,000.00	6,802,593.82	227.51	208.9
Builsa North	94782.2	124207.32	185982.75	556,826.34	569,347.79	102.2	206.1
Prestea-Huni Valley	2,030,375.41	2,595,966.61	2,719,143.26	8,500,000.00	7,393,562.76	86.98	171.9
Sagnarigu	465,374.50	594,592.94	689,818.77	1,165,300.00	1,063,953.40	91.3	159.3
Obuasi	3,385,022.39	5,642,060.53	5,845,685.17	15,828,985.00	14,630,683.21	92.43	150.28
Birim North	2,348,036.58	2,951,687.61	3,662,091.18	6,507,591.38	9,137,591.38	140.41	149.52
Bawku	3,451,784.90	980,983.15	684,540.91	543,479.57	1,626,867.70	299.3	137.7
Yendi	570,304.58	680,597.52	96,988.99	850,905.00	536,359.35	63	136.7
Ayensuano	538,650.00	764,808.69	708,877.87	1,371,780.00	1,660,365.23	121.04	134.22
Upper West Akim	631,063.63	1,029,907.90	660,484.50	898,063.00	1,508,784.84	168	128.44



MMDAs	Performance (GHS)			Estimate 2024	Actual 2024	% Coverage 2024	% Growth 2024
	2021	2022	2023				
Lower Manya Krobo	975,872.06	1,027,632.67	1,173,938.97	2,879,825.00	2,640,254.98	91.68	124.91
Bosome Freho	234,482.43	201,757.01	221,395.45	571,070.00	492,636.76	86.27	122.51
Suame	2,230,287.57	2,185,937.17	3,438,712.29	8,200,969.52	7,604,448.23	92.73	121.14
Sefwi Wiawso	947,939.92	1,185,891.35	1,219,001.89	2,551,575.00	2,508,173.00	98.3	105.8
Bolgatanga	1,078,607.80	1,151,076.10	1,846,745.94	4,557,500.00	3,695,256.71	81.1	100.1

Source: MMDAs, 2024

On the other hand, some MMDAs achieved less than the total amount of IGF they collected in 2023. Table 2.6.10 shows MMDAs that recorded negative IGF growth in 2024.

Table 2.6.10: MMDAs That Recorded Negative IGF Growth in 2024

MMDAs	Performance (GHS)			Estimate 2024	Actual	% Coverage 2024	% Growth 2024
	2021	2022	2023				
Kintampo	1,024,668.40	1,279,869.23	1,423,709.87	1,700,000.00	1,411,869.08	83.1	-0.8
Wenchi	983,767.87	1,493,747.24	1,582,230.83	1,650,000.00	1,556,336.61	94.3	-1.6
Pru West	446,673.25	588,250.73	514,254.37	673,835.00	504,814.42	74.9	-1.8
Kwahu South	761,020.28	1,014,645.44	1,032,869.65	1,925,239.79	1,011,120.36	52.52	-2.11
Sunyani	2,869,445.30	3,158,562.13	3,956,992.91	3,860,786.00	3,860,406.83	100	-2.4
Kassena Nankana	401,640.53	686,695.52	699,653.47	591,213.60	682,688.76	115.5	-2.4
Atebubu-Amantin	1,572,817.70	2,312,478.46	2,498,421.20	2,812,200.00	2,414,463.91	85.9	-3.4
North Gonja	257,349.17	143,014.80	258,424.51	499,275.00	248,231.97	49.7	-3.9
Kintampo South	316,107.00	353,300.00	579,132.00	689,308.00	554,547.00	80.4	-4.2
Ga Central	3,596,226.06	4,418,441.00	5,211,670.70	5,146,278.67	4,990,000.00	96.96	-4.25
Ahafo Ano North	569,372.23	635,502.70	829,560.44	1,071,000.00	791,732.04	73.92	-4.56
Adansi South	636,382.71	555,619.17	954,987.52	1,517,080.00	904,641.35	59.63	-5.27
Pusiga	309,720.94	222,307.33	293,681.02	360,000.00	277,231.93	77	-5.6
Suhum	1,136,741.31	1,259,096.66	1,538,684.68	1,673,944.00	1,446,527.95	86.41	-5.99
Zabzugu	145,040.18	158,730.17	285,547.57	290,000.00	256,771.81	88.5	-6.2
Ho	2,632,840.60	2,756,763.20	4,270,162.32	6,005,052.49	4,005,783.95	66.7	-6.2
Asante Akim North	699,614.92	1,101,593.41	1,003,685.26	1,238,974.40	927,831.31	74.89	-7.56
Pru East	754,659.86	725,776.06	1,400,047.29	1,975,200.00	1,294,106.80	65.5	-7.6
Central Tongu	267,794.75	223,955.16	361,014.72	8,605,164.97	333,604.61	3.9	-7.6
Shai-Osudoku	2,800,821.28	2,296,616.96	5,297,114.80	4,740,698.61	4,831,527.73	101.92	-8.79
Tano South	585,025.50	1,037,594.27	1,198,708.28	1287281.22	1090611.22	84.7	-9
Ketu South	1,295,338.70	1,676,987.70	2,332,596.25	2,650,000.00	2,052,937.82	77.5	-12
Sene West	391,978.58	520,279.47	597,611.13	650,000.00	518,829.58	79.8	-13.2
Nkwanta South	309,926.81	399,853.19	444,181.09	490,000.00	382,275.56	78	-13.9



MMDAs	Performance (GHS)			Estimate 2024	Actual	% Coverage 2024	% Growth 2024
	2021	2022	2023				
Krachi Nchumuru	119,031.50	188,616.17	291,870.28	283,150.00	244,504.02	86.4	-16.2
Nanumba North	445,661.91	423,594.85	462,134.45	517,268.00	413,464.09	79.9	-18.9
Mampong	1,429,985.70	1,496,667.04	2,129,027.82	2,475,028.49	1,723,355.64	69.63	-19.05
Garu	305,323.46	94,822.00	110,427.10	318,560.00	88,736.60	27.9	-19.6
East Mamprusi	835,724.20	247,997.14	239,718.62	232,000.00	190,307.14	82.0	-20.6
South Tongu	796,705.86	816,940.00	1,026,293.93	1,391,400.00	795,493.89	57.2	-22.5
Kumbungu	211,700.62	225,048.11	266,282.45	387,000.00	200,625.14	51.8	-23.0
Sekyere Central	600,000.00	560,644.81	579,244.37	650,300.00	437,365.28	67.26	-24.49
Mpohor-Fiase	613,073.91	1,898,597.30	1,973,536.50	2,431,600.00	1,440,649.47	59.25	-27
Mamprugu Moagduri	131,020.33	121,455.03	190,045.00	225,000.00	138,635.00	61.6	-27.1
West Akim	1,322,827.08	2,582,484.53	3,095,477.56	2,093,880.00	2,252,834.51	107.59	-27.22
Amansie Central	1,685,567.57	1,373,871.18	2,496,687.40	3,342,000.00	1,802,513.89	53.94	-27.8
Atwima Mponua	845,931.86	1,505,449.68	1,985,364.17	1,987,354.95	1,399,908.62	70.44	-29.49
Asunafo South	477,137.77	420,466.86	669,582.96	741,753.74	414,131.06	61.8	-38.2
Kadjebi	192,509.40	393,942.07	401,260.06	464,000.00	241,064.30	52	-39.9
Atwima Nwabigya	1,569,192.01	1,975,382.43	4,313,436.58	3,160,000.00	2,481,961.49	78.54	-42.46
Nanton	197,566.70	117,032.52	257,246.50	8,000,000	145,226.32	1.8	-43.5
Bongo	255,796.27	307,149.00	398,807.22	553,528.00	200,930.40	36.3	-49.6
North East Gonja	123,692.00	120,212.00	153,693.95	165,000.00	73,810.00	44.7	-52
Ahafo Ano South East	275,455.85	355,791.90	628,948.97	846,400.00	281,243.57	33.23	-55.28
Bia West	477,079.63	785,417.94	582,079.91	866,800.00	223,692.77	25.8	-61.6
Adansi Asokwa	272,173.65	272,173.65	4,323,142.76	722,734.00	626,843.00	86.73	-85.5
Wa West	8,280,365.50	3,619,861.60	1,922,564.83	158,566.50	200,382.74	126.4	-89.6

Source: MMDAs, 2024

The reasons for the poor performance in IGF growth by the affected MMDAs in 2024 included:

- Weak sub-district structures
- Low commitment to the implementation of the revenue improvement action plan by leadership
- Extreme poverty among rate payers making it very difficult to collect any meaningful property rates and fees
- Government policy to cap IGF and collect property rate from the centre
- Absence of organised market centres
- Improper valuation of commercial and residential properties; and
- Insecurity due to chieftaincy disputes

The MMDAs need to take conscious steps to diversify their revenue sources



and improve budget performance in subsequent years. The over reliance on DACF, the Responsive Factor Grant of the Common Funds and other central government transfers made the districts more vulnerable to both exogenous and endogenous shocks. The emergence of COVID-19 in 2020 exposed the fragility of the district assemblies to external shocks.

The public private partnership approach should be intensified in financing the provision of goods and services at the sub-national level. The commitment of leadership and management of the districts in the implementation of the Revenue Improvement Action Plans (RIAPs) is also a pre-condition to improving the financial base of the district assemblies. Efforts should be made in the digitisation of revenue collection to reduce the excessive leakages in internally generated funds.

Additional revenue collection points should be established within the sub-district structures where necessary to reduce the travel time and the added cost of honouring bills by citizens and also help in ceding revenues to the sub-structures. This will increase compliance by the citizens and reduce the collection cost. MMDAs should work in close collaboration with government (the Ghana Revenue Authority) to conduct valuation and re-valuation of residential and commercial properties to enable them charge the right property rates and fees.

A special fund should be created by government to support the financial needs of extremely deprived districts. MMDAs including Lambussie, Sefwi Akontombra, Central Tongu, Dormaa West Nanton and Wa West do not have much potential to

generate internal revenue but have high pressing issues or needs to be addressed. The creation of a Deprived District Funds (DDF), which derives its revenue from central government through the allocation of 1 percent of the DACF as seed capital, will facilitate development in these districts. Mechanisms should be put in place to leverage on the social cooperate responsibilities of private companies to add on to this pool of funds. A formula will be developed by the NDPC in collaboration with the DACF secretariat to distribute these resources to affected districts.

Revenue Performance of RCCs

The main sources of revenue of the Regional Coordinating Councils included the DACF, GSCSP, Modernising Agriculture in Ghana and IGF from internal operations among others. Transfers for the payment of salaries of GoG staff constitute the greater percentage of inflows for RCCs in 2024.

The revenue analysis of RCC was based on 13 APRs from the Regional Coordinating Councils on their 2024 performance. All the 13 regions under review collectively budgeted GHS410 million for the 2024 fiscal year to finance their operations. Only GHS366 million out of the estimated total revenue was received. The amount represented 89.4 percent coverage of the required financial resources in 2024. Northern, Central, and Greater Accra RCCs received more than their estimated revenue for the year whilst Bono East RCC received 56.6 percent of its revenue requirement in 2024. Table 12 provides details on the financial positions of RCCs in 2024.

Table 2.6.11: Financial Positions of RCCs, 2021-2024

RCCs	Performance (GHS)		Estimates		Actual	Coverage (%)	Growth (%)
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2024	2024	2024
Central	316,262.62	348,443.49	149,743.46	399,099.53	590,424.29	147.9	294.3
Volta	9,953,594.20	18,952,846.91	8,953,010.62	17,525,485.99	21,249,502.31	121.2	137.3
Savannah	1,522,613.23	823,108.82	1,662,538.36	5,470,685.00	4,666,646.56	85.3	180.7
Bono East	1,764,489.66	1,202,850.82	2,038,110.12	11,516,831.74	6,521,684.65	56.6	220.0
Western	102,460,031.80	93,462,943.46	101,986,541.93	263,286,621.70	208,841,512.00	79.3	104.8

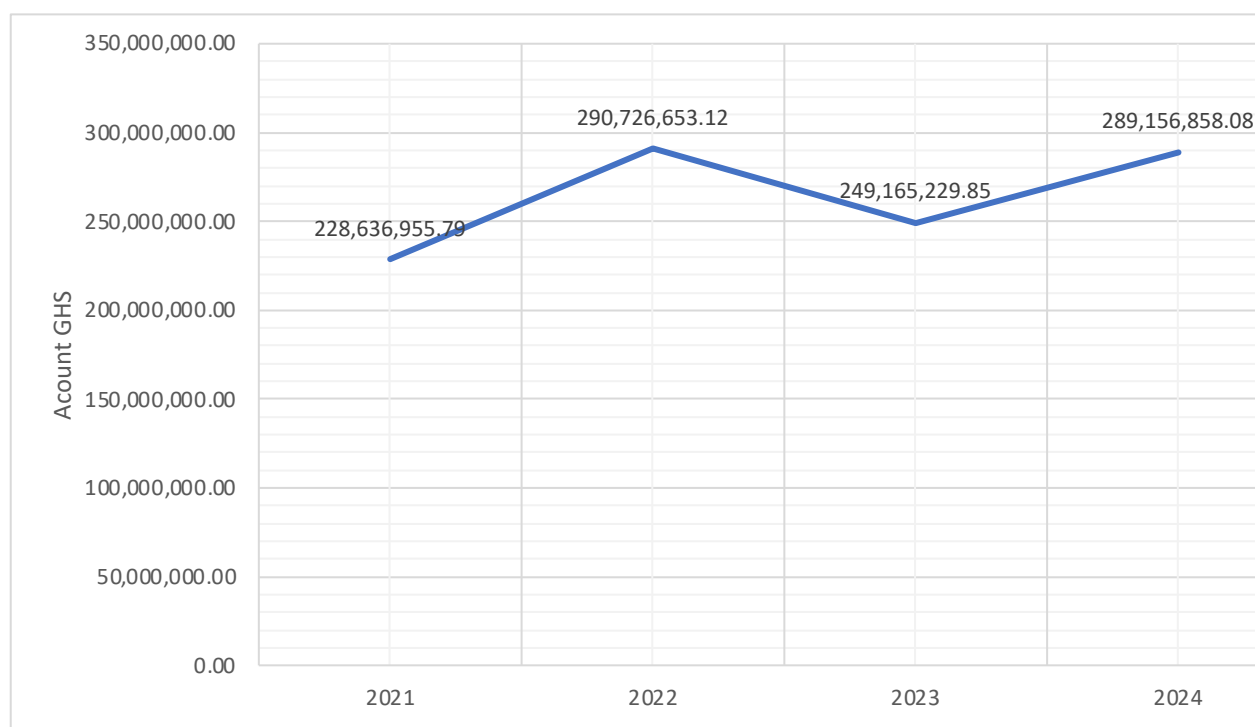


RCCs	Performance (GHS)		Estimates		Actual	Coverage (%)	Growth (%)
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2024	2024	2024
Eastern	6,318,088.74	10,034,920.28	17,651,346.66	21,743,619.08	27,378,248.64	125.9	55.1
Oti	1,478,448.61	2,180,530.05	3,613,643.61	5,816,535.00	5,299,262.89	91.1	46.6
North East		4,991,444.44	5,781,622.58	9,037,455.00	7,506,418.40	83.1	29.8
Greater Accra	14,863,637.49	19,918,729.98	19,691,075.77	22,616,992.47	24,225,214.01	107.1	23.0
Bono	8,686,069.00	10,426,999.46	13,505,252.07	16,035,355.34	16,401,648.76	102.3	21.4
Ashanti	7,358,902.18	11,515,745.20	14,750,169.10	16,932,584.81	15,672,186.41	92.6	6.3.0
Western North	4,175,534.56	3,819,930.79	3,036,117.95	3,167,805.00	2,729,434.10	86.2	-10.1
Northern	96,219,648.87	158,277,479.33	103,899,827.91	16,297,940.00	25,277,139.73	155.1	-75.7
Total	255,117,320.96	335,955,973.03	296,719,000.14	409,847,010.66	366,359,322.75	89.4	23.5

Source: RCC's, 2024

In terms of growth, Central, Bono East and Western RCCs achieved more than 100 percent growth in 2024 with 294.30 percent, 220.00 percent and 104.80 percent respectively. Western North and Northern RCCs on the other hands achieved negative growth in 2024. Figure 2.6.5 shows revenue performance of RCCs from 2021 to 2024.

Figure 2.6.5: Financial Position of RCCs, 2021-2024



Source: RCCs, 2024



Revenue Performance of MDAs

The Commission On Human Rights and Administrative Justice, Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources, National Development Planning Commission, Ministry of Roads and Highways, Ministry of Defence, Office of the Head of Civil Service, Ministry of Local Government, Ministry of Transport, Electoral Commission and the Ministry of Food and Agriculture achieved over 100 percent of their estimated revenue in 2024. The Ministry of Finance on the other hand achieved only 5.2 percent of its total revenue in 2024. In terms of revenue growth, the Ministry of Commission On Human Rights and Administrative Justice, Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources, National Development Planning Commission, Office of the Head of Civil Service Electoral Commission, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture, Ministry of Energy and Ministry of Interior grew their total revenue more than 100 percent in 2024. The Ministry of Local Government, Ministry of Railways Development, Ministry of Chieftaincy and Religious Affairs and Ministry of Finance received less than their total 2023 total inflows. Most of the inflows came from donor support to argument government commitment in developing key sectors of the national economy in collaboration with donor partners. Table 2.6.12 shows the financial position of MDAs in 2024.

Table 2.6.12: Financial Position of MDAs, 2024

MDAs	Performance (GHS)			Estimate	Actual	Coverage (%)	Growth (%)
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2024	2024	2024
Commission On Human Rights and Administrative Justice	44,753,984.81	49,564,636.96	57,645,685.59	54,454,500.00	170,249,503.18	312.65	195.34
Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources	468,738,174.00	441,672,889.00	510,443,882.00	561,616,549.50	1,131,967,457.29	201.56	121.76
National Development Planning Commission	10,242,363.89	15,398,737.61	24,233,392.14	37,087,766.57	62,600,799.00	168.79	158.32
Ministry of Roads and Highways	3,478,366,390.00	3,675,340,906.86	5,795,783,556.00	5,764,269,617.00	9,142,331,197.89	158.6	57.74
Ministry of Defence	1,786,341,964.55	3,166,882,776.52	3,692,193,746.49	3,891,151,856.00	5,791,798,716.50	148.85	56.87
Office of the Head of Civil Service	33,173,838.00	42,971,803.80	3,329,387.94	49,211,627.00	65,647,330.92	133.4	1,871.75
Ministry of Local Government	929,849,416.37	1,434,068,235.89	2,984,115,246.00	2,848,385,485.52	2,967,336,493.80	104.18	-0.56
Ministry of Transport	3,669,892,465.56	5,006,276,086.58	6,499,303,836.21	8,410,307,410.03	8,623,872,175.88	102.54	32.69
Electoral Commission	48,790,957.44	58,790,957.44	186,655,794.36	786,934,765.00	798,041,955.20	101.41	327.55
Ministry of Food and Agriculture	1,133,542,873.00	711,638,528.00	1,458,828,685.50	4,631,053,056.00	4,631,053,056.00	100	217.45
Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology & Innovation	481,552,369.81	546,237,391.86	697,643,028.85	1,173,985,819.34	1,146,104,766.20	97.63	64.28
Public Services Commission	8,634,091.94	18,007,000.00	11,858,230.00	16,605,399.00	14,747,925.00	88.81	24.37



MDAs	Performance (GHS)			Estimate	Actual	Coverage (%)	Growth (%)
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2024	2024	2024
Ministry of Railways Development	537,178,663.52	652,921,904.86	358,523,116.89	267,212,801.00	233,166,534.26	87.26	-34.96
Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture	8,146,856.00	14,498,425.88	14,206,000.00	175,388,098.46	152,625,967.41	87.02	974.38
Ministry of Energy	278,624,535.65	289,270,230.96	189,102,348.53	1,648,051,884.00	1,346,157,388.58	81.68	611.87
Office of the Attorney General and Ministry of Justice	181,529,233.13	188,333,312.79	363,691,636.77	481,279,369.50	386,099,025.30	80.22	6.16
National Commission for Civic Education	60,551,855.56	88,678,745.07	98,483,999.28	226,047,192.00	180,651,760.66	79.92	83.43
Judicial Service	476,412,000.00	522,097,668.31	676,605,656.48	944,780,576.00	748,034,272.76	79.18	10.56
Ministry of Interior	1,425,041,598.03	1,608,892,930.43	2,257,141,121.11	8,371,562,757.12	6,535,926,149.67	78.07	189.57
Ministry of Trade and Industry	440,200,807.93	419,421,698.91	454,501,873.57	1,021,060,397.96	720,943,915.80	70.61	58.62
Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development	51,789,563.54	71,195,875.95	161,678,474.05	310,585,871.44	214,246,123.90	68.98	32.51
Ministry of Chieftaincy and Religious Affairs	34,452,293.95	41,250,068.00	74,136,196.00	111,008,416.00	70,080,637.00	63.13	-5.47
Ministry Of Gender, Children and Social Protection	209,557,858.26	695,854,983.53	1,115,344,100.87	2,397,695,552.32	1,472,214,427.98	61.4	32
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration	61,316,025.41	103,214,559.17	166,143,840.25	422,149,807.53	239,508,183.11	56.74	44.16
Office of Government Machinery	1,658,738,614.24	679,133,655.99	845,953,861.82	2,074,827,165.00	1,106,534,347.32	53.33	30.8
Ministry of Finance	1,590,208,662.93	675,302,770.33	1,956,553,538.04	2,238,377,037.00	115,596,925.39	5.16	-94.09
Ministry of Works and Housing	983,319,000	517,577,000	291,212,000	856,244,162.44	600,376,600		
Total	19,107,627,457.5	21,216,916,780.7	30,654,100,234.7	48,915,090,776.2	48,067,537,036.0	98.27	56.81

Source: MDAs, 2024

Expenditure Performance of MMDAs

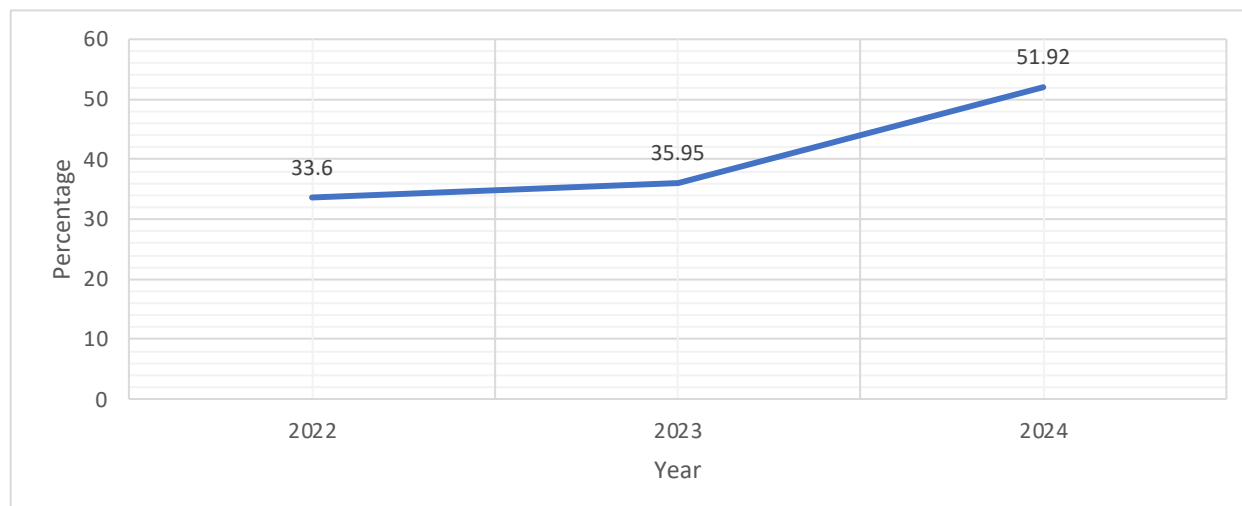
This section explores the expenditure performance of MMDAs as at December 2024. The analysis was done using the three main economic classification of expenditure: Compensation of Employees, procurement of Goods and Services and Capital expenses. These expenditures were incurred by MMDAs during the implementation of their annual action plans.

The total expenditure from all MMDAs in 2024 was GHS1.9 billion. A total of GHS504 million was spent on compensation whilst GHS388 million was spent on goods and



services. An amount of GHS995 million was also spent on capital projects. The proportion of total expenditure on capital projects increased since 2022. All MMDAs collectively earmarked half of their total expenses for capital projects in 2024, an improvement over the previous years where less than half of total expenditure is dedicated to capital issues in the districts. Figure 2.6.6 shows the capital expenditure trends of MMDAs.

Figure 2.6.6: Expenditure Performance of MMDAs, 2022-2024



All the sixteen regions spent more than fifty percent (50%) of their total budget on capital projects except for Ahafo Region, Volta Region and Oti Region. MMDAs in the Greater Accra Region consistently, on average, spent the least share of their total budget on capital projects. On the other hand, MMDAs in the Western Region collectively spent 82.30 percent of their budget on CAPEX and ended the year as the best performing region in 2024. Table 2.6.13 shows MMDAs CAPEX as a percentage of total expenditure.

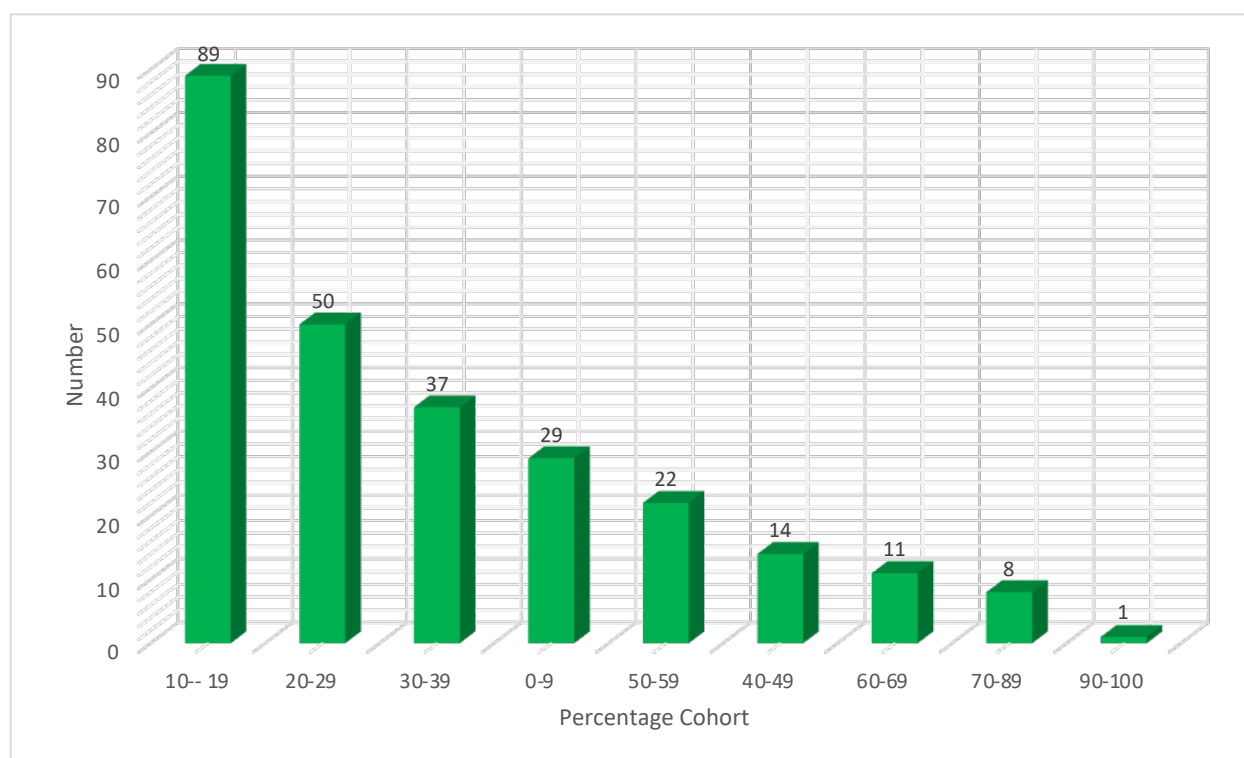
Table 2.6.13: CAPEX as a Percentage of Total Expenditure by Regions

Region	Year		
	2022	2023	2024
Western	25.7	36.5	82.3
Bono East	32.7	30.7	70.9
North East	40.3	26.6	62.2
Upper East	47	37.4	61.7
Central	24.5	38.0	59.4
Ashanti	44.8	47.8	58.2
Eastern	33.4	32.5	57.0
Upper West	36.9	51.1	55.3
Savannah	40.2	27.4	55.0
Northern	28.4	18.7	52.1
Bono	34.8	37.4	51.9
Western North	28.9	18.0	51.0
Ahafo	30.2	21.2	48.5
Volta	28.9	18.1	45.7

Region	Year		
	2022	2023	2024
Oti	20.6	10.4	39.3
Greater Accra	27.2	50.4	27.6
Average	33.6	35.9	51.9

Only one MMDA spent more than 90 percent of its total budget on capital expenses. On the other hand, a total of 89 MMDAs dedicated between 10 to 19 percent of their total expenditure to capital expenses in 2024. Even though the collective expenditure on CAPEX has improved since 2022, more than half (176) MMDAs spent less than 40 percent of their total expenditure on capital projects implying that compensation and goods and services are being prioritised over district development. The infrastructure needed to bring about socio economic development must always be a priority for MMDAs. Figure 2.6.7 shows the proportion of MMDAs' share in total expenditure.

Figure 2.6.7: MMDAs CAPEX as a Percentage of Total Expenditure, 2024



Summary on Financial Position of MMDAs, RCCs and MDAs

The analysis on the financial position of MMDAs, RCCs and MDAs showed that financial resources were inadequate for effective plan implementation at all levels of governance in 2024. Limited financial resources compelled implementing agencies to either reduce the number of planned activities or undertake interventions on credits.

The major institutional threat to development outcomes at the sub-national level was resource constraints. MMDAs do not get adequate financial resources and logistics to facilitate

implementation of approved plans. The District Assemblies Common Funds (DACF) is the main funding source of all the 261 MMDAs. However, the release of the funds unduly delays and the last



quarter release of the year is received by MMDAs in the first quarter of the ensuing year. This makes it difficult for the Departments of the Assemblies to implement approved programmes and projects. The Planning Units of the assemblies are unable to organise their scheduled four quarterly DPCU meetings in a year due to their inability to service these meetings with water and food. Spatial Planning Departments are unable to control spatial development because of limited logistics to undertake field visits and to ensure developers get permits to construct structures. Works Departments also expressed concerns on inadequate logistics for contract monitoring.

The Department of Agriculture faced serious financial constraints since it was decentralised as part of the local government service system. Directors of the department complained of not receiving adequate funds from their Central Administration to carry out planned activities. Some Directors complained of not having funds to buy basic office necessities including A4 papers for their printing. Departments of Education and Health are hesitant to be decentralised as part of the Local Government Service because of these challenges faced by the Department of Agriculture.

The MMDAs need to take conscious steps to diversify their revenue sources and improve budget performance in subsequent years. The over reliance on DACF, the Responsive Factor Grant of the Common Funds and other central government transfers made the districts more vulnerable to both exogenous and endogenous shocks. The emergence of COVID-19 in 2020 exposed the fragility of the district assemblies to external shocks.

The public private partnership approach should be intensified in financing the provision of goods and services at the sub-national level. The commitment of leadership and management of the districts in the implementation of the Revenue Improvement Action Plans (RIAPs) is also a pre-condition to improving the financial base of the district assemblies. Efforts should be made in the digitisation of revenue collection to reduce the excessive leakages in internally generated funds.

Additional revenue collection points should be established within the sub-district structures where necessary to reduce the travel time and the added cost of honouring bills by citizens and also help in ceding revenues to the sub-structures. This will increase compliance by the citizens and reduce the collection cost. MMDAs should work in close collaboration with government (the Ghana Revenue Authority) to conduct valuation and re-valuation of residential and commercial properties to enable them charge the right property rates and fees.

A special fund should be created by government to support the financial needs of extremely deprived districts. MMDAs including Lambussie, Sefwi Akontombra, Central Tongu, Dormaa West Nanton and Wa West do not have much potential to generate internal revenue but have high pressing issues or needs to be addressed. The creation of a Deprived District Funds (DDF), which derives its revenue from central government through the allocation of 1 percent of the DACF as seed capital, will facilitate development in these districts. Mechanisms should be put in place to leverage on the social cooperate responsibilities of private companies to add on to this pool of funds. A formula will be developed by the NDPC in collaboration with the DACF secretariat to distribute these resources to affected districts.

NDPC is responsible for providing guidance on development priorities through medium term development plans and action plans. However, the Commission is not responsible for the disbursement of the capital resources. This presents an avenue where the capital budget may not be used to carry out priority programmes and projects in the action plans.

2.6.2. Human Resource Position of MMDAs, RCCs and MDAs in 2024

Another key driver of implementation is human resources. Human resource is the set of people who make up the workforce of government institutions including MMDAs, RCCs and MDAs. The availability or otherwise of personnel can determine the success or failure of development programmes and projects.

Staff Strength of MMDAs

The Office of the Head of Local Government Service (OHLGS) developed staffing norms to guide human resource management at the metropolitan, municipal and district level. The guide expects a minimum of 718 and a maximum of 1,126 personnel in each metropolitan assembly while 465

minimum and 690 maximum personnel are required in each municipal assembly. The guide further requires the district assembly to have 356 and 519 personnel for it to function at its minimum and maximum capacity respectively. Table 2.6.14 shows the standard staff requirement for MMDAs.

Table 2.6.14: Staff Requirements of MMDAs (Summary)

Department	Districts		Municipal		Metropolitan	
	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max
Coordinating Director (MMDCD)	1	1	1	1	1	1
Central Administration Department	96	128	111	156	197	289
Finance Department	21	33	28	45	43	70
Budget & Rating Department	0	0	0	0	8	10
Internal Audit Unit	5	6	5	8	6	15
Education, Youth & Sport Department	34	47	37	50	42	67
Health Department	71	113	108	169	129	202
SW&CD Department	10	11	10	13	18	29
Agric. Department	43	72	52	78	66	106
Trade, Industry & Tourism	11	17	12	22	26	36
Transportation	0	0	9	11	10	16
Physical Planning	15	21	17	24	27	44
Works Department	49	70	57	84	82	138
Urban Roads Department	0	0	18	29	25	43
Legal Department	0	0	0	0	9	12
Waste Mgt. Dept. at Metro	0	0	0	0	29	48
Disaster Prevention & MGT	0	0	0	0	0	0
(Natural Resources Conservation, Forestry Game & Wildlife	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand total per MMDA	356	519	465	690	718	1,126
For 216 MMDAs (155, 556)	55,180	80,445	25,575	37,950	4,308	6,756

Source: OHLGS Staff Norms, 2014

The human resource data from all MMDAs as at December 2024 indicate serious gaps in staff strength across districts. These gaps exist across essential areas including administration, human resource, planning, budgeting, and auditing among others. They are the core functions needed for effective local governance. A total of 55,180 minimum and 80,445 maximum personnel were required by all the 216 MMDAs to provide the goods and services that Ghanaians require. However, only 24,013 personnel were at post as at December 2024 representing 50.9 percent of the minimum staff strength of the assemblies. Only Ahafo, Volta and Western Regions had more than half of their minimum staff requirements whilst Ashanti, Savannah and Greater Accra Regions had less than 20 percent of the minimum threshold. Table 2.6.15 provides more details on the human resource position of MMDAs by regions.



Table 2.6.15: Human Resource Position of MMDAs, by Regions

Region	Requirements		Actual 2024	% of Minimum Covered
	Minimum	Maximum		
Ahafo	2,379	3,522	1,627	68.4
Volta	7,171	10,539	3,697	51.6
Western	6,218	9,241	3,193	51.4
Upper East	5,776	8,469	2,860	49.5
Bono	5,282	7,773	2,549	48.3
Bono East	4,817	7,083	2,320	48.2
Central	8,957	13,222	3,337	37.3
Northern	6,603	9,766	2,406	36.4
North East	2,245	3,285	754	33.6
Eastern	13,385	19,692	4,058	30.3
Upper West	4,461	6,564	1,349	30.2
Western North	3,531	5,184	1,278	24.7
Oti	3,531	5,013	778	22.0
Ashanti	17,379	25,047	6,064	34.9
Savannah	2,710	3,775	741	19.6
Greater Accra	13,555	20,198	3,899	19.3

Only eight MMDAs, representing 3.10 percent of the 261 districts had more than the minimum staff strength required for effective implementation of development programmes and projects and local governance. They include Kumasi Metropolitan Assembly, Central Tongu District, Talensi District and Kassena Nankana West District. Furthermore, 24 MMDAs representing 9.2 percent of all MMDAs had more than 50 percent, of the minimum staff threshold as at December 2024. Table 2.6.16 provides details on MMDAs that had more than 50 percent of their minimum staff strength.

Table 2.6.16: MMDAs That Had More Than 50 Percent of The Minimum Staff Strength as at December 2024

MMDAs	Requirements		Actual 2024	% of Minimum Covered
	Maximum	Maximum		
Kumasi	356	519	663	186.24
Central Tongu	356	519	644	180.9
Talensi	356	519	504	141.6
Kassena Nankana West	356	519	467	131.2
Awutu Senya	356	519	467	131.2
Keta	465	690	574	123.4
Dormaa Central	465	690	526	113.1
Bolgatanga	465	690	519	111.6
Sene West	356	519	340	95.5
Tano North	465	690	385	82.8
Tano South	465	690	385	82.8



MMDAs	Requirements		Actual 2024	% of Minimum Covered
	Maximum	Maximum		
Techiman	465	690	362	77.8
Tarkwa –Nsuaem	465	690	354	76.1
Asutifi North	426	641	309	72.5
Asante Akim Central	465	690	327	70.32
Hohoe	465	690	313	67.3
Atwima Kwanwoma	356	519	237	66.57
Agona West	465	690	309	66.5
South Dayi	356	519	231	64.9
South Tongu District	356	519	227	63.8
Sunyani	465	690	287	61.7
Asunafo North	311	463	190	61.1
Ellembelle	356	519	215	60.4

A total of 24 MMDAs had less than 20 percent of the minimum staff requirement as shown on Table 21. The staff strength situation of Sekyere Kumawu was the worst in 2024 largely due to the deprived nature of the district. Staff posted by the Office of the Head of Local Government Service in most cases, refused to accept these postings, citing lack of essential amenities including residential accommodation as some of the reasons.

Table 2.6.17: MMDAs That Had More Than 20 Percent of The Minimum Staff Strength as at December 2024

MMDAs	Requirements		Actual 2024	% of Minimum Covered
	Maximum	Maximum		
Krachi Nchumuru	356	519	71	19.9
Adaklu	356	519	71	19.9
Assin South	356	519	71	19.9
Ayawaso East	465	690	91	19.6
Bia East	356	519	101	19.5
Ablekuma North	465	690	89	19.1
Okaikwei North	465	690	86	18.5
Aowin	356	519	95	18.3
North Gonja	356	519	62	18.0
Bosome Freho	356	519	64	17.98
Offinso	465	690	82	17.6
Offinso North	356	519	62	17.4
Sekyere Afram Plains	356	519	61	17.1
Ada West	356	519	61	17.1
Akontombra	356	519	88	17.0
Ayawaso North	465	690	79	17.0
Ayawaso Central	465	690	79	17.0
Bodi	356	519	85	16.4
Tempane	356	519	57	16.0



MMDAs	Requirements		Actual 2024	% of Minimum Covered
	Maximum	Maximum		
Chereponi	356	519	54	15.2
Sene East	356	519	45	12.6
Guan	356	519	42	11.8
Suaman	356	519	57	11.0
Sekyere Kumawu	356	519	38	10.7

Staff Strength of RCCs

The OHLGS in its Guide also expects a minimum of 648 and a maximum of 967 personnel to work in each RCC. The Local Governance Act, 2016, Act 936 reviewed the existing departments of the RCCs and added a few more departments. The prescribed departments of the RCCs per the provisions of Act 936 are Department of Social Protection; Department of Community Development; Department of Town and Country Planning; Public Works Department; Department of Parks and Gardens; Department of Housing; National Board for Small-Scale Industries; Registry of Births and Deaths; Controller and Accountant-General's Department; and Department of Feeder Roads. The rest are Department of Urban Roads; Veterinary Services Department; Department of Agriculture; Department of Agricultural Engineering; National Sports Authority; National Youth Authority; Education Service; Ghana Library Authority; Health Service; Statistical Service; Department of Children and Department of Women.

The human resource data from the Regional Coordinating Councils shows similar weaknesses in staff strength at the regional level. All the Regional Coordinating Councils did not have their minimum staff strength except Bono RCC as at December 2024. The Bono Regional Coordinating Council had a little over the minimum threshold but less than the maximum requirement. All the newly created regions had less than 20 percent of the minimum threshold except Bono East Region that had 31.9 percent of the minimum requirement. The Savannah Region was the least staffed RCC as at December 2024. Table 2.6.18. provides details on the human resource position of the Regional Coordinating Councils.

Table 2.6.18: HR Position of Regional Coordinating Councils, 2024

Regional Coordinating Councils	Requirements		Performance	
	Minimum	Maximum	Actual 2024	% Coverage 2024
Bono	648	967	659	101.7
Greater Accra	648	967	512	85.5
Northern	648	967	523	80.7
Western	648	967	414	62.8
Ashanti	648	967	286	44.1
Eastern	648	967	233	36
Volta	648	967	231	35.6

Regional Coordinating Councils	Requirements		Performance	
	Minimum	Maximum	Actual 2024	% Coverage 2024
Central	648	967	218	33.6
Bono East	648	967	207	31.9
Ahafo	648	967	86	17.9
North East	648	967	109	16.8
Oti	648	967	107	16.5
Western North	648	967	81	12.5
Savannah	648	967	72	11.1
Total	9072	13538	3738	41.2

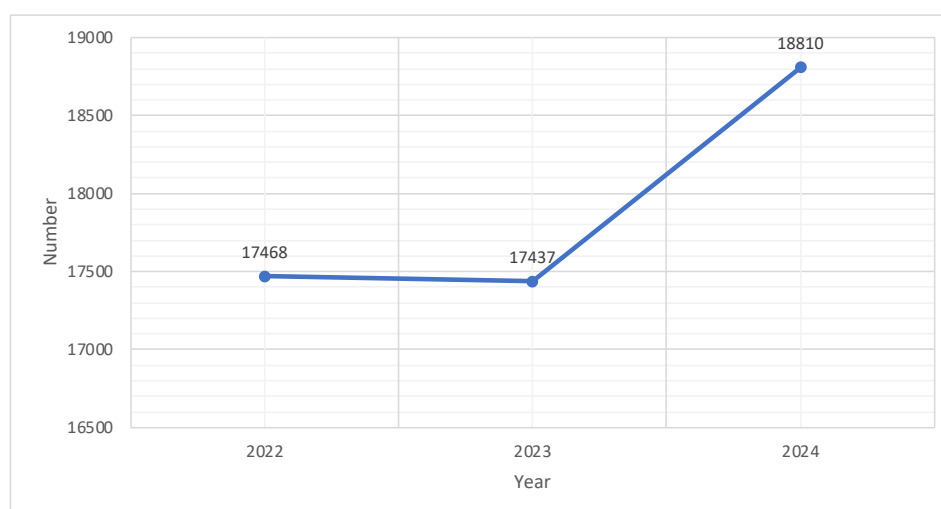
The low staffing situation in some of the newly created regions were largely due to inadequate office space. However, two newly completed office complex were handed over to the North East Regional Coordinating Council (Erection and Completion of 1No. 3-Storey Administration Block for the North East) and Bono East Regional Coordinating Council (Erection and Completion of 1No. 3-Storey Administration Block for the Bono East Regional Coordinating Council Techiman) in 2024.

During the year under review, the construction of Administration Blocks for RCCs and Bungalows for the Regional Police Commands in 6 Regions namely Ahafo, Bono East, North East, Savannah, Oti and Western North Regions were ongoing and were at different levels of completion by December 2024.

Staff Strength of MDAs

The Civil Service of MDAs had a staff population of 18,810 in 2024 representing a 7.90 percent increase from 2023. This contrasts the -0.20 percent decline observed from 2022 to 2023. The sharp increase observed in 2024 may be attributed to new recruitments by MDAs as a results of calls by professional bodies to engage more professional workers to fill in vacancies created by the general exodus of Ghanaian workers seeking greener pastures in Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States due to unfavourable economic situation at home during the years under review. Figure 2.6.8 show the staff of strength of Civil Service institutions from 2021 to 2024.

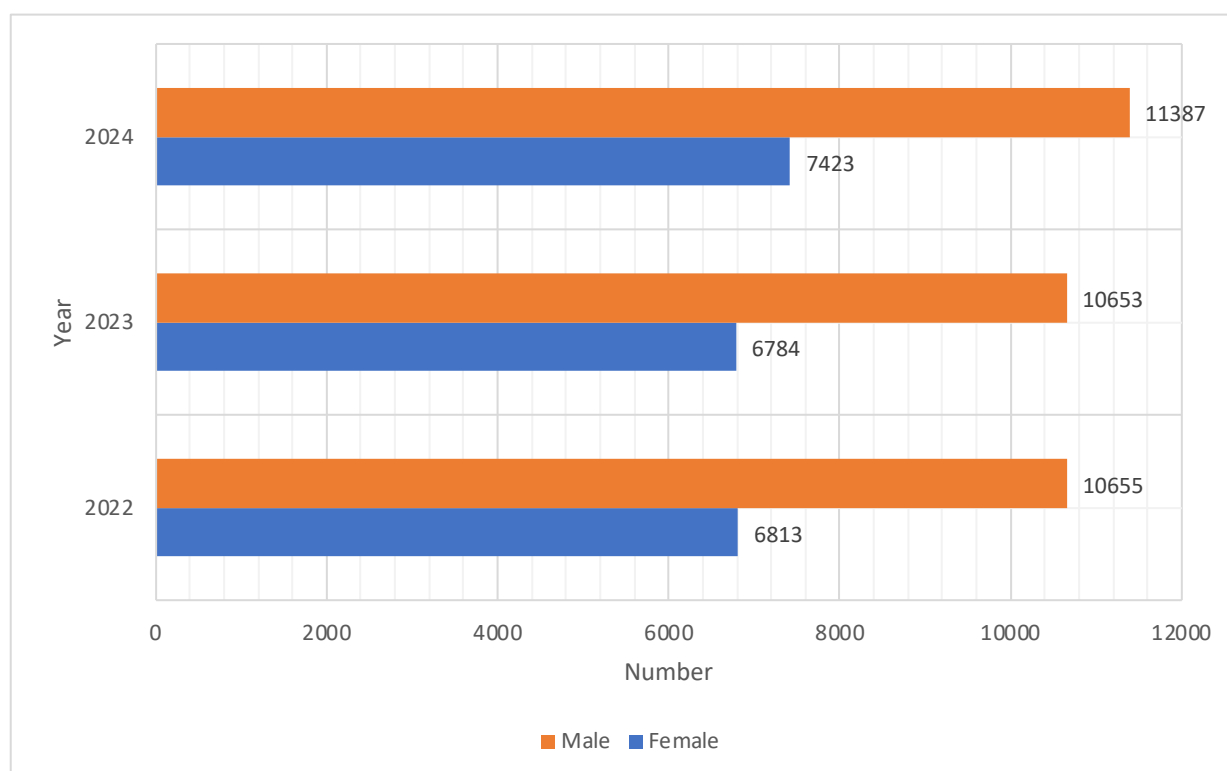
Figure 2.6.8: Staff Strength of Civil Service MDAs, 2022-2024





There were more men in the Civil Service than women from during the years under review even though both genders experience marginal decline from 2022 to 2023 and significant increase from 2023 to 2024. The gender distribution across professional and sub-professional roles highlights significant disparities. In professional roles, males dominate senior positions whilst females are more prevalent in mid-level and entry level categories. On the other hand, in the sub professional role category, females hold a majority in senior positions whilst males are concentrated in the lower grade roles. Figure 2.6.9 shows the gender dimension of the Civil Service Staff strength from 2022 to 2024.

Figure 2.6.9: Gender Dimension of the Civil Service Staff Strength, 2022-2024



In 2024, MDAs on average had 78.90 percent of their required staff strength. Whilst agencies like MoF and NCA had 100 percent of its staff requirements, others including NIA and National Biosafety Authority (NBsA) had less than half of the required staff strength. The staff strength of NDPC was 56 instead of 92 staff required to effectively carry out its mandate. MESTI also required 5,759 to function at optimum level but had 4,307 personnel. OAJG/MoJ required 1,827 staff but had 1,284 staff at post, representing 70.3 percent of its staff requirement. Table 2.6.19 shows the HR position of MDAs in 2024. Tables 2.6.20, 2.6.21, 2.6.22 and 2.6.23 provides update on the staff strength of some selected MDAs. The selection was based on availability of data.

Table 2.6.19: Human Resource Position of MDAs, 2024

MDAs	Staff required	Staff available	% coverage
The Office of the Attorney General and Ministry of Justice	1,827	1,284	70.3
National Development Planning Commission	92	56	61.0
Ministry of Finance	669	669	100
Ministry of Interior (Head Office)	127	97	76.4



MDAs	Staff required	Staff available	% coverage
Ghana Police Service	52,016	47,915	92.1
Prisons Service	15,185	9661	63.6
National Identification Authority	5,255	1,612	30.7
Gaming Authority	61	26	42.6
Narcotics Control Commission	5000	928	18.6
Peace Council	120	67	55.8
Ghana National Fire Service	17,273	14,938	86.5
National Commission on Small Arms and Light Weapons	1840	73	4.0
Office of the Head of Civil Service	806	806	100
Ghana Immigration Service	13,646	13,646	100.0
Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation (Head office)	123	93	75.6
Ghana Atomic Energy Commission	1,226	728	59.4
Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR)	3,437	2,646	77.0
Environmental Protection Agency	745	726	97.4
National Regulatory Authority	175	95	54.3
National Biosafety Authority	53	19	35.8
Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection (Head Office)	220	209	95.0
Ministry of Communication and Digitisation (Head of Office)	169	118	69.8
Kofi Annan Centre for Excellence	92	86	93.5
National Communications Authority	375	375	100.0
National Information Technology Agency	170	122	71.8
Cyber Security Authority	199	88	44.2
Ghana Meteorological Agency	781	542	69.4
Ghana Investment Fund for Electronic Communication	90	90	100.0
Ghana Domain Name Registry	16	7	43.8
Postal and Courier Services Regulatory Commission	43	15	34.9
Ministry of Energy	255	239	93.7
Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Creative Arts	2,343	2,343	100.0
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration	761	407	53.5
Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development	2,315	661	28.6
Ministry of Chieftaincy and Religious Affairs	1608	547	34.0
Ministry of Defence (Head Office)	112	64	57.1
Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources	130	113	86.9
Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development	778	778	100.0
Audit Service	2496	2355	94.4
Total	129,351	102,113	78.9



Table 2.6.20: Human Resource Position of The Office of Government Machinery

OGM	Minimum	Maximum	Actual	% covered
Council of States	39	59	37	94.9
Ghana AIDS Commission	149	149	54	36.2
Ghana Investment Promotion Centre	154	166	154	100.0
Internal Audit Agency	100	122	51	51.0
National Population Council	93	110	64	68.8
Millennium Development Authority	24	46	25	104.2
Public Sector Reform Secretariat	64	74	50	78.1
Scholarship Secretariat	47	58	43	91.5
Public Enterprise Secretariat	10	10	11	110.0
State Interests and Governance Authority	126	190	119	94.4
State Protocol Department	87	137	87	100.0
Zongo Development Fund	32	87	54	168.8
Coastal Development Authority	63	116	62	98.4
Office of the Administrator-General	42	75	21	50.0
Total	1030	1399	832	80.8

Source: MDAs, 2024

Table 2.6.21: Human Resource Position of Ministry of Roads and Highways

Departments	Requirements		Actual 2024	% Covered	Training Needs
	Minimum	Maximum			
Ministry of Roads and Highways (Head Quarters)	116	116	116	100.0	Policy Development and Analysis
Ghana Highway Authority	950	1000	861	90.6	Project Implementation and Capacity Dev't in Road Maintenance
Department of Feeder Roads	465	465	271	58.3	Project Implementation and Capacity Dev't in Road Maintenance
Department of Urban Roads	290	310	279	96.2	Project Implementation and Capacity Dev't in Road Maintenance
Koforidua Training Centre	50	50	46	92.0	Policy Development and Analysis
Total	1871	1941	1573	84.1	

Table 2.6. 22 Human Resource Position of Ministry of Transport

Departments	Requirements		Actual 2024	% Covered 2024
	Minimum	Maximum		
Ministry of Transport -Headquarters		160	104	
Ghana Maritime Authority (GMA)			536	
Volta Lake Transport Company	225	260	225	100.00
Driver and Vehicle Licensing Authority	738	827	738	100.00



Departments	Requirements		Actual	% Covered
	Minimum	Maximum	2024	2024
Metro Mass Transit Limited	1,114	1,134	924	82.90
Ghana Civil Aviation Authority	550	628	589	107.10
Ghana Airport Company Limited	1540	1920	1618	105.10
Aviation Investigation Bureau	18	30	9	50.00
Total	4185	11628	11104	545.1

Table 2.6.23: Human Resource Position of Ministry of Gender and Social Protection

Departments	Requirements		Actual	% Covered
	Minimum	Maximum	2024	2024
Headquarters	200	230	223	111.50
Department of Children	80	105	97	121.30
Department of Gender	75	103	88	117.30
Department of Social Welfare	600	800	633	105.50
Total	955	1238	1041	109.00

Summary on Human Resource position of MMDAs, RCCs and MDAs

The human resource assessment revealed that inadequate personnel is a major problem at the national and sub-national level. Many of the planning authorities at these levels do not have the minimum staff strength to effectively implement their development programmes and projects. The effect of staff shortage is not being felt due to the fact that MDAs and MMDAs are not operating at their maximum capacity as a result of inadequate funds.

Disparities also exist across classes and grades. Some of the departments including planning and budgeting are over staffed in most of the districts in the northern part of the country whilst others hardly have enough.

Under the Development Planning Class, the staffing norms requires 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 were therefore required in the 16 regions for effective plan implementation. Only 964 development planning staff were at post in the 261 MMDAs as at December 2024.

The 2024 human resource data from the sub-national level shows that 31 MMDAs had excess professional planning staff at post by the end of the year. The implication is that these districts had more staff than the maximum required. The first eight of these categories of districts are in the Savannah, Northern and Upper West Regions with excess of between three to six staff. They include Central Gonja, Tolon, Mion, Sagnarigu, Savelugu, Tamale Metro, Nanton and Wa West districts.

Eighty-one MMDAs had less than the minimum professional development planning officers at post to support the implementation of planned activities in the various departments. Eleven of these MMDAs had only one out of the required minimum whilst the remaining 70 had 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 district assemblies with only one professional planning staff at post in 2024.

There is the need to review the human resource norms of the Office of the Head of Local Government Service to reflect emerging issues including the IMF bailout, the enactment of the Local Governance Act of 2016, Act 936 which created more departments than the ones considered under the OHLGS HR Norms. A staff audit needs to be undertaken to develop a realistic staff establishment for MMDAs and RCCs.

There should be institutional re-alignment where planning staff will be staff of NDPC and be responsible to the Commission in all areas of planning, monitoring and evaluation. This will also ensure that the right capacity exists in the planning units of government institutions.

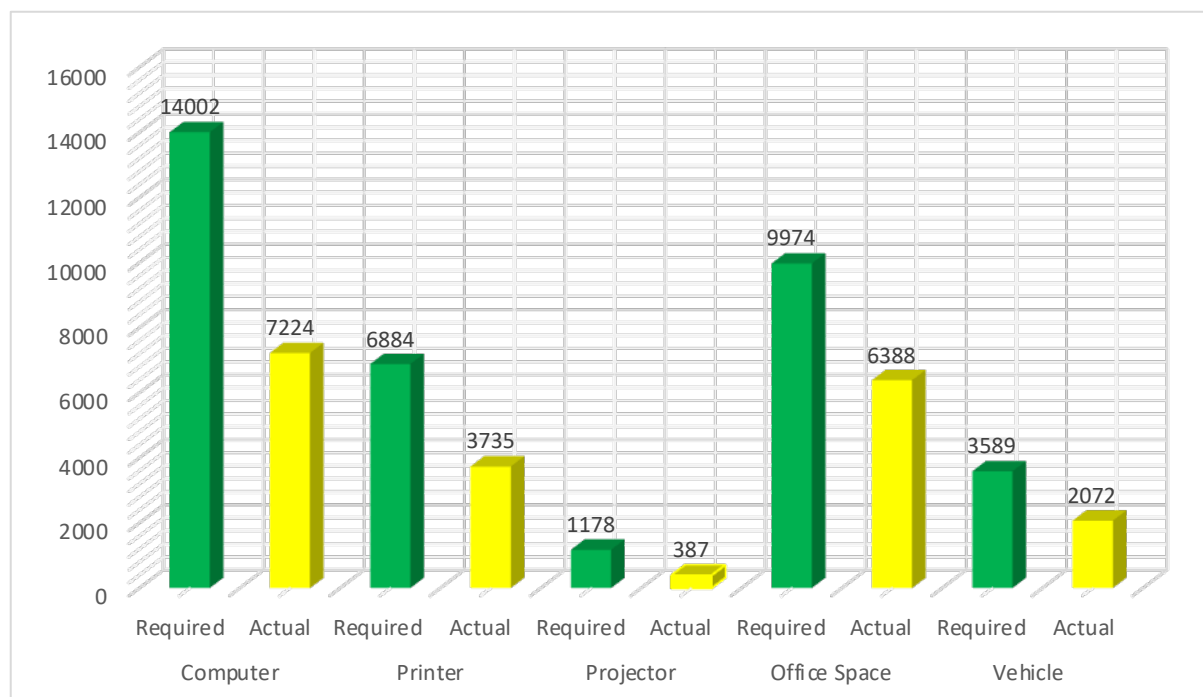
2.6.3. Logistics Position of MMDAs, RCCs and MDAs

Logistics are very important for the successful functioning of every planning and M&E system. Office space for staff,

computers and accessories, printers, projectors and vehicles are some key logistics needed for the implementation of the medium-term development plans under the Agenda for Jobs II policy framework. The goods and services budget as well as the capital budget of MMDAs, RCCs and MDAs are meant to acquire these material resources to facilitate plan preparation, implementation, coordination, monitoring and evaluation.

The logistics data from MMDAs shows there were limited computers, printers, projectors, office space and vehicles at the sub-national level. A total of 14,002 laptops and desktop computers were needed to facilitate project and programme administration and to contribute effectively to local governance. However, only 7,224 of the computers were available as at December 2024. Besides, the MMDAs collectively require 3,589 vehicles but had 2,072 by December 2024 to facilitate movement of staff and goods within the districts. Some of these logistics were obsolete and weak posing safety risks to officials, this slows down the implementation of planned projects and programmes. Figure 2.6.10 provides more details on the total MMDAs logistics position by regions.

Figure 2.6.10: Logistics Position of MMDAs by Regions, 2024





MMDAs in the Bono Region had more of their vehicular requirements in 2024 with 86.9 percent coverage followed by MMDAs in the Bono East Region. On the other hand, MMDAs in the North East Region had the least number of their vehicular needs.

Fifteen MMDAs had more vehicles than their requirements and they include Sekyere Kumawu, Techiman North, Abuakwa South, Ga East, Atwima Kwanwoma, Kadjebi and Sunyani Municipal. Sekyere Kumawu District Assembly had twice the required vehicles. Ayawaso West, Techiman Municipal, and Akuapim South among others had the least of their vehicular requirements in 2024.'

Eight MMDAs on the other hand had more computers than their requirements in 2024 and they include Central Gonja District Assembly, Birim Central District Assembly, Ablekuma North District Assembly, Amansie West District Assembly, Bia East District Assembly, Binduri District Assembly, and Obuasi Municipal Assembly.

The Regional Coordinating Councils and the departments under them also face serious logistical constraints similar to the MMDAs. The RCCs need a total of 2,634 computers to help them effectively coordinate the activities of the departments of the assemblies. However, only 1,494 of these computers were available as at December 2024 representing 56.7 percent. The RCCs further require a total of 651 vehicles to facilitate their oversight roles in the regions but only had 360 of their vehicular needs met, representing 55.3 percent. Only Western North Region had all their vehicular needs met in the year under review. The Bono Regional Coordinating Council had the least number of vehicles as at December 2024. Tables 2.6.24, 2.6.25 and 2.6.26 show the logistics position of some selected MMDAs and RCCs.

Table 2.6.24: Logistics Status of MMDAs by Region

Region	Computer			Printer			Projector			Office Space			Vehicle		
	Required	Actual	%	Required	Actual	%	Required	Actual	%	Required	Actual	%	Required	Actual	%
Greater Accra	1914	939	49.00	816	478	59.00	100	37	37	1141	738	65.0	721	412	57.0
Western	1318	484	36.70	520	251	48.30	99	26	26.3	871	587	67.4	244	129	52.9
Ahafo	254	181	71.30	191	94	49.21	18	8	44.4	210	165	78.6	70	42	60.0
Oti	426	216	50.70	200	97	48.50	29	7	24.1	299	160	53.5	91	43	47.3
North East	206	131	63.60	158	53	33.50	41	6	14.6	185	80	43.2	93	29	31.2
Bono	407	269	66.10	263	180	68.40	36	15	41.7	409	302	73.8	267	232	86.9
Volta	877	466	53.10	426	197	46.20	111	30	27	485	345	71.1	187	102	54.5
Eastern	1,855	1,011	54.50	896	495	55.20	147	49	33.3	1,299	878	67.6	356	192	53.9
Upper West	363	249	68.60	194	115	59.30	33	15	45.5	136	102	75	91	45	49.5
Northern	949	434	45.70	318	190	59.70	93	26	28	349	209	59.9	226	125	55.3
Upper East	844	464	55.00	348	216	62.10	77	32	41.6	452	371	82.1	184	110	59.8
Western North	508	219	43.10	295	129	43.70	29	10	34.5	257	212	82.5	97	53	54.6
Central	1035	453	43.80	467	265	56.70	78	22	28.2	1578	601	38.1	214	109	50.9
Bono East	519	259	49.90	334	166	49.70	36	12	33.3	288	209	72.6	77	52	67.5
Savannah	264	168	63.60	138	77	55.80	42	18	42.9	157	101	64.3	76	28	36.8
Ashanti	1900	1032	54.30	1126	617	54.80	176	59	33.5	1722	1226	71.2	504	324	64.3
Total	14002	7224	51.60	6884	3735	54.30	1178	387	32.9	9974	6388	64.0	3589	2072	57.7

Table 2.6.25: MMDAs That Had More Vehicles Than Their Needs, 2024

MMDAs	Computer			Printer			Projector			Office Space			Vehicle		
	Required	Actual	%	Required	Actual	%	Required	Actual	%	Required	Actual	%	Required	Actual	%
Sekyere Kumawu	20	8	40.00	10	4	40.00	2	2	100	40	27	67.5	5	10	200.0
Techiman North	57	30	52.60	57	31	54.40	2	1	50	4	4	100	7	12	171.4
Abuakwa South	46	33	71.70	20	16	80.00	2	1	50	38	23	60.5	5	8	160.0
Ga East	154	65	42.20	30	23	76.70	4	4	100	87	77	88.5	17	22	129.4
Atwima Kwanwoma	84	39	46.40	32	30	93.80	2	1	50	56	28	50	6	7	116.7
Kadjebi	50	14	28.00	25	13	52.00	3	0	0	70	43	61	6	6	100
Sunyani	35	32	91.40	30	25	83.30	3	2	66.7	100	78	78	188	188	100
Sunyani West	40	26	65.00	20	14	70.00	5	1	20	35	24	68.6	6	6	100
Agotime-Ziope	40	28	70.00	30	25	83.30	4	2	50	41	27	65.9	15	15	100
Suhum	23	13	56.50	11	9	81.80	2	1	50	46	40	87	8	8	100
Awutu Senya	134	6	4.50	20	13	65.00	5	0	0	50	69	138	11	11	100
Pru West	50	26	52.00	27	12	44.40	1	1	100	23	22	95.7	4	4	100
Offinso North	9	1	11.10	6	1	16.70	2	0	0	1	1	100	3	3	100
Amansie West	20	20	100.00	15	15	100.0	2	2	100	1	1	100	7	7	100
Kwabre East	20	18	90.00	20	16	80	5	2	40	10	21	210	2	2	100

Table 2.6.26: Logistics Status of RRCs, 2024

Region	Computer			Printer			Projector			Office Space			Vehicle		
	Required	Actual	%	Required	Actual	%	Required	Actual	%	Required	Actual	%	Required	Actual	%
Western North	64	63	98.40	34	34	100.00	2	2	100.0	36	36	100	12	12	100.0
Oti	75	63	84.00	30	23	76.67	5	3	60.0	35	22	62.857	20	16	80.0
Bono East	60	26	43.30	60	31	51.67	20	3	15.0	23	2	8.6957	26	20	76.9
Ahafo	32	20	62.50	24	7	29.17	5	0	0.0	56	45	80.357	17	12	70.6
Volta	70	42	60.00	53	32	60.38	6	3	50.0				15	10	66.7
Savannah	32	45	140.60	24	27	112.50	8	1	12.5	56	20	35.714	17	11	64.7
Central	63	23	36.50	50	22	44.00	16	4	25.0	58	39	67.241	41	26	63.4
North East	81	31	38.30	22	2	9.09	11	3	27.3	77	57	74.026	24	14	58.3
Eastern	49	32	65.30	13	12	92.31	3	1	33.3	7	7	100	14	8	57.1
Greater Accra	345	162	47.00	216	104	48.15	39	9	23.1	140	101	72.143	145	82	56.6
Western	226	123	54.40	123	68	55.28	49	19	38.8	147	138	93.878	73	39	53.4
Ashanti	60	46	76.70	60	40	66.67	3	1	33.3	60	46	76.667	30	15	50.0
Northern	1417	788	55.60	538	227	42.19	79	39	49.4	1111	732	65.887	202	90	44.6
Bono	60	30	50.00	50	34	68.00	5	3	60.0	45	25	55.556	15	5	33.3
Total	871	507	58.20	526	294	55.89	115	29	25.2	488	329	67.418	331	211	63.7



Logistics Status of MDAs

NDPC had 28 vehicles in its fleet in 2023 but increased to 29 in 2024. Six of these vehicles were unserviceable and were earmarked for disposal. The remaining fleet was inadequate, with most of the trekking vehicles being old and obsolete resulting in frequent breakdowns and high maintenance costs. Aside the financial burden this placed on the already insufficient financial resources of the Commission, it had an adverse effect on the operation of the Commission in its effort to provide technical support to MMDAs in the preparation of their plans and APRs. The Commission, therefore, requires more vehicles for field trips across the country. Table 2.6.27 shows the logistics position of NDPC.

Table 2.6.27: Logistics Position of NDPC, 2024

Items	Required	Actual		Remarks
		2023	2024	
Computers	140	100	100	About 10 percent of the available computers are not in good working condition
Printers	70	41	41	Some of the printers are fairly in good condition while others are old and break down frequently
Projectors	10	1	5	More projectors are needed for the Commission's outstation activities
Office Space	60	41	44	More office space is required to conveniently accommodate staff
Vehicles	40	28	29	Most of the trekking vehicles are old resulting in frequent breakdowns and high maintenance cost
Photocopiers	5	4	4	The photocopies are fairly on good condition
Scanners	10	3	4	More scanners are required to support the digitisation of records
Air-conditioners	55	50	50	Forty (40) of the actual air-conditioners are old and break down frequently. Their maintenance cost is very high
Generator	1	1	1	The generator is old resulting in frequent breakdowns and high maintenance cost

Source: NDPC 2024

The Commission was also faced with inadequate office accommodation. There were only 41 offices to accommodate the Commission's workforce which, including posting and secondments, national service personnel, and graduate volunteers was in excess of 120. This resulted in congestion in some of the offices and did not create a congenial climate for effective performance. The situation also posed a challenge to the recruitment of additional staff and affected the Commission in getting its full complement of staff to discharge its mandate.

Also, most of the office equipment of the Commission such as air-conditioners, computers and printers are old and obsolete. The logistics status of other MDAs, based on availability of data, have been summarised in Tables 2.6.28 to 2.6.34.

Table 2.6.28: Logistics Status of the Office of Government Machinery

OGM	Computer			Printer			Projector			Office Space			Vehicle		
	Required	Actual	% coverage	Required	Actual	% coverage	Required	Actual	% Coverage	Required	Actual	% Coverage	Required	Actual	% Coverage
Council of State	18	16	88.90	21	21	100.00	1	1	100.0	27	22	81.5	17	14	82.4
Ghana AIDS Commission	85	60	70.60	40	27	67.50	12	9	75.0	60	49	81.7	47	32	68.1
Ghana Investment Promotion Centre	199	167	83.90	22	22	100.00	2	1	50.0				16	10	62.5
Internal Audit Agency	10	7	70.00	16	6	37.50	5	2	40.0				30	16	53.3
National Population Council	70	28	40.00	30	10	33.30	15	2	13.3	35	29	82.9	25	12	48.0
Millennium Development Authority	30	23	76.70	10	7	70.00	3	2	66.7				10	6	60.0
Office of the Administrator-General	76	31	40.80	30	18	60.00	10	2	20.0	15	11	73.3	12	3	25.0
Public Enterprise Secretariat	21	14	66.70	8	6	75.00	3	1	33.3	18	8	44.4	10	0	0.0
Public Sector Reform Secretariat	52	52	100.00	20	18	90.00	4	1	25.0	25	18	72.0	23	23	100.0
Scholarship Secretariat										20	8	40.0			
State Interest and Governance Authority	200	137	68.5	20	36	180.00	3	3	100.0	110	80	72.7	40	21	52.5
State Protocol Department	40	22	55.0	25	16	64.00	3	1	33.3	20	13	65.0	20	3	15.0
Zongo Development Fund	54	22	40.7	20	11	55.00	5	1	20.0				17	13	76.5
Coastal Development Authority	73	53	72.6	20	16	80.00	2	2	100.0	16	7	43.8	30	26	86.7
Total	928	632	68.1	282	214	75.90	68	28	41.2	346	245	70.8	297	179	60.3



Table 2.6.29: Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development

Required	Required	Actual	% Coverage
Computers	35	94	268.60
Printers	15	66	440.00
Projectors	2	2	100.00
Office Space	72	72	100.00
Vehicle	10	87	870.00

Table 2.6.30: Logistics Position of Ministry of Defence, 2024

Required	Required	Actual	% Coverage	
Computers	1,377	1,316	95.60	Need new computers to replace the outmoded ones currently being used To replace faulty Computers. Also due to the nature of work which is research, laptops are needed for easy movement.
Printers	532	427	80.30	Every division should at least have more than 2 printers
Projectors	110	42	38.20	29 were projected for the Regional offices. There is the need to replace the existing projector for effective presentation at conferences, seminars etc
Office Space	826	938	113.60	The Institute has a huge deficit for office
Vehicle	320	327	102.20	42 vehicles earmarked for auction. Inadequate number of vehicles for research work especially field work across the country. To replace 11 of the old vehicles.

Source: MoD 2024

Table 2.6.31: Logistics Positon of Ministry of Roads and Highways

Required	Required	Actual	% Coverage	Remarks
Computers	105	78	74.30	27 computers recommended for Procurement
Printers	60	38	63.30	22 Printers recommended for Procurement



Required	Required	Actual	% Coverage	Remarks
Projectors	3	1	33.30	2 projectors recommended for Procurement
Vehicle	110	89	80.90	21 vehicles recommended for Procurement

Source: MRH, 2024

Table 2.6.32: Logistics Position of Ministry of Transport, 2024

Required	Required	Actual	% Coverage
Computers	2587	1715	66.30
Printers	619	345	55.70
Projectors	119	37	31.10
Office Space	79	112	141.80
Vehicle	431	252	58.50

Source: MoT 2024

Table 2.6.33: Logistics Position of Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture

Required	Required	Actual	% Coverage	Remarks
MOFAD				
Computers	75	57	76.00	Out of the 57 available computers, 13 are currently non-functional. This issue significantly impacts staff productivity, as the majority of administrative tasks rely on computer access to be completed efficiently.
Printers	40	31	78.00	With five out of the 31 printers not working, staff are facing challenges in completing their tasks
Projectors	5	2	40.00	This creates challenges when multiple meetings are held at the same time.
Vehicle	30	26	87.00	
PREMIX SECRETARIAT				
Computers	17	17	100	Good
Printers	9	9	100	Good
Projectors	1	1	100	Good
Office Space	1	1	100	Satisfactory
Vehicle	5	5	100	Satisfactory



Required	Required	Actual	% Coverage	Remarks
FISHERIES COMMISSION				
Computers	497	113	22.7	Most of the Staff need computers and accessories to facilitate work in the office and out of station.
Printers	100	78	78.0	Some of the zonal offices do not have the means of printing out relevant documents and reports, hence the need to procure additional printers for these offices.
Projectors	25	12	48.0	Regional Offices and Cost Centre need projectors to facilitate their meetings with stakeholders and make demonstrations of new technologies and dissemination of information easy.
Office Space	76	15	19.7	Inadequate office space to accommodate staff hinders smooth operations at all levels in the fisheries sector. There is therefore the need for the construction of offices at National, Regional and District Levels to create a conducive environment for staff to operate.
Vehicle	150	72	48.0	Mobility is key in the conduct of fisheries extension, research (including data collection and analysis), monitoring and evaluation, etc. Hence, additional vehicles are required to support the above activities
Microscope	16	12	75.0	Microscopes are required in fisheries laboratories and hatcheries to aid analysis of fish disease cases.
Photocopier	25	13	52.0	Additional photocopiers are needed for the Regional Offices and Cost Centres to aid the duplication of documents and reports for meetings and stakeholder engagements.
Weighing Scale	200	55	27.5	For precise estimation of annual fish production, data on fish weight and other parameters is collected at selected landing sites. However, the weighing scales are inadequate, hence the need to have enough to cover and/or expand the coverage.

Source: MESTI, 2024



Summary on Logistics Position of MMDAs, RCCs and MDAs

In terms of logistics, the analysis showed that government agencies implementing development plans do not have adequate logistics including computers, printers, projectors, vehicles and office spaces to facilitate programmes and projects implementation. Vehicles and computers are not just inadequate, they are also obsolete and defective posing a risk to government officials. NDPC together with MoF and MLGDRD must develop a plan to gradually address the logistics gaps identified in all government institutions. The plan should clearly state the logistic requirements (minimum and maximum) for metropolitan, municipal and district assemblies. The norm should also prescribe the minimum and maximum threshold for RCCs and MDAs. The current practice where the institutions determine their logistic requirements themselves create disparities (the six metros have different minimum and maximum requirements and the same applies at the MMDAs and MDAs level).

2.6.4. Coordination of Plan Implementation

Inter-institution Coordination for Project Planning and Implementation

As part of its role as the national coordinating body of the Decentralised Development Planning System in Ghana, the National Development Planning Commission commenced series of coordinating meetings with and among stakeholders especially MDAs and Regional Economic Planning Officers. The main purpose of the meetings was to identify innovative ways to address the challenges posed by poor institutional coordination with and among institutions.

The Commission organised a meeting for Development Partners (DPs) in 2024 to discuss its 2024 work plan and enhance coordination among Development Partners within the decentralised planning framework. The meeting focused on collaborative ways of resource mobilisation and coordination within this framework. The specific objectives include

fostering joint planning, programming, and implementation. This was to enhance collaboration among development partners, promote knowledge sharing and streamline decision-making processes to optimise resource utilisation and effectiveness in local development initiatives.

2.6.5. Monitoring and Evaluation of Plan Implementation

NDPC produced the 2023 Annual Progress Report on the implementation of the medium-term national development policy framework (2022 to 2025) and shared findings with relevant stakeholders including Parliament to inform policy and decision making as well as the national budget. The 2023 Annual Progress Report was prepared to ascertain successes and determine interventions that need remedial measures towards achieving set national goals and objectives.

The Commission also reviewed sector and district annual progress reports submitted by government implementing agencies and provided feedback to improve the quality of subsequent reports and service delivery across districts and sectors.

NDPC conducted risk-based monitoring in some selected districts across the 16 regions to identify key threats to development outcomes at the sub-national level. The data obtained would feed into the 2026-2029 Medium Term Development Policy Framework.

2.6.6. Production and Utilisation of Statistics

The main challenges with statistics included poor statistical quality control; ineffective generation and utilisation of statistics; low funding for statistics production; limited technological infrastructure; limited availability of appropriate skills set to undertake statistical activities; and high staff attrition. Some decentralised units that are the building blocks of statistics production in country also lack manuals, standards, principles or classifications to guide the production and management of data.

The Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) officially



launched the Annual Trade Report and the fourth quarter Trade Newsletter in 2024, providing a comprehensive overview of Ghana's international trade performance and its growing role in the global market.

GSS also published the Labour Statistics Report in 2024 and the report analyses Ghana's labour force using data from the 2022 and 2023 Annual Household Income and Expenditure Survey (AHIES). It highlights key labour market trends, including labour mobilities across different statuses, employment and unemployment rates, youth employment, and vulnerable employment, with insights by sex, age, locality, and region. The report tracks quarterly and yearly changes, offering valuable data to inform policies aimed at improving job creation, skills development, and overall labour force welfare in line with Ghana's national development goals and Sustainable Development Goal 8.

The multidimensional poverty statistics for Ghana, based on the 2023 Annual Household Income and Expenditure Survey (AHIES) was published in 2024 by GSS. It offers detailed insights into poverty across the domains of health, education, and living standards, and presents the statistics based on factors such as the sex of the household head, region, type of locality, and economic characteristics. The data supports the government's efforts to end poverty in all its forms.

In 2024, GSS published four relevant outputs based on the 2021 Population and Housing Census (PHC) which is a decennial activity conducted to provide updated demographic, socioeconomic and housing data for research, policy and planning to support national development activities. Census information is critical for tracking the implementation of national, continental and global development goals. The four outputs were Population

Projections (Projected population for 2021-20250), District Ranking (Macro-level Development Indicators), Maternal Mortality (Report on maternal mortality) and Multidimensional Poverty (261 reports on multidimensional poverty by district).

In addition to its regular economic statistics and survey-based reports such as highlighted in the previous paragraphs, the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) also produces more in-depth analytical reports, sometimes in collaboration with partners. These reports provide valuable insights into critical areas of national development, complementing the broad data collected from its regular surveys. In 2024, GSS released several significant reports, including the Ghana National Human Development Report in partnership with the UNDP, the Final Independent In-Depth Evaluation of the Ghana National Anti-Corruption Action Plan with the UNODC, and the Ghana Poverty Mapping Brief, which utilises advanced small-area estimation techniques for poverty analysis. These reports offer critical perspectives to support sustainable development, policy making, and planning in Ghana.

2.6.7. Development Finance and Cooperation

The NDPC took several steps in 2024 to improve development finance in the country. The donor funding came from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Conrad Hilton Foundation, International Resource Centre (IRC), World Food Programme (WFP), and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). The rest are AU - NEPAD ISODEC, University of Sussex, University of Ghana, PFM, IOM, and SOCO among others.



Table 2.6.34: Donor (Development Partner) Funds 2021-2024

Sources of Funds	2021	2022	2023	2024	
	Amount Received (GHS)	Amount Received (GHS)	Amount Received (GHS)	Allocation (GHS)	Amount Received (GHS)
UNICEF	2,769,993.53	2,962,818.39	1,679,942.00	7,729,917.26	7,729,917.26
UNDP	1,909,089.36	120,000.00	473,862.48	1,261,500.00	1,261,500.00
AU - NEPAD		164,683.07			
IRC	21,000.00	353,980.00	279,800.00		
WFP		434,400.00	235,000.00	484,580.00	484,580.00
ISODEC		45,000.25			
ActionAid	25,000				
GIZ PAIReD				1,790,148.17	1,790,148.17
UNOPS			11,250.00		
UNFPA			575,770.00	480,000.00	480,000.00
University of Sussex			125,789.72		
University of Ghana			116,000.00	276,200.00	276,200.00
OXFAM			200,000.00		
UNDCF			345,600.00	703,444.10	703,444.10
Hilton Foundation			2,873,170.01	2,541,321.95	2,541,321.95
PFM				5,329,861.29	5,329,861.29
SOCO				2,237,430.00	2,237,430.00
IOM				20,000.00	20,000.00
Total	4,700,082.89	4,080,881.71	6,916,184.21	22,854,402.77	22,854,402.77

Source: Finance Unit, 2024



The donor contributions received by the Commission were allocated to many activities, furthering various developmental objectives. These included Preparation of the 2023 National

Annual Progress Report, Preparation of NDPC 2023 Annual Progress Report, Preparation of the 2023 District League Table, Coordination of SDGs and Agenda 2063 implementation, Launch of Long-Term National Development Perspective Framework, Coordinated SDGs and Agenda 2063 implementation, Human Capital Development Strategy, Mainstreaming of Climate Change and Biodiversity into Development planning process, Preparation of 2026-2029 Planning Guidelines, Launch of the Community Action Plan, Harmonise Development Planning and Budgeting Concepts and Terminologies, Development of a National Coordination Strategy and Guidelines, Collaborated with the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, Gulf of Guinea Northern Sector Social Cohesion (SOCO) Project, WASH Sector Coordination and Human Resource and Administration



Management.

2.6.8. Knowledge Management and Learning

The aim of knowledge management is to create a learning culture and environment that promotes the sharing of knowledge

wherever employees are. This empowers employees to learn, engage, and be productive. A key instrument for this is the availability of material (logistic) resources. However, data on indicators for knowledge management and learning were not reported on by the various MMDAs, RCCs and MDAs.

Key Challenges and Policy Recommendations

This section discusses challenges and recommendations within the dimension and corresponding policy recommendations.

Table 2.6.35: Key Challenges and Recommendations for Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation

Focus Area	Challenges	Recommendations
Implementation and coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No systematic mechanisms for revenue estimates at the MMDAs and RCCs. Low IGF mobilisation Over reliance on the traditional sources of revenue such as DACF, DACF-RFG and other central government transfers Management infractions at the MMDA and RCC levels 	<p>GoG, MLDGRD, NDPC, GRA, RCCs, MMDAs and DPs should collaborate to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> conduct valuation and re-valuation of residential and commercial properties to enable them charge appropriate property rates and fees. deploy revenue collection database similar to the GIZ design software dLRev
Implementation and Coordination		<p>GoG, MLDGRD, NDPC, GRA, RCCs, MMDAs and DPs should collaborate to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> digitise revenue collection to reduce the excessive leakages in IGF collection. establish additional revenue collection points within the sub-district structures ensure effective implementation of RIAPs invest in Local Economic Development (LED)



Focus Area	Challenges	Recommendations
Implementation and Coordination		<p>GoG, MLDGRD, NDPC, GRA, RCCs, MMDAs and DPs should collaborate to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • innovate and diversify revenue sources • engage the private sector in the financing goods and services in communities • improve budget performance
Implementation and Coordination		<p>GoG, MLDGRD, NDPC, RCCs, and MMDAs, should collaborate to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improve commitment of leadership and management of MMDAs • improve the financial base of the local authorities.
Implementation and Coordination		<p>GoG, MoF, MLDGRD, NDPC, Parliament, GIAA RCCs, and MMDAs should collaborate to: ensure timely submission and reviews of certified AAPs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ensure the linkage of AAPs to budget allocations • implement Inter-Governmental Fiscal Framework and Inter Governmental Fiscal Transfers • ensure timely release of DACF
Implementation and Coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leakages in IGF collection 	<p>GoG, MLDGRD, RCCs, and MMDAs, should collaborate to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • undertake comprehensive capacity building of revenue collectors • introduce electronic receipt mechanisms to ensure proper accountability for receipts by revenue collectors • ensure effective supervision by monitoring teams over revenue collectors
Monitoring and Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited government-led evaluations • Limited resources for overnment-led evaluations 	<p>NDPC should collaborate with MMDAs and MDAs to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • regularly evaluate projects and programmes being implemented



Focus Area	Challenges	Recommendations
Monitoring and Evaluation		NDPC should collaborate with MoF, MMDAs and MDAs to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• solicit complementary funds to conduct regular evaluations of projects and programmes• allocate 2-5 percent of MDAs, RCCs and MMDAs budget for evaluations
Development financing and cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Absence of development financing strategy• Delay in release of DP support funds	NDPC should collaborate with MoF, DPs, MMDAs and MDAs to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• develop financing strategy• ensure timely release of funds
Knowledge management and learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Inadequate knowledge management and learning centres	NDPC should collaborate with MoF, DPs, MMDAs and MDAs to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• provide adequate knowledge management and learning centres

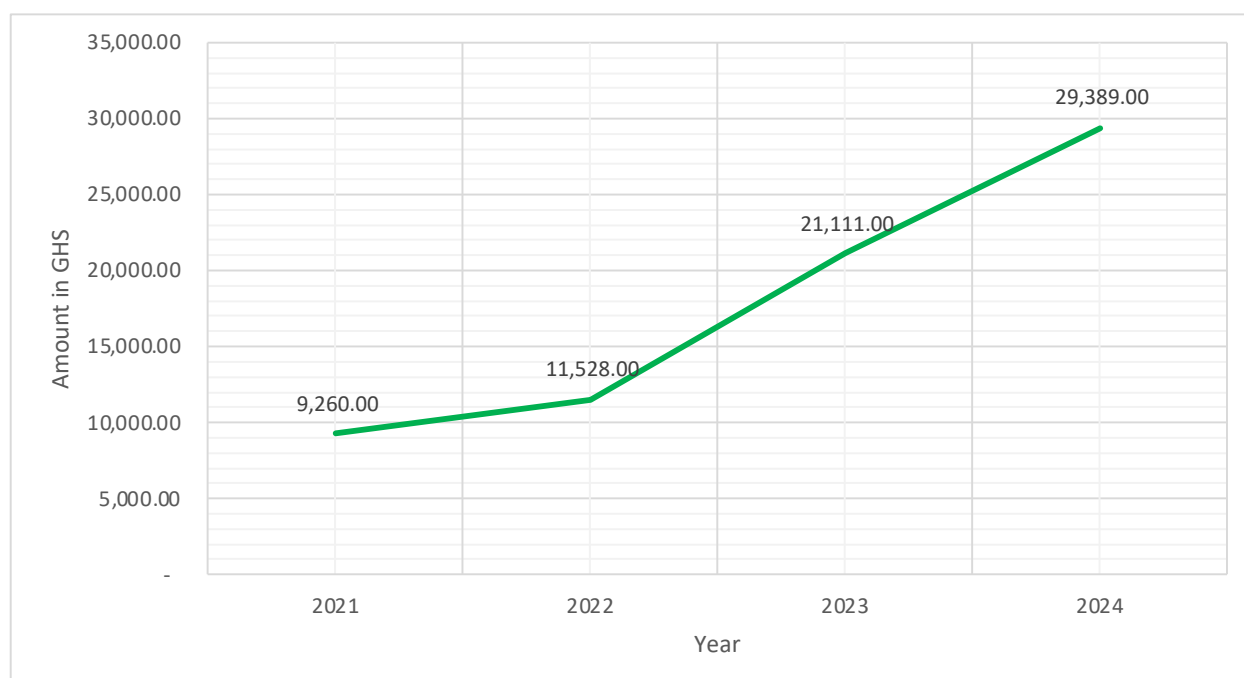


CHAPTER 3: CAPITAL EXPENDITURE BUDGET ALLOCATION AND IMPLEMENTATION

Capital Expenditure (CAPEX) is the amount of money spent to acquire or upgrade assets in order to increase the capacity or efficiency of services by MDAs, RCCs and MMDAs. The concept broadly covers both physical and financial assets which are expected to yield a return in the future. They include expenses on road construction, sea defence, office buildings, health infrastructure, transport infrastructure, school infrastructure, water and sanitation infrastructure among others.

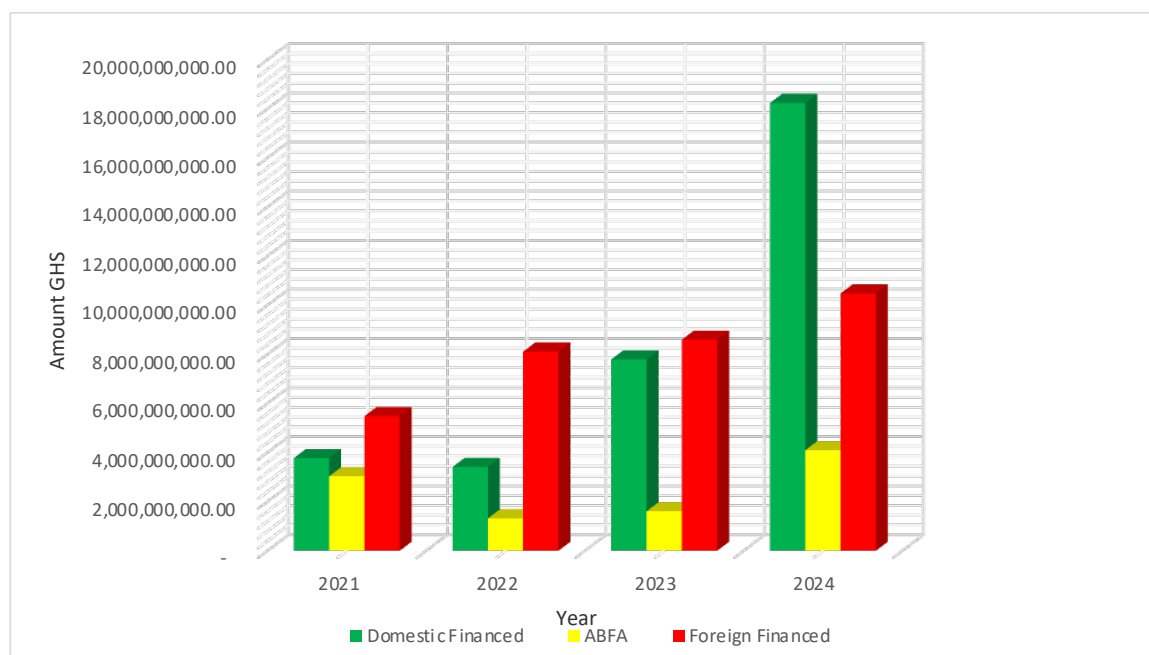
Capital Expenditure amounted to GHS29.3 million (2.5% of GDP), exceeding the target of GHS28.5 billion (2.8% of GDP) by 3.1 percent. Figure 3.1 provides details on CAPEX budget allocation.

Figure 3.1: Share of CAPEX Provision of Total National Expenditure (million), 2021-2024



Domestically Financed CAPEX amounted to GHS14.7 billion against a target of GHS18.0 billion while Foreign Financed CAPEX amounted to GHS14.6 billion, against the target of GHS10.4 million. The reduction in foreign financed CAPEX in 2024 may be attributed to the country's inability to access the international capital market due to poor performance in some economic variables. Figure 3.2 shows the sources of capital project finance in 2024.

Figure 3.2: Source of CAPEX Finance, 2021-2024



The inability to access the capital market and the consequential bilateral creditor debt restructuring programme undertaken in 2023 has led to the suspension of key capital projects across the country. Some of these projects are Effia Nkwanta Regional Hospital Kejetia Market Phase 2, Bolgatanga-Bawku-Pulimakom road project and Tema-Aflao road project. Table 3.1 provides details on the suspended projects.

Table 3.1: Active Projects Halted Due to Debt Restructuring

S/N	MDA	Foreign Financed Capital projects	No.
1	Ministry of Roads and Highways	Construction of 14 Pedestrian Bridges	15
		Kumasi Roads and Drainage Extension Project	
		Construction of the Tema-Aflao Road Project- Phase 1	
		Paa Grant Interchange and Sekondi and Takoradi Township- P1	
		Eastern Corridor Road- Lot 1	
		New Bridge Across the Volta River	
		Accra Intelligent Traffic Management Project (La beach road and traffic management)	
		Rehabilitation of Dome-Kitase Road Project	
		50 No. Composite Bridges and Related Civil Works	
		Obetsebi Lamptey Interchange- Phase 2	
		Bolgatanga Bawku Pulimakom Road Project	
		Kumasi Inner City Roads	
		PTC Roundabout Interchange Project, Takoradi	
		Sunyani Inner City Roads	
		Design, Fabrication and Supply of 89 clear-span two-lane rapid-response bridges	



S/N	MDA	Foreign Financed Capital projects	No.
2	Ministry of Works, Housing, Water and Sanitation	Construction of Drinking Water Facilities in Wenchi	7
		Sekondi-Takoradi Water Supply Project	
		Expansion and Rehabilitation of Keta Water Supply Project	
		Rehabilitation and Upgrading of Potable Water System in Yendi	
		Techiman Water Supply Project	
		Sunyani Water Supply Expansion Project	
		Tarkwa Water Supply	
3	Ministry of Health	Modernisation of Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital Project	7
		Eastern Regional Hospital at Koforidua- Phase 1	
		Tema and Nkoranza Hospitals and Central Medical Stores	
		Effia Nkwanta Regional Hospital and Agona Regional Hospital	
		Bolgatanga Regional Hospital Project	
		Four District Hospitals and one 40-Bed Polyclinic	
		Supply and Installation of Medical Equipment Project	
4	Ministry of Education	Establishment of the USED project-Bunso	6
		Establishment of 9 State of the Art TVET	
		Integrated E-Learning Laboratories in SHS	
		Establishment of the USED project-Somenya	
		Polytechnics, Technical and Vocational Training Centres Upgrading Project of Ghana	
		Expansion and Development of Existing Senior High School Project	
5	Ministry of Energy	Renewable Energy Programme: Pilot Photovoltaic System	5
		Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Programme	
		Northern Ghana Rural Electricity Infrastructure and Access Project	
		Accra-Kumasi Transmission Line Project	
		Government Goes Solar	
6	Ministry of Finance	New Performance Oriented Public Financial Management-Ghana Audit Service	4
		New Performance Oriented Public Financial Management Ghana Revenue Authority	
		Ghana Integrated Financial Management Information System (GIFMIS) ICT Upgrade Project	
		Green Credit Line	
7	Ministry of Food and Agriculture	Third Out grower and Value Chain Fund (OVCF III)	2
		Strengthening of Agricultural and Mechanization Services Centres (AMSECs) in Ghana	



S/N	MDA	Foreign Financed Capital projects	No.
8	Ministry of Transport	Kumasi Airport Redevelopment-Phase 3	4
		Improvement of Volta Lake Transport System Project	
		Construction of 97km Railway Line between Tema and Mpakada	
		Operationalisation of the line after completion	
9	Ministry of Local Government	Construction of sections of the Western Railway	2
		Construction of the Takoradi Market	
10	Ministry of Defence	Kumasi Central Market (Tranche 2 of Phase 2)	1
11	Ministry of Communication	Supply of Armoured Vehicles for the Ministry of Defence	1
12	Ministry of Information	Ghana Rural Telephony and Digital Inclusion Project	1
		Integrated National Security Communication Enhancement Network - Phase 2	1

Source: MRH, 2024

3.1. CAPEX Alignment with Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework, Sector Strategies, and Sector Medium-Term Development Plans

The 2024 Budget Implementation Instructions issued by the Ministry of Finance in January 2024 required MDAs and MMDAs to ensure that capital projects are all aligned to the Medium-Term Development Plans (2022-2025) under the Agenda for Jobs II framework. Projects that are 100 percent physically complete but have outstanding payment balances were to be prioritised for payment together with those that were 85 percent and above complete. Besides, projects that are Development Partner (DP) funded but require some counterpart funding were to be prioritised and funded whilst projects requiring complementary works, equipment supply and some expansion works were to inform the priorities in the budget.

The National Development Planning Commission worked with the Ministry of Finance, during the Budget Hearing Processes, to ensure the budget proposals of MDAs, RCCs and MMDAs address the requirements of the budget guidelines and the Agenda for Jobs II framework. Staff of the Commission ensured that action plans, developed by these implementing agencies, aligned with the medium-term

development plans and sector strategies. These processes ensured that the 2024 Capital expenditure consequently aligned to the national development priorities.

The total number of capital projects in the portfolio of projects, with funding or yet to be funded, was 17,993. These include projects funded by the Ghana Education Trust Fund (GETFund) and the Ghana Road Fund. The Ministry of Roads and Highways accounts for more than half of the total capital projects in the portfolio of projects as at December 2024. The Office of Government Machinery (through the Development Authorities- Northern Development Authority, Middle Belt Development Authority and Coastal Development Authority) and the Ministry of Education account for 24 percent and 16.70 percent respectively of the remaining projects. The three MDAs collectively account for 94.20 percent of the portfolio of projects. Table 3.2 shows the number of capital investments in the portfolio of projects and their distribution among government agencies.



Table 3.2: Project Profile of MDAs

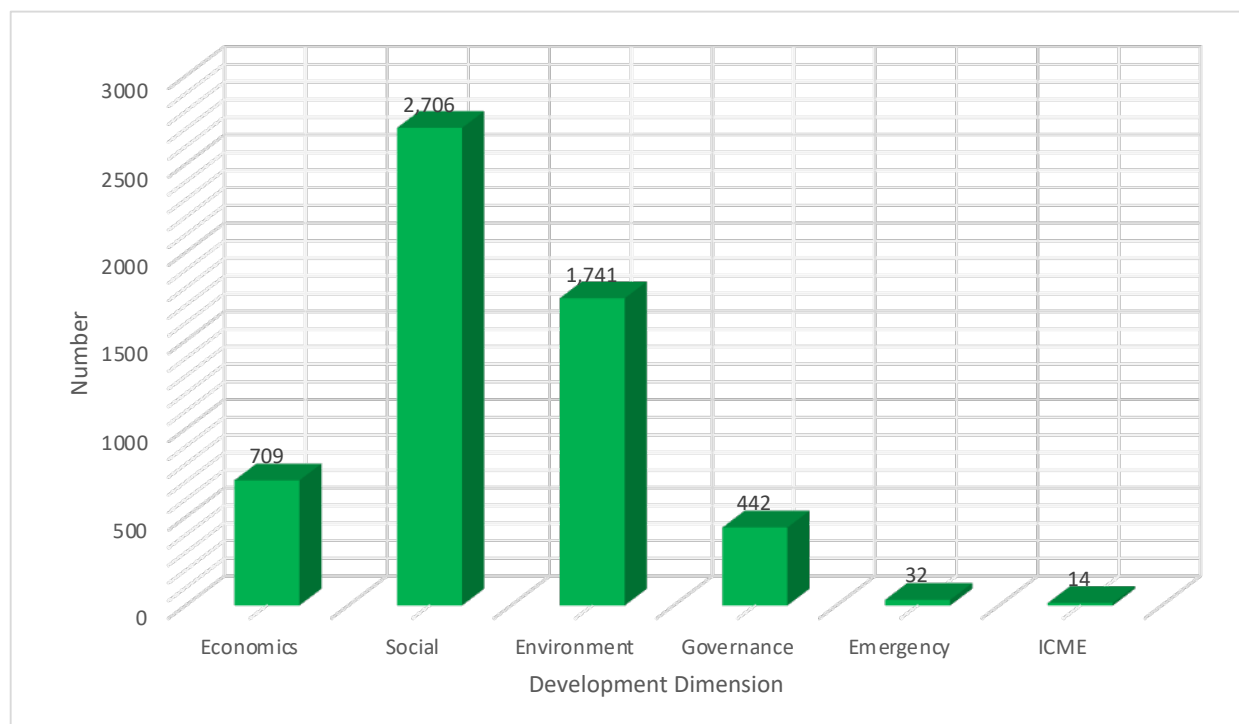
MDA	No of Projects	Percentage
Ministry of Roads and Highways	9,616	53.4
Office of Government Machinery	4,328	24.1
Ministry of Education	3,013	16.7
Ministry of Energy	201	1.12
Ministry of Works and Housing	143	0.79
Ministry Of Sanitation and Water Resources	120	0.67
Ministry of Health	116	0.64
Ministry of Local Government, Decentralisation and Rural Development	77	0.43
Ministry of the Interior	77	0.43
Ministry of Defence	64	0.36
Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources	53	0.29
Ministry of Food and Agriculture	32	0.18
Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations	23	0.13
Ministry of Communication and Digitisation	22	0.12
Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development	16	0.09
Ministry of Transport	14	0.08
Ministry Of Railways Development	12	0.07
Ministry of Chieftaincy and Religious Affairs	12	0.07
Audit Service	10	0.06
Ministry of Youth and Sports	10	0.06
Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture	10	0.06
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration	7	0.04
Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation	6	0.03
Ministry of Finance	4	0.02
Commission on Human Rights and Admin. Justice	1	0.01
Judicial Service	1	0.01
Ministry of National Security	1	0.01
Office of the Attorney General and Ministry of Justice	2	0.01
Electoral Commission	1	0.01
Ministry of Trade and Industry	1	0.01
Grand Total	17,993	100

Source: MoF, 2024



A total of five thousand nine hundred and seven (5,907) of these investment projects, representing 32.80 percent of capital investments in the portfolio of projects were identified as active capital projects in the 261 districts. Out of the 5,907 projects covered, 2,706 aligned with Social Development policy objectives, and strategies representing 45.80 percent of the active projects. Another 1,741 capital projects aligned with sector strategies and policy objectives under the Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement Dimension, representing 29.50 percent. Seven hundred and nine (709) projects aligned with policy objectives and sector strategies under the Economic Development Dimension whilst 488 aligned to Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability, Emergency Planning and ICME dimensions. Figure 3.3 shows the distribution of active capital projects and their alignment with the development dimensions.

Figure 3.3: Distribution of Capital Projects by Development Dimensions, 2024



Ashanti Region has the highest number of investment projects whilst the newly created regions had the least number of the capital projects except for Oti Region. North East Region had the smallest number of public investments in 2024. Table 3.3 shows the distribution of capital projects across the region.

Table 3.3: Project Profile of MMDAs, 2024

MMDAs	Economics	Social	Environment	Governance	Emergency	ICME	Total
Oti	36	81	70	20	4	0	304
Western	25	165	68	17	4	0	317
Western North	14	82	34	11	0	0	189
Volta	42	123	80	24	4	11	371
Upper West	75	142	64	15	0	0	298



MMDAs	Economics	Social	Environment	Governance	Emergency	ICME	Total
Upper East	80	241	127	32	1	0	482
Savannah	28	93	35	20	0	0	176
Northern	57	151	130	18	0	0	359
North East	43	88	22	7	0	0	160
Greater Accra	34	151	290	38	9	0	513
Eastern	98	245	123	49	1	0	517
Central	49	246	179	46	0	0	521
Bono	35	128	61	20	0	0	244
Bono East	26	116	89	14	0	0	246
Ashanti	51	499	284	82	9	3	925
Ahafo	16	155	85	29	0	0	285
Total	709	2706	1741	442	32	14	5907

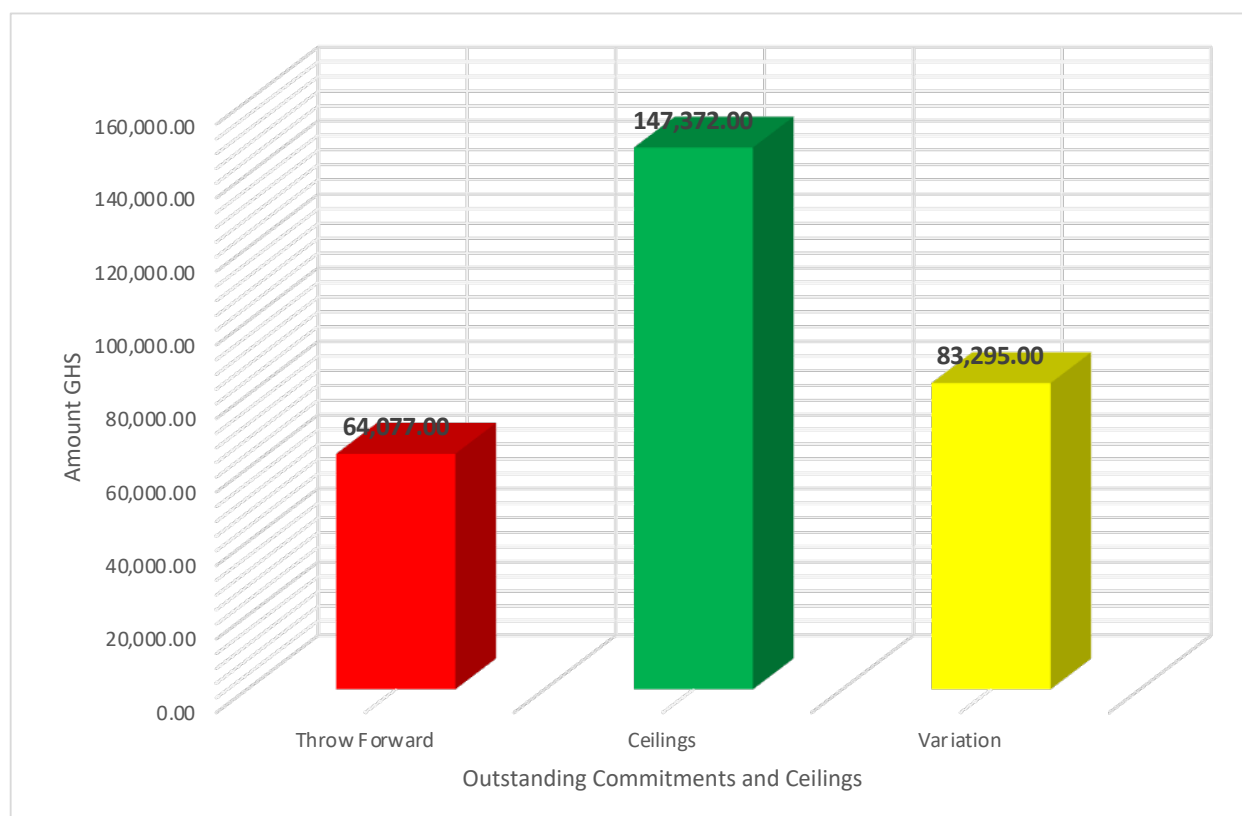
Source: MMDAs, 2024

3.2. Estimated Multi-year CAPEX Throw Forward Compared to MTEF Envelope

The total outstanding payments required to pay for all capital investments in the portfolio of projects was GHS315 billion as at December 2024. This throw forward consist of 64.1 billion arrears on ongoing investments and GHS250.9 billion on pre-appraised projects with no immediate funding. Government fiscal allocation or provision for Capex for the next four years is GHS147 billion creating fiscal space of GHS83 billion in the medium-term. MDAs and MMDAs may introduce new capital projects, leveraging on this fiscal space.

The country's ability to pay outstanding commitments and starts new projects in the future is higher in the medium-term than in the short term. This should inform better planning and allocation of resources during the 2026 to 2029 plan period. This projection also places NDPC in a better position to guide MDAs and MMDAs to prepare more realistic plans. Figure 3.4 provides details on the national throw forward on active projects and MTEF Ceilings.

Figure 3.4: CAPEX Throw Forward and Ceilings (million), 2025-2028



Source: MoF, 2025

MDAs Throw Forwards and MTEF Envelope

Although, the general throw forwards and Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) envelope for the period 2025 to 2028 has a positive outlook, there are disparities among MDAs. Available data show there are outstanding payments that individual ministries, departments and agencies must pay before new projects are awarded from the portfolio of projects in 2025.

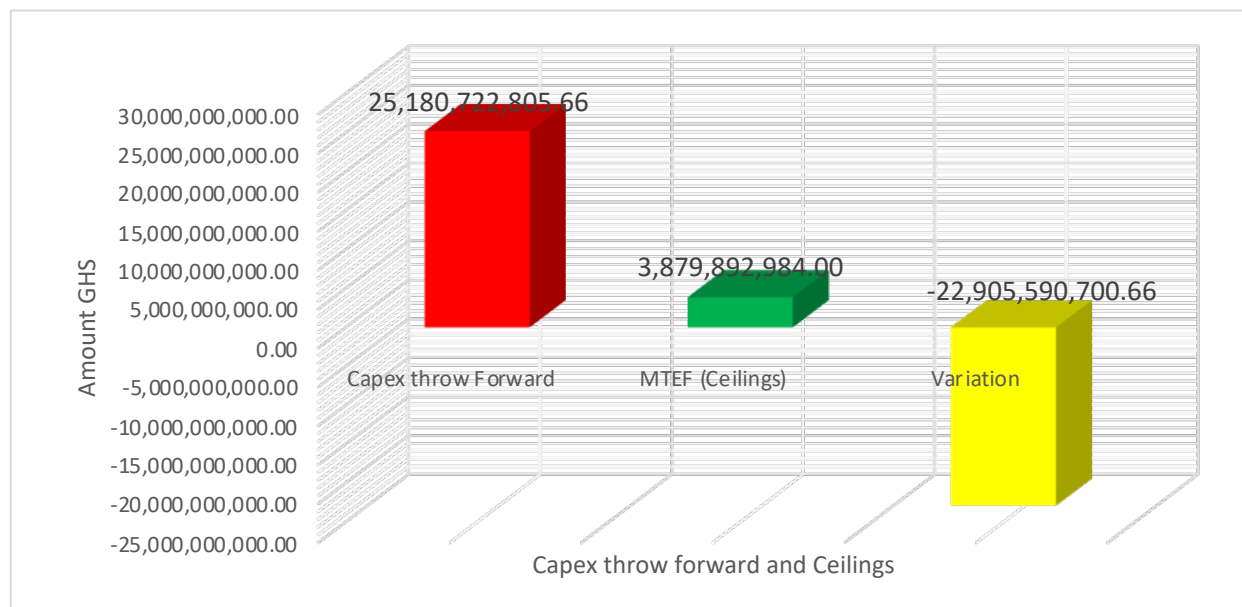
The total outstanding balances on all road projects, in the Portfolio of Projects, amount to GHS89.0 billion. The Ministry of Roads and Highways (MRH) has thrown an amount of GHS25.2 billion forward in the medium-term to facilitate the completion of all ongoing projects in the sector.

The Ministry of Roads and Highways has expenditure ceilings of GHS3.9 billion in 2025. The commitments for 2025 alone is in excess of GHS5 billion and higher than the expenditure limits provided by the Ministry of Finance for the 2025 fiscal year, making it difficult for MRH to complete all active projects. The Ghana Road Fund owes several contractors largely because of the limited inflows resulting from the capping law. In 2017, a law was enacted by Parliament to restrict the allocation of funds to various statutory funds to a maximum of 25 percent of tax revenue. Figure 3.5 shows the fiscal space available for MRH in the medium-term.

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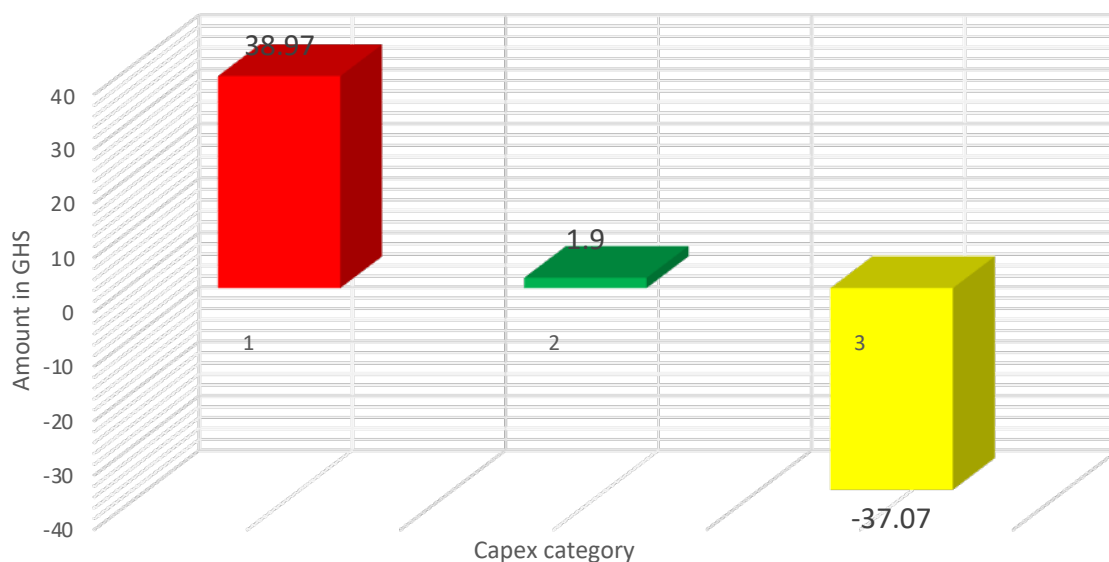


Figure 3.5: Outstanding Balance on Capital Projects and MRH Fiscal Space, 2025-2028



The total outstanding balance on all transport projects in the Portfolio of Projects amounted to GHS38.97 billion. The Ministry of Transport has thrown forward an amount of GHS102 million to pay contractors and service providers in the medium-term. A total of GHS1.9 billion expenditure limit was allocated to the ministry for the 2025 fiscal year. The ministry must develop strategies on measures to pay all the outstanding commitments in order to complete all ongoing projects in the sector. Figure 3.6 shows the outstanding commitments on all projects in the transport sector and the corresponding fiscal space of the Ministry of Transport and its agencies..

Figure 3.6: Outstanding Balance on Capital Projects and Fiscal Space of MoT (billions), 2025-2027,

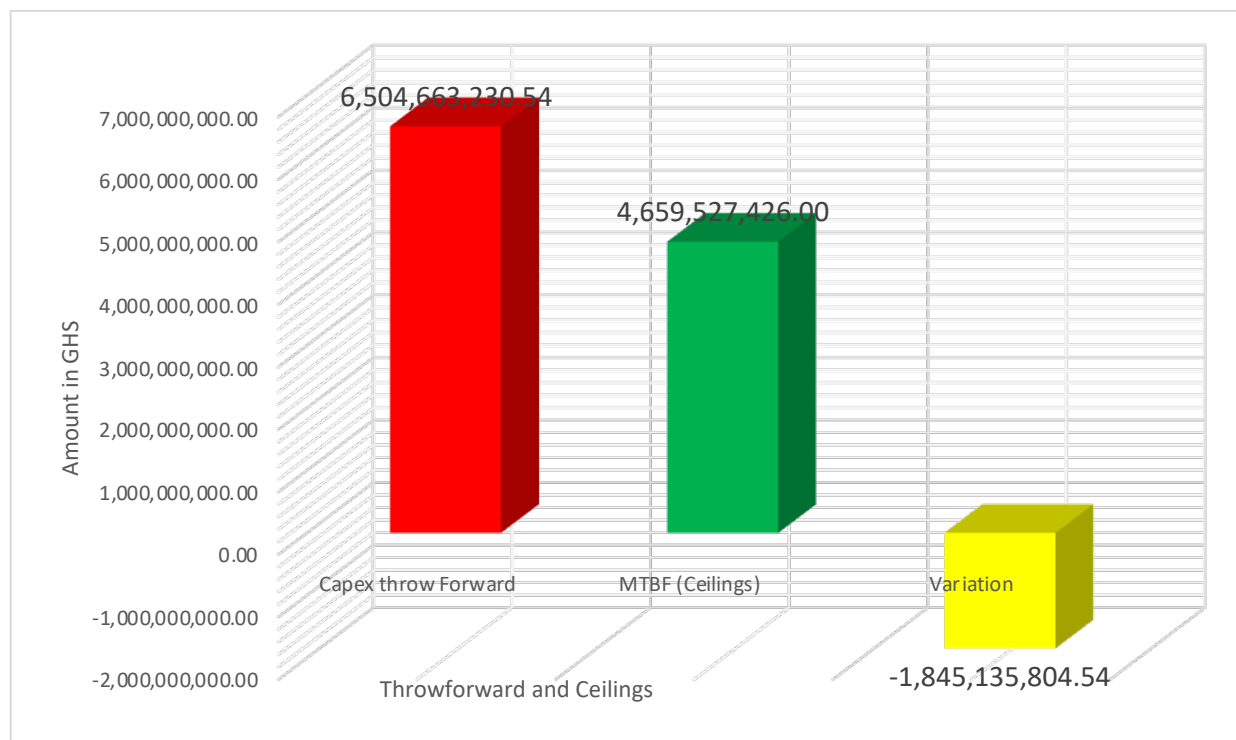


Some of the ongoing beneficiary investment projects in the transport sector include the construction of the Boankra Integrated Logistics Terminal (BILT), Coastal Fish Landing Sites and Fishing Ports at various locations, Dry Bulk Terminal at Takoradi

Port, Construction and Development of Oil and Gas Services Hub at Takoradi Port and Completion of Tamale Airport Phase II projects.

The CAPEX Throw Forward for the Ministry of Works and Housing as December 2024 was GHS6.5billion, represents commitments carried forward into the next fiscal year, reflecting planned but unfunded capital expenditures in the sector. With the MTEF Ceilings set at GHS4.7 billion, there is a variation of GHS1.8 billion, indicating a budget shortfall. This gap suggests the need for strategic financial adjustments, such as reprioritising projects, optimising resource allocation, or securing additional funding to align commitments with available fiscal space and ensure effective project implementation. Figure 3.7 shows the outstanding commitments and ceilings of Ministry of Works and Housing from 2025 to 2027.

Figure 3.7: Outstanding Commitments and Ceilings of Ministry of Works and Housing, 2025-2027



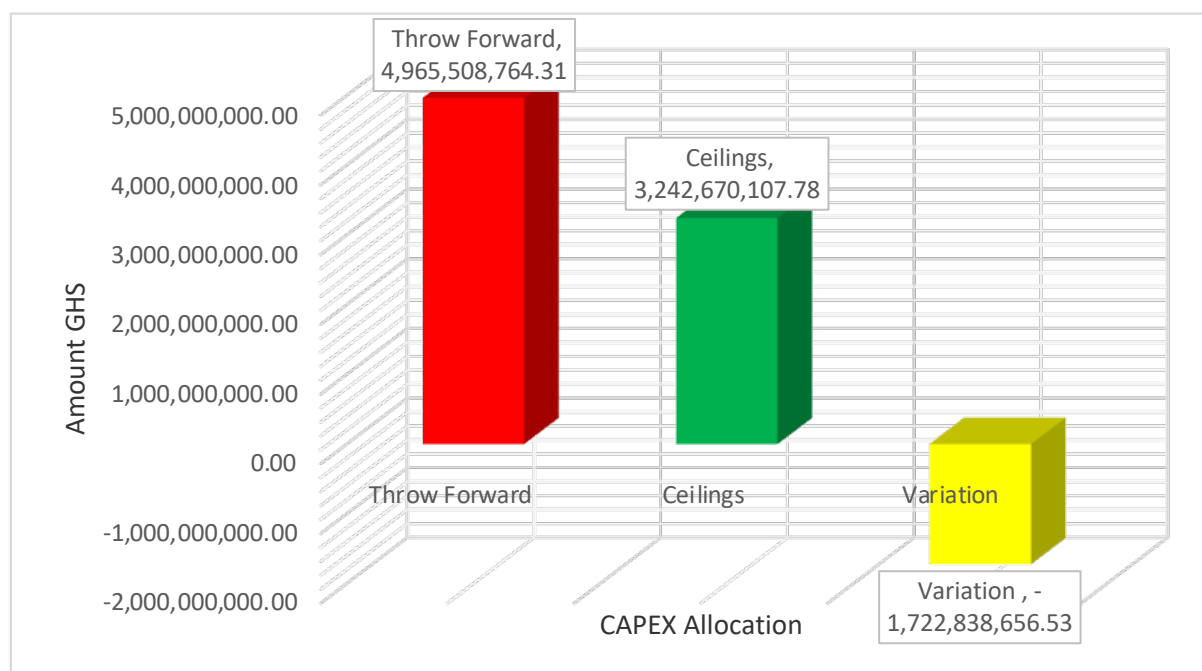
The MDAs without adequate fiscal space (MTEF Ceilings) to start new projects should be made to prioritise ongoing investments in their budgetary allocation and expenditure. The Ministry of Finance and the National Development Planning Commission must collaborate with other key stakeholders including Office of the President and Parliament to ensure that MDAs prioritise the completion of ongoing legacy projects to avoid unnecessary cost overruns.

MMDAs Throw Forwards and MTEF Ceilings

Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) also have significant arrears or commitments to pay on ongoing projects. A total amount of GHS4.96 billion is required to pay all outstanding commitments on capital investments across the districts whilst a total of GHS3.2 billion expenditure limit was approved by financiers including the Ministry of Finance for payment of this arrears, representing 65.30 percent of the required amount. Figure 3.8 provides more details on project arrears and fiscal space of MMDAs.



Figure 3.8: MMDAs Throw Forwards and MTEF Ceilings, 2025-2027



In total, MMDAs had expenditure gap of GHS1.7 billion as at December 2024 and should collectively prioritise these arrears in their budgetary allocation for the next plan period. Disparities exist in the CAPEX throw forward and budgetary ceilings situation of districts. MMDAs in seven regions including Eastern, Oti, Northern, Western North, Ashanti, Bono and Savannah had positive outlook and may start new projects in 2025 whilst the rest had negative outlook and should be compelled to prioritise ongoing projects. Western Region has MMDAs that have the biggest arrears on ongoing projects. Table 3.4 provides details on MMDAs outstanding commitments and available fiscal space.

Table 3.4: MMDAs Throw Forward and CAPEX Ceilings by Regions, 2025-2027

Region	Throw Forward	Ceilings	Variation	Recommendation
Eastern	216,416,322.41	385,797,032.75	169,380,710.34	May start new projects
Oti	48,173,201.03	100,767,010.97	52,593,809.94	May start new projects
Northern	60,116,894.64	86,727,098.02	26,610,203.38	Prioritise ongoing projects
Western North	32,472,550.95	59,002,399.47	26,529,848.52	May start new projects
Ashanti	164,737,551.40	180,709,852.44	15,972,301.04	May start new projects
Bono East	180,336,269.16	185,351,385.35	5,015,116.19	May start new projects
Savannah	19,058,754.52	20,359,800.34	1,301,045.82	May start new projects



Region	Throw Forward	Ceilings	Variation	Recommendation
North East	48,769,725.00	15,265,019.00	-33,504,706.00	Prioritise ongoing projects
Ahafo	140,108,326.93	106,580,336.70	-33,527,990.23	Prioritise ongoing projects
Upper East	315,304,420.00	234,056,156.20	-81,248,263.80	Prioritise ongoing projects
Greater Accra	635,063,314.98	543,723,098.57	-91,340,216.41	Prioritise ongoing projects
Bono	289,408,579.77	178,466,669.82	-110,941,909.95	Prioritise ongoing projects
Central	659,653,566.98	403,548,115.01	-256,105,451.97	Prioritise ongoing projects
Volta	761,707,984.41	469,832,156.54	-291,875,827.87	Prioritise ongoing projects
Upper West	635,093,678.82	93,551,454.60	-541,542,224.22	Prioritise ongoing projects
Western	759,087,623.31	178,932,522	-580,155,100.86	Prioritise ongoing projects
Total	4,965,508,764.31	3,242,670,107.78	1,722,838,656.53	

Eight-seven (87) individual MMDAs had positive outlook as at December 2024 and may be allowed to start new projects in 2025. These include Adenta Municipal, Akuapim South Municipal and Kassena Nankana West District Assemblies. These districts have the ability to pay contractors executing all ongoing projects and start new investment projects. Table 3.5 shows this category of MMDAs.

Table 3.5: MMDAs That Have the Ability to Start New Investment Projects, 2025

MMDAs	Throw Forward	Ceilings	Variation	Recommendation
Adenta	40,714,820.50	129,540,510.86	88,825,690.36	May start new projects
Akuapim South	2,720,000.00	64,645,169.36	61,925,169.36	May start new projects
Kassena Nannana West	2,871,681.06	61,995,665.69	59,123,984.63	May start new projects
Atiwa West	9,527,000.00	58,603,195.50	49,076,195.50	May start new projects
West Akim	12,374,380.52	56,326,900.43	43,952,519.91	May start new projects
Mfantseman	15,840,405.37	57,272,405.06	41,431,999.69	May start new projects
Shai Osudoku	19,627,751.00	60,018,585.63	40,390,834.63	May start new projects
Bawku West	3,781,004.31	43,666,820.00	39,885,815.69	May start new projects
Kpone-Katamanso	3,092,097.69	40,365,600.79	37,273,503.10	May start new projects
Asunafo North	21,541,105.95	54,131,310.01	32,590,204.06	May start new projects
Jasikan	9,946,494.00	1,258,901.80	31,312,407.80	May start new projects
Yendi	31,039,400.54	60,856,521.16	29,817,120.62	May start new projects
La Dade-Kotopon	8,477,000.00	35,477,000.00	27,000,000.00	May start new projects



MMDAs	Throw Forward	Ceilings	Variation	Recommendation
Sefwi Wiawso	7,579,920.94	32,281,000.00	24,701,079.06	May start new projects
Korle-Klottey	15,376,730.00	38,679,823.50	23,303,093.50	May start new projects
Old Tafo	9,556,968.10	27,804,556.12	18,247,588.02	May start new projects
Akuapem North	3,985,911.42	19,167,787.44	15,181,876.02	May start new projects
Ayawaso North	780,033.00	15,749,001.00	14,968,968.00	May start new projects
Hohoe	11,813,483.57	25,953,494.10	14,140,010.53	May start new projects
Nkwanta North	1,810,841.82	15,719,663.00	13,908,821.18	May start new projects
Kwahu East	1,092,053.00	14,287,375.12	13,195,322.12	May start new projects
Ho	52,323,801.00	64,784,243.07	12,460,442.07	May start new projects
Atwima Kwanwoma	1,529,996.49	12,210,189.79	10,680,193.30	May start new projects
Asante Akim Central	1,362,975.98	11,618,996.00	10,256,020.02	May start new projects
Binduri	4,722,122.38	14,731,855.87	10,009,733.49	May start new projects
Abuakwa South	9,104,890.04	19,051,177.31	9,946,287.27	May start new projects
Biakoye	3,576,685.08	13,232,702.68	9,656,017.60	May start new projects
Atiwa East	2,975,000.00	12,538,176.00	9,563,176.00	May start new projects
Twifo-Hemang Lower Denkyira	2,915,721.77	11,651,420.30	8,735,698.53	May start new projects
Atebubu-Amantin	3,499,943.50	11,990,473.64	8,490,530.14	May start new projects
Kpando	3,620,492.85	12,089,576.00	8,469,083.15	May start new projects
Achiase	270,833.00	7,984,921.01	7,714,088.01	May start new projects
Afigya Kwabre North	1,689,752.84	8,018,904.08	6,329,151.24	May start new projects
Ashaiman	20,790,000.00	27,027,000.00	6,237,000.00	May start new projects
Juaben	626,242.66	6,667,464.13	6,041,221.47	May start new projects
Bawku	35,341,251.36	41,019,290.00	5,678,038.64	May start new projects
Nanton	1,445,403.46	6,789,485.86	5,344,082.40	May start new projects
Krowor	2,726,363.19	7,992,705.00	5,266,341.81	May start new projects
Nkoranza North	4,042,673.00	8,796,170.59	4,753,497.59	May start new projects
Sekyere Kumawu	955,101.95	5,542,291.52	4,587,189.57	May start new projects
Tatale	12,536,919.00	17,021,589.00	4,484,670.00	May start new projects
Ga East	27,055,427.40	31,316,657.22	4,261,229.82	May start new projects
Asutifi South	4,703,208.00	8,758,666.01	4,055,458.01	May start new projects
New Juaben South	10,491,995.32	14,500,000.00	4,008,004.68	May start new projects
Ga West	375,031.51	4,269,666.30	3,894,634.79	May start new projects
Asene-Manso- Akroso	1,002,837.93	4,460,530.28	3,457,692.35	May start new projects
Nadowli Kaleo	8,410,338.34	11,662,000.00	3,251,661.66	May start new projects
Agona West	23,152,132.10	26,362,606.03	3,210,473.93	May start new projects
Aowin	1,660,634.61	4,821,588.00	3,160,953.39	May start new projects
Krachi Nchumuru	22,566,313.13	25,726,278.85	3,159,965.72	May start new projects
South Tongu	2,928,463.54	5,915,427.00	2,986,963.46	May start new projects



MMDAs	Throw Forward	Ceilings	Variation	Recommendation
Sene West	1,669,535.28	4,641,418.69	2,971,883.41	May start new projects
Amansie South	2,137,166.34	5,045,005.27	2,907,838.93	May start new projects
Ahafo Ano South East	1,100,534.32	3,148,941.63	2,048,407.31	May start new projects
Pru East	1,461,715.26	3,500,000.00	2,038,284.74	May start new projects
Wassa Amenfi East	3,500,000.00	5,534,873.64	2,034,873.64	May start new projects
Ada West	13,169,253.00	15,144,640.95	1,975,387.95	May start new projects
Kwadaso	3,691,669.62	5,617,585.00	1,925,915.38	May start new projects
Anloga	1,198,829.54	3,020,408.79	1,821,579.25	May start new projects
Ablekuma Central	3,685,991.43	5,319,904.43	1,633,913.00	May start new projects
Denkyembour	958,901.29	2,558,387.03	1,599,485.74	May start new projects
Fanteakwa North	938,862.92	2,461,036.85	1,522,173.93	May start new projects
West Gonja	10,500,000.00	12,000,000.00	1,500,000.00	May start new projects
Okaikwi North	10,912,859.00	12,350,616.00	1,437,757.00	May start new projects
Suhum	2,426,204.82	3,786,444.04	1,360,239.22	May start new projects
Kintampo South	6,683,759.83	8,043,760.00	1,360,000.17	May start new projects
Ayawaso East	2,124,068.41	3,398,831.80	1,274,763.39	May start new projects
Bia East	1,342,524.26	2,565,019.27	1,222,495.01	May start new projects
Offinso	2,989,615.92	4,137,610.93	1,147,995.01	May start new projects
Keta	316,787,278.00	317,847,076.00	1,059,798.00	May start new projects
Fanteakwa South	11,420,086.00	12,475,256.00	1,055,170.00	May start new projects
South Dayi	2,816,845.58	3,754,171.00	937,325.42	May start new projects
Assin South	180,000.00	996,000.00	816,000.00	May start new projects
Obuasi East	2,320,000.00	3,000,000.00	680,000.00	May start new projects
Komenda- Edina- Eguafo- Abrem	615,593.30	1,186,688.73	571,095.43	May start new projects
Juaboso	879,813.99	1,433,278.65	553,464.66	May start new projects
Asante Akim North	2,896,387.24	3,387,542.60	491,155.36	May start new projects
Sene East	2,384,225.83	2,778,778.00	394,552.17	May start new projects
Yilo Krobo	3,330,374.40	3,723,924.40	393,550.00	May start new projects
La Nkwantanang- Madina	5,316,297.63	5,500,000.00	183,702.37	May start new projects
Kwahu Afram Plains North	1,682,716.00	1,800,000.00	117,284.00	May start new projects
Birim North	2,995,123.58	3,100,000.00	104,876.42	May start new projects
Kumasi Metro	889,480.30	979,528.33	90,048.03	May start new projects
Kwahu South	2,021,526.55	3,930,512.12	1,908,985.57	May start new projects
Banda	6,123,390.06	12,265,257.06	6,141,867.00	May start new projects
Kintampo	3,766,273.04	11,169,523.00	14,935,796.04	May start new projects



On the other hand, eighty-five (85) MMDAs lacked the ability to start new projects due to the high throw forward and low Ceilings. Contractors executing capital projects in this category of MMDAs have not been paid their arrears of over GHS3.8 billion for the completion of these legacy projects. The Ministry of Finance approved a total ceiling of GHS1.1 billion to these MMDAs leaving arrears of GHS27 billion. These districts include Cape Coast Metropolitan Assembly, Sunyani Municipal Assembly, Nandom Municipal Assembly, Asikuma Odoben Brakwa District Assembly, Effia-kwesimintsim Municipal Assembly, Accra Metropolitan Assembly, North Dayi District Assembly, Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolitan Assembly and Wa West District Assembly. Table 3.6 provides more details on this category of MMDAs

Table 3.6: MMDAs Without The Ability to Start New Projects in 2025

MMDAs	Throw Forward	Ceilings	Variation	Recommendation
Bibiani-Anhwiaso Bekwai	4,970,410.33	4,777,063.28	-193,347.05	Prioritise ongoing projects
Sawla-Tuna-Kalba	1,299,810.53	1,100,856.35	-198,954.18	Prioritise ongoing projects
Techiman North	1,026,435.14	813,312.15	-213,122.99	Prioritise ongoing projects
Ga North	834,508.25	609,696.77	-224,811.48	Prioritise ongoing projects
Bodi	1,068,032.36	747,513.81	-320,518.55	Prioritise ongoing projects
Adaklu	5,678,896.99	5,125,803.77	-553,093.22	Prioritise ongoing projects
Wassa Amenfi West	3,276,102.46	2,596,741.00	-679,361.46	Prioritise ongoing projects
Abura Asebu Kwamankese	13,706,819.09	12,926,819.09	-780,000.00	Prioritise ongoing projects
Asunafo South	4,627,847.96	3,821,074.00	-806,773.96	Prioritise ongoing projects
North Tongu	3,201,058.47	2,317,285.00	-883,773.47	Prioritise ongoing projects
Awutu Senya	6,857,147.55	5,727,399.58	-1,129,747.97	Prioritise ongoing projects
Gomoa West	13,470,569.00	12,309,725.80	-1,160,843.20	Prioritise ongoing projects
Asokore Mampong	19,500,000.00	18,000,000.00	-1,500,000.00	Prioritise ongoing projects
Ekumfi	4,565,955.25	2,098,978.32	-2,466,976.93	Prioritise ongoing projects
Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam	5,055,000.00	2,558,988.00	-2,496,012.00	Prioritise ongoing projects
Bosomtwe	3,170,875.85	646,610.30	-2,524,265.55	Prioritise ongoing projects
Sefwi Akontombra	10,980,200.85	8,385,922.85	-2,594,278.00	Prioritise ongoing projects
Nsawam-Adoagyiri	6,688,884.25	3,963,298.33	-2,725,585.92	Prioritise ongoing projects



MMDAs	Throw Forward	Ceilings	Variation	Recommendation
Birim North	26,085,973.24	23,323,590.00	-2,762,383.24	Prioritise ongoing projects
Wenchi	9,430,971.84	6,549,286.00	-2,881,685.84	Prioritise ongoing projects
Dormaa West	22,013,566.16	19,086,707.25	-2,926,858.91	Prioritise ongoing projects
Nanumba South	3,898,654.64	949,985.00	-2,948,669.64	Prioritise ongoing projects
Ada East	4,176,166.20	1,200,000.00	-2,976,166.20	Prioritise ongoing projects
Dormaa Central	23,172,174.91	20,091,270.79	-3,080,904.12	Prioritise ongoing projects
Ketu North	18,343,323.50	14,901,166.30	-3,442,157.20	Prioritise ongoing projects
Agortime-Ziope	4,470,283.67	1,005,527.76	-3,464,755.91	Prioritise ongoing projects
Tain	6,515,518.71	2,768,972.17	-3,746,546.54	Prioritise ongoing projects
New Juaben North	11,405,620.50	6,972,711.84	-4,432,908.66	Prioritise ongoing projects
Ayawaso West	59,693,665.00	55,236,468.90	-4,457,196.10	May start new projects
Jaman South	13,501,351.00	8,997,456.76	-4,503,894.24	Prioritise ongoing projects
Upper Denkyira West	9,546,321.22	4,802,260.43	-4,744,060.79	Prioritise ongoing projects
Wassa Amenfi Central	5,918,800.17	591,800.17	-5,327,000.00	Prioritise ongoing projects
Nkwanta South	10,272,867.00	4,829,464.64	-5,443,402.36	Prioritise ongoing projects
Effutu	16,169,350.00	10,525,876.36	-5,643,473.64	Prioritise ongoing projects
Birim South	9,194,013.89	2,974,187.00	-6,219,826.89	Prioritise ongoing projects
Tarkwa-Nsuaem	30,221,621.30	23,484,502.70	-6,737,118.60	Prioritise ongoing projects
Wassa East	10,421,562.01	2,600,491.03	-7,821,070.98	Prioritise ongoing projects
Mpohor-Fiase	18,412,000.00	10,472,144.62	-7,939,855.38	Prioritise ongoing projects
Berekum West	17,267,088.09	9,241,221.00	-8,025,867.09	Prioritise ongoing projects
Savelugu	11,196,517.00	1,109,517.00	-10,087,000.00	Prioritise ongoing projects
Okere	13,866,748.11	3,524,951.12	-10,341,796.99	Prioritise ongoing projects
Nzema East	6,442,823.38	4,206,509.28	-10,649,332.66	Prioritise ongoing projects



MMDAs	Throw Forward	Ceilings	Variation	Recommendation
West Akim	40,567,325.96	29,614,147.95	-10,953,178.01	Prioritise ongoing projects
Berekum East	48,580,000.00	36,806,543.79	-11,773,456.21	Prioritise ongoing projects
Asutifi North	46,010,653.02	32,343,390.80	-13,667,262.22	Prioritise ongoing projects
Shama	18,183,382.00	4,094,028.00	-14,089,354.00	Prioritise ongoing projects
Gomoa East	28,024,410.10	12,926,819.09	-15,097,591.01	Prioritise ongoing projects
Tema West	18,856,116.08	2,677,525.16	-16,178,590.92	Prioritise ongoing projects
Ahanta West	25,161,572.01	8,509,363.00	-16,652,209.01	Prioritise ongoing projects
Builsa South	36,682,916.74	19,312,093.65	-17,370,823.09	Prioritise ongoing projects
Ningo-Prampram	20,072,649.96	2,602,435.00	-17,470,214.96	Prioritise ongoing projects
Twifo Ati/Morkwa	18,092,122.65	347,571.00	-17,744,551.65	Prioritise ongoing projects
Prestea-Huni Valley	29,795,000.00	11,676,080.09	-18,118,919.91	Prioritise ongoing projects
Jaman North	25,758,100.00	6,439,525.00	-19,318,575.00	Prioritise ongoing projects
Kwahu Afram Plains South	27,554,075.00	6,688,883.21	-20,865,191.79	Prioritise ongoing projects
Afigya Kwabre South	25,508,000.00	4,187,932.14	-21,320,067.86	Prioritise ongoing projects
Pru West	25,458,056.00	3,274,297.00	-22,183,759.00	Prioritise ongoing projects
Tano North	25,647,397.00	3,066,043.42	-22,581,353.58	Prioritise ongoing projects
Kassena Nankana	38,175,759.55	15,413,221.95	-22,762,537.60	Prioritise ongoing projects
Akatsi North	28,887,694.34	5,470,012.00	-23,417,682.34	Prioritise ongoing projects
Talensi	30,380,802.64	6,334,880.12	-24,045,922.52	Prioritise ongoing projects
Suame	50,333,634.79	26,217,545.60	-24,116,089.19	Prioritise ongoing projects
Lambussie	37,231,337.08	10,233,949.03	-26,997,388.05	Prioritise ongoing projects
Builsa North	37,480,985.80	10,296,974.44	-27,184,011.36	Prioritise ongoing projects
Nabdam	36,456,021.90	8,000,000.00	-28,456,021.90	Prioritise ongoing projects



MMDAs	Throw Forward	Ceilings	Variation	Recommendation
Tema Metro	44,247,820.00	13,210,100.00	-31,037,720.00	Prioritise ongoing projects
Pusiga	39,000,000.00	6,000,000.00	-33,000,000.00	Prioritise ongoing projects
Tano South	37,578,115.00	4,459,852.46	-33,118,262.54	Prioritise ongoing projects
Yunyoo-Nasuan	48,769,725.00	15,265,019.00	-33,504,706.00	Prioritise ongoing projects
Ablekuma North	40,928,903.70	7,219,691.56	-33,709,212.14	Prioritise ongoing projects
Asikuma Odoben Brakwa	45,250,017.57	8,891,044.64	-36,358,972.93	Prioritise ongoing projects
Assin Foso	66,221,706.52	29,816,774.70	-36,404,931.82	Prioritise ongoing projects
Garu	50,411,874.26	7,285,354.48	-43,126,519.78	Prioritise ongoing projects
Ho West	44,972,425.51	839,133.75	-44,133,291.76	Prioritise ongoing projects
Ketu South	47,723,212.00	1,438,946.00	-46,284,266.00	Prioritise ongoing projects
Ayawaso Central	58,092,452.76	9,752,741.90	-48,339,710.86	Prioritise ongoing projects
Ellembelle	74,019,280.24	15,570,984.00	-58,448,296.24	Prioritise ongoing projects
Cape Coast Metro	60,163,512.00	1,372,680.37	-58,790,831.63	Prioritise ongoing projects
Sunyani	117,046,419.00	56,220,430.00	-60,825,989.00	Prioritise ongoing projects
Nandom	89,092,694.67	24,462,198.08	-64,630,496.59	Prioritise ongoing projects
Effia-kwesimintsim	209,192,540.26	66,963,705.44	-142,228,834.82	Prioritise ongoing projects
Accra Metro	208,349,074.47	13,475,661.00	-194,873,413.47	Prioritise ongoing projects
North Dayi	216,941,895.85	5,369,886.00	-211,572,009.85	Prioritise ongoing projects
Sekondi-Takoradi Metro	319,870,108.00	17,958,468.00	-301,911,640.00	Prioritise ongoing projects
Wa West	471,345,251.24	18,179,250.00	-453,166,001.24	Prioritise ongoing projects



3.3. Individual MDA Information on CAPEX Implementation Rate - Total Number of Projects, Project Age Analysis, Project Completion Status (Physical & Financial), Estimated Cost and Time Overruns

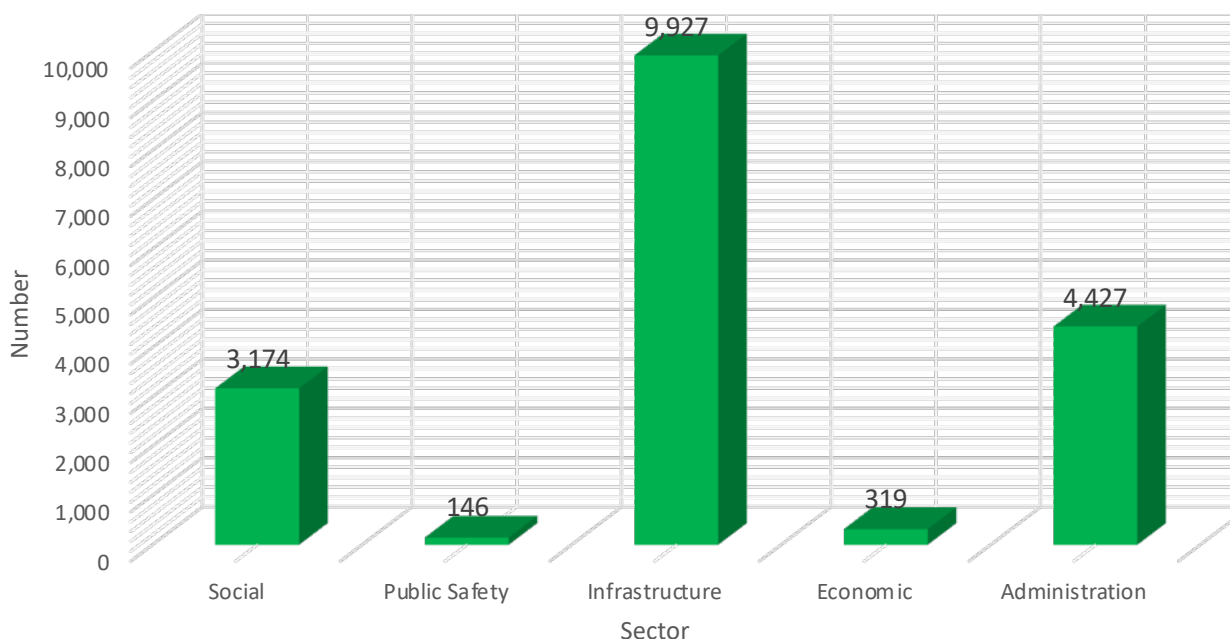
Total Number of Projects

The total number of public investment projects by MDAs was 17,993 as at December 2024. The Ministry of Roads and Highways, the Office of Government Machinery (OGM) and the Ministry of Education host over 92 percent of these investment projects. OGM continued to implement more projects at the district level. The Middle Belt Development Authority (MBDA) under the Office has the highest number of projects followed by the Coastal Development Authority and Northern Development Authority. Over 50 percent of the projects were introduced by

the MBDA. Individual MDAs information on capital investment in the portfolio of projects can be assessed through this link: <https://shorturl.at/cc90z>

MDAs in the infrastructure sector designed 9,927 projects to improve the infrastructure landscape of the country and to facilitate economic development. This was followed by the administrative sector, including the development authorities with 4,427 projects. It must be noted that projects in this sector were designed to address issues in all sectors (See Figure 3.9).

Figure 3.9: Project Distribution by Sector, 2024



The Ministry of Roads and Highways had a total of 9,616 projects as at December 2024, in the portfolio of projects. Some of the ongoing projects include works on improving selected roads in Sekondi and Takoradi Phase 1 achieved a progress of 60 percent as at the end of December 2024. The roads include Axim, Shippers Council and Harbour roads in Takoradi, as well as

the widening of Sekondi road between Paa Grant Roundabout and Effia Nkwanta Hospital as well as the Adiembra Roads between Effia Nkwanta Hospital and the Regional Coordinating Council.

Works on Phase 2 of the Tema Motorway Roundabout, which involves the construction of the 3rd tier of the interchange to link the Harbour and



the Akosombo Road is 99.90 percent complete. Construction of the Flyover on the Accra-Tema Motorway from the Flowerpot roundabout on Spintex Road to East Legon is 99.90 percent complete. This has significantly reduced the congestion in that corridor. Construction of the Phase 2 works under the Suame Interchange is 60 percent complete. This includes the construction of 3 overpasses at Abusuakruwa, New Road and Anomangye,

as well as the widening of the 3km Offinso Road and 15km of complementary roads.

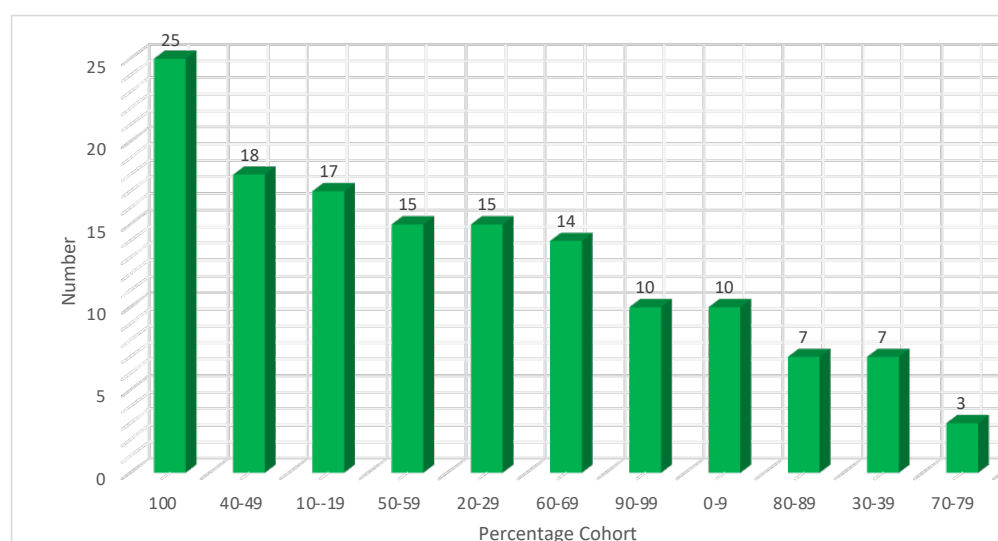
As part of efforts to dualise and improve safety on major trunk roads in the country, works were also undertaken on the construction of 4 by-passes on the Accra-Kumasi Highway at Osino, Anyinam, Enyiresi and Konongo. Physical progress is as summarised in Table 3.7.

Table 3.7: Key Ongoing Road Projects, 2024

Lot	Road Name	Length (Km)	Status (Dec. 2024)
1	Osino South Bound Carriageway	11.55	74.37%
2	Osino North Bound Carriageway	11.55	69.63%
3	Anyinam South Bound Carriageway	6.10	57.11%
4	Anyinam North Bound Carriageway	6.10	93%
5	Enyeresi South Bound Carriageway	9.10	60.03%
6	Enyeresi North Bound Carriageway	9.10	60.64%
7	Konongo South Bound Carriageway	13.60	59.75%
8	Konongo North Bound Carriageway	13.60	61.34%

The Ministry of Works and Housing had 143 ongoing projects in the portfolio of projects as at December 2024. Twenty-five of the projects were 100 percent complete with substantial outstanding commitments. The remaining interventions were at different levels of completion. Forty-two of the Ministry's projects were 80 to 100 percent complete representing 29.80 percent of the total projects in the sector. These projects ought to be prioritised in the 2025 budget of the Ministry. Figure 3.10 shows some of the projects in the works and housing sector.

Figure 3.10: Project Completion Status, Ministry of Works and Housing



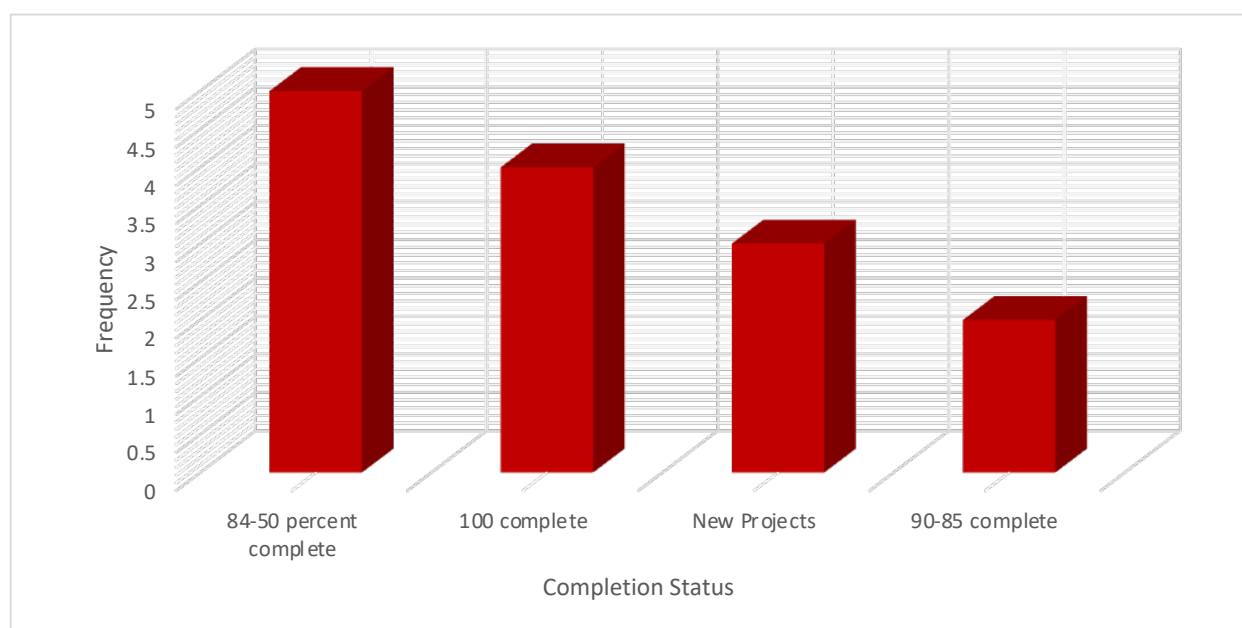
Source: MWH, 2024



The near completion projects included Accra Sanitary Sewer and Storm Drainage Alleviation Project, Dredging of Chemu Lagoon (Accra, Tema and Osu Klottey), Axim Coastal Protection Project, New Takoradi Sea Defence Project, phase II, Amanful Kumah Sea Defence Project, National Flood Control Programme Desilting, Komenda Coastal Protection Project, Construction of Concrete Drain - Abeka-Botwe-Ayigbe Town, Construction of Concrete Drain- Teshie Bush Road, Cape Coast Coastal Protection Project, Construction of Concrete Drain-Kasoa Obom-Asabaha, and Construction of Concrete Drain – Ho-Seventeen

The Public Investment Plan of Ministry of Transport contain 14 investment projects. Four of the interventions were 100 percent complete but with outstanding commitments. A higher number of the projects were between 50 to 85 percent complete. Figure 3.11 shows the number of projects and their level of completion.

Figure 3.11: Level of Completion of Projects in The Transport Sector, 2024



Source; MoT, 2024

The main projects implemented in the sector during the year include the construction of 12 coastal landing sites, construction of Kumasi Airport Phases 2 and 3 Projects, Elmina Fishing Port Rehabilitation and Expansion, Supply of 45 intercity buses to the Ministry of Transport, and construction of Tamale Airport Phase 2 Project.

The Ministry of Railways Development (MoRD) had twelve projects in its Public Investment Plan. Five of the projects were near completion and were prioritised by the Ministry in the 2025 budget (See Table 3.8).

Table 3.8: Legacy Projects That Were Near Completion, Ministry of Railways Development

Project	Total Contract Sum (GHS)	Actual Payment (GHS)	Outstanding Balance (GHS)	% Work Done
Consultancy Services for the Review of the Railway Master Plan 2013	17,942,415.40	14,353,932.32	3,588,483.08	100
Rehabilitation of Location Workshop Complex (Shed 3 - 7) and Store Houses	226,922,017.68	99,810,048.94	127,111,968.74	100
Construction of Single ST &ard gauge railway line, Tema-Mpakadan (Akosombo)	5,179,610,540.11	4,804,557,377.56	375,053,162.55	98
Const of standard gauge railway line from Kojokrom -Manso (22km)	2,363,372,304.81	1,449,649,464.06	913,722,840.76	95
T A servz for Dev't of Ghana-Burkina Faso Railway Project on BoT basis	71,766,884.99	64,590,196.49	7,176,688.50	95

Source: MoRD, 2024

Project Age Analysis and Time Overruns

Project duration, age and time overruns are significant concepts in project management and have direct effects on macroeconomic stability. Unduly delayed projects with long time overruns affect the ability of commercial banks to retrieve loans given to contractors implementing public sector investment projects.

A total of 12,278 projects were selected for this analysis largely due to difficulty in accessing project level data from MDAs. On average, MDAs used 7 years and 5 months to complete a 2-year project. Six projects were between 20 and 24 years old with 18 years and 3 months time overruns. Majority of the investment initiatives were between five to six years old exceeding their planned duration by about four years. Table 3.9 shows age analysis of 12,278 projects selected from the portfolio of projects..



Table 3.9: Details on Project Age Analysis by MDAs

Project Age	No. of Projects	Time Over runs (in years and months)	Completion status			Time Over runs (in years and months)
			Average Completion Rate (%)	Highest (%)	Least (%)	
Projects that are 20yrs but less than 24 years	6	74	89	48	18.35	18.35
Projects that are 11 years but less than 18 years	553	100.0	0.0	11.7	59.0	59.0
Projects that are 10 years but less than 11 years	339	100.0	0.0	9.5	9.46	9.46
Projects that are 9 years but less than 10 years	631	56.0	100.0	8.3	8.3	8.3
Projects that are 8 years but less than 9 years	1299	59.0	100.0	0.0	7.73	7.73
Projects that 7years but less than 8years	877	53.0	100.0	0.0	5.91	5.91
Projects that 6 years but less than 7 years	707	53.0	100.0	0.0	5.05	5.05
Projects that are 5 years but less than 6 years	3940	54.0	100	0.0	4.13	4.13
Projects that are 4 years but less than 5 years	3140	57.0	100	0.0	3.86	3.86
Projects that are 3 years but less than 4 years	497	50.0	100	0	2.54	2.54
Projects that are 2 years but less 3 years	289	41.0	100	0	1.5	1.5
Projects that are 1 year but less than 2 years	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Projects that are 0 years but less than 1yr	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total projects	12278					

Source: MoF, 2024

The delay in MDAs project implementation has been exacerbated by the current macroeconomic risks factors including low GDP growth, high inflation and unstable exchange rates making investment projects more expensive to complete. High time overruns with its associated high-cost overruns contributed significantly towards the challenges faced by the banking sector and the rise in non-performing loans.



Data from the Bank of Ghana, revealed that non-performing loans in the banking sector surged to 21.80 percent of all loans issued. On average, between January and August 2024, the ratio was around 17.90 percent, which is higher than the averages for the same period in 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023.

Government and its partners must work together to ensure that MDAs prioritise legacy projects with high time overruns and complete them before new investment projects are approved for implementation. NDPC in collaboration with the MoF and support from OoP should ensure that available resources are first allocated to legacy projects.

Project Completion Status (Physical and Financial)

The average completion status of projects by all MDAs was 56.90 percent as at December 2024. Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration had 7 all of which were zero percent complete except Reconstruction of Residency in Seoul Mission which was 99.00 percent complete. The Ministry of National Security had only one physical project which was 16.00 percent complete as at December 2024. Eight MDAs had less than 50.00 percent completion rate of the capital investment in their sectors.

Although the Ministry of Roads and Highways, Office of Government Machinery and Ministry of Education host about 92.00 percent of the total national investment projects, the project profile assessment shows a completion rate of about 50.00 percent in these institutions. Table 3.10 provides more details on physical project completion rate.

Table 3.10: Project Completion Status of MDAs, 2025

MDAs	No. of projects	Percent of Work Done (Average)
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration	7	99.0
Audit Service	10	92.7
Ministry of Energy	201	84.8
Ministry of Local Government, Decentralisation and Rural Development	77	77.5
Ministry of Food and Agriculture	32	75.2
Ministry of Transport	14	73.2
Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources	53	71.3
Ministry of Chieftaincy and Religious Affairs	12	70.8
Office of the Attorney General and Ministry of Justice	2	67.0
Ministry Of Railways Development	12	62.9
Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development	16	61.6
Ministry of Defence	64	61.3
Ministry of Trade and Industry	1	61.1
Electoral Commission	1	58.0
Ministry of Communication and Digitisation	22	57.3
Ministry of Health	116	56.3
Ministry of Youth and Sports	10	55.2



MDAs	No. of projects	Percent of Work Done (Average)
Judicial Service	1	55
Ministry of Roads and Highways	9,616	54.1
Office of Government Machinery	4,328	53.3
Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture	10	51.3
Ministry of Education	3,013	50.9
Ministry Of Sanitation and Water Resources	120	49.0
Ministry of the Interior	77	48.4
Commission on Human Rights and Admin. Justice	1	46.0
Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations	23	43.2
Ministry of Works and Housing	143	40.7
Ministry of Finance	4	33.0
Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation	6	32.5
Ministry of National Security	1	16.0
Total	17,993	56.9

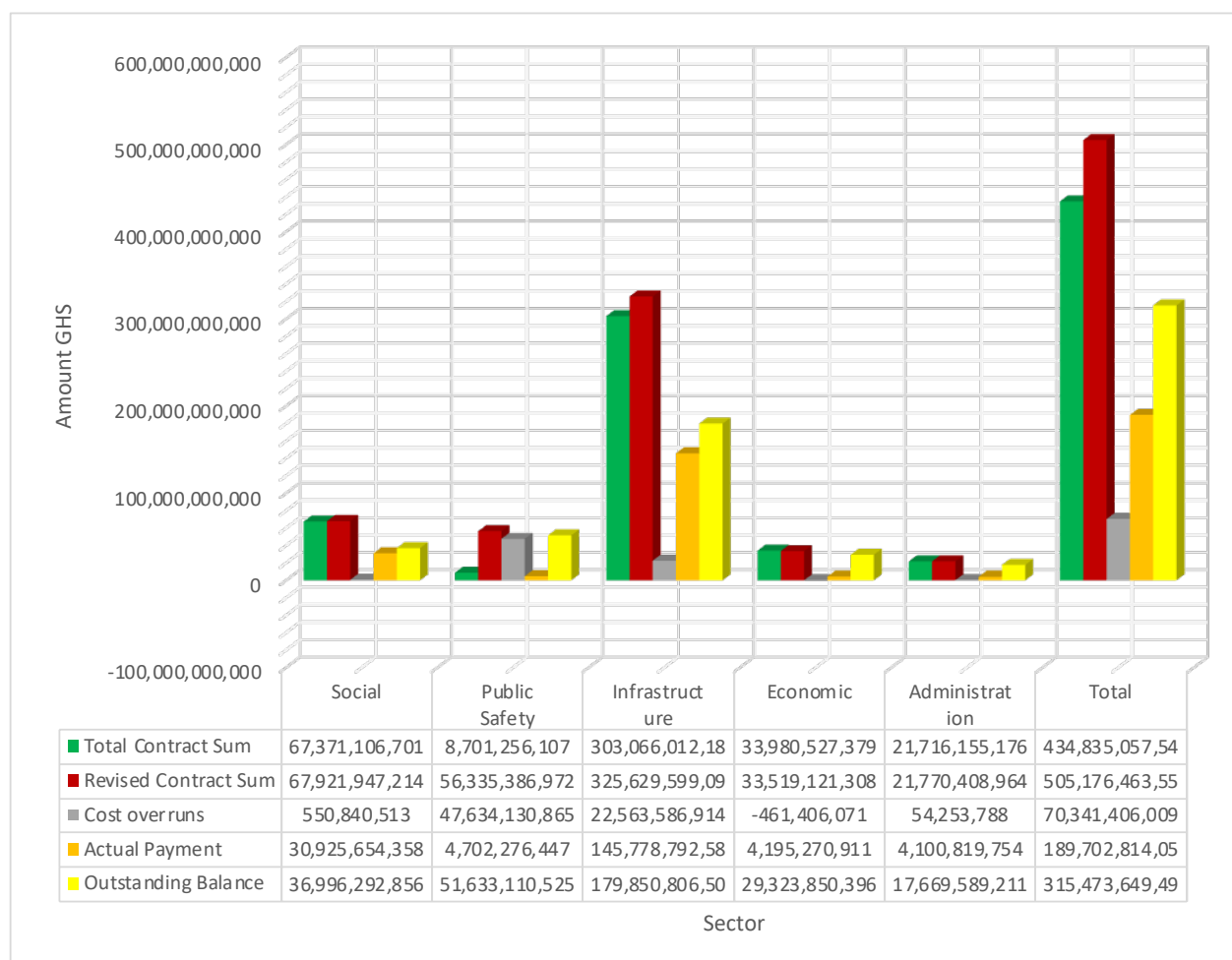
The Ministry of Railways Development (MoRD) must intensify efforts to expand the railway infrastructure in economically viable areas particularly the line connecting Accra to Kumasi and Kumasi to Tamale as prescribed by the Railway Development Master Plan. This will open up the country and facilitate economic development as well as reduce the pressure on the road infrastructure. The tram concept can be introduced in Accra and Kumasi to connect the city centres to the peri-urban areas including Kasoa and Amansaman to help decongest traffic situation during rush hours.

Estimated Cost and Cost Overruns

Cost overrun is an unexpected change in MDAs project budget that ends up increasing the total project cost. The undue delays in project execution by MDAs is as a result of their inability to pay contractors on time leading to high-cost overruns.

The total contract sum for all projects in the portfolio of projects amount to GHS434 billion. This amount was revised to GHS505.1 billion as at December 2024 with significant cost overruns of GHS70.3 billion. Figure 3.13 shows the summary of financial statement on capital investment by sectors.

Figure 3.12: Summary of Financial Statement on Capital Investment by Sectors



The highest estimated cost of all projects in a sector was recorded by the Ministry of Transport. The sector has just 14 projects that was estimated to cost GHS141.8 billion. This amount was revised to GHS142.0 billion in December 2024 with a marginal cost overruns of GHS182.3 billion. This is followed by the Ministry of Roads and Highways with 9,616 projects with a total estimated cost of GHS98.6 billion but was revised to GHS108.6 billion by December 2024. There was a marginal cost overruns of about GHS10 billion in the sector.

On the other hand, Electoral Commission and Judicial Service recorded one project each in the portfolio of project with the lowest estimated cost of GHS670,755.00 and GHS346,254.00 respectively. The Electoral Commission is Constructing District Office and Warehouse at Akosombo in the Eastern Region whilst the Judicial Service is rehabilitating the Wa High Court Building. The estimated cost of these two projects were revised to GHS1.5 million and GHS7.6 million respectively as at December 2024 with significant cost overruns. Table 3.11 shows the financial status of individual MDAs physical projects.

Table 3.11: Financial Status of Individual MDAs Capital Projects, 2024.

MDAs	No. of projects	Total Contract Sum	Revised Contract Sum	Cost overruns	Actual Payment	Total Outstanding Balance
Ministry of Transport	14	141,817,371,465.00	141,999,636,301.00	182,264,835.00	103,027,316,385.00	38,972,319,916.00
Ministry of Roads and Highways	9,616	98,617,878,803.00	108,580,038,502.00	9,962,159,698.00	19,525,023,728.00	89,055,014,774.00
Ministry of Health	116	54,963,516,513.00	55,029,499,470.00	65,982,957.00	26,033,064,279.00	28,996,435,192.00
Ministry of Works and Housing	143	22,702,602,825.00	35,059,538,771.00	12,356,935,946.00	7,100,835,138.00	27,958,703,632.00
Office of Government Machinery	4,328	20,949,570,558.00	20,951,533,820.00	1,963,261.00	3,758,738,178.00	17,192,795,642.00
Ministry of Energy	201	20,299,763,866.00	20,706,494,114.00	406,730,248.00	2,267,363,227.00	18,439,130,887.00
Ministry Of Railways Development	12	17,590,432,325.00	17,590,432,325.00	-	7,982,561,928.00	9,607,870,397.00
Ministry Of Sanitation and Water Resources	120	12,510,501,850.00	12,572,728,285.00	62,226,434.00	2,547,758,027.00	10,024,970,258.00
Ministry of Communication and Digitisation	22	9,827,224,912.00	9,827,224,912.00	-	5,595,297,382.00	4,231,927,529.00
Ministry of Education	3,013	9,225,535,848.00	9,708,037,311.00	482,501,463.00	2,653,442,137.00	7,054,595,174.00
Ministry of Food and Agriculture	32	8,193,879,511.00	7,237,976,357.00	-955,903,154.00	876,152,708.00	6,361,823,650.00
Ministry of Defence	64	8,050,326,927.00	55,581,954,639.00	47,531,627,712.00	4,490,651,947.00	51,091,302,692.00
Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation	6	3,985,073,398.00	3,985,073,398.00	-	542,823,114.00	3,442,250,284.00
Ministry of Youth and Sports	10	2,883,915,815.00	2,885,958,653.00	2,042,837.00	2,209,950,510.00	676,008,143.00
Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development	16	1,006,623,135.00	1,054,659,184.00	48,036,049.00	255,302,706.00	799,356,477.00
Ministry of the Interior	77	507,954,305.00	559,201,052.00	51,246,748.00	184,821,077.00	374,379,976.00



MDAs	No. of projects	Total Contract Sum	Revised Contract Sum	Cost overruns	Actual Payment	Total Outstanding Balance
Ministry of Local Government, Decentralisation and Rural Development	77	438,640,717.00	442,489,220.00	3,848,503.00	255,803,264.00	186,685,956.00
Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources	53	385,043,545.00	424,774,331.00	39,730,786.00	209,547,839.00	215,226,492.00
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration	7	229,451,838.00	229,451,838.00	-	-	229,451,838.00
Ministry of Chieftaincy and Religious Affairs	12	177,864,261.00	177,864,261.00	-	2,837,239.00	175,027,022.00
Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations	23	120,274,263.00	120,587,519.00	313,256.00	26,360,194.00	94,227,325.00
Office of the Attorney General and Ministry of Justice	2	100,905,135.00	100,905,135.00	-	11,849,005.00	89,056,130.00
Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture	10	90,443,923.00	90,443,923.00	-	32,026,161.00	58,417,762.00
Audit Service	10	86,697,396.00	125,866,674.00	39,169,278.00	78,896,237.00	46,970,437.00
Ministry of National Security	1	23,598,612.00	67,932,655.00	44,334,043.00	7,936,703.00	59,995,952.00
Ministry of Trade and Industry	1	19,700,000.00	19,700,000.00	-	12,055,155.00	7,644,845.00
Commission on Human Rights and Admin. Justice	1	17,800,373.00	17,800,373.00	-	6,660,884.00	11,139,489.00
Ministry of Finance	4	11,448,413.00	19,535,413.00	8,087,000.00	7,111,732.00	12,423,680.00
Judicial Service	1	670,755.00	7,593,118.00	6,922,363.00	356,831.00	7,236,287.00
Electoral Commission	1	346,254.00	1,532,000.00	1,185,746.00	270,342.00	1,261,658.00
Total	17,993	434,835,057,542.00	505,176,463,552.00	70,341,406,010.00	189,702,814,058.00	315,473,649,494.00





3.4. Summary of Urban MMDAs CAPEX Implementation - Total Number of Projects, Project Age Analysis, Project Completion Status (Physical & Financial), Estimated Cost and Time Overruns

Introduction to Rural and Urban MMDAs CAPEX

An estimated number of 5,907 projects Urban cities are defined by the size of their population. Ghana has over the years defined urban areas as localities that have a minimum population of 5000 and has 60 percent of its residents to be engaged in non-agricultural activities. The implication of this definition is that one district may have urban and rural localities. To avoid these complications in analysing urban MMDAs, this report defines urban MMDAs as metropolitan (250,000 population) and municipal (95,000 population) assemblies. A district assembly is expected to have a population threshold of 75,000 and is regarded as rural MMDA

One thousand, three hundred and sixty-two (1,362) active projects were identified and assessed under urban and Rural MMDAs. See Table 3.12.

Table 3.12: Active Projects Age and Completion Rate

Project Age	No. of Projects	Completion status			Time Over runs (in years and months)
		Average Completion Rate (%)	Highest (%)	Least (%)	
Projects that are 20yrs but less than 24 years	1	100.00	100.00	0.00	4.97
Projects that are 11 years but less than 18 years	24	60.0	1.00	0.00	4.24
Projects that are 10 years but less than 11 years	26	80.0	31.00	1.00	4.93
Projects that are 9 years but less than 10 years	99	80.0	25.00	1.00	4.28
Projects that are 8 years but less than 9 years	68	73.0	100.00	0.00	4.63
Projects that 7years but less than 8years	61	24.0	100.00	15.00	3.39
Projects that 6 years but less than 7 years	106	80.0	1.00	0.00	3.26
Projects that are 5 years but less than 6 years	185	31.0	90.00	14.00	3.13
Projects that are 4 years but less than 5 years	203	51.0	80.00	10.00	3.55
Projects that are 3 years but less than 4 years	203	42.0	75.00	10.00	3.65
Projects that are 2 years but less 3 years	386	40.0	36.7	0.00	0.00
Projects that are 1 year but less than 2 years	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Projects that are 0 years but less than 1yr	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total projects	1,362				

Source: MDAs Public Investment Plan, 2024-2027



Total Number of Projects in Urban MMDAs

Assessment of MMDAs project registers reveals there were 800 projects with complete data on the variables under discussion. This represents an improvement from 712 projects on Metropolitan and Municipal Assemblies. Tema Metropolitan Assembly (TMA) had 7 projects in its register whilst Obuasi Municipal Assembly had 29 projects. West Mamprusi Municipal Assembly in the North East Region has 19 projects whilst Sagnerigu Municipal has 37 active projects. All these interventions were at different levels of completion and have been designed to improve the wellbeing of citizens living in these jurisdictions.

Urban Project Age Analysis

Urban MMDAs have significant project time overruns. On average, MMDAs in urban jurisdiction have planned to complete their projects between six to twelve months. An assessment of MMDAs project registers indicated that urban MMDAs projects, on average, are as old as 72 months with significant time overruns.

Tarkwa Municipal Assembly is an urban district and had 36 capital investment projects as at December 2024. The age of the active projects in the municipality ranges from zero to less than 6 years. In all, there was 1 project that is 5 years old; 1 project that is 4 years; 7 projects that are 3 years; 3 projects that are 2 years; 13 projects that are 1-year-old and 11 projects that are less than a year old. These projects have an average time overrun of 3 years and 8 months despite the relatively good financial position of the Municipality.

The oldest Project in the municipality is the completion of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block Office, Store, 1No. 6-Seater Enviro Loo Toilet and 1No. 2-Bay Urinal at Amantin. It was originally designed for 4 months but was 63 months old as at December 2024. Many of the projects were physically completed but have huge outstanding commitments. Table 3.13 and 3.14 provide further details of the project age analysis, indicating the time and cost overruns for each age group as well as the average completion status.

Table 3.13: Project Age Analysis-Tarkwa Nsueam

Project Age Cohort	No. of Projects	Time Over Runs (In Years and Months) in Averages	Cost Overruns	Completion Status		
				Average Completion (%)	Highest (%)	Least
Projects that are 5 years but less than 6 years	1	4years 11months	0	100	100	0
Projects that are 4 years but less than 5 years	1	3years 8months		60	60	0
Projects that are 3 years but less than 4 years	7	2years 4months		95.0	100	70
Projects that are 2 years but less than 3 years	3	1year 5 months		66	80	38





Project Age Cohort	No. of Projects	Time Over Runs (In Years and Months) in Averages	Cost Overruns	Completion Status		
				Average Completion (%)	Highest (%)	Least
Projects that are 1 year but less than 2 years	13	11 months		76.9	100	5
Projects that are 0 years but less than 1yr	11	3 months		63.5	100	5
Total Projects	36					

There was no indication of the cost overruns.






Table 3.14: Urban MMDAs Projects That Were Near Completion by December, 2024

MMDAs	Code	Name	Planned duration	Age	Original Est. Cost (Ghc)	Revised Cost (Ghc)	Exp. to Date (Ghc)	Completion Status		Time Over runs	Cost overruns	Land acquisition & Resettlement
								%	Picture			
Tarkwa Nsueam MA	3111205	Completion of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block Office, Store, 1No. 6-Seater Enviro Loo Toilet and 1No. 2-Bay Urinal at Amantin	4 months	5yrs, 3 months	259,490.15	0	259,490.15	100		4yrs, 11 months		Land was provided by chiefs of the project community. No resettlement
	3111202	Construction of Male / Female Wards and Laboratory Facility with Ancillary Facilities and Landscaping at Benso	8 months	3yrs, 2 months	545,651.31	0	409,085.57	100		2yrs 6 months		Existing health facility land. No resettlement
	3111205	Construction of 1no. 3-Unit Classroom Block, Office, Store and Computer Room, 1no. 6-Seater Enviro Loo Toilet Facility and 2-Bay Urinal with Landscaping at Mahamo	7 months	3yrs, 3 months	432,246.72	0	432,246.72	100		2 yrs 8 months		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Land was provided by chiefs of the project community. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No resettlement
	3113160	Fabrication and Delivery of 240 Dual Desks, 24 Teachers' Tables and Chairs, 40 Hexagonal Tables and Chairs, 30 Bookshelves and 300 Tables and Chairs for Schools	6 months	1yr, 4 months	525,839.56	0	0.00	100		10 months		No resettlement done

MMDAs	Code	Name	Planned duration	Age	Original Est. Cost (Ghc)	Revised Cost (Ghc)	Exp. to Date (Ghc)	Completion Status %	Picture	Time Over runs	Cost overruns	Land acquisition & Resettlement
	3111205	Construction of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block, Office, Store and Computer Room, 1No. 6-Seater Enviro Loo Toilet Facility and 2-Bay Urinal with Landscaping at Nsuaem Mile 5	14 months	3yrs, 10 months	456,178.66	0	456,178.66	100		2 yrs 8 months		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Land was provided by chiefs of the project community <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No resettlement
	3111256	Construction of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block, with Ancillary Facilities, Landscaping, 1No. 6-Seater Enviro-loo and Tree Planting around the facility at Wassa Agona	6 months	2yrs, 2 months	534,272.74	0	187,227.16	80		1 yrs 8 months		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Land was provided by chiefs of the project community. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No resettlement
	3111353	Construction of 1No. 6-Seater Institutional latrine and 2-Bay Urinal with Landscaping and Horticultural Works at Tarkwa Methodist Prim	7 months	1yr, 11 months	333,113.36	0	45,878.64	60		1year 4 months		Already Existing school facility land. No resettlement
	3111260	Construction of 1 No. Community Centre with Landscaping and Horticulture Works at Railways Quarters	5 months	1yr, 10 months	546,456.12	0	265,745.79	70		1yr, 5months		Land was provided by chiefs of the project community. No resettlement



MMDAs	Code	Name	Planned duration	Age	Original Est. Cost (Ghc)	Revised Cost (Ghc)	Exp. to Date (Ghc)	Completion Status		Time Over runs	Cost overruns	Land acquisition & Resettlement
								%	Picture			
	3113102	Construction of 2No. Mechanized Borehole at Kwamenakrom and hooper	6 months	1yr, 11monhs	320,578.62	0	193,579.78	100		1yr, 5 months		Land was provided by chiefs of the project community. No resettlement
	3111205	Construction of 1No. 2- Unit Classroom Block, Office, Store & Canteen, 1No. 4- Seater Enviro Loo Toilet Facility, a Bathroom and 1No. 2-Bay Urinal with Landscaping at Israel	5 months	3yrs, 2 months	328,721.58	394,465.94	278,925.34	100		2 yrs 9 months		Land was provided by chiefs of the project community. No resettlement
	3111205	Construction of 1 No. 2 - Unit Classroom Block, Office & Store with 1No. 4- Seater Environ Loo Toilet Facility and a Bath with Landscaping, Store, Staff Common Room, Computer / Library, 1No. 6-Seater Environ Loo Toilet and 1No. 2-Bay Urinal at Boamah	5 months	3yrs, 2 months	320,784.35	384,941.22	183,843.70	100		2yrs 9 months		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Land was provided by chiefs of the project community. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No resettlement done
	3111256	Construction of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block, Office, Store and Computer Room, 1no. 8- Seater Enviro Loo Toilet Facility and 2-Bay Urinal with Landscaping at Bogrekrom	10 months	3yrs, 1 month	782,247.05	0	334,596.34	70		2years 3 months		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Land was provided by the chiefs of the project community. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No resettlement.

MMDAs	Code	Name	Planned duration	Age	Original Est. Cost (Ghc)	Revised Cost (Ghc)	Exp. to Date (Ghc)	Completion Status		Time Over runs	Cost overruns	Land acquisition & Resettlement
								%	Picture			
	31113102	Construction of 3 No Mechanized Boreholes at mile 7, Brofoyedu and Kyekyewere	6 months	1yr, 2 months	464,551.52	0	69,682.73	100		8 months		Land was provided by chiefs of the project community. No resettlement
	3111260	Construction of Community Centre, Office, Store and Washroom at Cyanide	5 months	1yr 2 months	523,558.94	0	188,183.27	80		1yr 9 months		Land was provided by chiefs of the project community. No resettlement
	3111260	Construction of Durbar Grounds at Dompim Pepesa	19 months	2yrs 5 months	1,613,688.30	0	258,460.47	38		10 months		Land was provided by chiefs of the project community. No resettlement
	3111303	Construction of 1 No 12-Seater WC Toilet, 1 No Mechanized Borehole and 2-Bay Urinal at Tetrem	8 months	1yr 2 months	767,797.60	0	115,165.00	100		6 months		Land was provided by chiefs of the project community. No resettlement
	3111256	Construction of 1 No 6-Unit Classroom with Ancillary Facilities, Landscaping, Tree Planting around the Facility, 120 No Dual Desks and 60 No Teachers Tables and Chairs at Dompim	10 months	1yr 2 months	1,588,440.43	0	288,266.06	100		4 months		Already Existing school facility land. No resettlement






MMDAs	Code	Name	Planned duration	Age	Original Est. Cost (Ghc)	Revised Cost (Ghc)	Exp. to Date (Ghc)	Completion Status %	Picture	Time Over runs	Cost overruns	Land acquisition & Resettlement
	3111353	Construction of 1No 20-Seater W/C Toilet, 1No Mechanized Borehole and 2-Bay Urinal for Simpa Cluster of Schools at Simpa	6 months	1yr 2 months	849,469.50	0	77,420	100		8 months		Already Existing school facility land. No resettlement
	3113108	Procurement of 100No Bunk Beds at Fiaseman SHS	4 months	1yr 4 months	398,556.13	0	300,000	100		1yr		No resettlement done
	3111259	Continuation of 1No. Police Station at Tamso (Phase 1)	14 months	1yr 2 months	175,125.00	0	175,125.00	100		0		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Land was provided by chiefs of the project community. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No resettlement
	3111259	Construction of 1No. Police Post at Adieye	8 months	1yr 4 months	1,555,031.75	0	172,488.28	40		8 months		p Land was provided by chiefs of the project community.
		Rehabilitation of Agona Nkwanta - Tarkwa Highway	25 months	3yrs	€95,000,000.00	0	€31,666,667	90		11 months		No resettlement done.
	3111361	Upgrading of Tarkwa Banso to Esuoso Road	10 months	4 yr	12,046,200.0	0	4,015,400	60		3 yrs 2 months		No resettlement done.
	3111354	Completion of 20 No. Market stall and 12-No. Lockable at Adieye Mile 8	8 months	12 months	540,000.00	0	396,254.5	55		4 months		p Land was provided by chiefs of the project community. No resettlement



MMDAs	Code	Name	Planned duration	Age	Original Est. Cost (Ghc)	Revised Cost (Ghc)	Exp. to Date (Ghc)	Completion Status		Time Over runs	Cost overruns	Land acquisition & Resettlement
								%	Picture			
	3111256	Rehabilitation of 6 Unit AmoQuayson M/A Classroom Block at Tarkwa	7 months	14 months	449,120.00	0	449,120.00	68		7 months		p Land was provided by chiefs of the project community No resettlement
	3111256	Construction of 1Nr. Canteen at Abonpuniso	12 months	14 months	146,000.00	0	0	90		2 months		p Land was provided by chiefs of the project community.
	3111353	Construction of 1No. 10-Seater W/C Toilet at Essamang	12 months	14 months	389,347.00	0	230,550.00	75		2 months		p Land was provided by chiefs of the project community. No resettlement
	3111303	Construction of 1No. 10-Seater W/C Toilet at Bonsa	10 months	14 months	388,182.00	0	300,000.00	100		4 months		p Land was provided by chiefs of the project community. No resettlement
	3111303	Construction of 1No. 10-Seater W/C Toilet at Wassa Agona	10 months	14 months	394,000.00	0	320,000.00	100		4 months		p Land was provided by chiefs of the project community. No resettlement
	3111260	Construction of 1No. Community Centre at Enyinase	2 months	14 months	185,185.00	0	185,185.00	85		1 year		p Land was provided by chiefs of the project community. No resettlement.



MMDAs	Code	Name	Planned duration	Age	Original Est. Cost (Ghc)	Revised Cost (Ghc)	Exp. to Date (Ghc)	Completion Status		Time Over runs	Cost overruns	Land acquisition & Resettlement
								%	Picture			
	3111353	Construction of 1No. 12-Seater W/C Toilet at Kyekyewere	6 months	4 months	900,000.00	0	0	20		0		p Land was provided by chiefs of the project community No resettlement
	3111260	Construction of. Community Centre with landscaping and horticulture works around facility at Wangarakrom	10 months	14 months	770,000.00	0	450,000.00	68		4 months		p Land was provided by chiefs of the project community. No resettlement
	3111260	Construction of. Community Centre with landscaping and horticultural works around facility at Badukrom			770,000.00	0	450,000.00	68		4months		p Land was provided by chiefs of the project community. No resettlement.

Source: Tarkwa Nsuaem, 2024





Urban MMDAs Project Completion Status (Physical & Financial)

The high time overrun associated with urban MMDAs projects affected the completion status. On average, Urban MMDAs implemented 85 percent of their physical projects as at December 2024. Jasikan Municipal Assembly was randomly selected for this analysis. It implemented several capital projects in 2024 and an assessment of their performance shows relatively high completion rate and cost overruns. The municipality has 49 projects with an average completion rate of 77 percent with some projects being 100 percent complete whilst others were 0 percent complete. The total inflows from all sources of the Municipal Assembly was GHS 9.9 million in 2024 which is higher than the 2023 performance of GHS 4.8 million. Total expenditure for the Municipal Assembly was GHS10.9 million. Details on individual ongoing projects have been summarised in Table 3.15. The relatively low inflows of the Jasikan Municipal Assembly might explain the high time overruns of ongoing projects. Details are provided in Tables 3.15 and 3.16.

Table 3.15: Project Analysis of The Jasikan Municipal Assembly

Project Age Cohort	No. of Projects	Time Over runs(in years and months)	Cost overruns	Completion Status		
				Average Completion Rate (%)	Highest (%)	Least (%)
Projects that are 10 years but less than 11 years	1	10yrs 6months	0.00	38.0	0.0	38.0
Projects that are 9 years but less than 10 years	2	9yrs 10months	0.00	55.5	73.0	38.0
Projects that are 8 years but less than 9 years	3	8yrs 6months	218,315.00	100.0	100.0	0.0
Projects that 7years but less than 8years	1	7yrs 2months	352,027.76	90.0	90.0	0.0
Projects that 6 years but less than 7 years	3	6yrs 2months	0.00	85.0	100.0	56.0
Projects that are 5 years but less than 6 years	1	5yrs 10months	0.00	75.0	75.0	0.0
Projects that are 4 years but less than 5 years	3	4yrs 7months	0.00	55.0	65.0	45.0
Projects that are 3 years but less than 4 years	2	3yrs 6months	0.00	64.0	44.0	20.0
Projects that are 2 years but less 3 years	7	2yrs 7months	0.00	92.0	100.0	60.0
Projects that are 1 year but less than 2 years	4	1yr 6months	0.00	90.7	100.0	73.0
Projects that are 0 years but less than 1yr	22	0yr 1month	0.00	99.7	100.0	95.0
Total projects	49					

Table 3.16: Completion Status of Projects by Jasikan Municipal Assembly, 2024

MMDAs	Code	Name	Planned Duration	Age	Original Est. Cost (Ghc)	Revised Cost (Ghc)	Exp. to Date (Ghc)	Outstanding balance	%	Picture	Time Overruns	Cost overruns	Land acquisition & Resettlement
Jasikan MA	0218362	Construction of 1no. 6-unit classroom at Ketsi Nkwanta	6 months	7yrs	598,241.70	0.00	180,000.00	418,241.70	75		6 yrs 5 months	0.00	Land provided freely by the community, hence no payment of compensation. Land yet to be registered
	0220694	Construction of 1no. 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities at Atwereboana JHS	6 months	6yrs	280,375.85	0.00	113,024.79	167,351.06	65		5yrs 5 months	0.00	Land provided freely by the community, hence no payment of compensation. Land yet to be registered
	0220961	Construction of 1no. 6-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities at Bodada	10 months	5yrs	598,762.44	0.00	110,000.00	488,762.44	55		5yrs	0.00	Land provided freely by the community, hence no payment of compensation. Land yet to be registered
	0220962	Construction of 1no. 6-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities at Udey	10 months	5yrs	580,370.00	0.00	60,000.00	520,370.00	45		5yrs	0.00	Land provided freely by the community, hence no payment of compensation. Land yet to be registered
	0618010	Construction of District Mortuary at Jasikan District Hospital	12 months	7yrs	543,317.06	895,344.82	532,471.86	362,872.96	100		7yrs	352,027.76	Land provided freely by the Jasikan Gov't hospital, hence no payment of compensation

MMDAs	Code	Name	Planned Duration	Age	Original Est.Cost (Ghc)	Revised Cost (Ghc)	Exp. to Date (Ghc)	Outstanding balance	%	Picture	Time Overruns	Cost overruns	Land acquisition & Resettlement
	0516033	Construction of CHPS compound at Kudje	6 months	9yrs	192,903.55	0.00	180,691.55	12,212.00	90		9yrs	0.00	Land provided freely by the community, hence no payment of compensation. Land yet to be registered
	0614003	Construction of Maternity ward at Jasikan District Hospital	10 months	11yrs	507,993.15	0.00	430,208.45	77,784.70	73		11yrs	0.00	Land provided freely by Jasikan Gov't hospital, hence no payment of compensation
	1318827	Construction of Fence Wall and Refurbishment of KVIP Toilet at New Ayoma Market	6 months	7yrs	137,672.70	0.00	155,400.00	-17,727.30	100		7yrs	0.00	Land provided freely by the community, hence no payment of compensation. Land yet to be registered
	2118011	Construction of Pavement (Phase) at Kute Market	6 months	7yrs	476,731.20	0.00	176,400.00	300,331.20	99		7yrs	0.00	Land provided freely by the community, hence no payment of compensation. Land yet to be registered
	0113014	Completion of District Assembly office complex at Jasikan	8 months	9yrs	1,216,700.60	0.00	258,401.40	958,299.20	38		9yrs	0.00	Compensation paid to landowners but yet to be registered



MMDAs	Code	Name	Planned Duration	Age	Original Est.Cost (Ghc)	Revised Cost (Ghc)	Exp. to Date (Ghc)	Outstanding balance	%	Picture	Time Overruns	Cost overruns	Land acquisition & Resettlement
	2100001	Construction of 1no. Community Center at Okadjakrom	6 months	5yrs	598,111.68	0.00	157,583.70	440,527.98	20		9yrs	0.00	Land provided freely by the community, hence no payment of compensation. Land yet to be registered
	1816007	Completion of District Police station and Head Quarters at Jasikan	7 months	9yrs	520,750.43	739,065.40	412,980.00	326,085.40	100		9yrs	218,314.97	Land provided freely by the community, hence no payment of compensation. Land yet to be registered
	1616020	Construction of 1no. 3-unit Nurses Quarters at Kute	6 months	9yrs	225,438.57	0.00	193,026.28	22,412.29	100		9yrs	0.00	Land provided freely by the community, hence no payment of compensation. Land yet to be registered
	0516034	Construction of 1no. Health Center at Kute	6 months	9yrs	235,603.81	0.00	213,208.69	22,295.12	100		9yrs	0.00	Land provided freely by the community, hence no payment of compensation. Land yet to be registered
		Rehabilitation of Jasikan Administration block at Jasikan	12 months	4yrs	89,920.00	0.00	70,928.00	18,992.00	100		4yrs	0.00	Compensation yet to be paid and land yet to be registered



MMDAs	Code	Name	Planned Duration	Age	Original Est. Cost (Ghc)	Revised Cost (Ghc)	Exp. to Date (Ghc)	Outstanding balance	%	Picture	Time Overruns	Cost overruns	Land acquisition & Resettlement
		Rehabilitation of DCEs residency at Jasikan	12 months	4yrs	219,658.83	0.00	120,000.00	99,658.83	100		4yrs	0.00	Compensation yet to be paid and land yet to be registered
		Rehabilitation of Jasikan Assembly Hall at Jasikan	6 months	4yrs	89,920.00	0.00	58,000.00	23,463.00	100		4yrs	0.00	Compensation yet to be paid and land yet to be registered
		Complete the construction of –unit accommodation with Hall for BAC at Jasikan	6 months	4yrs	134,875.95	0.00	70,163.99	64,711.96	44		4yrs	0.00	Land provided freely by the community, hence no payment of compensation. Land yet to be registered
		Mechanisation of 1no. borehole at MCD's area	3 months	2yrs	40,000.00	0.00	34,876.07	5,123.93	60		2yrs	0.00	Land provided freely by the community, hence no payment of compensation
		Renovation of 3no. W/C toilet facilities at MA, Court Hse, Okadjajrom CHPS	3months	2yrs	58,895.21	0.00	25,517.07	33,378.14	90		2yrs	0.00	Land provided freely by the community, hence no payment of compensation
		Rehabilitation of 1no. 3-unit K.G Classroom Block at Attakrom M/A Basic School	6 months	2yrs	197,997.97	0.00	33,279.12	164,718.85	90		2yrs	0.00	Land provided freely by the community, hence no payment of compensation. Land yet to be registered



MMDAs	Code	Name	Planned Duration	Age	Original Est.Cost (Ghc)	Revised Cost (Ghc)	Exp. to Date (Ghc)	Outstanding balance	%	Picture	Time Overruns	Cost overruns	Land acquisition & Resettlement
		Rehabilitation of 1no. 2-unit storeroom at Jasikan Municipal Assembly	3 months	2yrs	135,750.00	0.00	10,000.00	125,750.00	73		2yrs	0.00	Compensation yet to be paid and land yet to be registered
		Mechanisation of 3no. boreholes at Akaa Old Chief Palace, Nsuta, Jasikan, Kotokoli Zongo	6 months	0yr	102,000.00	0.00	91,800.00	10,200.00	95		0yr	0.00	Land provided freely by the community, hence no payment of compensation
		Construction of 1no. CHPS Compound at Oseikrom	6 months	0yr	452,728.00	0.00	315,000.00	137,728.00	60		0yr	0.00	Land provided freely by the community, hence no payment of compensation
		Construction of 1no. 2-bedroom Nurses' Quarters at Oseikrom	6 months	0yr	281,578.00	0.00	108,000.00	173,578.00	60		0yr	0.00	Land provided freely by the community, hence no payment of compensation
		Re-roofing of 1no. 6-unit Classroom Block at Asele Primary School	6 months	0yr	147,559.86	0.00	15,000.00	132,559.86	70		0yr	0.00	Land provided freely by the community, hence no payment of compensation

Source: Jasikan Municipal Assembly, 2024



Estimated Cost and Cost Overrun

Investment in public infrastructure is key to improving living standards and delivering essential services at the local level. In the district, active projects often face issues such as delayed execution, cost overruns, and financing gaps. The situation offers a basis for assessing value-for-money and efficiency in Districts' expenditure. A detailed look at the cost estimates, actual payments, and outstanding balances across sectors helps uncover implementation challenges and informs better planning and policy decisions.

It can be inferred from the Jasikan Municipal Assembly's report that, across all the sectors, the revised contract sum of GHS9.1million marginally exceed the original contract sum by GHS570,342.73, actual payments made amount to GHS3.97million, leaving a significant outstanding balance of GHS5.1million. Only two projects (Construction of District Mortuary at Jasikan District Hospital and Completion of District Police station and Head Quarters at Jasikan) reported a cost

overrun of GHS570,342.73.

Despite the absence of widespread cost overruns, many projects show low completion rates and partial payments, indicating funding or management challenges. The possibility of cost overruns on all the sub-projects is very high and it is just a matter of time for contractors to start demand or taking legal action to claim payment for work done.

To address this, the Assemblies should prioritise settlement or payment of service providers to avoid contractor disputes and maintain trust in local government contracts. They should avoid overcommitting multiple low-progress projects and focus on completing fewer, high-impact interventions rather than spreading resources thinly. Table 3.17 provide more analysis on the cost and cost overruns of projects in the Jasikan Municipality.

Table 3.17: Estimated Cost and Cost Overrun Analysis

Sector	Projects	Revised Contract Sum	Cost overruns	Actual Payment	Outstanding Balance	% Work Done
Education	Construction of 1no. 6unit classroom at Ketsi Nkwanta	598,241.70	0.00	180,000.00	418,241.70	75%
	Construction of 1no. 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities at Atwereboana JHS	280,375.85	0.00	113,024.79	167,351.06	65%
	Construction of 1no. 6-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities at Bodada	598,762.44	0.00	110,000.00	488,762.44	55%
	Construction of 1no. 6-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities at Udey	580,370.00	0.00	60,000.00	520,370.00	45%
	Rehabilitation of 1no. 3-unit K.G Classroom Block at Attakrom M/A Basic School	197,997.97	0.00	33,279.12	164,718.85	90%
	Re-roofing of 1no. 6-unit Classroom Block at Asele Primary School	147,559.86	0.00	15,000.00	132,559.86	70%



Sector	Projects	Revised Contract Sum	Cost overruns	Actual Payment	Outstanding Balance	% Work Done
Health	Construction of District Mortuary at Jasikan District Hospital	895,344.82	352,027.76	532,471.86	362,872.96	100%
	Construction of CHPS compound at Kudje	192,903.55	0.00	180,691.55	12,212.00	90%
	Construction of Maternity ward at Jasikan District Hospital	507,993.15	0.00	430,208.45	77,784.70	73%
	Construction of 1no. 3-unit Nurses Quarters at Kute	225,438.57	0.00	193,026.28	22,412.29	100%
	Construction of 1no. Health Center at Kute	235,603.81	0.00	213,208.69	22,295.12	100%
	Construction of 1no. CHPS Compound at Oseikrom	452,728.00	0.00	315,000.00	137,728.00	60%
	Construction of 1no. 2-bedroom Nurses' Quarters at Oseikrom	281,578.00	0.00	108,000.00	173,578.00	60%
Economy	Construction of Pavement (Phase) at Kute Market	476,731.20	0.00	176,400.00	300,331.20	100%
Governance	Completion of District Assembly office complex at Jasikan	1,216,700.60	0.00	258,401.40	958,299.20	38%
	Construction of 1no. Community Center at Okadjakrom	598,111.68	0.00	157,583.70	440,527.98	20%
	Completion of District Police station and Head Quarters at Jasikan	739,065.40	218,314.97	412,980.00	326,085.40	100%
	Rehabilitation of Jasikan Administration block at Jasikan	89,920.00	0.00	70,928.00	18,992.00	100%
	Rehabilitation of DCEs residency at Jasikan	219,658.83	0.00	120,000.00	99,658.83	100%
	Rehabilitation of Jasikan Assembly Hall at Jasikan	89,920.00	0.00	58,000.00	23,463.00	100%
	Complete the construction of 2-unit accommodation with Hall for BAC at Jasikan	134,875.95	0.00	70,163.99	64,711.96	44%
	Rehabilitation of 1no. 2-unit storeroom at Jasikan Municipal Assembly	135,750.00	0.00	10,000.00	125,750.00	73%
Water and Sanitation	Mechanisation of 3no. boreholes at Akaa Old Chief Palace, Nsuta, Jasikan Kotokoli Zongo	102,000.00	0.00	91,800.00	10,200.00	95%
	Mechanisation of 1no. borehole at MCD's area	40,000.00	0.00	34,876.07	5,123.93	60%
	Renovation of 3no. W/C toilet facilities at MA, Court House, Okadjakrom CHPS	58,895.21	0.00	25,517.07	33,378.14	90%



3.5. Summary of Rural MMDAs CAPEX Implementation - Total Number of Projects, Project Age Analysis, Project Completion Status (Physical and Financial), Estimated Cost and Time Overruns

Total Number of Rural Projects

Rural areas face multiple development needs, identified by MMDAs through their needs assessments during the preparation of the medium-term development plans. A total number of 562 projects were selected from the portfolio of project for Rural MMDAs Capex analysis representing an improvement from 500 projects in 2023. The selection was informed by data availability and quality. These projects were designed by rural MMDAs to address the pressing needs of the citizenry. The interventions cover education, health, water, sanitation, human security, road and housing infrastructure among others.

Twifo Atti/ Morkwa District Assembly in the Central Region had 38 active projects and were at different levels of completion. Biakoye District Assembly in the Oti Region had 28 physical projects running in the district with most of them focusing on health, education, water and sanitation. Bawku West District Assembly in the Upper East Region had 15 physical projects.

The data further reveals that whilst most of the interventions of rural MMDAs are initiated and supervised by the assemblies, a number of the projects





were also implemented by government agencies in Accra and sometimes without the knowledge of the planning authorities at the sub-national level. A handful of these projects commenced in the early 2000s and therefore have long time and cost overruns.

Project Age Analysis of Rural Districts

The outcome of the project age analysis of rural MMDAs is similar to that of the urban MMDAs. On average, rural district projects are as old as 62.3 months. The oldest project in this category is the construction of the 1No 2 Bedroom Semi-Detached Bungalow at Akatsi South District in the Volta Region originally planned to last for 5 months but was 178 months old as at December 2024 and had 168 months' time overrun.

In the Nzema East District Assembly in the Western Region, the oldest project in this district is Construction of 1No 6 unit classroom block and ancillaries at Attakrom. The original duration was 6 months but is 125 months old as at December 2024. Table 3.18 provides more details.

Table 3.18: Completion Status of Projects by Nzema East District Assembly, 2024

MMDAs	Code	Name	Planned Duration	Age	Original Estimate d cost	Revi sed cost	Expenditure to date	Completion status	Time overruns ns	Cost overruns	Land acquisition and resettlement
	0218382	Construction of 1No 4unit KG classroom block and ancillaries at Axim Methodist	19 months	6yrs 2 months	41,000.0	n/a	12,000.00	80% 	4yrs 7 months		Land was given by Chiefs
		Construction of 1No 2unit KG block and ancillaries at Gwira Sentum	13 months	4yrs 2 months	184, 036.56	n/a	86,155.2 0	80% 	3yrs 1 month		Land was given by Chief
	0214109	Construction of 1No 6unit classroom block and ancillaries at Attakrom	6 months	10yrs 5 months	320, 811.75	n/a	209,313.75	65% 	9yrs 11 months		Land was given by Chief
	0221060	Construction of 1No 2unit KG block and ancillaries at Kakusuazo	6 montbs	8yrs 9 months	175, 278.82	n/a	90,692.1 0	75% 	8yrs 3 months		Land was given by Chief
	117020	Completion of Basement of Assembly hall Complex	6 months	7yrs 1 month	294, 778.70	n/a	75,000.00	35% 	6yrs 7 months		Land was given by Chief



MMDAs	Code	Name	Planned Duration	Age	Original Estimate d cost	Revi sed cost	Expenditure to date	Completion status	Time overruns ns	Cost overruns	Land acquisition and resettlement
		Construction of 1No. 3-unit classroom block, supply of 60 dual desk office and store with ancillary facility at Ajomoro-Eshiem	4 months	0yrs, 10 mths	439,901.45	n/a	376,637.50	95% 	0yrs, 6mths		Land was given by Chief
		Construction of 2No. mechanized boreholes with 5,000 liters capacity overhead tank at Asuowa and Abotireye	3 months	0yrs, 10 mths	151,600.00	n/a	140,220.00	100% 	0yrs, 7mths		Land was given by Chief
		Rehabilitation of Municipal Chief Executive Bungalow at Axim	2 months	0yrs, 9mths	195,596.00	n/a	135,215.00	100% 	0yrs, 7mths		Land was given by Chief
		Drilling and Mechanization of 2no. Boreholes with 5000 Litres Capacity overhead Tank at Ahunyame, Kutukrom	2 months	0yrs, 9mth	151,600.00	n/a	68,220.00	45% 	0yrs, 7mths		Land was given by Chief
		Construction of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block, 1No. 3-Seater Toilet, 1No. 2-Unit Urinal Facility, Supply of 150 Dual Desk, 3Chairs and table for headmaster office and 6No. Teachers chairs and desk at Sikaneasem	2 months	0yrs, 2mth	1,333,822.79	n/a	355,319.40	30% 	0yrs, 0mths		Land was given by Chief

Rural Project Completion Status (Physical and Financial)

A number of projects in rural districts had significant outstanding balance. Some projects in this category are near completion (90 percent on average) but have not been prioritised by the planning authorities in their budgets and thus exacerbating the existing inequality and deprivation between rural and urban districts.

Investment in public infrastructure is key to improving living standards and delivering essential services at the local level. In the district, active projects often face issues such as delay in execution, cost overruns, and financing gaps. The situation offers a basis for assessing value-for-money and efficiency in Districts' expenditure.

Analysis of the cost estimates, actual payments, and outstanding balances of rural districts helps to uncover implementation challenges and informs better planning and policy decisions. It can be observed that, across all sectors in rural districts, the revised contract sum

of GHS8.3 million is marginally high than the initial contract sum of GHS8.0 million. Of the total revised sum, actual payments made amounted to GHS3.7 million, representing 47 percent with a significant outstanding balance of GHS4.6 million. Only one project (Noberkaw Methodist JHS block) reported a cost overrun of GHS108,238.60.

Despite the absence of widespread overruns, many projects in rural districts suffered low completion rates and partial payments, suggesting funding or management challenges. The possibility of cost overruns on all investment projects. To address the cost overrun issue, rural districts should prioritise for settlement or payment of service providers to avoid contractor disputes. Rural districts should also avoid overcommitting multiple low-progress projects and focus on completing fewer, high-impact interventions rather than spreading resources thinly across projects. Table 3.19 provides details.

Table 3.19: Rural Project Completion Status, Asunafo South District Assembly

#	Sector/Project Name	Total Contract Sum	Revised Contract Sum	Cost Overrun - GH¢	Actual Payment	Outstanding Balance - GH¢	% Work Done
Health Sector							
1	Extension Of Male Hostel With 3 No Teacher's Quarters at Kwapong NTC	245,323.05	245,323.05	-	30,000.00	215,323.05	100
2	Renovation of CHPs compound and construction of 4seater KVIP at Agyarekrom	197,372.70	197,372.70	-	60,000.00	137,372.70	80%
3	Completion of 1 No. Health Centre at Anwiam	470,700.19	470,700.19	-	0.00	470,700.19	13%
4	Construction of CHPS compound with ancillary facilities at Amankwaahkrom	534,090.00	534,090.00	-	484,499.10	49,590.90	90%
Sub Total		1,250,113.24	976,785.75	-	574,499.10	402,286.65	
Local Government							



#	Sector/Project Name	Total Contract Sum	Revised Contract Sum	Cost Overrun - GH¢	Actual Payment	Outstanding Balance - GH¢	% WorkDone
1	Completion Of Durbar Ground at Kwapong	241,185.00	241,185.00	-	-	241,185.00	18
2	Completion Of 3- Storey Administration Block At Kukuom	1,186,436.83	1,186,436.83	-	457,965.50	728,471.33	0.58
3	Completion Of 1 No CHPS Compound at Wejakrom	153,371.70	153,371.70	-	74,227.32	79,144.38	48
4	Completion Of 1 No. Police Station at Abuom	295,836.40	295,836.40	-	172,493.29	123,343.11	56
Sub Total		1,876,829.93	1,876,829.93	-	704,686.11	1,172,143.82	
Educational Sector							
1	Completion Of 1 No 3 - Unit Clrm Blk at Abuom D/A JHS	274,740.13	274,740.13	-	146,073.15	128,666.98	0.53
1	Completion Of 1 No 3 - Unit Clrm Blk With KVIP at Asampanaye	182,437.65	182,437.65	-	75,000.00	107,437.65	0.47
2	Completed 1 No 3 Unit Classroom Block at Kukuom Methodist	191,769.29	191,769.29	-	144,287.00	47,482.29	100
3	Renovation Of 1 No 6- Unit Classroom Block at Kukuom Methodist	148,245.50	148,245.50	-	30,000.00	118,245.50	23
4	Completed of 1 No 3 - Unit Clrm Blk at Siiso D/A Jhs	273,869.50	273,869.50	-	183,415.25	90,454.25	45
5	Completion of 1 No 3- Unit Clrm Blk With KVIP & at Siiso Bowjiase.	181,970.90	181,970.90	-	60,000.00	121,970.90	
6	Completed Of 3 - Unit Classroom Block at Siiso.	77,524.15	77,524.15	-	-	77,524.15	100
7	Completed 1 No. 3-Unit Classroom Block With Office, Staff Common Room, 3-Seater KVIP And Supply Of Furniture At Kukuom Girls Model School	248,734.07	248,734.07	-	210,914.02	37,820.05	100
8	Cmpleted 1 No. 3-Unit Classroom Block With Office, Staff Common Room, 3-Seater KVIP And Supply Of Furniture At Kukuom SDA School	271,245.72	271,245.72	-	215,688.40	55,557.32	100



#	Sector/Project Name	Total Contract Sum	Revised Contract Sum	Cost Overrun - GH¢	Actual Payment	Outstanding Balance - GH¢	% WorkDone
9	Completion of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block With Staff Common Room And Office And Ancillary Facility At Noberkaw Methodist JHS	325,294.88	433,533.48	108,238.60	154,264.29	279,269.19	75
Sub Total		2,175,831.79	2,284,070.39	108,238.60	1,219,642.11	1,064,428.28	
Water and Sanitation							
1	Renovation Of 1No. 12-Seater Aqua Privy Toilet At Kukuom	65,145.00	65,145.00	-		65,145.00	100
2	Completed 1No. Borehole With Handpump at Kwadoma	58,410.00	58,410.00		-	58,410.00	100
3	Mechanization Of 1No. Borehole at Pafo	44,258.00	44,258.00	-	25,000.00	19,258.00	100
4	Drilling of 14 No. Boreholes fitted with handpump at Paakeso, Atekyem, Tufforkrom, Akwasi Nyamekrom, Boakyekrom, Amekukrom, Siiso, Marfokrom, Tuffourkrom, Nkawie, Donkorkrom	43,766.00	43,766.00	-	10,000.00	33,766.00	100
5	Completed the construction of H2Ome Water Station at Noberkaw (Counterpart fund)	1,296,000.00	1,296,000.00	-	1,166,400.00	129,600.00	
Sub Total		1,507,579.00	1,507,579.00	-	1,201,400.00	306,179.00	
Road							
1	Rehabilitation of 5.5km Abongokrom-TiabanteOwusukrom feeder road	662,964.05	662,964.05	-	-	662,964.05	50
2	Rehabilitation of Denyase Junction to Denyase feeder road (1.8KM)	549,145.97	549,145.97	-	-	549,145.97	
Sub Total		1,212,110.02	1,212,110.02	-	-	1,212,110.02	
Grand Total		8,022,463.98	8,328,075.28	108,238.60	3,700,227.32	4,627,847.96	

The budgetary allocation and releases by central government to these rural districts are inadequate and hardly address the pressing issues in their plans. A number of the rural districts also have inadequate IGF base and may not be able to raise meaningful internally generated funds to compliment the short fall in central government funding.



Rural Projects Estimated Cost

Scarcity of financial resources was observed as the major constraints facing rural MMDAs. Inflows from DACF, DACF-RFG, IGF and donor supports earmarked for capital projects were less than the unconstrained and constrained allocations in their 2024 annual action plans, leaving huge gaps in development financing (unfulfilled aspirations) and resulting in huge cost overruns. Table 3.20 provides details.

Table 3.20: Constrained and Unconstrained Capital Expenditure of MMDAs in the Eastern Region, 2024

MMDAs	Estimate		Release (C)	Expenditure (D)	Variance		
	Unconstrained (A)	Constrained (B)			(A-B)	(B-C)	(C-D)
Abuakwa North	4,750,603.92	3,484,971.27	937,450.03	937,450.03	1,265,632.65	2,547,521.24	0.0
Abuakwa South	29,363,059.51	25,099,824.80	24,882,176.59	17,062,419.88	4,263,234.71	217,648.21	7,819,756.71
Achiase	7,240,000.00	1,843,865.04	1,843,865.04	1,573,032.04	5,396,134.96	0.0	270,833.00
Akuapem North	4,514,635.00	4,357,927.95	3,089,589.61	3,089,589.61	156,707.05	1,268,338.34	0.0
Akuapim South	6,576,214.30	4,445,000.00	2,678,249.62	3,596,177.22	2,131,214.30	1,766,750.38	-917,927.60
Akyemansa	5,873,206.00	4,669,841.31	4,669,841.31	2,847,613.00	1,203,364.69	0.0	1,822,228.31
Asene Manso Akroso	4,996,957.68	3,090,240.00	310,602.14	310,602.14	1,906,717.68	2,779,637.86	0.0
Asuogyaman	5,834,329.00	3,394,376.72	1,581,155.14	1,581,155.14	2,439,952.28	1,813,221.58	0.0
Atiwa East	4,491,586.00	3,672,419.50	1,899,707.68	1,899,707.68	819,166.50	1,772,711.82	0.0
Atiwa West	6,210,002.18	5,621,941.01	4,439,816.45	4,439,816.45	588,061.17	1,182,124.56	0.0
Ayensuano							
Birim Central	48,878,604.79	26,386,124.52	16,856,974.45	17,552,042.77	22,492,480.27	9,529,150.07	-695,068.32
Birim North	26,085,975.00	8,733,895.77	7,449,370.05	7,449,370.05	17,352,079.23	1,284,525.72	0.0
Birim South	19,151,059.87	4,091,691.91	1,842,614.67	1,842,614.67	15,059,367.96	2,249,077.24	0.0
Denkyembour	10,976,675.00	4,021,322.45	3,997,364.55	3,997,364.55	6,955,352.55	23,957.90	0.0
Fanteakwa North	3,763,825.00	15,136,547.00	13,018,427.05	12,915,256.87	-11,372,722.00	2,118,119.95	103,170.18
Fanteakwa South	3,250,326.00	3,031,642.00	1,933,401.53	1,369,579.17	218,684.00	1,098,240.47	563,822.36
Kwaebibi-rem	3,211,930.16	458,957.93	5,821,863.15	2,920,178.65	2,752,972.23	-5,362,905.58	2,901,684.86
Kwahu Afram Plains North	4,320,000.00	3,946,720.20	3,796,720.20	1,127,031.14	373,279.80	150,000.00	2,669,689.06
Kwahu Afram Plains South	7,823,865.22	6,358,811.00	1,427,618.21	944,931.55	1,465,054.22	4,931,192.79	482,686.66
Kwahu East	3,310,060.25	2,799,921.79	2,342,626.60	2,342,626.60	510,138.46	457,295.19	0.0



MMDAs	Estimate		Release (C)	Expenditure (D)	Variance		
	Unconstrained (A)	Constrained (B)			(A-B)	(B-C)	(C-D)
Kwahu South	4,823,014.70	2,613,301.70	2,046,632.54	2,046,632.54	2,209,713.00	566,669.16	0.0
Kwahu West	4,356,850.00	4,087,514.20	3,027,975.32	1,059,538.88	269,335.80	1,059,538.88	1,968,436.44
Lower Manya Krobo	80,283,588.04	29,427,256.84	23,800,083.58	27,500,200.55	50,856,331.20	5,627,173.26	-3,700,116.97
New Juaben North	11,118,871.80	5,551,807.04	545,337.32	545,337.32	5,567,064.76	5,006,469.72	0.0
New Juaben South	57,151,022.08	54,441,735.42	32,542,625.80	32,542,625.80	2,709,286.66	21,899,109.62	0.0
Nsawam Adoagyiri	37,254,262.29	577,880.35	329,764.90	403,475.05	36,676,381.94	248,115.45	-73,710.15
Okere	11,969,122.10	16,952,647.76	12,948,131.05	9,841,424.50	-4,983,345.66	4,004,336.71	3,106,706.55
Suhum	5,265,627.48	3,107,504.80	1,131,055.29	1,131,055.29	2,158,122.68	1,976,449.51	0.0
Upper Manya Krobo	6,156,386.40	4,655,768.11	968,139.19	968,139.19	1,500,618.29	3,687,628.92	0.0
Upper West Akim	5,928,088.80	4,122,360.32	1,051,001.52	1,051,001.52	1,805,728.48	3,071,358.80	0.0
West Akim	25,668,421.33	30,478,832.28	22,826,618.80	22,826,618.80	-4,810,411.05	7,652,213.58	0.0
Yilo Krobo	5,911,458.90	4,211,458.90	4,211,458.90	4,211,458.90	1,700,000.00	0.0	0.0
Total	466,509,628.80	294,873,929.99	210,248,258.64	193,926,067.55	171,635,698.8	84,625,671.4	16,322,191.1

Rural Projects Time Overruns

Rural MMDAs have average time overruns of four years for projects originally planned to last between five to nine months. Akatsi South District in the Volta Region recorded the highest time overruns of 168 months in 2024. Table 3.21 provides details.

Table 3.21: Estimated Cost and Cost Overruns of Active Projects-M/Das in the Eastern Region

MMDAs	Total Contract Sum	Revised Contract Sum	Cost Overruns	Actual Payment	Outstanding Balance	% Work Done
Abuakwa North	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abuakwa South	12,753,184.57	17,789,634.56	5,036,449.99	15,369,719.87	2,419,914.69	93.9
Achiase	400,362.03	456,501.03	56,139.00	456,501.03	-	100.0
Akuapem North	3,089,589.61	-	-	3,089,589.61	-	100.0
Akuapim South	9,193,681.09	-	-	1,344,043.63	7,849,637.46	87.0
Akyemansa	5,431,068.17	681,814.80	90,000.00	2,525,944.38	2,995,123.79	85.0
Asene Manso Akroso	4,195,586.47	545,924.45	89,999.85	2,470,802.68	1,627,371.34	91.5
Asuogyaman						
Atiwa East	2,698,803.99	-	-	917,781.73	1,781,022.26	82.5
Atiwa West	3,983,514.23	-	-	2,650,729.50	1,332,784.73	65.3
Ayensuano						
Birim Central	11,524,708.18	6,915,182.50	1,218,155.82	10,382,076.06	2,360,787.94	95.0



MMDAs	Total Contract Sum	Revised Contract Sum	Cost Overruns	Actual Payment	Outstanding Balance	% Work Done
Birim North	19,232,371.25	-	-	13,562,666.72	5,669,704.53	79.1
Birim South	3,818,853.27	863,410.59	83,573.00	3,515,904.23	386,522.04	95.1
Denkyembour	1,960,782.68	-	-	1,026,402.10	934,380.58	-
Fanteakwa North	4,544,349.30	1,525,845.00	106,904.00	3,712,389.88	938,862.92	78.0
Fanteakwa South	542,389.08	-	-	150,000.00	392,389.08	60.0
Kwaebibirem	2,024,151.36	-	-	1,288,417.52	735,733.84	75.9
Kwahu Afram Plains North	4,144,408.24	536,732.00	98,000.00	2,308,628.40	1,933,779.84	65.4
Kwahu Afram Plains South						
Kwahu East	2,885,624.59	-	-	1,804,003.29	1,081,621.30	84.0
Kwahu South	3,803,787.02	4,260,912.61	457,125.59	2,492,754.34	1,768,158.27	70.0
Kwahu West	1,495,905.25	434,667.68	88,592.06	1,371,738.55	265,758.69	97.7
Lower Manya Krobo						
New Juaben North	1,985,812.82	-	-	907,420.40	1,188,134.48	79.3
New Juaben South	32,998,092.31	30,714,921.00	2,015,147.19	21,257,439.78	13,755,799.75	67.0
Nsawam Adoagyiri	3,967,788.71	-	-	2,388,817.21	1,578,971.50	79.4
Okere	5,334,525.40	-	-	2,220,226.98	3,114,298.42	76.5
Suhum	5,265,627.48	-	-	2,228,235.66	3,037,391.82	111.3
Upper Manya Krobo						
Upper West Akim	4,734,084.62	-	-	2,188,277.06	2,545,807.56	70.8
West Akim	31,497,707.44	-	-	25,079,626.81	6,418,080.63	100.0
Yilo Krobo	970,602.51	1,674,075.39	703,473.36	1,240,295.18	433,780.21	94.3
Total	184,477,361.67	66,399,621.61	10,043,559.86	127,950,432.60	66,543,817.67	78.0

Capital Envelope Spent on Active Projects

The analysis showed that GoG's intervention is required to address the issue of high time overruns and its associated cost overruns for development projects at all levels. The proportion of the national capital envelope spent on ongoing or active project is a key indicator for assessing the performance of the Public Financial Management for Service Delivery project under the World Bank Programme for Result intervention. By 2027, Government and the World Bank expect the country to spend 75 percent or more of the capital budget on active projects.

NDPC assessed the status of this target by monitoring progress towards its realisation with special focus on the performance of MDAs and MMDAs. The 2024 assessment indicates 48 MMDAs spent all their capital envelope on active projects. Tables 3.22 and 3.23 provide details.



Table 3. 22: Regional Level Analysis of Proportion of MMDAs Capital Envelopes Spent on active Projects in 2024

Region	Capital Envelope (GHS)	Amount spent on Active Projects (GHS)	Amount Spent on New Projects	Target of Capital envelope to be spent on Active Projects (%)	Performance (%)
Savannah	38,879,387.59	18,914,146.00	23,144,751.75	80-100	48.6
Western	113,450,104.75	52,774,619.71	28,036,976.26	80-100	46.5
Western North	44,997,442.26	16,911,526.15	25,584,705.87	80-100	37.6
Bono East	105,599,383.70	28,049,145.21	65,107,629.67	80-100	26.6
Upper East	58,933,416.04	14,530,053.16	27,414,089.26	80-100	24.7
Ashanti	144,769,654.67	35,123,277.45	83,160,442.27	80-100	24.3
Volta	106,481,388.99	25,540,760.13	63,668,446.05	80-100	24.0
Oti	42,594,440.99	7,969,662.65	7,761,808.67	80-100	18.7
Greater Accra	202,583,278.80	31,508,600.45	40,055,888.03	80-100	15.6
Central	240,228,350.53	33,542,925.53	92,216,616.96	80-100	14.0
Eastern	555,095,170.13	73,275,044.43	73,269,385.58	80-100	13.2
Bono	120,217,158.13	15,761,246.48	78,781,244.17	80-100	13.1
Central	5,713,991.11	730,819.54	1,790,545.20	80-100	12.8
Ahafo	123,578,526.03	15,469,588.11	65,478,028.12	80-100	12.5
Upper West	97,034,190.13	3,830,973	6,845,626.86	80-100	3.9



Table 3.23: District Level Analysis of Proportion of MMDAs Capital Envelopes Spent on Active Projects in 2024

MMDAs	Capital Envelope (GHS)	Amount spent on Active Projects (GHS)	Amount Spent on New Projects	Target of Capital envelope to be spent on Active Projects (%)	Performance (%)
Sefwi Akontombra	2,178,152.20	2,619,595.32	1,456,509.08	80-100	120.3
Adaklu	5,120,933.97	4,663,275.35	0	80-100	91.1
Tano South	2,530,848.46	2,281,721.46	149,130.00	80-100	90.2
Upper Denkyira West	1,982,392.49	1,782,392.49	200,000.00	80-100	89.9
Ellembelle	15,510,419.20	12,873,064.50	2,637,354.71	80-100	83
Fanteakwa North	4,651,252.80	3,712,389.88	0	80-100	79.8
Kwaebibirem	1,288,417.52	967,776.08	320,641.44	80-100	75.1
Tatale	4,291,115.24	3,060,787.49	10,663,804.80	80-100	71.3
Birim North	13,562,666.72	9,548,885.92	3233929.16	80-100	70.4
Amansie South	5,200,000.00	3,609,206.53	2,737,166.34	80-100	69.4
Bawku West	3,198,881.67	2,158,881.67	1,040,000.00	80-100	67.5
Mpohor-Fiase	5,671,525.00	3,625,082.99	1,532,872.50	80-100	63.9
Bosomtwe District	3,628,008.93	2,314,216.63	481,131.65	80-100	63.8
Nkwanta North	4,839,491.76	3,064,972.84	1,774,518.92	80-100	63.3
Ga East	3,809,027.85	2,371,473.61	418,497.62	80-100	62.3
Wenchi	3,935,839.73	2,414,074.94	940,320.00	80-100	61.3
Ashaiman	7,645,950.88	4,636,083.28	687,407.30	80-100	60.6
Nkwanta South	3,952,734.18	2,381,470.10	1,571,264.08	80-100	60.2
West Gonja	16,000,000.00	9,500,000.00	6,500,000.00	80-100	59.4
Ga South	2,921,495.95	1,664,971.96	0	80-100	57
Prestea – Huni Valley	13,888,999.60	7,776,106.36	86,865.00	80-100	56
Akyemansa	4,669,841.31	2,590,000.00	1,919,661.31	80-100	55.5
Effutu	20,721,322.20	11,035,155.90	9,686,166.30	80-100	53.3
Aowin	7,383,994.35	3,915,248.80	1,839,822.10	80-100	53



MMDAs	Capital Envelope (GHS)	Amount spent on Active Projects (GHS)	Amount Spent on New Projects	Target of Capital envelope to be spent on Active Projects (%)	Performance (%)
Ahanta West	32,845,473.90	17,276,491.77	7,909,796.74	80-100	52.6
Kintampo	474,908.41	247,864.00	868,432.00	80-100	52.2
Jomoro	5,126,529.20	2,637,487.10	2,489,039.20	80-100	51.4
Asutifi South	8,280,263.72	4,161,451.20	1,739,109.76	80-100	50.3
Binduri	6,971,345.03	3,489,665.19	3,481,679.84	80-100	50.1
Tarkwa - Nsuaem	8,916,255.04	4,450,103.14	4,466,151.90	80-100	49.9
Accra Metropolitan	6,104,387.09	3,044,552.32	0	80-100	49.9
Birim Central	17,073,114.20	8,444,345.95	7,808,131	80-100	49.5
Nkoranza North	4,042,673.00	1,920,643.00	2,122,030.00	80-100	47.5
Anloga	2,920,389.00	1,384,051.57	1,333,400.60	80-100	47.4
Sene West	4,105,000.00	1,905,679.69	0	80-100	46.4
Asokore Mampong	6,915,723.60	3,126,307.26	2,555,908.14	80-100	45.2
Birim South	5,547,734.96	2,508,719.28	3,039,015.68	80-100	45.2
Hohoe	27,425,106.18	12,228,880.13	11,794,622.24	80-100	44.6
Bosome Freho	9,612,735.15	4,259,055.00	142,503.00	80-100	44.3
Kwahu South	3,574,537.11	1,486,691.96	346,332.50	80-100	41.6
Wassa East	1,287,352.64	533,073.32	754,279.32	80-100	41.4
Sawla-Tuna-Kalba	22,798,168.64	9,414,146.00	6,154,193.85	80-100	41.3
Ayawaso East	2,370,468.25	968,872.59	0	80-100	40.9
Amansie Central	6,469,047.06	2,471,024.85	1,058,914.60	80-100	38.2
Kwahu Afram Plains North	3,452,129.24	1,288,393.90	481,019.00	80-100	37.3
Denkyembour	3,932,997.68	1,456,135.36	2,449,816.44	80-100	37
Ayawaso North	1,228,062.00	448,029.00	0	80-100	36.5
Bia East	3,088,726.74	1,077,022.90	2,011,703.84	80-100	34.9



MMDAs	Capital Envelope (GHS)	Amount spent on Active Projects (GHS)	Amount Spent on New Projects	Target of Capital envelope to be spent on Active Projects (%)	Performance (%)
Wassa Amenfi East	4,557,895.37	1,529,441.19	3,028,454.18	80-100	33.6
Techiman	67,619,794.90	22,037,592.22	38,591,976.59	80-100	32.6
Dormaa West	5,731,940.75	1,855,497.27	667,291.16	80-100	32.4
Awutu Senya	8,018,937.59	2,581,363.76	1,353,694.40	80-100	32.2
Abuakwa South	24,395,352.60	7,705,959.92	8,353,951.29	80-100	31.6
Sefwi Wiawso	25,798,119.90	7,983,055.38	17,815,064.20	80-100	30.9
Akuapim South	3,955,719.00	1,224,193.74	1,942,959.94	80-100	30.9
North Tongu	2,502,842.05	746,409.80	1,756,432.25	80-100	29.8
Shai-Osudoku	1,310,679.21	390,215.72	849,287.34	80-100	29.8
Adansi South	3,761,137.20	1,114,282.21	2,646,854.99	80-100	29.6
Krowor	4,804,005.00	1,407,004	0	80-100	29.3
Yendi	44,148,905.92	12,173,856.54	12,301,811.07	80-100	27.6
La Dade-Kotopon	7,261,470.00	1,986,008.20	5,275,461.80	80-100	27.3
Ga West	2,560,304.98	693,184.98	1,867,120.00	80-100	27.1
La Nkwantanang-Madina	6,031,657.34	1,522,489.98	4,509,167.36	80-100	25.2
Atiwa West	2,034,199.12	504,386.61	1,529,812.51	80-100	24.8
Atebubu-Amantin	2,935,748.50	722,388.45	2,213,360.00	80-100	24.6
Obuasi East	6,294,974.27	1,531,443.82	2,112,691.21	80-100	24.3
Sene East	557,347.64	133,861.09	423,486.55	80-100	24
Ablekuma Central	2,618,524.97	624,931.00	1,993,593.97	80-100	23.9
Kwadaso	5,617,584.71	1,334,343.63	2,504,118.45	80-100	23.8
Nzema East	2,147,902.74	501,961.05	1,645,941.69	80-100	23.4
Bibiani – Anhwiaso – Bekwai	4,926,081.61	1,151,603.75	1,080,000.00	80-100	23.4
Tempane	5,864,989.27	1,340,063.00	0	80-100	22.8
West Akim	21,697,552.08	4,932,842.70	16,764,709.38	80-100	22.7
Bawku	31,864,850.85	7,159,648.43	18,710,202.42	80-100	22.5



MMDAs	Capital Envelope (GHS)	Amount spent on Active Projects (GHS)	Amount Spent on New Projects	Target of Capital envelope to be spent on Active Projects (%)	Performance (%)
Wa East	7,841,495.46	1,751,015.47	6,090,480.06	80-100	22.3
Pru East	4,639,919.46	1,026,081.36	2,152,164.03	80-100	22.1
Tain	7,386,978.10	1,635,181.77	1,125,281.46	80-100	22.1
Sekyere Kumawu	3,790,288.46	807,915.45	2,157,168.40	80-100	21.3
Kumasi Metro	1,534,823.15	325,000.00	320,342.85	80-100	21.2
Asene Manso Akroso	4,285,586.37	906,111.15	1,564,691.53	80-100	21.1
Bekwai	6,011,042.20	1,207,441.09	1,450,995.38	80-100	20.1
Weija Gbawe	2,208,095.03	420,064.03	1,788,031.00	80-100	19.0
Old Tafo	15,939,922.75	2,998,111.80	12,941,810.95	80-100	18.8
Wassa Amenfi East	629,339.96	117,124.50	415,224.39	80-100	18.6
Suame	41,944,695.64	7,779,664.12	34,165,031.52	80-100	18.5
Ada West	10,430,338.89	1887499.74	8,542,839.15	80-100	18.1
Sunyani	33,630,648.30	5,932,047.01	27,698,601.20	80-100	17.6
Kadjebi	4,596,128.00	787,277.77	1,687,200.17	80-100	17.1
Nsawam Adoagyiri	2647747.45	438,270.66	1,167,775.95	80-100	16.6
Kpone-Katamanso	7,840,141.16	1,219,747.63	3,970,718.16	80-100	15.6
Banda	1,498,017.75	230,779.00	539,911.30	80-100	15.4
Dormaa Central	18,926,103.18	2,862,139.49	9,227,042.02	80-100	15.1
Afigya Kwabre North	2,705,524.14	404,354.49	2,301,169.65	80-100	14.9
Mfantseman	33,976,579.93	4,945,757.51	29,030,822.42	80-100	14.6
Achiase	1,573,031.56	223,619.56	1,349,412.00	80-100	14.2
Juaben	2,687,159.48	374,666.25	1,797,605.98	80-100	13.9
Asante Akim North	5,713,991.11	730,819.54	1,790,545.20	80-100	12.8
Ahafo Ano North	917,362.04	117,579.25	2,167,285.74	80-100	12.8
Savelugu	5,942,579.00	735,212.17	1,612,550.00	80-100	12.4
Suhum	5,265,627.48	646,369.97	1,581,865.69	80-100	12.3
Kwahu West	3,717,650.94	422,817.22	781,909.96	80-100	11.4



MMDAs	Capital Envelope (GHS)	Amount spent on Active Projects (GHS)	Amount Spent on New Projects	Target of Capital envelope to be spent on Active Projects (%)	Performance (%)
Krachi Nchumuru	1,255,520.10	137,758.00	796,414.80	80-100	11
Ho	54,689,787.50	5,636,916.22	41,652,661.60	80-100	10.3
Bodi	1,622,367.46	165,000.00	1,381,606.65	80-100	10.2
New Juaben North	3,801,873.50	384,384.47	424,940.30	80-100	10.1
Akuapem North	4,357,927.95	439,468.32	2,650,121.29	80-100	10.1
South Dayi	3,341,753.66	311,768.51	1,589,813.72	80-100	9.3
Agona West	143,706,205.10	12,617,136.05	36,648,635.44	80-100	8.8
Jasikan	4,126,962.24	347,995.01	824,083.80	80-100	8.4
Asunafo North	54,131,310.10	4,361,540.17	31,007,008.42	80-100	8.1
Asunafo North	54,131,310.10	4,361,540.17	31,007,008.42	80-100	8.1
Gomoa East	1,320,332.10	103,358.01	1,353,299.59	80-100	7.8
Abura Asebu Kwamankese	1,320,332.10	103,358.01	1,353,299.59	80-100	7.8
Asuogyaman	3,426,875.00	248,901.22	1,563,998.00	80-100	7.3
Afigya Kwabre South	6,731,937.56	483,047.93	1,772,749.77	80-100	7.2
Nanumba South	1,875,376.84	127,367.05	1,341,042.61	80-100	6.8
Okaikwei North	10,010,711.40	683,231.11	1,326,522.61	80-100	6.8
Asunafo South	4,504,793.65	303,335.11	1,575,771.52	80-100	6.7
Korle-Klottey	27,373,391.65	1,835,824.33	2,746,904.74	80-100	6.7
Akatsi South	5,193,946.67	340,235.65	2,076,254.08	80-100	6.6
Sekondi-Takoradi Metro	22,868,412.10	1,454,683.79	3,070,996.63	80-100	6.4
Gomoa West	2,839,701.98	182,454.61	1,278,721.15	80-100	6.4
South Tongu	1,203,311.94	75,883.50	1,127,428.44	80-100	6.3
Adenta	81,681,377.30	5,124,957.09	0	80-100	6.3



MMDAs	Capital Envelope (GHS)	Amount spent on Active Projects (GHS)	Amount Spent on New Projects	Target of Capital envelope to be spent on Active Projects (%)	Performance (%)
Krachi West	17,857,313.24	1,080,188.93	0	80-100	6
Ga North	5,027,593.24	301,278.38	4,267,041.36	80-100	6
New Juaben South	400,341,659.98	22,793,840.80	5,830,043.08	80-100	5.7
Kwahu East	2,661,769.54	142,828.00	1,681,112.75	80-100	5.4
Asante Akim Central	2,664,269.00	134,797.60	1,921,333.85	80-100	5.1
Kpando	1,108,961.10	53,339.40	1,449,041.70	80-100	4.8
Yilo Krobo	3,160,849.11	141,534.32	1,379,032.25	80-100	4.5
Upper West Akim	2,188,277.06	89,197.44	2,099,079.62	80-100	4.1
Kassena Nankana West	11,033,349.22	381,794.87	4,182,207	80-100	3.5
Ketu North	2,974,356.92	100,000.00	888,791.42	80-100	3.4
Ayawaso West	8,145,596.61	248,181.50	1,063,295.62	80-100	3
Biakoye	5,966,291.47	170,000.00	1,108,326.90	80-100	2.8
Nanton	2,643,078.24	65,442.29	1,162,971.70	80-100	2.5
Ada East	1,200,000.00	30,000.00	750,000.00	80-100	2.5
Nandom	89,192,694.67	2,079,958	755,146.80	80-100	2.3
Ekumfi	3,522,424.53	75,000.00	1,073,788.59	80-100	2.1
Berekum East	45,549,045.00	831,527.00	37,910,603.20	80-100	1.8
Komenda-Edina Eguafo-Abrem	1,851,458.70	30,457.65	1,821,001.05	80-100	1.6
Kintampo South	1,971,811.00	20,000.00	1,415,338.49	80-100	1
Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira	10,254,792.92	68,061.82	1,120,015.20	80-100	0.7
Atiwa East	3,803,419.50	26,980.00	1,917,973.48	80-100	0.7
Assin South	3,950,000.00	18,429.72	2,337,839.81	80-100	0.5
Nkoranza South	17,157,091.00	35,035.40	15,887,889.97	80-100	0.2
Techiaman North	2,095,089.79	0.00	1,432,952.04	80-100	0.00



MMDAs	Capital Envelope (GHS)	Amount spent on Active Projects (GHS)	Amount Spent on New Projects	Target of Capital envelope to be spent on Active Projects (%)	Performance (%)
Jaman South	2,956,391.49	0.00	70,000.00	80-100	0.00
Sunyani West	602,193.83	0.00	602,193.83	80-100	0.00
East Gonja	81,218.95	0.00	10,490,557.90	80-100	0.00
Tolon	2,076,323.00	0.00	1,663,291.50	80-100	0.00
Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam	3,547,744.42	0.00	3,547,744.42	80-100	0.00
Asikuma Odoben Brakwa	3,216,126.47	0.00	1,411,589.00	80-100	0.00
Amansie West	1,418,830.00	0.00	1,418,830.00	80-100	0.00
Sekyere Afram Plains	2,443,043.00	0.00	1,494,697.70	80-100	0.00
Oforikrom	5,339,721.12	0.00	2,083,047.35	80-100	0.00
Atwima Kwanwoma	2,233,834.10	0.00	1,138,539.55	80-100	0.00
Fanteakwa South	542,389.08	0.00	150,000.00	80-100	0.00
Abuakwa North	3,484,971.27	0.00	937,450.03	80-100	0.00

3.6. Summary of The Status of Land Acquisition and Resettlement by Relevant Projects

Every physical project requires land for execution. It is therefore imperative to assess whether land acquired for the various physical projects was properly acquired from the right people and whether there were any resettlements that ought to have been made by MMDAs. This is to ensure there is no land litigation on projects to fulfil their purpose. A review of the reports submitted by MMDAs to NDPC showed that traditional authorities and community leaders provided lands for capital projects. All project lands were acquired through traditional authorities, mostly at no cost or for a small token. This method of acquisition was successful across sectors such as education, health, agriculture, work, and administration. MDAs reports on land acquisition and resettlements for capital projects include:

- i. Lands for the various projects were provided by the Traditional Authorities
- ii. Government Land was used for the projects
- iii. The land is demarcated as public land
- iv. Virgin Land was acquired through the chiefs and hence no resettlement was done
- v. Projects were constructed on already existing facility land
- vi. Built on secured Assembly land
- vii. Land was provided by the community elders for free with no displacement



While this strategy is cost-effective and socially harmonious, it may not be sustainable in the long run. As the district continues to develop and land becomes more contested, the Assembly may face difficulties in securing large undeveloped plots, especially near urbanizing areas. Also, without a formalized land acquisition and documentation process, there is the risk of future disputes or loss of control over acquired lands. Table 3.24 provides summary of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Strategy by Asuanfo South District Assembly.

Table 3.24: Summary of Land Acquisition and Resettlement, Asunafo South District Assembly, 2025

Sub-Sectors	Total number of projects	How was land acquired for the projects	Resettlement strategies
Central Administration	7	Land was acquired by the District Assembly through the traditional authorities without fees or at best for just a token	All lands acquired for these projects were virgin or non settled-on land and therefore do not require resettlement.
Agriculture	8	Land was acquired by the District Assembly through the traditional authorities without fees or at best for just a token	All land acquired for these projects were virgin or non settled on land and therefore does not require resettlement.
Education	39	Land was acquired by the District Assembly through the traditional authorities without fees or at best for just a token	All land acquired for these projects were virgin or non settled on land and therefore did not require resettlement.
Health	22	Land was acquired by the District Assembly through the traditional authorities without fees or at best for just a token	All lands acquired for these projects were virgin or non settled-on land and therefore do not require resettlement.
Works	20	Land was acquired by the District Assembly through the traditional authorities without fees or at best for just a token	All land acquired for these projects were virgin or non settled-on lands and therefore do not require resettlement.



CHAPTER 4: STATUS OF FLAGSHIP PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

The status of government flagship programmes and projects is discussed in this chapter. It begins by examining the allocation, releases and payment for government priority interventions. It concludes by assessing the effects of the implementation on the beneficiaries.

The government streamlined its priority programmes and projects from 18 to 16 in the 2024 Budget Statement and Economic Policy, discontinuing two initiatives. The 16 initiatives are; the Micro Finance and Small Loans Centre (MASLOC); Planting for Food and Jobs 2.0 (PFJ 2.0); One District One Factory Programme (1D1F); Free Senior High School Programme (Free SHS); Teacher Trainee Allowances; Nursing Trainee Allowances; School Feeding Programme; Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP); Regional Reorganisation and Development; National Identification Programme (NIP); Fish Landing Sites; Railways Development; Roads Infrastructure; Water and Sanitation Initiative; Zongo Development Fund; and Infrastructure for Poverty Eradication Programme (SDI Secretariat and Development Authorities).

Key Performance Indices

Some of the Flagship programmes and projects received all budgetary allocations. They are:

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| i. Micro Finance and Small Loans Centre | v. National Identification Authority |
| ii. Teacher Trainee Allowances | vi. Railways Development |
| iii. Nursing Trainee Allowances | vii. Roads Infrastructure |
| iv. Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty | viii. Water and Sanitation Initiative |

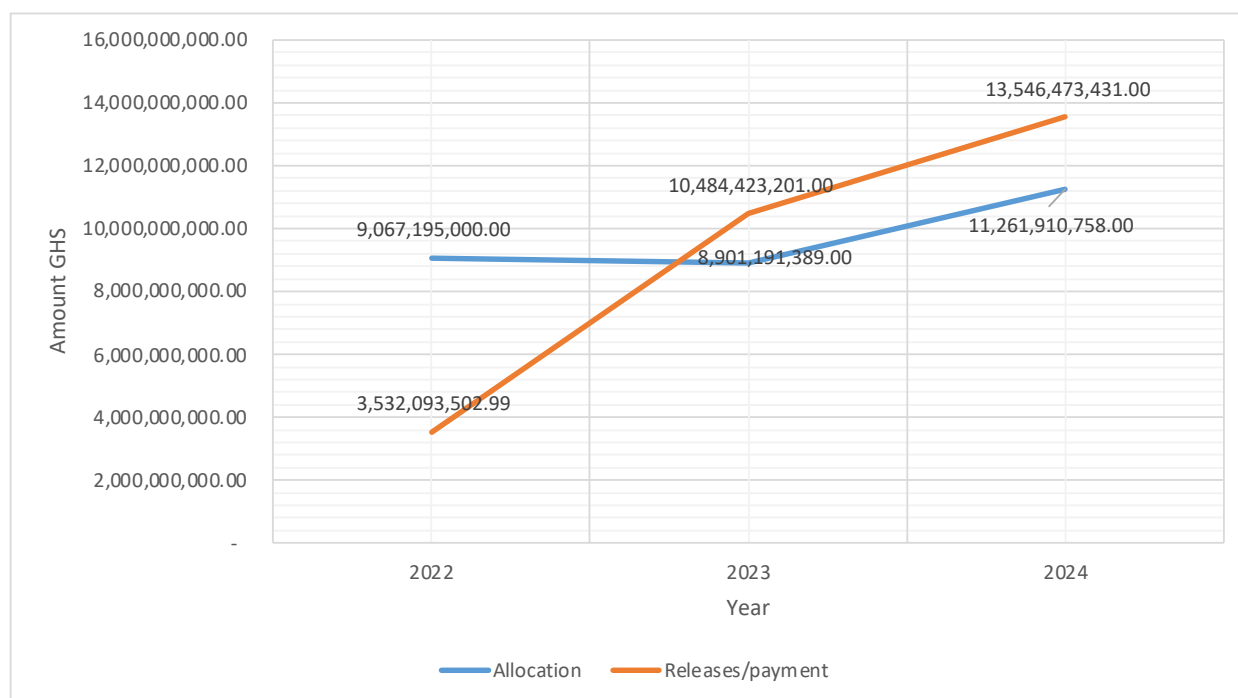
4.1 Financial Status of Flagship Projects and Programmes

Expenditure on Flagship Interventions

The government allocated GHS11.2 billion for the implementation of the sixteen flagship programmes and projects in 2024, from GHS9.2 billion in 2023 representing 17.99 percent improvement in allocation. An amount of GHS10.51 billion was released to the implementing agencies in 2024, representing negative 22.60 percent decline. Figure 4.1 illustrates the allocation and expenditure of flagship programmes and projects from 2022 to 2024.



Figure 4.1: Allocation and Releases/Payment for Flagship Programmes and Projects, 2022-2024



The Flagship Programmes and Projects data shows the Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability and Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement dimensions, received more of the budgetary allocations than the Economic Development dimension. The Social and Economic Development dimensions received 92.00 percent and 75.90 percent of their allocations in 2024. Table 4.1 shows the allocation and releases for priority programmes and projects.

Table 4.1: Financial Performance of Flagship Projects, 2023-2024

Development Dimension	Flagship Project/New Initiative	Allocation-2023	Allocation (GHS)-2024	Actual Payment (GHS)-2024	Percentage Coverage
Economic Development	Micro Finance and Small Loans Centre	14,400,000	17,960,000	17,960,000	100.0
	Planting for Food and Jobs	660,562,919	700,000,000	567,247,729	81.0
	One District One Factory Programme	200,417,720	123,476,304	53,634,254	43.4
Sub total		875,380,639	841,436,304	638,841,983	75.9



Development Dimension	Flagship Project/New Initiative	Allocation-2023	Allocation (GHS)-2024	Actual Payment (GHS)-2024	Percentage Coverage
Social Development	Free Senior High School Programme	2,957,502,092	2,765,662,480	2,310,028,381	83.5
	Teacher Trainee Allowances	241,913,000	222,956,800	222,956,800	100.0
	Nursing Trainee Allowances	265,200,000	708,780,000	708,780,000	100.0
	School Feeding Programme	969,000,000	1,395,659,200	1,393,659,200	99.9
	Liverlihood Empowerment Against Poverty	395,070,000	720,000,000	720,000,000	100.0
	Sub total	4,828,685,092	5,813,058,480	5,355,424,381	92.1
Governance	Regional Reorganisation and Development	38,800,000	60,000,000	-	
	National Identification Authority	37,600,000	165,000,000	165,000,000	100.0
	Sub total	76,400,000	225,000,000		
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Fishing Landing Sites	26,304,000	32,036,800	-	
	Railways Development	164,579,149	250,171,979	250,171,979	100.0
	Roads Infrastructure	2,639,473,980	3,512,847,321	3,512,847,321	100.0
	Water and Sanitation Initiative	74,484,764	75,472,499	75,472,499	100.0
	Zongo Development Fund	24,409,600	12,968,640	7,539,024	58.1
	Infrastructure for Poverty Eradication Prog	526,573,888	498,918,735	479,126,014	96.0
	Sub total	3,455,825,381	4,350,379,174	4,325,156,837	99.4
Total	16	9,236,291,112	11,261,910,758	10,484,423,201	93.1

Source: MoF, 2025



4.2. Physical Achievements of Government Flagship Programmes and Projects

Micro Finance and Small Loans Centre

The Micro Finance and Small Loans Centre (MASLOC) was established in 2006, to support women empowerment and youth through entrepreneurship, support for the physically challenged and Agro-based industries. The programme targeted 61,302 beneficiaries but covered 16,538. The MASLOC disbursed an amount of GHS6.92 million as micro loans to a total of 5,175 clients by end of 2024. An amount of GHS548,000 was also disbursed as small loans to 32 beneficiaries. The centre also distributed a total of 1,613 leg sewing machines to beneficiaries amounting to GHS1.37 million and allocated 4,062 hair dryers to beneficiaries amounting to GHS1.58 million. The centre was able to recover GHS5.72 million during the reporting period. It further monitored and followed up 5,097 micro credits, 430 small loans and 129 project loan clients..

Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ) 2.0.

In 2024, Government continued with the implementation of the Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ) 2.0 programme. Under the improved seed subprogramme, 7,553.0 Mt of improved seeds were supplied to identifiable groups of farmers and those affected by floods and dry spells in northern Ghana. Additionally, 180,625.40 Mt of fertilizers (organic and inorganic) were supplied to farmers to improve crop yields.

Under the tree crop module-planting for export and rural development programme, a total of 26,234 and 10.1 tonnes of certified and breeder seeds were produced respectively. The Ministry of Food and Agriculture also distributed 485,750 poultry and 10,000 battery cages to identified farmers through the livestock development module.

The distribution of fertilizers was done through three main beneficiary streams:

- i. Flood Victims: Support for farmers impacted by Akosombo Dam spillage.
- ii. Grants: Inputs for vulnerable farmers.
- iii. Input Credit System: Distribution through aggregators

Government procured and distributed over 1.5 million kilogramme of 50kg bags of NPK, 640,257 kilogrammes of 50kg bags of Urea and 8,278 kilogrammes of 25kg bags of organic fertilizers. In addition, 2.6 million kilogrammes of rice seeds, 3.62 million kilogrammes of maize seeds and 1,000 kilogrammes of vegetable seeds (pepper and onions) were procured and distributed to over 344,930 farmers nationwide.

The farm inputs were distributed to three categories of farmers comprising 80,167 Input Credit System beneficiaries, 20,004 Flood Victims relief support and 244,759 Grants to non-flood victims. During the season, Government also procured and distributed farming starter packs to 100,000 youth in agriculture.

One District One Factory Programme

The main objective of the One District One Factory (1D1F) programme was to create employment particularly for the youth in rural and peri-urban communities, thereby improving income levels and standard of living to reduce rural-urban migration. The programme also aimed at adding value to the natural resources of each district and exploit the economic potential based on its comparative advantage; ensure even and spatial spread of industries and thereby stimulate economic activity and growth in different parts of the country and to promote exports and increase foreign exchange earnings to support the government development agenda.

The 1D1F takes a private sector-led approach, focusing on creating the enabling environment for the businesses to thrive. The role of GoG include;

- i. provision of infrastructural facilities (water, roads and electricity);



- ii. facilitation of the acquisition of operational permits and product certification (e.g. Building permits, Certificates of EPA, FDA and GSA);
- iii. facilitation of access to favourable credit facility (lower interest rates, long term repayment and suitable moratorium);
- iv. provision of technical assistance and business support services; explore market opportunities for businesses, locally and internationally; and
- v. provision of other incentive packages for businesses to grow.

In order to stimulate investment and also relieve cost burden on businesses, GoG through Parliament approved for a waiver of import duties and levies to support 1D1F projects.

As at the end of 2024, over 321 projects were at various stages of completion, of which 169 projects were completed and in operation. Greater Accra, Ashanti and Eastern regions have the biggest share of the industries whilst Savannah Region is yet to benefit from this initiative. An additional 152 factories are currently under construction and expected to be fully operational in 2025. In terms of employment creation, a total of 169,870 people have been engaged. Table 4.2 shows the number of new industries established and the corresponding jobs created.

Table 4.2: Regional Distribution of 1D1F Initiatives

Region	Number of new industries established					Number of jobs created under 1D1F				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Ashanti	18	22	25	32	32	37,205	47,558	47,668	39,989	39,989
Ahafo	1	1	1	1	1	2,190	2,029	2,695	2,695	2,695
Bono	4	6	6	6	6	1,631	6,062	3,284	1,975	1,975
Bono East	0	0	0	2	2	-	-	-	313	313
Central	3	4	8	11	11	4,365	4,855	5,485	9,147	9,147
Eastern	13	17	22	29	29	10,581	12,873	10,002	10,855	10,855
Greater Accra	27	41	44	63	63	43,156	61,422	71,678	82,995	82,995
Northern	2	2	3	4	4	563	563	1,127	901	901
North East	0	0	1	1	1	-	-	1,576	3,648	3,648
Oti	0	1	1	1	1	-	254	254	1,205	1,205
Savannah	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-
Upper East	0	1	1	1	1	-	-	349	339	339
Upper West	2	2	2	2	2	28,378	1,673	1,106	218	218
Volta	4	6	6	8	8	4,709	7,259	5,736	1,899	1,899
Western	2	3	6	6	6	3,332	8,885	9,983	11,876	11,876
Western North	0	0	0	2	2	-	349	-	1,815	1,815
Total	76	106	126	169	169	136,110	153,782	160,943	169,870	169,870

Source: MoTI, 2024



The major challenges of the initiative include difficulties accessing funds from the local banks and/or direct foreign investment. Support from the local banks to the private business promoters has been gradual, when approval for loans is given, they are often burdened with demands of collateral which the promoters especially the start-up companies can hardly afford.

Free Senior High School Programme

The Free Senior High School programme introduced in 2017, is an intervention that aims at providing Free Universal Secondary Education to Ghanaian Children who write and pass the Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE) and are placed into a public Second Cycle Institution by the Computerised School Selection and Placement System (CSSPS). The intervention seeks to make tuition, admission, textbooks, use of library, science centre, examinations and utilities, boarding and meals free for all beneficiaries.

The initiative has improved access to quality SHS education for approximately 5.7 million Ghanaians, with an investment of GHS8.4 billion since inception. During the year under review, the Ministry of Education received GHS2.3 billion to support 1,443,386 students from SHS/TVET institutions.

Teacher Trainee Allowances

In the year under review, a total of GHS222.96 million was paid as Teacher Trainee Allowances to students undergoing training in the various training colleges across the country. The training allowance plays a key role in the quality of teachers delivering education in the country. The number of beneficiaries was 73,595 in 2024.

Nursing Trainee Allowances

The payment of nursing trainee allowances like the teacher trainee allowance was restored in 2017 to support nursing trainees nationwide. The objective of this financial

support initiative is to compliment other health sector initiative aimed at providing economic relief to nursing trainees and to encourage the public interest in the development of health indices.

In 2024, an amount of GHS644.45 million out of the approved budget of GHS708.71 million was disbursed to all nursing trainees within public health training institutions, representing a significant improvement from GHS162.4 million in 2023. This was to facilitate access to nursing training institutions across the country and improve access to health services. The inadequacy of the fund and delays associated with disbursement are the two major challenges affecting implementation.

School Feeding Programme

The School Feeding Programme increased enrolment and improved learning outcomes for 3.8 million pupils by investing GHS3.6 billion. This investment has supported the implementation of the Ghana School Feeding Programme and advocated for the use of locally produced foodstuffs, creating a ready market for local farmers and boosting the local economy.

An amount of GHS1.39 million was released to the Ghana School Feeding Programme Secretariat to support the programme implementation in 2024. The Programme benefited 4,231,059 pupils in 10,832 basic public schools with one hot nutritious meal. It also employed 36,354 caterers and cooks, the majority of whom were women. The feeding cost per meal per day per child was increased from 1.20 to 1.50 in 2024. Caterers were also paid first and second term of 2023/2024 academic year.

Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty

The Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) is a government social protection flagship programme that provide cash grant to beneficiary households in all districts of the country. GoG is required under the Post Covid-19 Programme for Economic Growth (PC-PEG) to strengthen social safety nets which focuses on mitigating the impact



of economic adjustment on the most vulnerable and strengthen existing Social Intervention Programmes (SIPs) including LEAP.

An amount of GHS720 million was paid to the Ministry of Gender, Children and

Social Protection for the programme implementation in 2024, benefiting 350,000 Households. About 92% of leap beneficiaries have been enrolled on the NHIS. The number of LEAP beneficiary household (HHs) is shown in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3: Leap Payment, 2024

Cycle	Total HHS on LEAP	Total HHS Paid	Grant (With Charges)
88th	324,073	323,919	103,203,624.92
89th	325,960	+325,820	52,091,770.61
90th	325,495	325,338	103,651,047.97
91st & 92nd	325,470	325,290	206,782,758.19
93rd	325,470	325,326	103,644,359.59

Source: MoGCSP, 2024

Some of the main activities undertaken during the year include:

- i. Commenced verification of beneficiaries to ascertain the availability of single member households and reasons for non-cash out amongst some programme beneficiaries. This led to some households being quarantined due to either deceased or refusal to access the cash grants.
- ii. Commence the piloting of Mobile Money payments to LEAP beneficiaries across 50 districts as part of measures to implement multiple payment options
- iii. Completed the reassessment pilot across ten (10) districts in five (5) regions of the North
- iv. Conducted training of trainers to facilitate the implementation of human capital development.
- v. Conducted technical backstopping to build capacity of Regional and District Social Welfare Officers on LEAP Decentralised MIS implementation, Case Management as well as Financial Management
- vi. Disbursed emergency cash grants

to LEAP households affected by the dry spell in the middle and northern belts.

National Identification Programme

In 2024, the National Identification Authority (NIA) registered 18,169,801 citizens aged 15 years and above. Out of this number, 17,979,455 cards were printed and 17,230,739 cards were issued. For those aged between 6 and 14 years, a total of 390,147 citizens were registered, 19,280 cards were printed and 11,668 cards were issued. Additionally, 200,498 enrolled in the National Identity Register (NIR) and were issued Non- Citizens Identity Cards.

The NIA received GHS165 million in 2024 to facilitate this civil registration. To enhance accessibility, five Premium Registration Centres were established in Kumasi, Koforidua, Sunyani, Takoradi, and Tamale. Additionally, the NIA operationalised 16 regional and 276 permanent district offices for continuous registration, personal record updates, and replacement of lost cards.



Fish Landing Sites

Ministry of Transport completed the construction of 12 Coastal Fish Landing Sites at Axim, Dixcove, Moree, Mumford, Winneba, Senya Beraku, Gomoa Fetteh, Teshie, Keta, Osu, Ekumfi Otum, Mfantseman and Elmina. The Jamestown and Elmina Fishing Port were completed and commissioned. The programme is expected to ensure safe launching and landing of artisanal fishing canoes as well as create and maintain hygienic environment, create jobs for the beneficiary communities and also improve their livelihoods.

Railways Development

In the area of railway development, the government completed and commissioned two diesel multiple unit (DMU) trains in 2024.

The Volta rail bridge, Tema railhead and Mpakadan railhead were fully completed in 2024. The signalling and communication system was about 99 percent complete.

The Tema to Mpakadan railway line forms part of a multi-modal transport system for the efficient and effective transportation of cargo from the Tema Port to the Buipe Port through the Volta Lake transport system. MoRD continued work on the line in 2024. The line with 97km standard gauge railway was 98 percent complete.

Besides, two railheads were being constructed as part of the project; one at the Tema Port which connects to the Cargo Terminals at the Port; and the other one at the Mpakadan Terminal which

provides connectivity to the Volta Lake. This is expected to facilitate the haulage of containerised cargo and other bulk commodities from the Southern Sector to the Northern Sector of the country and further to neighbouring countries of Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger.

The Western Railway Line development project, which is being executed in sections, was also implemented as part of efforts to improve rail transport in the country. The construction of the 22km section from Kojokrom to Manso was 93 percent complete. Construction works continued on the 78km section of the Western Line from Manso to Huni Valley, which included the extension of the line into the Takoradi Port.

Roads Infrastructure Initiative

The government of Ghana for the past decade have been implementing road improvement programmes as part of their medium-term development plans under various medium-term development policy frameworks. The interventions in the plans involved periodic and medium-term maintenance as well as rehabilitation and reconstruction of rural, trunk and urban road infrastructure.

In 2024, an amount of GHS3.5 million was paid to the Ministry of Roads and Highways to support the construction and maintenance of roads. Several foreign financed road projects were stalled in 2024 due to the external debt restructuring. The underlisted roads summarised in Table 4.4 benefited from that investment:

Table 4.4: Key Capital Investments in the Road Sector, December 2024

Project Description		Development Dimension	Location	Contract sum	Source of funding	Expenditure to date	Outstanding Balance	%	Picture	Strategies to improve project completion rate	Citizen's involvement	Remarks summary of land acquisition and resettlement
Code	Name											
0923001	Asphaltic Overlay of Slctd Arterial & Collector Rd in Ksi-Ph.2 (30km)	Environment, Infrastructure and Human	Accra & Kumasi	55,777,463.72	GoG	48,512,913.59	7,264,550.13	100%	N/A	Routine monitoring and timely disbursement	Representative implementation & monitoring team	All land and RAP issues considered
0913048	Upgrading of Sawaba area Rds, Kumasi(2.20km)	Environment, Infrastructure and Human	Ashanti	1,988,165.80	GoG	1,839,222.20	148,943.60	95%	N/A	Routine monitoring and timely disbursement	Representative implementation & monitoring team	All land and RAP issues considered
0920108	Rehabilitation of Teshie Link Road	Environment, Infrastructure and Human	Accra	114,693,193.65	GoG	74,667,593.79	40,025,599.86	87%	N/A	Routine monitoring and timely disbursement	Representative implementation & monitoring team	All land and RAP issues considered
0919156	Rehabilitation of selected roads in Tamale South Ph. 1	Environment, Infrastructure and Human	Accra	19,446,779.28	GoG	17,893,875.74	1,552,903.54	68%	N/A	Routine monitoring and timely disbursement	Representative implementation & monitoring team	All land and RAP issues considered
0919170	Rehabilitation of Atebubu Town Roads	Environment, Infrastructure and Human	BA	35,409,109.96	GoG	34,794,980.26	614,129.70	65%	N/A	Routine monitoring and timely disbursement	Representative implementation & monitoring team	All land and RAP issues considered
0919157	Rehabilitation of selected roads in Tamale South Ph. 2	Environment, Infrastructure and Human	Northern	24,855,037.87	GoG	16,463,476.90	8,391,560.97	65%	N/A	Routine monitoring and timely disbursement	Representative implementation & monitoring team	All land and RAP issues considered
0923002	Emergency Improvemnet of Old Ada Rd - 6.3Km	Environment, Infrastructure and Human	Eastern	248,685,028.23	GoG	16,336,145.73	232,348,882.50	58%	N/A	Routine monitoring and timely disbursement	Representative implementation & monitoring team	All land and RAP issues considered
0923003	Rehab of Onwe-Achnakrm-Deduako-Kwmo,Dmbra,Aprmse & Esinpng/Achna(41.3km)	Environment, Infrastructure and Human	Ashanti`	149,799,292.43	GoG	82,107,456.75	67,691,835.68	56%	N/A	Routine monitoring and timely disbursement	Representative implementation & monitoring team	All land and RAP issues considered
0919184	Partial Reconstruction of Kpong / SSNIT Roads (2.8Km)	Environment, Infrastructure and Human	Northern	28,479,195.04	GoG	25,005,246.95	3,473,948.09	52%	N/A	Routine monitoring and timely disbursement	Representative implementation & monitoring team	All land and RAP issues considered
0919180	Rehabilitation of New Dormaa -Yawhima (Sunyani-Techiman Road)	Environment, Infrastructure and Human	BA	56,877,689.49	GoG	22,546,712.28	34,330,977.21	31%	N/A	Routine monitoring and timely disbursement	Representative implementation & monitoring team	All land and RAP issues considered

Project Description		Development Dimension	location	Contract sum	Source of funding	Expenditure to date	Outstanding Balance	%	Picture	Strategies to improve project completion rate	Citizen's involvement	Remarks summary of land acquisition and resettlement
Code	Name											
0923004	Rehabilitation Of Vittin target Area Roads, Phase.2 (6.57km)	Environment, Infrastructure and Human	Northern	60,298,460.46	GoG		60,298,460.46	22%	N/A	Routine monitoring and timely disbursement	Representative implementation & monitoring team	All land and RAP issues considered
0923005	Re Const of Airport Roundabout - Buokrom Estate Junx Rd (2.80Km)	Environment, Infrastructure and Human	Ashanti	53,383,793.40	GoG	8,415,409.96	44,968,383.44	21%	N/A	Routine monitoring and timely disbursement	Representative implementation & monitoring team	All land and RAP issues considered
0920110	Rehabilitation of Dormaatown Roads (5.00Km), DORmaa Ahenkro	Environment, Infrastructure and Human	BA	17,979,650.28	GoG	6,881,465.18	11,098,185.10	11%	N/A	Routine monitoring and timely disbursement	Representative implementation & monitoring team	All land and RAP issues considered
0923006	Upgrading of Slctd Rd s in Nkoranza (9.97Km)	Environment, Infrastructure and Human	BA	54,256,417.35	GoG		54,256,417.35	1%	N/A	Routine monitoring and timely disbursement	Representative implementation & monitoring team	All land and RAP issues considered
1019233	Bavim Jn-Junshegu-Dalogyili	Environment, Infrastructure and Human	Northern	20,033,493.24	GoG	16,573,954.28	3,459,538.96	100%	N/A	Routine monitoring and timely disbursement	Representative implementation & monitoring team	All land and RAP issues considered
1019242	Dawa - Ahwiam - Ningo Ph.2 (Km 18+350 - 22+350)	Environment, Infrastructure and Human	Accra	6,752,288.85	GoG	6,751,788.85	500.00	100%	N/A	Routine monitoring and timely disbursement	Representative implementation & monitoring team	All land and RAP issues considered
1019220	Bitumen Surfacing of Kakpagyili- Yong Ph1	Environment, Infrastructure and Human	Northern	9,009,289.64	GoG	8,250,971.63	758,318.01	98%	N/A	Routine monitoring and timely disbursement	Representative implementation & monitoring team	All land and RAP issues considered
1019241	Dawa - Ahwiam - Ningo Ph.1 (Km 10+350-18+350)	Environment, Infrastructure and Human	Accra	8,835,409.29	GoG	8,716,522.97	118,886.32	96%	N/A	Routine monitoring and timely disbursement	Representative implementation & monitoring team	All land and RAP issues considered
1019234	Nambrugu-Yilan(7.2km), Yilan-Zandua (14.0km) & Yilan-Tunde(13.8km)	Environment, Infrastructure and Human	Northern	4,626,856.90	GoG	3,762,770.64	864,086.26	91%	N/A	Routine monitoring and timely disbursement	Representative implementation & monitoring team	All land and RAP issues considered
1020090	Afuaman – Nsakina – Borkorborkor Town Roads Ph. III (17.50 – 25.00km)	Environment, Infrastructure and Human	Accra	14,920,358.40	GoG	12,268,151.08	2,652,207.32	91%	N/A	Routine monitoring and timely disbursement	Representative implementation & monitoring team	All land and RAP issues considered





Project Description		Development Dimension	Location	Contract sum	Source of funding	Expenditure to date	Outstanding Balance	%	Picture	Strategies to improve project completion rate	Citizen's involvement	Remarks summary of land acquisition and resettlement
Code	Name											
1021021	Bitumen Surfacing of Juansa Town Roads	Environment, Infrastructure and Human	Ashanti	14,970,748.00	GoG	13,044,960.12	1,925,787.88	90%	N/A	Routine monitoring and timely disbursement	Representative implementation & monitoring team	All land and RAP issues considered
1020159	Abokobi - Boi Area Roads (3.50km)	Environment, Infrastructure and Human	Accra	14,700,740.00	GoG	12,600,932.66	2,099,807.34	87%	N/A	Routine monitoring and timely disbursement	Representative implementation & monitoring team	All land and RAP issues considered
1019231	Tadzewu-Devego-Agorve jn	Environment, Infrastructure and Human	Volta	31,067,278.15	GoG	24,773,145.72	6,294,132.42	80%	N/A	Routine monitoring and timely disbursement	Representative implementation & monitoring team	All land and RAP issues considered
1019255	Upgrading of Tuobodom - Offuman PH 1	Environment, Infrastructure and Human	BA	11,749,615.43	GoG	10,619,997.99	1,129,617.44	79%	N/A	Routine monitoring and timely disbursement	Representative implementation & monitoring team	All land and RAP issues considered
1020149	Frafraha - Pantang Area Roads (1.95km)	Environment, Infrastructure and Human	Accra	8,431,060.01	GoG	7,432,349.89	998,710.12	76%	N/A	Routine monitoring and timely disbursement	Representative implementation & monitoring team	All land and RAP issues considered
1019229	Anyinam Town Roads Ph.I.	Environment, Infrastructure and Human	Eastern	7,226,528.64	GoG	5,842,954.89	1,383,573.75	75%	N/A	Routine monitoring and timely disbursement	Representative implementation & monitoring team	All land and RAP issues considered
1019264	Surface Dressing of Asankragua - Moseaso	Environment, Infrastructure and Human	Western	5,127,403.38	GoG	3,994,593.21	1,132,810.17	75%	N/A	Routine monitoring and timely disbursement	Representative implementation & monitoring team	All land and RAP issues considered
1020147	Afuaman – Nsakina – Borkorborkor Town Roads Ph. I (0.00 – 10.00km)	Environment, Infrastructure and Human	Volta	14,962,104.16	GoG	12,572,903.61	2,389,200.55	73%	N/A	Routine monitoring and timely disbursement	Representative implementation & monitoring team	All land and RAP issues considered
1019230	Bitumen Surfacing of Keta Area Roads (4.0km)-Lot 4	Environment, Infrastructure and Human	Volta	3,193,817.58	GoG	3,030,260.95	163,556.63	67%	N/A	Routine monitoring and timely disbursement	Representative implementation & monitoring team	All land and RAP issues considered
1023001	Fuo-Gbalahi-Wovogu-Jana F/Rd & Others	Environment, Infrastructure and Human	Volta	13,446,324.16	GoG	6,082,982.04	7,363,342.12	65%	N/A	Routine monitoring and timely disbursement	Representative implementation & monitoring team	All land and RAP issues considered

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Code	Name											
1019260	Abowinim - Nkodwo-Asepanyim and Others PH. I	Environment, Infrastructure and Human	-	36,862,622.47	GoG	21,517,185.42	15,345,437.05	62%	N/A	Routine monitoring and timely disbursement	Representative implementation & monitoring team	All land and RAP issues considered
1019256	New Tafo - Nobi - Anhwiaaben (13.7 Km)	Environment, Infrastructure and Human	Eastern	21,051,677.36	GoG	14,305,098.64	6,746,578.72	61%	N/A	Routine monitoring and timely disbursement	Representative implementation & monitoring team	All land and RAP issues considered
1019259	Nsutapong-Ahenkwa and Other Feeder Roads	Environment, Infrastructure and Human	-	31,268,821.00	GoG	8,980,607.13	22,288,213.87	59%	N/A	Routine monitoring and timely disbursement	Representative implementation & monitoring team	All land and RAP issues considered
1019265	Zandua-Galabihi	Environment, Infrastructure and Human	Volta	537,250.75	GoG	367,770.19	169,480.56	59%	N/A	Routine monitoring and timely disbursement	Representative implementation & monitoring team	All land and RAP issues considered
1014037	Pwalugu - Arigu	Environment, Infrastructure and Human	Upper East	6,560,107.52	GoG	3,493,126.72	3,066,980.80	55%	N/A	Routine monitoring and timely disbursement	Representative implementation & monitoring team	All land and RAP issues considered
1020148	Afuaman – Nsakina – Borkorborkor Town Roads Ph. II (10.00 – 17.50km)	Environment, Infrastructure and Human	-	14,915,300.38	GoG	10,608,086.63	4,307,213.75	54%	N/A	Routine monitoring and timely disbursement	Representative implementation & monitoring team	All land and RAP issues considered
0819034	Menji-Bui Road pjt 30km	Environment, Infrastructure and Human	Volta	82,289,563.38	ABFA	38,292,008.26	43,997,555.12	100%	N/A	Routine monitoring and timely disbursement	Representative implementation & monitoring team	All land and RAP issues considered
0819009	Gushiegu-Ggandaa-Nalerigu road pjt 52km	Environment, Infrastructure and Human	Northern	198,059,854.63	ABFA	65,149,498.83	132,910,355.80	30%	N/A	Routine monitoring and timely disbursement	Representative implementation & monitoring team	All land and RAP issues considered
0818053	Recons of Kwabeng - Akropong Rd (20.5km) and Akropong Town Rds - Lot 3	Environment, Infrastructure and Human	Eastern	92,368,223.00	ABFA	54,658,409.53	37,709,813.47	99%	N/A	Routine monitoring and timely disbursement	Representative implementation & monitoring team	All land and RAP issues considered



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Code	Name											
0820001	Rehabilitation (Asphatic Concrete) of Kumasi- Sunyani Road(N6) (Mankranso Junction -Bechem Junction (km40 Lot1	Environment, Infrastructure and Human	Ahanti	271,178,447.12	ABFA	45,798,555.89	225,379,891.23	47%	N/A	Routine monitoring and timely disbursement	Representative implementation & monitoring team	All land and RAP issues considered
0820002	Upgrading of Yagaba-Mankarigu Road 9km12-24) &Mankarigu-Nawuni Road (km17.5) lot 4	Environment, Infrastructure and Human	Savannah	116,715,223.43	ABFA	61,337,599.88	55,377,623.55	75%	N/A	Routine monitoring and timely disbursement	Representative implementation & monitoring team	All land and RAP issues considered
0820003	Upgrading of Wa-Bulenga-Yaala Road(km6-37) lot 1	Environment, Infrastructure and Human	Upper West	139,272,311.56	ABFA	59,836,817.54	79,435,494.02	52%	N/A	Routine monitoring and timely disbursement	Representative implementation & monitoring team	All land and RAP issues considered
0820004	Upgrading of Fian-Issah- Wahabu Road (km0-9:19-62) and Issa Town Roads lot 2	Environment, Infrastructure and Human	Upper West	167,400,494.80	ABFA	63,178,254.96	104,222,239.84	55%	N/A	Routine monitoring and timely disbursement	Representative implementation & monitoring team	All land and RAP issues considered
0820005	Adden I: Asphaltic overlay on Dormaa Ahenkro REHAB Lt 1	Environment, Infrastructure and Human	BA	69,522,608.48	ABFA	34,246,152.90	35,276,455.58	65%	N/A	Routine monitoring and timely disbursement	Representative implementation & monitoring team	All land and RAP issues considered
0820006	Rehabilitation (Asphaltic Concrete) of Mankraso Junction to Tepa Road (45) Lot 2	Environment, Infrastructure and Human	BA	270,124,781.44	ABFA	29,202,573.77	240,922,207.67	26%	N/A	Routine monitoring and timely disbursement	Representative implementation & monitoring team	All land and RAP issues considered
0820007	Rehabilitation (Asphaltic Concrete) of Mankraso (15km) and Maaban Town Roads (45km) Lot 3	Environment, Infrastructure and Human	BA	103,932,510.38	ABFA	31,537,969.68	72,394,540.70	31%	N/A	Routine monitoring and timely disbursement	Representative implementation & monitoring team	All land and RAP issues considered
0820009	Construction of Binjai-Ffulso Road lot3	Environment, Infrastructure and Human	Savannah	273,539,135.65	ABFA	63,155,381.61	210,383,754.04	67%	N/A	Routine monitoring and timely disbursement	Representative implementation & monitoring team	All land and RAP issues considered
0820010	Partial Reconstruction of Bawdie-Asankragwa Road (km0-50) and Manso Amenfi Town Roads (1.47km) lot1	Environment, Infrastructure and Human	Western	77,900,622.47	ABFA	15,059,587.79	62,841,034.68	10%	N/A	Routine monitoring and timely disbursement	Representative implementation & monitoring team	All land and RAP issues considered



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Code	Name											
0820011	Upgrading of Daboya-Mankarigu Road (km10-30-Sav Lot 4	Environment, Infrastructure and Human	Savannah	78,535,344.70	ABFA	25,626,057.16	52,909,287.54	40%	N/A	Routine monitoring and timely disbursement	Representative implementation & monitoring team	All land and RAP issues considered
0820012	Upgrading of Daboya-Mankarigu Road (km30.0-63.1) Sav Lot 5	Environment, Infrastructure and Human	Savannah	125,099,132.75	ABFA	63,836,527.14	61,262,605.61	51%	N/A	Routine monitoring and timely disbursement	Representative implementation & monitoring team	All land and RAP issues considered
0820013	Upgrading of Sandema-Wiega-Wiesi Road (1.0-11.0km)	Environment, Infrastructure and Human	Upper East	50,043,112.98	ABFA	5,914,139.12	44,128,973.86	19%	N/A	Routine monitoring and timely disbursement	Representative implementation & monitoring team	All land and RAP issues considered
0820014	Rehabilitation of Eshiem-Akroso-Akim Oda Road (km0.00-42)	Environment, Infrastructure and Human	Eastern	154,430,992.45	ABFA	37,524,228.41	116,906,764.04	19%	N/A	Routine monitoring and timely disbursement	Representative implementation & monitoring team	All land and RAP issues considered
0820015	Upgrading of Akrodie-Sayereso Road (km0+000-20+000) Lot 1	Environment, Infrastructure and Human	Eastern	44,624,958.00	ABFA	27,633,971.84	16,990,986.16	97%	N/A	Routine monitoring and timely disbursement	Representative implementation & monitoring team	All land and RAP issues considered
0820016	Upgrading of Akrodie-Sayereso Road (km20+4.6) Lot 2	Environment, Infrastructure and Human	Eastern	55,677,298.49	ABFA	-	55,677,298.49	21%	N/A	Routine monitoring and timely disbursement	Representative implementation & monitoring team	All land and RAP issues considered
0820017	Upgrading of Sampa-Jinini Road (km0+000-31+500) lot 2	Environment, Infrastructure and Human	BA	115,704,346.99	ABFA	51,533,016.10	64,171,330.89	35%	N/A	Routine monitoring and timely disbursement	Representative implementation & monitoring team	All land and RAP issues considered
0820018	Upgrading of Kintampo -Prang Road (21.70-49.80) lot 2	Environment, Infrastructure and Human	BA	60,823,682.96	ABFA	-	60,823,682.96	3%	N/A	Routine monitoring and timely disbursement	Representative implementation & monitoring team	All land and RAP issues considered
0820020	Rehabilitation of New Abirem-Ofoasekuma Road 9km0-33.2) lot 2	Environment, Infrastructure and Human	Eastern	124,636,718.25	ABFA	38,292,008.26	43,997,555.12	79%	N/A	Routine monitoring and timely disbursement	Representative implementation & monitoring team	All land and RAP issues considered
0819034	Menji-Bui Road pj1 30km	Environment, Infrastructure and Human	Volta	82,289,563.38	ABFA	65,149,498.83	132,910,355.80	100%	N/A	Routine monitoring and timely disbursement	Representative implementation & monitoring team	All land and RAP issues considered



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Code	Name											
0819009	Gushiegu-Ggandaa-Nalerigu road pjt 52km	Environment, Infrastructure and Human	Northern	198,059,854.63	ABFA	54,658,409.53	37,709,813.47	30%	N/A	Routine monitoring and timely disbursement	Representative implementation & monitoring team	All land and RAP issues considered
0818053	Reconsof Kwabeng - Akropong Rd (20.5km) and Akropong Town Rds - Lot 3	Environment, Infrastructure and Human	Eastern	92,368,223.00	ABFA	45,798,555.89	225,379,891.23	99%	N/A	Routine monitoring and timely disbursement	Representative implementation & monitoring team	All land and RAP issues considered
0820001	Rehabilitation (Asphatic Concrete) of Kumasi- Sunyani Road(N6) (Mankranso Junction -Bechem Junction (km40 Lot1	Environment, Infrastructure and Human	Ashanti	271,178,447.12	ABFA	61,337,599.88	55,377,623.55	47%	N/A	Routine monitoring and timely disbursement	Representative implementation & monitoring team	All land and RAP issues considered
0820002	Upgrading of Yagaba-Mankarigu Road 9km12-24) &Mankrarigu-Nawuni Road (km17.5) lot 4	Environment, Infrastructure and Human	Savannah	116,715,223.43	ABFA	59,836,817.54	79,435,494.02	75%	N/A	Routine monitoring and timely disbursement	Representative implementation & monitoring team	All land and RAP issues considered
0820003	Upgrading of Wa-Bulenga-Yaala Road(km6-37) lot 1	Environment, Infrastructure and Human	Upper West	139,272,311.56	ABFA	63,178,254.96	104,222,239.84	52%	N/A	Routine monitoring and timely disbursement	Representative implementation & monitoring team	All land and RAP issues considered
0820004	Upgrading of Fian-Issah- Wahabu Road (km0-9:19-62) and Issa Town Roads lot 2	Environment, Infrastructure and Human	Upper West	167,400,494.80	ABFA	34,246,152.90	35,276,455.58	55%	N/A	Routine monitoring and timely disbursement	Representative implementation & monitoring team	All land and RAP issues considered
0820005	Adden 1: Asphaltic overlay on Dormaa Ahenkro REHAB Lt 1	Environment, Infrastructure and Human	BA	69,522,608.48	ABFA	29,202,573.77	240,922,207.67	65%	N/A	Routine monitoring and timely disbursement	Representative implementation & monitoring team	All land and RAP issues considered
0820006	Rehabilitation (Aspatic Concrete) of Mankraso Junction to Tapa Road (45) Lot 2	Environment, Infrastructure and Human	BA	270,124,781.44	ABFA	31,537,969.68	72,394,540.70	26%	N/A	Routine monitoring and timely disbursement	Representative implementation & monitoring team	All land and RAP issues considered
0820007	Rehabilitation (Aspatic Concrete) of Mankraso (15km) and Maaban Town Roads (45km) Lot 3	Environment, Infrastructure and Human	Ashanti	103,932,510.38	ABFA	63,155,381.61	210,383,754.04	31%	N/A	Routine monitoring and timely disbursement	Representative implementation & monitoring team	All land and RAP issues considered
0820009	Construction of Binjai-Fufulso Road lot3	Environment, Infrastructure and Human	Savannah	273,539,135.65	ABFA	15,059,587.79	62,841,034.68	67%	N/A	Routine monitoring and timely disbursement	Representative implementation & monitoring team	All land and RAP issues considered

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Code	Name											
0820010	Partial Reconstruction of Bawdie-Asankragwa Road (km0-50) and Manso Amenfi Town Roads (1.47km) lot1	Environment, Infrastructure and Human	Western	77,900,622.47	ABFA	25,626,057.16	52,909,287.54	10%	N/A	Routine monitoring and timely disbursement	Representative implementation & monitoring team	All land and RAP issues considered
0820011	Upgrading of Daboya-Mankarigu Road (km10-30-Sav Lot 4	Environment, Infrastructure and Human	Savannah	78,535,344.70	ABFA	63,836,527.14	61,262,605.61	40%	N/A	Routine monitoring and timely disbursement	Representative implementation & monitoring team	All land and RAP issues considered
0820012	Upgrading of Daboya-Mankarigu Road (km30.0-63.1) Sav Lot 5	Environment, Infrastructure and Human	Savannah	125,099,132.75	ABFA	5,914,139.12	44,128,973.86	51%	N/A	Routine monitoring and timely disbursement	Representative implementation & monitoring team	All land and RAP issues considered
0820013	Upgrading of Sandema-Wiega-Wiesi Road (1.0-11.0km)	Environment, Infrastructure and Human	Upper East	50,043,112.98	ABFA	37,524,228.41	116,906,764.04	19%	N/A	Routine monitoring and timely disbursement	Representative implementation & monitoring team	All land and RAP issues considered
0820014	Rehabilitation of Eshiem-Akroso-Akim Oda Road (km0.00-42)	Environment, Infrastructure and Human	Eastern	154,430,992.45	ABFA	27,633,971.84	16,990,986.16	19%	N/A	Routine monitoring and timely disbursement	Representative implementation & monitoring team	All land and RAP issues considered
0820015	Upgrading of Akrodie-Sayereso Road (km0+000-20+000) Lot 1	Environment, Infrastructure and Human	BA	44,624,958.00	ABFA	-	55,677,298.49	97%	N/A	Routine monitoring and timely disbursement	Representative implementation & monitoring team	All land and RAP issues considered
0820016	Upgrading of Akrodie-Sayereso Road (km20+4.6) Lot 2	Environment, Infrastructure and Human	BA	55,677,298.49	ABFA	51,533,016.10	64,171,330.89	21%	N/A	Routine monitoring and timely disbursement	Representative implementation & monitoring team	All land and RAP issues considered
0820017	Upgrading of Sampa-Jinini Road (km0+000-31+500) lot 2	Environment, Infrastructure and Human	BA	115,704,346.99	ABFA	-	60,823,682.96	35%	N/A	Routine monitoring and timely disbursement	Representative implementation & monitoring team	All land and RAP issues considered
0820018	Upgrading of Kintampo -Prang Road (21.70-49.80) lot 2	Environment, Infrastructure and Human	BA	60,823,682.96	ABFA	38,292,008.26	43,997,555.12	3%	N/A	Routine monitoring and timely disbursement	Representative implementation & monitoring team	All land and RAP issues considered



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Code	Name											
0819038	Construction of Hohoe- Jasikan-Dodi-Pepesu	Environment, Infrastructure and Human	Volta	540,849,036.57	DP	410,504,418.90	130,344,617.67	100%	N/A	Routine monitoring and timely disbursement	Representative implementation & monitoring team	All land and RAP issues considered
0813006	Rehabilitation of Ofankor – Nsawam Road (Dual Carriageway)-33.4Km	Environment, Infrastructure and Human	Accra	4,133,494,637.02	DP	839,229,294.87	839,229,294.87	68%	N/A	Routine monitoring and timely disbursement	Representative implementation & monitoring team	All land and RAP issues considered
0820091	Rehabilitation of Dome-Kitase Road Project - 23km	Environment, Infrastructure and Human	Accra	260,450,073.92	DP	35,773,551.27	224,676,522.65	27%	N/A	Routine monitoring and timely disbursement	Representative implementation & monitoring team	All land and RAP issues considered
0820217	Dzn Build Contract fr Tamale-Walewale Rd:Ph 1-Savlugu-Walewale(30-113)	Environment, Infrastructure and Human	Northern	1,892,309,924.52	DP	353,702,787.40	1,538,607,137.12	10%	N/A	Routine monitoring and timely disbursement	Representative implementation & monitoring team	All land and RAP issues considered
0820275	Project for Rehabilitation of National Trunk Road N8 (Phase 2)- 32.4km	Environment, Infrastructure and Human	Accra	450,400.00	DP	423,360.00	27,040.00	100%	N/A	Routine monitoring and timely disbursement	Representative implementation & monitoring team	All land and RAP issues considered
0819102	Upgdn of Eastn Cordr Rd-Lt1: Dzn & Const of Ashiaman Rndabt-Akosombo Jn	Environment, Infrastructure and Human	Accra	3,282,032,764.72	DP	692,081,010.40	2,589,951,754.32	8%	N/A	Routine monitoring and timely disbursement	Representative implementation & monitoring team	All land and RAP issues considered
0818065	The Pj for Impltn of Gh Crrdrs-Grade Separation of Tema Intersection	Environment, Infrastructure and Human	Accra	431,047.12	DP	301,732.88	129,314.24	100%	N/A	Routine monitoring and timely disbursement	Representative implementation & monitoring team	All land and RAP issues considered
0813007	7 Bridges in Northern Ghana	Environment, Infrastructure and Human	Northern	782,020,000.00	DP	715,520,118.31	66,499,881.69	98%	N/A	Routine monitoring and timely disbursement	Representative implementation & monitoring team	All land and RAP issues considered
0820079	Reconstruction of Bechem - Techimantia - Akumadan (40.4km)	Environment, Infrastructure and Human	BA	641,000,000.00	DP	346,289,870.29	294,710,129.71	100%	N/A	Routine monitoring and timely disbursement	Representative implementation & monitoring team	All land and RAP issues considered



Project Description		Development Dimension	Location	Contract sum	Source of funding	Expenditure to date	Outstanding Balance	%	Picture	Strategies to improve project completion rate	Citizen's involvement	Remarks summary of land acquisition and resettlement
Code	Name											
0822001	Const of Flyover in North - South at the Tema Motorway Roundabout	Environment, Infrastructure and Human	Accra	292,480.00	DP	134,360.00	158,120.00	99.9%	N/A	Routine monitoring and timely disbursement	Representative implementation & monitoring team	All land and RAP issues considered
0820081	Reconstruction of Tarkwa - Agona Nkwanta Road (66km)	Environment, Infrastructure and Human	Western	1,217,900,000.00	DP	330,605,002.19	887,294,997.81	100%	N/A	Routine monitoring and timely disbursement	Representative implementation & monitoring team	All land and RAP issues considered
0818064	Output and Perf Base Contract: Tatale-Tamale-Rd Project Lot 1	Environment, Infrastructure and Human	Northern	205,891,778.48	DP	25,662,632.54	180,229,145.94	90%	N/A	Routine monitoring and timely disbursement	Representative implementation & monitoring team	All land and RAP issues considered
0818071	Output and Perf Base Contract: Tatale-Tamale-Rd Project Lot 2	Environment, Infrastructure and Human	Northern	701,497,529.34	DP	25,486,621.02	676,010,908.32	91%	N/A	Routine monitoring and timely disbursement	Representative implementation & monitoring team	All land and RAP issues considered
0814022	Eastern Corridor Road - Lot 5 and 6 - 168km	Environment, Infrastructure and Human	Volta	3,467,361,446.00	DP	3,391,978,902.85	75,382,543.15	99%	N/A	Routine monitoring and timely disbursement	Representative implementation & monitoring team	All land and RAP issues considered





Water and Sanitation Initiative

The Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources (MWSR) carried out several interventions to safeguard and ensure effective utilisation of water resources. Water quality monitoring assessment programmes to ascertain the turbidity levels of major water bodies were undertaken to determine improvement in Water Quality Ambient.

The Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources received GHS75.47 million to continue its efforts to achieve the “Water for All” agenda. The beneficiary communities include Goaso, Duadaso, Papase, Essiam, Chiana, Sandema, Karaga, Ejura, Asandragua, Tumu, Kweiman-Danfa, Bimbilla, Aveyiem and Juabeng.

The construction of 12 fully reticulated small towns pipe systems and 6 limited mechanised systems under the Ghana – Spain debt swap for development programme was fully completed in 2024.

Zongo Development Fund

The Zongo Development Fund (ZDF) was established in 2019 to promote inner-city development. The ZDF was paid GHS7.54 million in 2024 for various projects across the country. The fund also completed 4no. 6 Unit classroom block and mechanised water system in Zongo communities. A bursary support was provided to 63 brilliant but needy local tertiary students in 2024. The performance was below a set target of 100 brilliant but needy local tertiary students in Zongo communities.

Infrastructure for Poverty Eradication Programme (SDI Secretariat and Development Authorities).

The Coastal Development Authority (CODA) undertook projects including:

construction of a 3-unit classroom at Kubekoro in the Kpone- Katamanso Constituency; construction of a 2-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities at Ankra in the Akontombra Constituency; completion of a CHPS Compound at Camp 15 in the Bia West Constituency; construction of a 6-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities at Battor-Dugame in the North Tongu Constituency; establishment of a CHPS Compound at Kologa - Aflao in the Ketu South Constituency; construction of a 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities at Atsiaklobor in the Ketu South Constituency; and implementation of a small-town water system at Likpe Mate SHS in the GUAN/SALL area.

The Middle Belt Development Authority (MBDA), had a total of 2,579 projects of which 566 were projects in the constituencies located in the middle belt that were absorbed from the Special Development Initiative Secretariat. Six hundred and eighty-six projects had been completed. The remaining 1,893 projects are at various stages of completion, with an average completion rate of 61 percent. These projects are predominantly in education (398), water (341), sanitation (294), constituency specific infrastructure projects (208), roads (189) and health (114).

The Northern Development Authority (NDA) has since 2018 rolled out a total of 1,846 infrastructure projects across the 57 constituencies in Northern Ghana. Out of this number, 871 projects have been completed, leaving 975 projects at various stages of completion. The sectoral distribution of projects is: agriculture (dams & warehouses)-576, water (mechanised & hand pump boreholes)-372, sanitation (KVIP & WC)-304, education-242, health-105, roads-90, energy/power (electrification) -74, markets-25, sports (astro turf) -1, ICT-1.

4.3. Key Challenges and Policy Recommendations

The key challenges and policy recommendations of the chapter are summarised in Table 4.5.

Table 4.5: Focus Area, Challenges and Recommendations

Focus Area	Challenges	Recommendations
Flagship programmes and projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited resources released for implementation of some of government flagship programmes and projects/new initiatives Limited sector budget allocations and releases to support the economy Non-availability of data on government flagship projects and programmes Delay in submission of reports on government flagship projects and programmes 	<p>NDPC should collaborate with MoF-PID, OoP, DPs, MES and Parliament to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ensure the timely release of funds to the flagship projects review all government flagship projects, including new initiatives and programmes to determine relevance implement relevant recommendations from the review of government flagship programmes under the Public Expenditure Review (PER) exercise Ensure timely submission of data Assess the targets of PIM indicators Improve project targeting, design, preparation, delivery, and dissemination Conduct performance monitoring Relevant institutions must present reports on time Monitor and report on the implementation and financing of government flagship projects and programmes Evaluate government flagship projects and programmes e.g., GhanaCARES Obaatanpa Programme Release commensurate budgetary allocations to all sectors Identify other funding sources to support sector initiatives Improve upon the infrastructural deficit



CHAPTER 5: CONCLUSION

The 2024 Annual Progress Report (APR) assesses Ghana's implementation of Agenda for Jobs II: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All (2022-2025), tracking achievements across six critical dimensions namely:

1. Economic Development
2. Social Development
3. Environment, Infrastructure, and Human Settlements
4. Governance, Corruption, and Public Accountability
5. Emergency Preparedness and Covid-19 Response
6. Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring, and Evaluation

In addition to sectoral progress, the report provides an in-depth analysis of Capital Expenditure (CAPEX) performance, budget allocation and execution, as well as the implementation status of key government flagship projects and programmes. This chapter presents the conclusions drawn from the comprehensive assessment presented throughout the report.

Implementing the Medium-term National Development Policy Framework

Economic Development

In 2024, Ghana's economy showcased notable resilience, marked by robust GDP expansion, a rebound in industrial activity, and improved trade performance. However, persistent fiscal challenges, inflationary pressures, and vulnerabilities in the agricultural sector underscore the need for decisive structural reforms. To sustain this momentum and foster inclusive growth, Ghana must prioritise

enhanced revenue mobilisation, agricultural modernization, and private sector competitiveness. Strategic implementation of these measures under the Agenda for Jobs II framework will be critical to unlocking the nation's full economic potential and ensuring long-term, equitable prosperity for all Ghanaians.

Social Development

Ghana made measurable progress in social development during 2024, with notable improvements in education access, healthcare coverage, and social protection programmes. Yet persistent gaps in service quality, persistent gender disparities, and insufficient employment opportunities for youth reveal structural weaknesses that require focused intervention. To fully realise the Agenda for Jobs II commitment to equitable prosperity, Ghana must intensify efforts to bridge regional development divides, implement gender-responsive policies, and create meaningful economic pathways for young people. Addressing these priorities with urgency and strategic investment will be essential for building a more inclusive society where all citizens can thrive.

Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements

Ghana achieved measurable progress in key areas including mining sector development, renewable energy expansion, and urban planning reforms. However, significant environmental and infrastructural challenges persist - particularly concerning rapid deforestation and environmental degradation, critical infrastructure gaps, and uncontrolled urban sprawl. These interconnected issues demand an integrated policy response that balances economic growth with environmental sustainability. The path forward requires sustained commitment



to green development principles, innovative infrastructure financing, and participatory planning processes that engage all stakeholders.

Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

Notable progress was made in democratic governance, anti-corruption, and diplomatic engagement, yet systemic challenges, weak enforcement, resource constraints, and institutional fragmentation require urgent action. To safeguard and build upon its democratic progress, efforts should be aimed at enhancing institutional accountability, deepen decentralisation reforms, and ensure inclusive policy implementation.

Emergency Planning and COVID-19 Response

Assessment of the progress showed commendable progress in disaster risk reduction and emergency response, however systemic gaps in funding, coordination, and infrastructure persist. Efforts should be made at enhancing its resilience, protecting vulnerable communities, and ensure sustainable development in the face of growing climate and security threats. A proactive, well-coordinated approach will be essential to safeguarding lives and livelihoods in the years ahead.

Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation

Ghana's 2024 development implementation landscape presents a mixed picture of significant progress alongside persistent systemic challenges. While Metropolitan, Municipal, and District Assemblies (MMDAs) achieved an impressive 89.6% implementation rate of Annual Action Plans, marking a 20 percentage point improvement since 2021, critical gaps in financing, human resources, and coordination continue to hinder optimal performance.

The nation's accomplishments in revenue mobilisation (with IGF growth of 64.20%),

strengthened monitoring systems, and development partnerships demonstrate the potential for transformative change. However, efforts should be made at addressing uneven regional performance, chronic staffing shortages and logistical constraints.

NDPC should be responsible for the disbursement of the capital resources.

Analysis of CAPEX Budget Allocation and Implementation

A review of all medium-term development plans submitted by MDAs and MMDAs to ascertain compliance showed that all the 261 MMDAs and 43 MDAs' development budgets were based on the medium-term development plans. In view of this, CAPEX in 2024 was aligned to the national development priorities.

In terms of CAPEX throw forward, the cumulative total amount of CAPEX commitments for the next four years is GHS64.10 billion as at December 2024 as compared with GHS147 billion corresponding MTEF envelope amount for the period creating fiscal space of GHS83 billion in the medium-term. This indicates that GoG would be in a position to pay all its outstanding commitments on capital expenditure and start new projects over the period 2025 to 2027, as per approved projects in the PIP.

The total number of capital projects in the portfolio of projects with funding or yet to be funded was 17,993. These include Ghana Education Trust Fund (GETFund) projects and the Ghana Road Fund projects.

The Ministry of Finance is expected to work closely with the National Development Planning Commission to ensure MDAs, RCCs and MMDAs prioritise active projects during their budgeting process. Besides The 'Big Push' infrastructure development programme by government should be aligned with the national development policies and initiatives in the portfolio of projects. MDAs and MMDAs should prioritise legacy projects and desist from spreading resources thinly across many projects.



Status of Flagship Programmes and Projects

The government allocated GHS9.24 billion for the implementation of the sixteen flagship projects in 2024 from GHS8.9 billion in 2023 representing 3.8 percent increment. An amount of GHS7.31 billion was released by Controller and Accountant Generals' Department to the implementing agencies

Infrastructure for Poverty Eradication Programme, Water and Sanitation, Railways Development, Fish Landing sites, Regional Reorganisation and Development, LEAP, Nursing Trainee Allowances and IDIF Initiative experienced declines in the budgetary allocation. Some of the major challenges included non-availability of data on government flagship programmes and projects and delay in submission of reports on government

flagship programmes and projects. NDPC and MoF should collaborate with the various implementing institutions to ensure timely submission of data; assess the targets of PIM indicators; improve project targeting, design, preparation, delivery and reporting.

Ghana has made significant progress in various development areas, but challenges remain. Addressing these challenges requires a comprehensive approach involving policy reforms, improved governance, attitudinal change and active community participation. By focusing on sustainable development, enhancing institutional capacities, and fostering inclusive growth, Ghana can achieve the goals set out in the Agenda for Jobs II framework, paving the way for a prosperous and equitable future.

ANNEXES

Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements

Table 2.3.5 :Summary of Indicators under Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements

FOCUS AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	INDICATOR DEFINITION	2021 BASELINE DATA	2022 Actual	2023 Actual	2024 Target	2024 Actual
Protected Area	Expand forest conservation areas	Coverage of protected areas (SDG 14.5.1)	Proportion of the total land area designated as protected areas.2	15.06%	15.06%	15.06%	15.17	15.06%
		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 ≥222		≥2,974 ≥504 ≥728 ≥225 ≥222
	Protect forest reserves	Percentage of degraded areas within forest reserves	Share of degraded forest reserves as a percentage of total forest reserves in the country	20.75%	33.73%	34.00%	36.97	33.73%
Minerals Extraction	Promote sustainable extraction of mineral resources	Mineral rights and production: · Mineral rights granted	Count of mineral rights granted in respect of mining lease, prospecting, reconnaissance, salt, quarry, clay, sand mining, small-scale gold/ diamond, etc	N/A	N/A	336	900	343



FOCUS AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	INDICATOR DEFINITION	2021 BASELINE DATA	2022 Actual	2023 Actual	2024 Target	2024 Actual
		Mineral production • Gold	Quantity of selected minerals produced per annum	2,822,190	3,731,535	3,989,792	4,567,763	5,059,239
		• Diamonds		54,175	82,252	180,141	25,000	332,298
		• Bauxite		839,465	773,213	959,601	1,098,714	1,618,162
		• Manganese		3,418,218	3,103,388	2,990,650	2,359,546	4,615,619
		Value of minerals produced	Value of selected minerals produced per annum	5,070,723,605	6,458,821,109	7,284,284,153	N/A	11,643,782,268
		• Gold						
		• Diamonds		1,612,979	3,891,372	8,679,393	N/A	15,322,134
		• Bauxite		20,484,643	18,944,180	47,345,944.82	N/A	64,397,056
		• Manganese		146,141,293	187,005,118	190,201,551	N/A	257,346,459
		Number of districts and percentage of land area affected by the activities of illicit mining: • No. of Districts	Count of districts reported to be affected by mining and the share of land area affected by illicit mining activities	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		• Percent area affected (%)		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Ensure effective linkage of extractive industry to the rest of the economy	Number of Jobs created by the extractive industry:	Count of persons employed in large- and small-scale mining, both expatriate and local	30,944	31,200	36,295	31,882	35,242
		• Large scale (expatriate and local); male and female						
		• Small scale (legal and illegal)		1,100,000	1,200,000	1,000,000	1,300,000	1,100,000
		Foreign direct investment (in US\$)	Ratio of FDI to GDP, expressed in percentage	1,103.41	N/A	1,337.34	1,125.59	N/A

FOCUS AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	INDICATOR DEFINITION	2021 BASELINE DATA	2022 Actual	2023 Actual	2024 Target	2024 Actual
		Mineral revenues (GH¢)	Total amount of mineral revenues received through taxes, royalties, corporate social responsibility and export of mineral resources in Ghana Cedis	1,536.00	-	2,728.93	1,950.43	4,972.86
		• Royalties						
		• Taxes		2,547.00	-	10,110.53	1,506.45	16,202.82
		• Corporate social responsibility		25.74	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	38.5	N/A
		• Contribution to total merchandise exports		5241.00	6,817.29	7,843.06	7,993.59	11,925.65
		Repatriation of mineral revenue	Ratio of revenue from mineral exports returned to the economy to total revenue, expressed as a percentage					
		% Of mineral revenue returned to the Ghanaian economy (Commercial banks)		81.60%	73.00%	71.00%	74%	70.80%
		• % of mineral revenue spent on local good	The value of mineral revenue spent on local goods, expressed as a percentage of total revenue from mineral resources in a given year	67.56	88%	53.00%	84.00%	73.70%
		Percentage of mineral production processed locally - Gold - Diamonds - Bauxite - Manganese	The amount of the key mineral resources, including gold, bauxite, diamond, manganese, etc produce and processed locally, express as percentage.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		Proportion of mineral production processed locally	Amount of the key mineral resources, including gold, bauxite, diamond, manganese, etc. produce and processed locally, express as percentage	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A



FOCUS AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	INDICATOR DEFINITION	2021 BASELINE DATA	2022 Actual	2023 Actual	2024 Target	2024 Actual
Water Resources Management	Promote sustainable water resources development and management	Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (Water quality index)	The proportion of bodies of water bodies in the country that have good ambient water quality. Ambient water quality refers to natural, untreated water in rivers, lakes and groundwaters and represents a combination of natural influences together with the impacts of all anthropogenic activities	56.50%	57.80%	57.80%	75%	56.00%
		Level of Water Stress	Total available freshwater resources divided by the population	1725m3/person	1717m3/person	1,698m3/person	1900m3/person	1,647m3/person
Coastal and Marine Management	Reduce coastal and marine erosion	Proportion of coastline protected	Length (kilometres) of coastline protected expressed as a percentage of total coastline requiring protection	4.2km	3.2km	1.67km	5km	2.59
		Proportion of investment in financing control structures, construction, and technological improvements	Percentage of resources invested in coastal control structure relative to resource planned	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	GHS347,272,924.09
		Level of pollutants of effluent discharge into coastal waters and lagoons	A measure of concentrations of daily biological oxygen demand loads (BOD5), suspended solids, turbidity, and conductivity of effluent discharge	150 Industries monitored for levels of pollutants effluent quality were above EPA recommended guideline levels 50mg/l, 75NTU and 1500 µS/Cm respectively for most industries	162 Industries monitored for levels of pollutants effluent quality were above EPA recommended guideline levels 50mg/l, 75NTU and 1500 µS/Cm respectively for most industries	141 Industries monitored for levels of pollutants effluent quality was above EPA recommended guideline levels 50mg/l, 75NTU and 1500 µS/Cm respectively for most industries	150 Industries monitored for levels of pollutants effluent quality were above EPA recommended guideline levels 50mg/l, 75NTU and 1500 µS/Cm respectively for most industries	167 Industries monitored for levels of pollutants effluent quality were above EPA recommended guideline levels 50mg/l, 75NTU and 1500 µS/Cm respectively for most industries

FOCUS AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	INDICATOR DEFINITION	2021 BASELINE DATA	2022 Actual	2023 Actual	2024 Target	2024 Actual
Environmental Pollution	Reduce environmental pollution	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter in selected locations (SDG 11.6.2) • North Industrial Area Annual Mean	Average level of particulate matter (PM2.5) in the air at selected locations in Accra	N/A	N/A	N/A	76 µg/m3	N/A
		• First Light Annual Mean		155.5 µg/m3	162 µg/m3	60.6 µg/m3	156µg/m3	283.1 µg/m3
		• Tetteh Quarshie Roundabout Annual Mean		118.2 µg/m3	143 µg/m3	64.7µg/m3	141µg/m3	258.4 µg/m3
		• Shangri La Annual Mean		118.2 µg/m3	143 µg/m3	N/A	N/A	N/A
		• Achimota Annual Mean		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	291.7 µg/m3
		• La Palm Annual Mean		N/A	N/A	N/A	98µg/m3	N/A
		• Graphic Road Annual Mean		162.9 µg/m3	168 µg/m3	120.7µg/ m3	167µg/m3	259.5 µg/m3
		• Kasoa Annual Mean		N/A	119 µg/m3	45.6µg/ m3	101 µg/m3	287.6 µg/m3
		• Amasaman Annual Mean		121.3 µg/m3	106 µg/m3	N/A	88 µg/m3	N/A
		Number of companies compliant with Environmental Assessments (EA)	Count of companies that adhere to permitting conditions	10,543	12,947	14,521	12,400	15,433
		Number of E-waste recycling facilities audited nationwide	The number of e-waste recycling facilities adhering to permitting conditions in line Act 917 and L.I. 2250	24	24	15	35	22
		Number of e-waste collection and dismantling points set up	Count of e-waste collection and dismantling points set up	1	1	1		Site handed over contractor for construction to commence
		Percentage of authorised persons complying with licensing conditions of Nuclear Regulatory Act, 2015 (Act 895).	Companies complying with licensing conditions of NRA Act	90%	100%	76%		100%

FOCUS AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	INDICATOR DEFINITION	2021 BASELINE DATA	2022 Actual	2023 Actual	2024 Target	2024 Actual
		Compliance to international safety standards in the use of modern biotechnology	Percentage of applicants complying with biotechnology safety standards	95%	95%	96%	97%	96%
		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	18.84%	21.87%	21.87%	21.87%	21.87%
	Combat deforestation, desertification and soil erosion	Hectares of degraded forest, mining areas, dry and wet lands restored/ rehabilitated within forest reserves	Total area in hectares of lost forest reserves and protected areas restored	18,494.7 ha	27,910.5ha	14,169.2ha	Public = 12,500 ha Private = 7,500 ha Total = 20,000 ha	Public = 11,892.3ha Private = 7,232.8ha Total = 19,125.1 ha
Deforestation, Desertification and Soil Erosion	Promote sustainable use of forest and wildlife resources	Percentage of compliance to the Annual Allowable Cut (AAC) NB: Natural Forest. A forest composed of indigenous trees and not classified as forest plantation. Forest plantation. A forest established by planting or/and seeding in the process of afforestation or reforestation. It consists of introduced species or, in some cases, indigenous species	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.			1,688,834m3		
		• Natural Forest		1,643,571 m3	1,671,303 m3	1,000,000m3	1 million m3	1,892,339.2m3
		• Plantation Forest		203,992 m3	255,346 m3	250,000 m3	200,000 m3	291,049.6m3



FOCUS AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	INDICATOR DEFINITION	2021 BASELINE DATA	2022 Actual	2023 Actual	2024 Target	2024 Actual
Climate Variability and Change	Enhance institutional capacity and coordination for effective climate action	Number of MDAs and MMDAs capacity built for effective climate action	Count of sectors and MMDAs with capacity built in climate change issues	N/A	8 MDAs and 50 MMDAs capacity built	40 MMDAs	70% of MMDAs (183/261)	33 MMDAs
	Enhance climate change resilience	Percentage of sectors with climate change adaptation strategies	Count of MDAs with climate change 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	53%	57%	63%	70%	69%
	Reduce greenhouse gases	Level of Greenhouse gas emissions	Emissions of carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, and several fluorinated gases in Ghana, expressed in million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent	49.0 MtCO2e	51.2 MtCO2e	53.4 MtCO2e	55.5 MTCO2e	55.5 MtCO2e
		Global Green Economy Index (GGEI)	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	46(78th)	46(78 th)	47.7 (98th)	76th	47.7 (98th)

Focus Area	Policy Objectives	Indicators	Indicator Definition	2021 Baseline Data	2022 Actual	2023 Actual	2024 Target	2024 Actual
Transportation (Road, Rail, Air and Water)	Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	Road condition mix • Good • Fair • Poor	Proportion of classified road network by condition.	44% Good* 34% Fair* 22% Poor*	44% Good* 34% Fair* 22% Poor*	48% Good* 31% Fair* 21% Poor*	55% Good 25% Fair 20% Poor	47% Good* 32% Fair* 21% Poor*
		Total Road network		94,203km	94,203km	94,203km	94,203km	94,203km
		• Trunk roads	Total length (km) of classified road network by type.	14,948km	14,948km	14,948km	14,948km	14,948km
		• Urban roads		28,480km	28,480km	28,480km	28,480km	28,480km
		• Feeder roads		50,775km	50,775km	50,775km	50,775km	50,775km
	Enhance safety and security for all categories of road users	Proportion of classified road network maintained	Roads maintained as a percentage of the classified road network	60%	34%	30%	65%	37%
		Accident statistics • Road crashes • Inland water accidents • Train Minor operational incidents Major operational incidents • Air traffic accidents	Number of accidents for each transport mode:					
			• Road Crashes	11,207	14,960	14,135	10,465	13,489
			• Inland Water Accidents	4	37	4	5	2
			-Injuries	12	53	181	35	6
			-Fatalities		18	36	10	3
			Aircraft accidents	0	1	0	0	0
			• Train Minor operational incidents	58 (minors)	62 (minors)	76 (minors)	0 (minors)	39 (minors)
			Major operational incidents	1 (major)	0 (major)	0 (major)	0 (major)	0 (major)
			Number of serious accidents that occurs in Ghana and within the Accra Flight Information Region (FIR). • Domestic • International	0 (Domestic) 0 (International)	0 (Domestic) 0 (International)	0 (Domestic) 0 (International)	0 (Domestic) 0 (International)	0 (Domestic) 0 (International)
		Number of road traffic fatalities	Count of persons killed by road accidents	2890	2373	2,276	1,513	2,494
		Number of serious injuries	Count of persons seriously injured through road accidents	7237	6276	6,164	3,397	6,243

FOCUS AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	INDICATOR DEFINITION	2021 BASELINE DATA	2022 Actual	2023 Actual	2024 Target	2024 Actual
	Improve capacity and efficiency of port operations	Turn-around time of vessels • Tema port	Average time spent for a vessel to unload goods	76.19	91.83	72.66	60.95	107.61*
		• Takoradi port		93.5	102	106.52	75.74	132.21*
		• Maritime traffic: • Container traffic (TEUs)	Weight of goods carried by maritime traffic, to and from Ghana	1,562,000	1,244,245	1,226,635	38,199,882	1,231,040*
		• Cargo traffic (tonnes)		30,088,625	27,033,223	26,229,381	38,199,882	24,516,797*
	Develop and promote inland water transport system	Inland Water traffic: • Freight (Tonnes)	Quantity of goods and number of vehicles and passengers transported on Volta Lake	79,751.95	45,228.81	67,495.33	170,194	111,128.08
		• Number of Vehicles (No.)		100,932	101,815	105,083	176,593	132,380
		• Passenger (No.)		1,090,607	1,173,233	1,223,536	1,556,286	1,304,937
	Position Ghana as the aviation hub for West African subregion	Total air freight and number of transit passengers by categories:	Count of air passengers and weight of air freight to and from Ghanaian airports	16,596	19,343	17,786	20,300	19,243
		• Domestic aircraft movement						
		• International aircraft movement		21,274	24,627	26,072	35,645	27,019
		• International passengers		1,269,898	1,800,341	2,138,999	2,337,434	2,349,024
		• Freight movement (tonnes)		1,800,341	38,998	40,774	64,363	42,767

FOCUS AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	INDICATOR DEFINITION	2021 BASELINE DATA	2022 Actual	2023 Actual	2024 Target	2024 Actual
	Modernise and extend railway network	Passenger traffic and goods traffic by railways:	Distance covered by railway on passengers and goods traffic)					
		• Passenger traffic (1,000 passengers-km)		87,950	271,380	167,120	40,866.80	102,070
		• Goods traffic (1,000 tonneskm)		587,000	375,510.00	214,430	68,103.63	169,290
		Volume of goods transited through Ghana:	The volume of goods that passes through Ghana sea ports to landlocked or other coastal countries					
		Transit cargo traffic (tonnes)		1,649,595	1,660,608	1,759,819	1,924,788	2,060,293
		Transit containers traffic (TEUs)		88,083	80,702	90,314	103,748	109,249
Information and Communication Technology Development	Enhance application of ICT in national development	Total broadband capacity of the country	Total broadband capacity in gigabyte available and in use for ICT development.	2,905 (GB)	3,340.79(GB)	4,500 (Gbps)	6,750 (Gbps)	9,530 (Gbps)
		Available for ICT development		2,905 (GB)	3,340.79(GB)	3,600 (Gbps)	5,400(Gbps)	3,646 (Gbps)
		• In use for ICT development		981.20 (GB)	1,128.38(GB)	1,544 (Gbps)	2,300(Gbps)	1,388 (Gbps)
		• International transit		2,905(GB)	1,270(GB)			
		• Local backbone capacity (Local Transit)		915(GB)	555.97(GB)	24,045 (Gbps)	36,045(Gbps)	44,538.23 (Gbps)
	Expand the digital landscape	Internet penetration rate:	The ratio of population with access to internet to total population, expressed as a percentage	76.84%	77.80%	72.62%	76.25%%	74.65%
		Subscribers		23,659,953	22,732,692	23,549,221	24,726,682	24,701,119
		Providers (No.)		14	11	12	14	9



FOCUS AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	INDICATOR DEFINITION	2021 BASELINE DATA	2022 Actual	2023 Actual	2024 Target	2024 Actual
Science, Technology and Innovation	Mainstream science, technology and innovation in all socio-economic activities	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	1.00%	0.38	0.38	0.85%	0.39
		Number of research findings adopted by industry	Count of research findings of key national research institutions (including CSIR, GAEC and the universities) adopted by industry	125	173	80	170	150
		Number of technologies commercialised	Count of technologies commercialized	20	56	12	45	32
Energy and Petroleum	Ensure availability of, clean, affordable and accessible energy	Per capita consumption of energy per annum (in Tonnes of Oil Equivalent (TOE): • Total (TOE/capita) • Electricity FOCUS (kWh)/capita • Petroleum (TOE/capita) • Biomass (TOE/capita)	Total amount of energy consumed in the economy per year divided by the population expressed in Tonnes of Oil Equivalent (TOE)	0.3 586 0.15 0.10	0.28 580 0.14 0.09	0.28 580 0.14 0.10	0.18	0.29* 612* 0.16* 0.07*
		Electricity access rate	The population with access to electricity as a percentage of entire population	86.63%	87.00%	88.75%	>90%	89.40%
		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)	5,489	5,610	5,639	N/A	5,749

FOCUS AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	INDICATOR DEFINITION	2021 BASELINE DATA	2022 Actual	2023 Actual	2024 Target	2024 Actual
		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	44.51 55.15 0.34 52.63 47.37 0	44.29 54.88 0.83 52.63 47.37 0	N/A	N/A	28% 70% 2%
		Percentage of households with access to electricity	The number of households with electricity as a percentage of total number of households	87.00%	86.8	87.5	N/A	87.9
		Change in Renewable Energy (RE) penetration	Change in generation from RE sources	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		Share of renewable energy in electricity generation mix	Percentage of renewable energy installed systems in total generation capacity	2%	2%	2.40%	5%	2.30%
		Customer Average Interruption Duration Index (CAIDI) ECG						
		• Metro	Average number of hours of Outages Customers experience in a year	1.24	1.6	1.8	2	1.8
		• Urban		1.9	2.0	1.79	3	2.1
		• Rural		2.0	2.1	1.96	4	2.2
		NEDCO • Metro • Urban • Rural		2.2 1.6 1.5	2.1 1.6 1.8	1.5 1.66 1.6	1.35	1.35 0.83 0.78

FOCUS AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	INDICATOR DEFINITION	2021 BASELINE DATA	2022 Actual	2023 Actual	2024 Target	2024 Actual
		Number of weeks of Strategic Stocks of petroleum products	Number of weeks petroleum products in reserve for emergency purpose available	1 week	2 weeks	N/A	5 weeks	N/A
	Promote efficient transmission and distribution system	Transmission losses	The difference between power purchased from producers and sales by transmission companies, expressed as a percentage of power purchased	5.01%	4.10%	3.86%	4.15%	3.86%
		Distribution losses • ECG	The difference between power purchased from producers and sales by distribution companies, expressed as a percentage of power purchased	26.9	30.63%	26.90%	22.30%	32%
		• NEDCo		27.40%	28.30%	31.00%	7.50%	31.35%
	Improve financial capacity and sustainability of utility companies	Cost Recovery Ratio (%) • ECG	Total Revenue divided by Total Cost of operation	VRA= 102.76%	VRA=102.01%	VRA=100.01%%	80%	VRA=98.73%
		• NEDCo		ECG=104.60%	ECG=64.97%	ECG=		ECG= N/A
				N/A	N/A	N/A	75%	N/A
	Ensure efficient utilisation of energy	Power factor	Measurement of power factor	N/A	N/A	Above 0.9/90%	0.9-1	0.96
		Share of efficient appliances	Average share of efficient regulated appliances on the market	N/A	N/A	N/A	100	N/A



FOCUS AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	INDICATOR DEFINITION	2021 BASELINE DATA	2022 Actual	2023 Actual	2024 Target	2024 Actual
		Number of development wells completed and hooked- up • Jubilee Field • TEN Field	Count of development wells completed and hooked up	Jubilee Field: 3 wells TEN Field - 16 wells	Jubilee: 3 wells TEN: 1 well	7 wells	2	4 wells
	Promote petroleum exploration	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	\$127.5M was invested by companies in the exploration phase. \$146.4M was invested on development activities.	A total amount of \$1.02 billion was invested in the sector. \$60M was invested by companies in the exploration phase. \$960M was invested on development activities	N/A	USD\$2Bn	N/A
	Promote development and use of indigenous capabilities for exploitation of petroleum resources	Value of services and contracts awarded to indigenous companies	Value of services and contracts undertaken by indigenous Ghanaian companies in the oil and gas sector	US\$133,175,479.71	A value of 230,523,983 USD was awarded to Indigenous Ghanaian Companies representing 36% of the total value of contracts awarded (\$646,262,908.00)	N/A	N/A	Total value of service amounted to USD\$712,921,498.32: Out of this, USD\$141,381,309.13 was awarded to indigenous companies (IGCs), USD\$ 537,082,984.19 to Joint Venture Companies (JVs) and USD\$34,457,205.90 to Foreign Companies
		Share of contracts awarded to indigenous companies	The number of contracts of the oil and gas industry executed by indigenous Ghanaian industry, expressed as a percentage of total contracts of the industry per annum	34% (99,309,740.72)	45% (359 Contracts/ POs awarded to indigenous companies out of 797 contracts/POs)	N/A	N/A	N/A



FOCUS AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	INDICATOR DEFINITION	2021 BASELINE DATA	2022 Actual	2023 Actual	2024 Target	2024 Actual
		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	21% (US\$133,175,479.71	27% (US\$146,688,726.22)	N/A	N/A	19.80%
		Proportion of Ghanaians employed in the oil and gas sector • Management	Count of Ghanaians employed in the oil and gas sector as a percentage of total employment in the sector	Management-13.5% (644)	11.77% in Management category (i.e. 370 out of a total of 3,143 Ghanaians)	29	70% - 80%	N/A
		• Technical		Technical - 37.4% (1,784)	44.41% in Core Technical category (i.e. 1,396 out of a total of 3,143 Ghanaians)	363	70% - 80%	N/A
		• Others		Others- 49% (2,337)	43.81% in Other roles category (i.e. 1,377 out of a total of 3,143 Ghanaians)	533	100%	N/A
	Leverage oil and gas industry as a catalyst for national economic development	Share of oil and gas sector in GDP	Total value added of oil and gas activities as a percentage of total GDP	4.9	5.7	4.8	N/A	4.4
		Proportion of households with access to LPG	Count of household with access to LPG expressed as a percentage of total household population	24.50%	36.90%	36.90%	32%	36.90%
		Change in Processing Capacity	The level of change in total processing capacity in barrels per stream day	N/A	N/A	N/A	45,000 bpsd	N/A
		Volume of natural gas supplied or transported	The quantity of gas supplied to power companies, Tema industrial enclave and subregion	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		• Tema Industrial enclave		3061.98MMscf	35383.37MMscf	25,949.73MMscf	30 MMscfd	115,455 MMScf
		• Togo		N/A	N/A	N/A	50-60 MMscfd	N/A
		• Cote d'Ivoire		N/A	N/A	N/A	30-40 MMscfd	N/A



FOCUS AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	INDICATOR DEFINITION	2021 BASELINE DATA	2022 Actual	2023 Actual	2024 Target	2024 Actual
		Proportion of petroleum revenue allocated to priority areas	Annual Budget Funding Amount (ABFA) allocated to social and economic infrastructure across all sectors, expressed as a percentage	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Minimize potential environmental impacts of oil and gas industry	Percentage of companies complying with condition of their respective Environmental Assessment (EA) and Environmental Management Plans (EMP) Permit	Proportion of conditions under the respective EA and EMP permits being adhered to by companies in the oil and gas sector	100% compliance	100% compliance	N/A	100% compliance	100% compliance
		Percentage change in oil refinery capacity (%) TOR-Platon GNGC Akwaaba	The change in total oil refinery capacity, including expansion of existing refinery and construction of new refinery, expressed as a percentage	45,000bpd 1700bpsd 150mmscfd 4000 bpd	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Human Settlements Development and Housing	Promote sustainable, spatially integrated development of human settlements	Percentage of Spatial Development Frameworks, structural Plans and Local Plans developed: · Regional Spatial Development Frameworks (% of regions with RSDFs).	Count of MMDAs who have prepared and are implementing Spatial Development Frameworks (SDF), Structural Plans (SP) and Local Plans (LP) as a percentage of total MMDAs	18.75%	18.75% (3)	18.75% (3)	25% (4)	1. (3)
		· District Spatial Development Frameworks		8.05% (21)	8.05% (21)	13% (34)	15.3% (40)	13.4% (35)
	Provide adequate, safe, secure, quality and affordable housing	· Structural Plans (District)		11.88% (31)	11.88% (31)	14.9% (39)	16.9% (44)	18% (47)
		· Local Plans		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		Number of household units provided nationally (thousands)	Count of household units constructed by the public and private sector in the rural and urban areas	3319	N/A	96	3402	1860

FOCUS AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	INDICATOR DEFINITION	2021 BASELINE DATA	2022 Actual	2023 Actual	2024 Target	2024 Actual
Rural Development Management	Enhance quality of life in rural areas	Number of rural sub-projects completed, and jobs created under the rural development and management programme: • Sub-projects	Count of rural sub-projects completed and jobs created under the rural development and management programme	344	549	1,012		1,492
		• Jobs created		33,952	55,686		95,000	76,535
Urban Development Management	Promote resilient urban development	Proportion of urban population	Count of people living in urban areas, expressed as a percentage of total population	57	56.7	59.2	N/A	58.2
Construction Industry Development	Build a competitive and modern construction industry	Construction Industry laws enacted and implemented	Legal frameworks which will regulate the development of the industry enacted into law, including the setting up of apex body for the industry	N/A	N/A	Law yet to be enacted	N/A	Law yet to be enacted
Drainage and Flood Control	Address recurrent devastating floods	Number of drainage master plans prepared: • Regional	A comprehensive plan which outlines systemic actions to create adequate artificial waterways to carry storm water discharge in major cities and towns	N/A	0	0	1	0
		• Districts		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		Length of drains(km) constructed: • Primary	length of drains (km) rechannelled, upgraded and maintained	4.74km	6.87km	9.19km	15KM	3.92KM
		• Secondary		2km	2.3km	3.48km	5km	1.28KM
				2.74km	4.57km	5.71km	10km	2.64km
		Number of flood warning stations constructed/ rehabilitated	Count of national advanced flood warning system installed for forecasting floods	1	0	0	1	1

FOCUS AREA	POLICY OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	INDICATOR DEFINITION	2021 BASELINE DATA	2022 Actual	2023 Actual	2024 Target	2024 Actual
Infrastructure Maintenance	Promote effective maintenance culture	National public works maintenance framework instituted and operationalized	A routine maintenance arrangement for all public infrastructure in health, education, roads, railways, ports, etc., introduced and enforced by Government with appropriate sanctions				N a t i o n a l public works maintenance framework instituted and operationalized	Frmaework yet to be instituted and operationalised.
L a n d Administration	Develop efficient land administration and management system	Number of days to register lands: • Land title certificate	Average number of days it takes to get title to land in a year	150days	120days	120days	50days	120days
		• Land Registry (Deeds)	Average number of days it takes to register deed	30days	20days	30days	12days	30days
		Number of regional and district Land Commission offices established • Regional	Count of regional and district offices established	0	6	0	0	0
		• District		0	0	0	10	3
Zongos and Inner Cities Development	Improve basic social infrastructure and services and livelihood conditions of Zongos and inner cities	Proportion of people living in slum areas	Population living in slum areas as a percentage of total population	28.6% (8.8 million)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		Number of slums/ Zongo communities upgraded	Count of slums/ zongos upgraded	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A



Capital Budget Allocation and Implementation

Table 2.6.36: Number of Active Projects in MMDAs as at December 2024

MMDAs	Economics	Social	Environment	Governance	Emergency	ICME	Total
Oti Region							
Biakoye	9	14	17	3	0	0	23
Guan	0	1	3	0	0	0	15
Jasikan	0	17	11	11	0	0	99
Kadjebi	0	0	8	0	2	0	12
Krachi East	3	6	6	1	0	0	39
Krachi Nchumuru	0	3	3	3	2	0	11
Nkwanta South	8	27	8	1	0	0	48
Krachi West	6	2	7	0	0	0	28
Nkwanta North	10	11	7	1	0	0	29
Total	36	81	70	20	4	0	304
Western							
Ahanta West	4	18	9	1	0	0	32
Effia-Kwesimintsim MA	0	7	16	0	0	0	27
Ellembelle	3	10	14	1	0	0	20
Jomoro	2	11	4	2	1	0	22
Mpohor	0	9	0	1	2	0	17
Nzema East	0	11	5	1	0	0	19
Prestea – Huni Valley	2	22	6	1	1	0	32
Shama	3	13	0	1	0	0	17
STMA	3	15	4	0	0	0	44
Tarkwa Nsuaem	0	26	4	5	0	0	36
Wassa Amenfi East	2	3	4	2	0	0	11
Wassa Amenfi West	4	1	0	0	0	0	14
Wassa East	0	7	1	1	0	0	10
Wassa Amenfi Central	2	12	1	1	0	0	16
Total	25	165	68	17	4	0	317
Western North							
Suaman	0	3	5	0	0	0	19



MMDAs	Economics	Social	Environment	Governance	Emergency	ICME	Total
Sefwi Wiawso	6	13	8	0	0	0	27
Sefwi Akontombra	0	16	1	2	0	0	19
Juaboso	0	10	2	1	0	0	18
Bodi	2	14	4	2	0	0	22
Bibiani – Anhwiaso – Bekwai	0	0	1	0	0	0	25
Bia East	2	2	10	0	0	0	20
Aowin	1	10	1	5	0	0	19
Bia West	3	14	2	1	0	0	20
Total	14	82	34	11	0	0	189
Volta							
South Tongu	2	14	2	3	0	0	21
South Dayi	0	2	0	1	0	0	3
North Tongu	2	3	3	1	0	0	9
North Dayi	2	13	14	4	0	0	33
Kpando	0	9	2	2	3	6	27
Ketu South	5	5	0	2	0	0	12
Ketu North	1	7	2	2	0	0	12
Keta	6	7	4	1	0	0	18
Hohoe	4	1	2	0	0	0	21
Ho	4	7	24	2	0	0	37
Ho West	1	4	10	0	0	0	15
Central Tongu	4	4	3	0	0	0	11
Anloga	3	1	6	2	0	0	12
Akatsi North	2	19	2	5	0	0	28
Agortime-Ziope	1	13	1	0	0	5	20
Adaklu	2	5	4	1	1	0	13
Afadzato South	2	6	1	1	0	0	10
Akatsi South	1	22	1	4	0	0	28
Total	42	123	80	24	4	11	371
Upper West Region							
Wa East	6	16	3	0	0	0	24
Wa West	7	13	4	1	0	0	25
Wa Metro	1	9	13	0	0	0	23
Sissala West	1	7	1	0	0	0	9
Sissala East	2	7	4	1	0	0	14



MMDAs	Economics	Social	Environment	Governance	Emergency	ICME	Total
Nadowli-Kaleo	2	11	3	4	0	0	20
Nandom	4	22	12	0	0	0	38
Lawra	5	12	3	2	0	0	22
Lambussie	39	22	15	5	0	0	81
Jirapa	3	15	5	0	0	0	23
Daffiama-Bussie-Issa	5	8	1	2	0	0	19
Total	75	142	64	15	0	0	298
Upper East Region							
Kassena Nankana East	7	10	1	2	0	0	20
Binduri	2	12	8	2	0	0	24
Bongo	8	39	9	8	0	0	64
Builsa North	7	5	1	0	0	0	18
Builsa South	1	14	13	0	0	0	28
Bolgatanga	12	33	4	0	0	0	49
Talensi	8	41	9	12	1	0	69
Tempane	0	7	9	0	0	0	16
Nabdam	10	17	11	7	0	0	43
Garu	0	4	14	0	0	0	18
Bawku	17	32	6	0	0	0	55
Kassena Nankana	2	13	2	0	0	0	17
Pusiga	3	6	5	0	0	0	14
Kassena Nankana West	1	18	14	0	0	0	33
Bawku West	2	5	21	1	0	0	29
Total	80	241	127	32	1	0	482
Savannah Region							
East Gonja	6	14	18	18	0	0	56
Central Gonja	2	5	5	0	0	0	12
Bole	5	18	1	1	0	0	25
North Gonja	4	16	0	0	0	0	20
West Gonja	3	4	2	0	0	0	9
Sawla-Tuna-Kalba	4	13	9	1	0	0	27
North East Gonja	4	23	0	0	0	0	27



MMDAs	Economics	Social	Environment	Governance	Emergency	ICME	Total
Total	28	93	35	20	0	0	176
Northern							
Zabzugu	3	7	5	5	0	0	20
Yendi	10	16	10	0	0	0	36
Tolon	2	10	12	1	0	0	25
Tatale -Sanguli	5	15	0	0	0	0	20
Savelugu	2	14	9	4	0	0	29
Sagnarigu	17	6	37	0	0	0	60
Saboba	1	10	14	2	0	0	27
Mion	1	10	1	0	0	0	12
Kpandai	2	14	0	0	0	0	16
Gushegu	2	11	7	0	0	0	20
Nanton	2	3	3	0	0	0	8
Nanumba North	3	10	1	0	0	0	14
Tamale Metro	3	7	12	2	0	0	24
Nanumba South	1	6	3	2	0	0	12
Karaga	3	6	11	1	0	0	21
Kumbungu	3	6	5	1	0	0	15
Total	57	151	130	18	0	0	359
North East Region							
Bunkpurugu-Nakpanduri	8	10	6	3	0	0	27
Chereponi	10	20	1	0	0	0	31
East Mamprusi	7	6	1	1	0	0	15
Mamprugu Moagduri	8	30	5	1	0	0	44
West Mamprusi	8	16	3	1	0	0	28
Yunyoo-Nasuan	2	8	4	1	0	0	15
Total	43	88	22	7	0	0	160
Greater Accra Region							
Weija Gbawe	1	3	6	4	0	0	14
Tema West	3	5	26	1	0	0	35
Tema Metro	1	3	6	0	0	0	10
Shai-Osudoku	3	13	11	2	0	0	29



MMDAs	Economics	Social	Environment	Governance	Emergency	ICME	Total
Okaikwei North	1	4	0	3	0	0	8
Ningo-Prampram	0	12	0	0	0	0	12
Ledzokuku	8	1	3	0	0	0	12
La Nkwantanang-Madina	0	9	10	2	0	0	21
La Dade-Kotopon	1	18	19	4	0	0	42
Krowor	0	4	6	0	0	0	10
Korle-Klottey	3	1	6	2	9	0	12
Kpone-Katamanso	1	3	75	0	0	0	79
Ga West	0	7	2	1	0	0	10
Ga South	1	6	0	0	0	0	7
Ga North	0	1	11	0	0	0	12
Ga East	1	8	16	1	0	0	26
Ga Central	0	0	18	0	0	0	18
Ayawaso West	0	3	7	0	0	0	10
Ayawaso North	0	3	5	0	0	0	8
Ayawaso East	0	0	10	0	0	0	10
Ayawaso Central	0	1	14	0	0	0	15
Ashaiman	0	4	0	5	0	0	9
Adenta	1	5	4	3	0	0	13
Ada West	1	6	1	3	0	0	11
Ada East	5	4	0	1	0	0	10
Accra Metro	3	6	7	3	0	0	19
Ablekuma North	0	7	14	0	0	0	21
Ablekuma West	0	6	13	2	0	0	21
Ablekuma Central	0	8	2	0	0	0	10
Total	34	151	290	38	9	0	513
Eastern Region							
Abuakwa North	1	7	2	1	1	0	14
Abuakwa South	6	4	5	0	0	0	15
Achiase	1	9	2	2	0	0	14



MMDAs	Economics	Social	Environment	Governance	Emergency	ICME	Total
Akuapem North	0	7	1	1	0	0	9
Akuapim South	10	13	1	7	0	0	31
Akyemansa	4	11	9	2	0	0	26
Asene Manso Akroso	1	3	0	0	0	0	4
Asuogyaman	0	10	4	0	0	0	14
Atiwa East	1	2	1	1	0	0	5
Atiwa West	1	6	2	4	0	0	13
Ayensuano	5	7	6	2	0	0	20
Birim Central	2	2	7	0	0	0	11
Birim North	8	18	0	3	0	0	29
Birim South	2	7	3	1	0	0	13
Denkyembour	5	7	1	1	0	0	14
Fanteakwa North	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Fanteakwa South	2	2	0	1	0	0	5
Kwaebibirem	1	6	0	0	0	0	7
Kwahu Afram Plains North	2	11	6	3	0	0	22
Kwahu Afram Plains South	1	4	1	2	0	0	8
Kwahu East	1	5	0	0	0	0	6
Kwahu South	1	6	3	1	0	0	11
Kwahu West	1	4	9	2	0	0	16
Lower Manya Krobo	3	7	4	0	0	0	14
New Juaben North	2	2	2	0	0	0	6
New Juaben South	11	2	10	0	0	0	23
Nsawam Adoagyiri	0	7	8	1	0	0	16
Okere	3	7	0	0	0	0	10
Suhum	2	6	10	2	0	0	20
Upper Manya Krobo	9	15	10	8	0	0	41
Upper West Akim	3	21	9	2	0	0	35
West Akim	3	5	3	0	0	0	11
Yilo Krobo	2	11	6	1	0	0	20



MMDAs	Economics	Social	Environment	Governance	Emergency	ICME	Total
Total	98	245	123	49	1	0	517
Central Region							
Asikuma Odoben Brakwa	6	5	14	3	0	0	28
Awutu Senya	9	8	3	2	0	0	22
Upper Denkyira East	0	16	8	0	0	0	24
Assin Foso	0	3	19	0	0	0	24
Ekumfi	1	12	4	0	0	0	17
Agona West	7	11	17	8	0	0	43
Effutu	4	12	21	2	0	0	39
Abura Asebu Kwamankese	1	7	4	1	0	0	13
Agona East	3	18	8	7	0	0	36
Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam	0	11	18	1	0	0	30
Mfantseman	6	1	2	0	0	0	9
Awutu Senya East	0	1	19	0	0	0	20
Assin North	1	2	3	1	0	0	7
Assin South	1	53	16	2	0	0	71
Cape Coast Metro	0	4	0	4	0	0	8
Gomoa East	4	15	2	5	0	0	26
Gomoa Central	0	11	1	3	0	0	15
Gomoa West	1	13	9	5	0	0	28
Komenda-Edina Eguafo-Abrem	1	9	4	1	0	0	15
Twifo Ati/Morkwa	0	5	3	0	0	0	8
Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira	0	9	2	2	0	0	13
Upper Denkyira West	5	13	2	2	0	0	22
Total	49	246	179	46	0	0	521
Bono Region							
Tain	3	10	4	4	0	0	21
Sunyani	5	8	8	2	0	0	23
Dormaa West	1	9	1	1	0	0	12
Dormaa East	2	6	1	1	0	0	10



MMDAs	Economics	Social	Environment	Governance	Emergency	ICME	Total
Berekum West	2	4	7	0	0	0	13
Berekum East	5	16	8	2	0	0	31
Banda	3	18	5	0	0	0	26
Dormaa Central	6	11	4	0	0	0	21
Jaman South	2	15	9	4	0	0	30
Sunyani West	4	1	1	0	0	0	6
Jaman North	2	19	6	6	0	0	33
Wenchi	0	11	7	0	0	0	18
Total	35	128	61	20	0	0	244
Bono East Region							
Kintampo	1	9	6	0	0	0	16
Techiaman North	3	12	25	4	0	0	46
Techiman	1	13	19	0	0	0	33
Sene West	1	12	5	1	0	0	19
Sene East	0	13	7	0	0	0	20
Pru West	2	16	7	1	0	0	25
Pru East	2	5	4	0	0	0	11
Nkoranza South	11	6	2	3	0	0	22
Nkoranza North	1	6	5	1	0	0	13
Kintampo South	2	15	1	2	0	0	20
Atebubu-Amantin	2	9	8	2	0	0	21
Total	26	116	89	14	0	0	246
Ashanti Region							
Adansi North	0	13	0	1	0	0	14
Ahafo Ano South-West	0	12	8	0	0	0	20
Kwabre East	2	11	5	0	0	0	18
Adansi South	4	12	7	1	0	0	24
Mampong	1	20	0	0	0	0	21
Offinso North	1	39	19	0	0	0	58
Obuasi	1	22	15	0	6	0	44
Bekwai	1	10	0	3	0	0	14
Afigya Kwabre South	2	7	4	0	0	0	13



MMDAs	Economics	Social	Environment	Governance	Emergency	ICME	Total
Amansie Central	0	8	1	3	0	0	12
Bosomtwe	2	9	6	4	0	0	21
Suame	0	0	28	4	1	3	36
Ejura-Sekyedumase	2	12	15	4	1	0	34
Bosome Freho	7	17	4	1	2	0	31
Amansie South	1	10	5	0	0	0	16
Sekyere Central	1	41	3	11	0	0	56
Asante Akim North MA	2	1	8	1	0	0	12
Amansie West	0	22	1	0	0	0	23
Adansi Asokwa	0	24	3	0	0	0	27
Asokore Mampong	0	10	9	4	0	0	23
Sekyere Afram Plains	0	8	27	0	0	0	35
Kumasi Metro	0	7	5	3	0	0	15
Kwadaso	8	28	11	8	0	0	55
Ahafo Ano North	2	5	3	0	0	0	10
Asante Akim South	0	12	7	2	0	0	21
Oforikrom	0	7	3	2	0	0	12
Sekyere South	0	13	4	3	0	0	20
Asokwa	5	4	16	2	0	0	27
Juaben	1	11	1	0	0	0	13
Sekyere Kumawu	2	14	0	0	0	0	16
Ejisu	0	2	1	2	0	0	5
Sekyere East	1	4	3	2	0	0	10
Old Tafo	0	6	11	4	0	0	21
Offinso	0	15	0	2	0	0	17
Ahafo Ano South East	2	5	1	0	0	0	8
Atwima Mponua	0	5	13	2	0	0	20
Asante Akim Central	2	9	2	8	0	0	21



MMDAs	Economics	Social	Environment	Governance	Emergency	ICME	Total
Atwima Nwabiagya	1	4	2	1	0	0	8
Atwima Kwanwoma	1	5	4	3	0	0	13
Atwima Nwabiagya North	0	4	1	1	0	0	6
Obuasi East	0	10	8	1	0	0	19
Afigya Kwabre North	2	21	5	2	0	0	30
Total	51	499	284	82	9	3	925
Ahafo Region							
Asunafo North	5	8	12	7	0	0	32
Tano South	4	29	26	3	0	0	62
Tano North	0	9	7	0	0	0	16
Asutifi South	2	20	11	5	0	0	38
Asunafo South	3	44	5	6	0	0	58
Asutifi North	3	34	15	8	0	0	60
Total	16	155	85	29	0	0	285

Table 3.24: MMDAs Throw Forward and CAPEX Ceilings, 2025-2027

Western Region	Throw Forward	Ceilings	Variation	Recommendation
Ahanta West	25,161,572.01	8,509,363.00	-16,652,209.01	Prioritise ongoing projects
Effia-kwesimintsim	209,192,540.26	66,963,705.44	-142,228,834.82	Prioritise ongoing projects
Ellembelle	74,019,280.24	15,570,984.00	-58,448,296.24	Prioritise ongoing projects
Jomoro	4,672,831.48	4,672,831.48	0.00	Prioritise ongoing projects
Mpohor-Fiase	18,412,000.00	10,472,144.62	-7,939,855.38	Prioritise ongoing projects
Nzema East	6,442,823.38	4,206,509.28	-10,649,332.66	Prioritise ongoing projects
Prestea-Huni Valley	29,795,000.00	11,676,080.09	-18,118,919.91	Prioritise ongoing projects
Shama	18,183,382.00	4,094,028.00	-14,089,354.00	Prioritise ongoing projects
Sekondi-Takoradi Metro	319,870,108.00	17,958,468.00	-301,911,640.00	Prioritise ongoing projects



Western Region	Throw Forward	Ceilings	Variation	Recommendation
Tarkwa-Nsuaem	30,221,621.30	23,484,502.70	- 6,737,118.60	Prioritise ongoing projects
Wassa Amenfi Central	5,918,800.17	591,800.17	- 5,327,000.00	Prioritise ongoing projects
Wassa Amenfi East	3,500,000.00	5,534,873.64	2,034,873.64	May start new projects
Wassa Amenfi West	3,276,102.46	2,596,741.00	- 679,361.46	Prioritise ongoing projects
Wassa East	10,421,562.01	2,600,491.03	- 7,821,070.98	Prioritise ongoing projects
Total	759,087,623.31	178,932,522	- 580,155,100.86	Prioritise ongoing projects
Western North				
Suaman	3,991,013.61	3,991,013.61	0.00	Prioritise ongoing projects
Sefwi Wiawso	7,579,920.94	32,281,000.00	24,701,079.06	May start new projects
Sefwi Akontombra	10,980,200.85	8,385,922.85	- 2,594,278.00	Prioritise ongoing projects
Juaboso	879,813.99	1,433,278.65	553,464.66	May start new projects
Bodi	1,068,032.36	747,513.81	- 320,518.55	Prioritise ongoing projects
Bibiani-Anhwiaso Bekwai	4,970,410.33	4,777,063.28	- 193,347.05	Prioritise ongoing projects
Bia East	1,342,524.26	2,565,019.27	1,222,495.01	Prioritise ongoing projects
Aowin	1,660,634.61	4,821,588.00	3,160,953.39	Prioritise ongoing projects
Total	32,472,550.95	59,002,399.47	26,529,848.52	May start new projects
Volta Region				
South Tongu	2,928,463.54	5,915,427.00	2,986,963.46	May start new projects
South Dayi	2,816,845.58	3,754,171.00	937,325.42	May start new projects
North Tongu	3,201,058.47	2,317,285.00	-883,773.47	Prioritise ongoing projects
North Dayi	216,941,895.85	5,369,886.00	- 211,572,009.85	Prioritise ongoing projects
Kpando	3,620,492.85	12,089,576.00	8,469,083.15	May start new projects
Ketu South	47,723,212.00	1,438,946.00	- 46,284,266.00	Prioritise ongoing projects
Ketu North	18,343,323.50	14,901,166.30	- 3,442,157.20	Prioritise ongoing projects



Western Region	Throw Forward	Ceilings	Variation	Recommendation
Keta	316,787,278.00	317,847,076.00	1,059,798.00	May start new projects
Hohoe	11,813,483.57	25,953,494.10	14,140,010.53	May start new projects
Ho West	44,972,425.51	839,133.75	- 44,133,291.76	Prioritise ongoing projects
Ho	52,323,801.00	64,784,243.07	12,460,442.07	May start new projects
Anloga	1,198,829.54	3,020,408.79	1,821,579.25	May start new projects
Akatsi North	28,887,694.34	5,470,012.00	- 23,417,682.34	Prioritise ongoing projects
Agortime-Ziope	4,470,283.67	1,005,527.76	- 3,464,755.91	Prioritise ongoing projects
Adaklu	5,678,896.99	5,125,803.77	- 553,093.22	Prioritise ongoing projects
Total	761,707,984.41	469,832,156.54	- 291,875,827.87	Prioritise ongoing projects
Upper West				
Wa West	471,345,251.24	18,179,250.00	- 453,166,001.24	Prioritise ongoing projects
Sissala East	12,715,036.26	12,715,036.26	-	Prioritise ongoing projects
Nadowli Kaleo	8,410,338.34	11,662,000.00	3,251,661.66	May start new projects
Nandom	89,092,694.67	24,462,198.08	- 64,630,496.59	Prioritise ongoing projects
Lambussie	37,231,337.08	10,233,949.03	- 26,997,388.05	Prioritise ongoing projects
Jirapa	16,299,021.23	16,299,021.23	-	Prioritise ongoing projects
Total	635,093,678.82	93,551,454.60	- 541,542,224.22	Prioritise ongoing projects
Upper East Region				
Talensi	30,380,802.64	6,334,880.12	- 24,045,922.52	Prioritise ongoing projects
Nabdam	36,456,021.90	8,000,000.00	- 28,456,021.90	Prioritise ongoing projects
Garu	50,411,874.26	7,285,354.48	- 43,126,519.78	Prioritise ongoing projects
Bawku	35,341,251.36	41,019,290.00	5,678,038.64	May start new projects
Builsa South	36,682,916.74	19,312,093.65	- 17,370,823.09	Prioritise ongoing projects
Builsa North	37,480,985.80	10,296,974.44	- 27,184,011.36	Prioritise ongoing projects



Western Region	Throw Forward	Ceilings	Variation	Recommendation
Binduri	4,722,122.38	14,731,855.87	10,009,733.49	May start new projects
Kassena Nankana	38,175,759.55	15,413,221.95	- 22,762,537.60	Prioritise ongoing projects
Pusiga	39,000,000.00	6,000,000.00	- 33,000,000.00	Prioritise ongoing projects
Kassena Nannana West	2,871,681.06	61,995,665.69	59,123,984.63	May start new projects
Bawku West	3,781,004.31	43,666,820.00	39,885,815.69	May start new projects
Total	315,304,420.00	234,056,156.20	- 81,248,263.80	Prioritise ongoing projects
Savannah Region				
West Gonja	10,500,000.00	12,000,000.00	1,500,000.00	May start new projects
Sawla-Tuna-Kalba	1,299,810.53	1,100,856.35	-198,954.18	Prioritise ongoing projects
East Gonja	7,258,943.99	7,258,943.99	0.00	Prioritise ongoing projects
Total	19,058,754.52	20,359,800.34	1,301,045.82	May start new projects
Oti Region				
Nkwanta South	10,272,867.00	4,829,464.64	-5,443,402.36	Prioritise ongoing projects
Nkwanta North	1,810,841.82	15,719,663.00	13,908,821.18	May start new projects
Krachi Nchumuru	22,566,313.13	25,726,278.85	3,159,965.72	May start new projects
Jasikan	9,946,494.00	1,258,901.80	31,312,407.80	May start new projects
Biakoye	3,576,685.08	13,232,702.68	9,656,017.60	May start new projects
Total	48,173,201.03	100,767,010.97	52,593,809.94	May start new projects
Northern Region				
Nanumba South	3,898,654.64	949,985.00	-2,948,669.64	Prioritise ongoing projects
Nanton	1,445,403.46	6,789,485.86	5,344,082.40	May start new projects
Savelugu	11,196,517.00	1,109,517.00	-10,087,000.00	Prioritise ongoing projects
Tatale	12,536,919.00	17,021,589.00	4,484,670.00	May start new projects
Yendi	31,039,400.54	60,856,521.16	29,817,120.62	May start new projects



Western Region	Throw Forward	Ceilings	Variation	Recommendation
Total	60,116,894.64	86,727,098.02	26,610,203.38	Prioritise ongoing projects
North East Region				
Yunyoo-Nasuan	48,769,725.00	15,265,019.00	-33,504,706.00	Prioritise ongoing projects
Greater Accra Region				
Weija Gbawe	5,588,234.80	5,588,234.80	0.00	Prioritise ongoing projects
Tema West	18,856,116.08	2,677,525.16	-16,178,590.92	Prioritise ongoing projects
Tema Metro	44,247,820.00	13,210,100.00	-31,037,720.00	Prioritise ongoing projects
Shai Osudoku	19,627,751.00	60,018,585.63	40,390,834.63	May start new projects
Okaikwi North	10,912,859.00	12,350,616.00	1,437,757.00	May start new projects
Ningo-Prampam	20,072,649.96	2,602,435.00	-17,470,214.96	Prioritise ongoing projects
La Nkwantanang-Madina	5,316,297.63	5,500,000.00	183,702.37	May start new projects
La Dade-Kotopon	8,477,000.00	35,477,000.00	27,000,000.00	May start new projects
Krowor	2,726,363.19	7,992,705.00	5,266,341.81	May start new projects
Korle-Klottey	15,376,730.00	38,679,823.50	23,303,093.50	May start new projects
Kpone-Katamanso	3,092,097.69	40,365,600.79	37,273,503.10	May start new projects
Ga West	375,031.51	4,269,666.30	3,894,634.79	May start new projects
Ga North	834,508.25	609,696.77	-224,811.48	Prioritise ongoing projects
Ga East	27,055,427.40	31,316,657.22	4,261,229.82	May start new projects
Ayawaso West	59,693,665.00	55,236,468.90	-4,457,196.10	May start new projects
Ayawaso North	780,033.00	15,749,001.00	14,968,968.00	May start new projects
Ayawaso East	2,124,068.41	3,398,831.80	1,274,763.39	May start new projects
Ayawaso Central	58,092,452.76	9,752,741.90	-48,339,710.86	Prioritise ongoing projects
Ashaiman	20,790,000.00	27,027,000.00	6,237,000.00	May start new projects



Western Region	Throw Forward	Ceilings	Variation	Recommendation
Adenta	40,714,820.50	129,540,510.86	88,825,690.36	May start new projects
Ada West	13,169,253.00	15,144,640.95	1,975,387.95	May start new projects
Ada East	4,176,166.20	1,200,000.00	- 2,976,166.20	Prioritise ongoing projects
Accra Metro	208,349,074.47	13,475,661.00	-194,873,413.47	Prioritise ongoing projects
Ablekuma North	40,928,903.70	7,219,691.56	-33,709,212.14	Prioritise ongoing projects
Ablekuma Central	3,685,991.43	5,319,904.43	1,633,913.00	May start new projects
Total	635,063,314.98	543,723,098.57	-91,340,216.41	Prioritise ongoing projects
Eastern Region				
Yilo Krobo	3,330,374.40	3,723,924.40	393,550.00	May start new projects
West Akim	40,567,325.96	29,614,147.95	-10,953,178.01	Prioritise ongoing projects
West Akim	12,374,380.52	56,326,900.43	43,952,519.91	Prioritise ongoing projects
Suhum	2,426,204.82	3,786,444.04	1,360,239.22	May start new projects
Okere	13,866,748.11	3,524,951.12	-10,341,796.99	Prioritise ongoing projects
Nsawam-Adoagyiri	6,688,884.25	3,963,298.33	-2,725,585.92	Prioritise ongoing projects
New Juaben South	10,491,995.32	14,500,000.00	4,008,004.68	May start new projects
New Juaben North	11,405,620.50	6,972,711.84	-4,432,908.66	Prioritise ongoing projects
Kwahu South	2,021,526.55	3,930,512.12	-1,908,985.57	Prioritise ongoing projects
Kwahu East	1,092,053.00	14,287,375.12	13,195,322.12	May start new projects
Kwahu Afram Plains South	27,554,075.00	6,688,883.21	-20,865,191.79	Prioritise ongoing projects
Kwahu Afram Plains North	1,682,716.00	1,800,000.00	117,284.00	May start new projects
Fanteakwa South	11,420,086.00	12,475,256.00	1,055,170.00	May start new projects
Fanteakwa North	938,862.92	2,461,036.85	1,522,173.93	May start new projects
Denkyembour	958,901.29	2,558,387.03	1,599,485.74	May start new projects
Birim South	9,194,013.89	2,974,187.00	-6,219,826.89	Prioritise ongoing projects



Western Region	Throw Forward	Ceilings	Variation	Recommendation
Birim North	26,085,973.24	23,323,590.00	- 2,762,383.24	Prioritise ongoing projects
Atiwa West	9,527,000.00	58,603,195.50	49,076,195.50	May start new projects
Atiwa East	2,975,000.00	12,538,176.00	9,563,176.00	May start new projects
Asene-Manso-Akroso	1,002,837.93	4,460,530.28	3,457,692.35	Prioritise ongoing projects
Birim North	2,995,123.58	3,100,000.00	104,876.42	Prioritise ongoing projects
Akuapim South	2,720,000.00	64,645,169.36	61,925,169.36	May start new projects
Akuapem North	3,985,911.42	19,167,787.44	15,181,876.02	May start new projects
Achiase	270,833.00	7,984,921.01	7,714,088.01	May start new projects
Abuakwa South	9,104,890.04	19,051,177.31	9,946,287.27	May start new projects
Abuakwa North	776,083.38	776,083.38	0	Prioritise ongoing projects
Denkyembour	958,901.29	2,558,387.03	1,599,485.74	May start new projects
Lower Manya Krobo				
Total	216,416,322.41	385,797,032.75	169,380,710.34	May start new projects
Central Region				
Upper Denkyira West	9,546,321.22	4,802,260.43	-4,744,060.79	Prioritise ongoing projects
Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira	2,915,721.77	11,651,420.30	8,735,698.53	May start new projects
Twifo Ati/Morkwa	18,092,122.65	347,571.00	-17,744,551.65	Prioritise ongoing projects
Komenda- Edina- Eguafo- Abrem	615,593.30	1,186,688.73	571,095.43	May start new projects
Gomoa West	13,470,569.00	12,309,725.80	-1,160,843.20	Prioritise ongoing projects
Gomoa East	28,024,410.10	12,926,819.09	-15,097,591.01	Prioritise ongoing projects
Cape Coast Metro	60,163,512.00	1,372,680.37	-58,790,831.63	Prioritise ongoing projects
Assin South	180,000.00	996,000.00	816,000.00	May start new projects
Mfantseman	15,840,405.37	57,272,405.06	41,431,999.69	May start new projects



Western Region	Throw Forward	Ceilings	Variation	Recommendation
Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam	5,055,000.00	2,558,988.00	-2,496,012.00	Prioritise ongoing projects
Abura Asebu Kwamankese	13,706,819.09	12,926,819.09	-780,000.00	Prioritise ongoing projects
Effutu	16,169,350.00	10,525,876.36	-5,643,473.64	Prioritise ongoing projects
Agona West	23,152,132.10	26,362,606.03	3,210,473.93	May start new projects
Ekumfi	4,565,955.25	2,098,978.32	-2,466,976.93	Prioritise ongoing projects
Assin Foso	66,221,706.52	29,816,774.70	-36,404,931.82	Prioritise ongoing projects
Awutu Senya	6,857,147.55	5,727,399.58	-1,129,747.97	Prioritise ongoing projects
Asikuma Odoben Brakwa	45,250,017.57	8,891,044.64	-36,358,972.93	Prioritise ongoing projects
Asikuma Odoben Brakwa	329,826,783.49	201,774,057.50	-128,052,725.99	Prioritise ongoing projects
Assin North	3,130,038.77	675,355.70		
Total	659,653,566.98	403,548,115.01	-256,105,451.97	Prioritise ongoing projects
Bono Region				
Tain	6,515,518.71	2,768,972.17	-3,746,546.54	Prioritise ongoing projects
Sunyani	117,046,419.00	56,220,430.00	-60,825,989.00	Prioritise ongoing projects
Dormaa West	22,013,566.16	19,086,707.25	-2,926,858.91	Prioritise ongoing projects
Berekum West	17,267,088.09	9,241,221.00	- 8,025,867.09	Prioritise ongoing projects
Berekum East	48,580,000.00	36,806,543.79	-11,773,456.21	Prioritise ongoing projects
Banda	6,123,390.06	12,265,257.06	-6,141,867.00	Prioritise ongoing projects
Dormaa Central	23,172,174.91	20,091,270.79	-3,080,904.12	Prioritise ongoing projects
Jaman South	13,501,351.00	8,997,456.76	-4,503,894.24	Prioritise ongoing projects
Jaman North	25,758,100.00	6,439,525.00	- 19,318,575.00	Prioritise ongoing projects
Wenchi	9,430,971.84	6,549,286.00	-2,881,685.84	Prioritise ongoing projects
Total	289,408,579.77	178,466,669.82	-110,941,909.95	Prioritise ongoing projects



Western Region	Throw Forward	Ceilings	Variation	Recommendation
Bono East Region				
Kintampo	3,766,273.04	11,169,523.00	-14,935,796.04	Prioritise ongoing projects
Techiman North	1,026,435.14	813,312.15	-213,122.99	Prioritise ongoing projects
Techiman	130,343,652.28	130,343,652.28	0.00	Prioritise ongoing projects
Sene West	1,669,535.28	4,641,418.69	2,971,883.41	May start new projects
Sene East	2,384,225.83	2,778,778.00	394,552.17	May start new projects
Pru West	25,458,056.00	3,274,297.00	-22,183,759.00	Prioritise ongoing projects
Pru East	1,461,715.26	3,500,000.00	2,038,284.74	May start new projects
Nkoranza North	4,042,673.00	8,796,170.59	4,753,497.59	May start new projects
Kintampo South	6,683,759.83	8,043,760.00	1,360,000.17	May start new projects
Atebubu-Amantin	3,499,943.50	11,990,473.64	8,490,530.14	May start new projects
Total	180,336,269.16	185,351,385.35	5,015,116.19	May start new projects
Ahafo Region				
Tano North	25,647,397.00	3,066,043.42	-22,581,353.58	Prioritise ongoing projects
Asutifi South	4,703,208.00	8,758,666.01	4,055,458.01	May start new projects
Tano South	37,578,115.00	4,459,852.46	-33,118,262.54	Prioritise ongoing projects
Asunafo South	4,627,847.96	3,821,074.00	-806,773.96	Prioritise ongoing projects
Asunafo North	21,541,105.95	54,131,310.01	32,590,204.06	May start new projects
Asutifi North	46,010,653.02	32,343,390.80	-13,667,262.22	Prioritise ongoing projects
Total	140,108,326.93	106,580,336.70	-33,527,990.23	Prioritise ongoing projects
Ashanti Region				
Afigya Kwabre South	25,508,000.00	4,187,932.14	-21,320,067.86	Prioritise ongoing projects
Amansie Central	3,933,295.00	3,933,295.00	0.00	Prioritise ongoing projects
Bosomtwe	3,170,875.85	646,610.30	-2,524,265.55	Prioritise ongoing projects



Western Region	Throw Forward	Ceilings	Variation	Recommendation
Suame	50,333,634.79	26,217,545.60	-24,116,089.19	Prioritise ongoing projects
Bosome Freho	9,469,658.00	9,469,658.00	0.00	Prioritise ongoing projects
Amansie South	2,137,166.34	5,045,005.27	2,907,838.93	Prioritise ongoing projects
Amansie West	5,365,952.00	5,365,952.00	0.00	Prioritise ongoing projects
Asante Akim North	2,896,387.24	3,387,542.60	491,155.36	May start new projects
Asokore Mampong	19,500,000.00	18,000,000.00	-1,500,000.00	Prioritise ongoing projects
Kumasi Metro	889,480.30	979,528.33	90,048.03	Prioritise ongoing projects
Kwadaso	3,691,669.62	5,617,585.00	1,925,915.38	May start new projects
Oforikrom	15,710,244.00	15,710,244.00	-	Prioritise ongoing projects
Juaben	626,242.66	6,667,464.13	6,041,221.47	Prioritise ongoing projects
Sekyere Kumawu	955,101.95	5,542,291.52	4,587,189.57	May start new projects
Old Tafo	9,556,968.10	27,804,556.12	18,247,588.02	May start new projects
Offinso	2,989,615.92	4,137,610.93	1,147,995.01	May start new projects
Ahafo Ano South East	1,100,534.32	3,148,941.63	2,048,407.31	May start new projects
Asante Akim Central	1,362,975.98	11,618,996.00	10,256,020.02	May start new projects
Atwima Kwanwoma	1,529,996.49	12,210,189.79	10,680,193.30	May start new projects
Obuasi East	2,320,000.00	3,000,000.00	680,000.00	May start new projects
Afigya Kwabre North	1,689,752.84	8,018,904.08	6,329,151.24	May start new projects
Adansi South	8688,413.40	12,449,834.27	3761420.87	
Total	164,737,551.40	180,709,852.44	15,972,301.04	May start new projects



Implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation

Table 2.6.36: Status of AAP Implementation by MMDAs, 2021-2024

	% imple- mented	% com- pleted	% imple- mented	% com- pleted	% imple- mented	% com- pleted	% imple- ment- ed	% com- pleted
Awutu Senya	92.0	84.0	94.2	88.4	95.8	86.8	98.9	98.4
Ejura- Sekyedumase	72.0	56.0	85.0	76.0	100.0	96.0	100.0	97.0
Obuasi East	91.8	52.0	98.7	82.3	94.9	92.6	97.3	96.5
La Nkwantanang- Madina	95.0	85.0	100.0	92.0	95.1	89.0	97.0	96.0
Kumasi Metro	97.0	93.0	93.5	60.0	96.8	66.8	97.6	96.0
Nanumba North	95.0	92.2	93.0	86.0	97.0	94.0	100.0	96.0
Tema West	98.6	88.2	98.6	94.4	99.0	95.1	100.0	94.6
Atwima Mponua	87.8	84.2	92.9	92.8	91.7	89.2	97.0	94.5
Lower Manya Krobo	98.8	84.4	96.4	90.4	68.0	56.0	96.7	93.4
Sunyani West	91.0	89.0	80.0	71.0	84.4	83.3	97.0	93.3
Dormaa Central	97.0	89.0	98.0	90.0	99.0	91.0	98.0	93.0
New Juaben South	78.4	64.5	90.5	87.1	83.3	80.0	95.0	93.0
Atwima Nwabiagya North	98.0	86.0	98.5	92.6	98.4	92.1	96.0	93.0
Kwabre East	86.4	74.1	90.9	63.6	90.0	70.0	100.0	91.0
Karaga	100.0	90.0	90.0	65.0	100.0	92.0	95.1	93.0
Ekumfi	69.9	60.4	92.0	73.0	96.6	86.6	93.7	92.4
Tain	90.0	70.0	96.8	90.7	98.0	91.9	97.0	92.3
Sekyere South	90.2	88.0	87.2	81.6	99.4	60.0	94.0	92.0
Ahafo Ano South West	98.4	42.6	61.6	50.7	91.2	87.8	96.3	92.0
Ketu North	92.0	90.0	98.0	86.0	95.0	89.0	96.0	92.0
Ayensuano	89.0	79.0	93.0	89.0	97.7	96.9	97.7	91.3



	% imple- mented	% com- pleted	% imple- mented	% com- pleted	% imple- mented	% com- pleted	% imple- ment- ed	% com- pleted
Ajumako- Enyam-Essiam	93.7	68.9	92.0	68.9	96.3	92.4	94.6	91.3
Wenchi	72.3	57.6	81.2	76.2	94.9	84.1	92.3	91.1
Tolon	96.8	89.9	94.0	86.7	94.1	86.9	92.3	91.0
Adentan	97.8	95.0	98.0	95.0	95.6	91.8	98.3	90.9
Sunyani	98.9	97.6	96.7	95.7	97.2	96.1	98.0	90.8
Suame	92.6	76.4	95.6	85.1	90.8	84.7	95.8	90.5
Ga West	98.7	88.7	98.1	88.6	96.2	92.5	96.8	90.3
Mamprugu Moagduri	94.1	83.0	89.0	85.0	90.4	87.0	92.3	90.2
Kwaebibirem	81.7	67.0	83.0	63.0	93.5	82.4	96.0	90.1
STMA	91.6	51.0	90.0	81.0	97.0	89.0	98.3	90.0
Suaman District	79.2	67.9	88.8	75.5	94.9	78.4	98.5	90.0
Berekum West	90.0	81.3	95.0	85.0	95.0	89.0	93.3	89.5
Techiman	95.0	95.0	95.0	80.0	91.0	75.0	94.4	89.5
Jomoro	91.0	72.0	93.0	82.8	93.3	83.0	94.7	89.4
Okere	96.0	26.8	95.0	78.2	97.3	92.2	96.5	89.3
Wassa Amenfi West	96.2	79.2	97.1	92.3	90.9	83.7	91.9	89.2
Atiwa West	96.7	88.8	95.1	88.5	95.0	88.0	97.6	89.2
Keta	90.0	80.0	74.0	60.0	46.0	39.0	93.9	89.1
Nandom	88.8	86.0	90.3	85.7	95.4	89.6	96.0	89.0
Gomoa East	92.3	76.9	98.0	79.0	98.9	87.9	95.9	88.9
Ahafo Ano North	85.0	82.0	98.0	96.0	93.9	88.8	93.5	88.5
Asunafo North	81.4	68.5	91.0	76.5	91.6	88.8	93.9	88.3
Asante Akim Central	75.0	69.0	83.0	67.0	80.4	76.1	96.6	88.1
West Gonja	83.8	71.0	68.0	50.0	73.1	71.0	100.0	88.1
Suhum	91.0	81.0	93.3	76.3	93.0	76.0	96.0	88.0
Atwima Kwanwoma	95.0	90.0	95.8	88.5	91.3	89.4	91.5	87.9
Atwima Kwanwoma	95.0	90.0	95.8	88.5	91.3	89.4	91.5	87.9
Asokwa	92.0	75.0	88.1	80.3	99.4	91.7	91.2	87.8



	% imple- mented	% com- pleted	% imple- mented	% com- pleted	% imple- mented	% com- pleted	% imple- ment- ed	% com- pleted
Kpone- Katamanso	91.9	82.4	90.7	82.1	97.4	86.8	98.5	87.5
Fanteakwa South	91.0	76.0	93.0	89.6	94.4	90.1	92.7	87.5
Tarkwa- Nsuaem	93.4	71.9	97.8	88.3	95.2	77.0	98.6	87.4
Abuakwa North	88.8	80.9	94.6	82.8	94.8	91.7	92.0	87.4
Bibiani – Anhwiaso – Bekwai	92.1	72.1	95.1	84.1	92.7	87.8	93.0	87.2
Amansie West	87.5	86.3	97.2	83.1	98.5	81.1	95.7	87.1
Ahafo Ano South East	85.0	75.5	100.0	88.6	96.3	91.7	97.6	86.6
Afigya Kwabre South	89.0	75.4	95.0	89.7	94.8	87.8	90.3	86.4
Adansi North	70.0	58.4	67.0	57.0	95.6	84.7	92.3	86.3
Aowin	90.0	60.0	92.6	90.5	95.5	57.1	97.1	86.2
Akyemansa	75.2	59.0	79.1	71.3	90.4	81.6	91.4	86.2
New Juaben North	75.0	72.0	82.3	77.3	90.1	86.2	90.0	86.2
Kassena Nankana	95.3	90.1	100.0	96.9	96.2	90.1	93.3	86.1
Bia East District	88.2	67.7	94.6	86.5	100.0	50.0	96.3	86.0
Nkoranza South	76.0	54.0	89.0	72.6	91.3	74.2	94.0	86.0
Yendi	94.5	84.9	91.1	85.5	70.9	62.2	94.0	86.0
North East Gonja	93.0	83.0	94.0	85.0	96.0	93.0	96.0	86.0
Ashaiman	98.8	90.6	90.6	85.4	95.5	82.0	98.7	85.4
Tano South	90.5	42.0	95.0	91.1	87.4	84.8	92.0	85.3
Ga North	95.8	86.1	92.0	84.0	91.2	83.1	95.2	85.2
Ada West	90.2	72.2	91.2	52.2	90.3	86.6	92.9	85.1
Bawku West	91.6	87.2	95.8	85.0	93.8	84.9	94.0	85.0
Ga Central	91.0	74.0	95.0	83.0	94.5	80.5	96.0	85.0
Akuapem North	96.4	82.4	96.0	67.2	64.5	60.2	95.0	85.0



	% imple- mented	% com- pleted	% imple- mented	% com- pleted	% imple- mented	% com- pleted	% imple- ment- ed	% com- pleted
Afigya Kwabre North	100.0	98.0	100.0	100.0	99.0	93.9	97.0	85.0
Asante Akim South	93.0	74.0	90.5	70.0	90.0	75.0	95.0	85.0
Twifu-Hemang Lower Denkyira	91.3	52.3	91.6	58.4	92.8	68.9	95.2	85.0
Gushegu	85.5	80.0	89.1	74.1	89.6	72.1	94.3	84.8
Prestea – Huni Valley	91.3	66.3	94.9	82.0	92.8	79.6	94.6	84.3
Lambusie/ Karni	92.0	88.0	93.0	80.4	93.0	85.3	91.7	84.3
Daffiama-Bussie-Issa	92.0	88.0	93.0	80.8	93.0	85.3	97.0	84.3
Ayawaso North	72.6	69.6	84.0	80.2	90.0	83.6	90.3	84.1
Achiase	92.0	54.6	90.5	56.3	93.9	80.0	95.3	84.1
Dormaa East	82.0	69.0	95.0	87.0	90.8	76.0	85.8	84.0
Central Tongu	89.0	87.0	94.0	62.3	94.0	86.0	100.0	84.0
Korle-Klottey	90.3	68.0	95.8	73.2	95.5	74.2	95.3	83.9
Sekyere East	94.0	72.7	90.9	63.6	91.3	78.3	83.9	83.9
Wassa East	90.3	60.1	91.1	69.6	94.3	90.7	91.8	83.7
Berekum East	73.0	56.0	85.8	62.0	92.0	76.0	93.2	83.5
La Dade-Kotopon	94.0	79.0	97.6	82.4	97.1	87.3	95.8	83.5
Kwahu West	99.1	94.6	98.0	86.0	97.5	68.4	98.0	83.3
Nabdam	93.0	88.0	94.4	90.2	95.5	91.0	92.0	83.0
Komenda-Edina-Egu.-Abr.	94.0	87.0	92.0	90.0	95.0	89.0	97.0	83.0
Bodi	93.0	68.0	93.0	68.0	91.0	30.0	92.4	82.9
Anloga	80.6	73.8	90.5	77.8	93.5	85.1	91.0	82.9
Banda	92.2	72.2	95.0	90.0	92.6	63.7	98.8	82.8
Kintampo	93.8	76.0	98.8	92.2	84.7	80.6	90.5	82.8



	% imple- mented	% com- pleted	% imple- mented	% com- pleted	% imple- mented	% com- pleted	% imple- ment- ed	% com- pleted
Techiman Municipal	76.0	70.0	89.4	84.3	84.7	80.6	90.5	82.8
Effia-Kwesimintsim	91.8	85.9	93.3	92.9	92.0	90.0	91.0	82.6
Bolgatanga	92.8	36.8	93.6	58.5	99.0	93.1	99.3	82.5
Mpohor	92.5	85.1	91.1	74.6	90.1	79.1	94.7	82.3
Pru East	90.0	73.3	95.6	91.2	92.3	88.0	85.2	82.2
East Gonja	91.5	72.3	96.5	83.5	94.4	81.1	95.1	82.1
Nadowli/Kaleo	91.6	87.2	91.5	85.0	93.0	85.0	92.6	82.1
Asante Akim North	96.0	77.0	99.0	93.0	97.0	97.0	87.0	82.0
Atwima Nwabiagya	80.0	67.0	87.0	77.0	88.0	78.0	91.0	82.0
Kumbungu	82.0	75.0	97.0	80.0	80.0	54.0	89.0	82.0
Nzema East	86.0	72.3	93.3	80.8	90.0	78.0	95.0	81.9
Ejisu	91.4	70.7	98.5	93.9	85.0	78.3	81.9	81.9
Sekyere Afram Plains	77.9	76.8	96.2	88.5	86.1	79.0	89.0	81.4
Builsa North	95.1	81.3	96.6	83.3	91.2	81.1	92.3	81.3
Binduri	96.0	52.5	97.5	80.5	94.2	74.0	95.9	81.2
Akuapim South	64.3	46.4	97.2	81.4	98.6	89.2	98.8	81.2
Juaboso District	90.5	69.5	90.5	69.5	95.1	87.8	92.9	81.0
Bongo	89.0	75.9	92.0	70.0	92.7	80.0	92.9	81.0
Birim North	90.0	75.0	90.0	75.0	90.7	55.4	90.3	81.0
Kwahu South	93.2	81.0	94.0	80.0	91.1	82.0	90.9	81.0
Pru West	84.0	66.0	95.0	75.0	96.0	80.0	92.5	81.0
Upper Denkyira West	87.9	70.8	91.6	55.8	94.0	81.0	95.0	81.0
Assin North	85.8	64.6	81.6	77.9	90.3	85.1	93.4	80.6
Effutu Municipal	90.1	60.1	87.3	77.2	98.9	96.8	91.4	80.4
Atebubu-Amantin	94.5	72.0	94.6	82.6	96.9	78.9	96.2	80.2



	% imple- mented	% com- pleted	% imple- mented	% com- pleted	% imple- mented	% com- pleted	% imple- ment- ed	% com- pleted
Sefwi Wiawso	92.7	86.7	96.0	84.5	94.3	78.1	89.0	80.0
Ayawaso West	93.0	55.0	98.0	73.0	97.6	78.0	96.4	80.0
Denkyembour	85.3	69.0	78.6	63.0	97.0	81.0	95.0	80.0
Upper Manya Krobo	82.0	47.0	95.0	97.7	86.0	85.0	92.0	80.0
Sawla-Tuna-Kalba	75.0	60.0	82.0	75.0	85.0	60.0	96.0	80.0
Lawra	69.4	7.4	76.4	46.8	81.8	71.4	100.0	80.0
Accra Metro	94.3	85.4	95.0	80.0	96.3	74.1	93.1	79.9
Kwadaso	89.0	82.0	98.2	93.0	99.2	85.6	92.4	79.8
North Tongu	91.2	72.5	93.8	80.8	94.0	73.1	94.8	79.5
Krachi East	62.0	51.0	89.2	52.2	82.3	71.4	89.9	79.1
Amansie Central	91.0	90.0	98.4	95.2	88.8	86.4	83.0	79.0
Agortime-Ziope	91.0	74.0	93.0	85.0	97.5	87.5	93.8	79.0
Shama	89.2	85.7	92.9	62.1	92.9	69.8	94.7	78.9
Twifu Ati-Morkwa	76.3	56.3	84.9	41.2	90.9	77.5	91.1	78.8
Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa	100.0	89.7	71.0	62.9	74.1	64.9	93.6	78.6
Sissala East	85.0	48.0	92.2	51.0	93.1	86.0	92.0	78.5
Ablekuma North	90.3	80.6	92.4	86.4	90.9	83.1	90.3	78.4
Wassa Amenfi East	93.2	76.2	96.1	81.9	95.4	87.9	93.0	78.0
Ada East	91.0	71.0	90.0	79.0	92.0	77.0	91.0	78.0
Sagnerigu	91.8	83.8	84.5	65.0	88.4	76.9	91.1	78.0
Awutu Senya East	86.0	72.0	79.6	70.5	93.4	10.0	100.0	78.0
Sene West	68.9	48.5	92.3	73.1	84.8	70.9	90.7	77.6
East Mamprusi	92.4	42.3	81.5	63.0	91.5	72.5	95.0	77.5
Sefwi Akontombra	90.0	70.0	93.0	75.5	92.5	80.0	93.0	77.4



	% imple- mented	% com- pleted	% imple- mented	% com- pleted	% imple- mented	% com- pleted	% imple- mented	% com- pleted
Nanumba South	85.0	75.0	85.0	72.0	93.0	85.0	90.2	77.3
Kwahu East	95.0	78.6	95.3	75.3	95.0	77.3	91.5	77.2
Kpandai	97.0	92.0	90.0	71.2	97.7	91.9	86.0	76.9
Guan			93.5	67.9	86.8	49.5	90.0	76.6
Bunkpurugu-Nakpanduri	70.0	50.0	90.0	86.6	90.0	80.0	100.0	76.0
Kadjebi	81.6	62.4	91.8	76.2	92.5	73.1	90.6	76.0
Offinso	98.0	68.0	92.0	67.0	95.0	60.0	96.0	76.0
Ho West	98.8	94.4	98.8	92.8	98.7	87.1	91.5	75.6
Assin South	80.0	60.0	88.6	82.6	76.4	74.0	79.8	75.6
Nkwanta North	89.3	72.7	89.6	68.2	94.9	86.2	96.3	75.2
Asutifi North	90.8	58.8	98.2	70.4	97.0	79.3	95.2	75.2
Ahanta West	81.9	63.8	92.7	38.1	91.8	72.3	97.7	75.0
Birim South	91.0	82.4	79.2	70.4	84.2	69.2	90.4	74.8
Bole	87.6	76.0	86.6	81.4	75.5	73.8	90.0	74.4
Sekyere Central	88.0	79.0	91.0	83.0	86.3	72.5	85.6	74.3
Jasikan	93.0	83.0	86.1	74.6	96.7	86.4	81.7	74.1
Bolgatanga East	89.7	78.5	93.1	80.6	87.6	71.8	88.4	74.0
Kwahu Afram Plains South	57.6	51.7	61.9	37.8	87.6	58.1	88.2	73.1
Bosome Freho	86.4	52.0	91.5	53.0	80.2	69.2	91.0	73.0
Oforikrom	87.6	81.6	86.0	76.5	83.0	73.5	91.0	73.0
Kpando	72.0	36.0	90.0	75.0	93.8	70.8	89.4	72.8
Ellembelle	86.6	66.6	90.9	38.4	92.9	39.3	92.8	72.3
Asuogyaman	78.5	70.5	93.0	61.0	91.3	65.0	91.7	72.0
Sekyere Kumawu	90.0	50.0	100.0	60.0	80.0	53.0	86.0	72.0
Krachi West	69.4	37.4	76.4	46.8	81.7	71.4	90.1	71.8
Nkoranza North	81.4	57.0	86.7	73.5	90.6	89.0	90.8	71.7
Upper Denkyira East	90.4	53.8	92.5	79.3	95.0	87.9	81.4	71.4
Savelugu	90.0	79.0	95.0	95.2	91.0	87.0	83.0	71.0



	% imple- mented	% com- pleted	% imple- mented	% com- pleted	% imple- mented	% com- pleted	% imple- ment- ed	% com- pleted
Ho	94.3	76.0	93.7	76.9	98.5	84.2	91.0	70.8
Adansi Asokwa	94.0	90.0	91.0	89.0	93.5	89.9	70.6	70.7
Jaman South	92.9	67.9	92.9	69.4	91.9	68.9	94.1	70.6
Dormaa West	88.3	67.9	92.7	69.4	95.0	81.0	96.8	70.5
Adansi South	90.4	61.4	91.5	53.8	63.9	26.1	82.9	70.3
Bosomtwe	89.0	80.0	92.2	68.3	95.0	77.0	95.0	70.0
Mampong	95.0	75.0	98.0	82.0	85.0	60.0	98.0	70.0
Tatale -Sanguli	90.0	60.0	90.0	53.0	84.0	80.0	91.1	70.0
Mion	92.0	88.0	85.0	70.0	79.4	71.3	81.0	70.0
Nanton	80.0	60.0	100.0	65.0	100.0	70.0	100.0	70.0
Wa	75.0	59.0	77.0	65.0	58.0	44.0	75.0	70.0
Bawku	87.2	72.2	90.0	67.0	86.8	69.8	84.9	69.9
Zabzugu	81.5	73.5	92.8	89.2	80.3	67.5	78.9	69.6
South Tongu	91.1	35.4	91.0	51.2	98.8	90.7	90.1	69.1
Kassena Nankana West	83.0	56.0	86.0	67.0	88.0	71.0	81.0	68.8
Jaman North District	84.7	74..8	91.3	81.2	96.4	82.9	80.7	68.6
Average	89.0	66.8	90.5	69.6	91.0	71.1	89.8	68.6
Yunyoo- Nasuan	83.2	80.3	74.3	59.2	93.7	68.3	83.9	68.5
Wassa Amenfi Central	75.6	21.3	93.7	65.8	91.7	69.1	92.9	68.2
Asokore Mampong	71.0	67.0	96.0	77.8	94.6	78.5	85.7	68.2
Sene East	87.1	75.1	91.0	73.4	87.7	62.8	90.9	68.2
Ga South	87.7	76.0	94.0	77.5	90.7	86.0	74.3	68.1
Tempane	83.3	51.3	86.4	64.7	84.8	62.0	89.8	67.9
Talensi	92.0	70.0	95.4	89.3	91.8	72.5	91.6	67.8
Adaklu	93.0	80.0	98.0	91.0	96.0	93.0	96.0	66.0
Obuasi	80.6	72.8	95.5	84.0	96.2	92.1	93.2	65.9
Kintampo South	81.0	46.0	83.3	47.3	74.7	63.0	77.5	65.7



	% imple- mented	% com- pleted	% imple- mented	% com- pleted	% imple- mented	% com- pleted	% imple- ment- ed	% com- pleted
Builsa South	90.0	85.0	92.5	77.0	86.4	55.5	90.2	65.2
Pusiga	93.0	68.0	98.1	71.1	97.7	77.9	95.6	65.0
Krowor	91.0	58.0	91.0	71.0	93.3	71.1	94.2	65.0
Asene-Manso-Akroso	88.0	59.0	80.0	71.4	84.0	72.0	83.0	65.0
Amansie South	84.0	70.5	98.0	48.0	99.0	52.0	97.0	65.0
Agona West	88.2	56.5	91.7	66.9	96.1	85.6	83.3	64.5
Akatsi South	76.7	60.4	81.1	46.5	90.8	54.1	82.6	64.2
Asutifi South	96.0	52.8	96.2	76.8	90.6	85.4	77.9	63.8
Upper West Akim	98.0	56.0	87.0	63.0	88.2	75.0	90.0	63.0
Ketu South	98.0	77.0	99.0	88.0	95.0	59.0	94.0	63.0
Sissala West	75.5	55.2	69.5	55.2	65.9	52.5	82.5	62.5
Okaikwei North	86.0	54.0	90.3	68.3	93.4	65.2	91.4	62.2
Offinso North	81.0	62.0	89.8	62.0	89.8	62.0	89.8	62.0
Offinso North	81.0	62.0	89.8	62.0	89.8	62.0	89.8	62.0
Atiwa East	90.5	78.1	77.2	61.4	90.2	73.5	75.5	61.7
Tamale	92.9	70.0	90.3	71.2	91.9	50.9	91.8	60.9
Mfantseman	84.2	34.3	95.1	63.9	93.5	59.7	91.2	60.9
Abuakwa South	89.1	65.2	87.1	76.5	94.0	65.1	91.4	60.6
Chereponi	85.5	51.6	94.7	84.8	95.0	52.0	91.0	60.0
Wa East	87.5	52.6	91.8	62.0	83.0	50.0	80.0	60.0
Jirapa	51.7	27.3	73.2	52.9	87.4	74.3	81.9	59.7
Wa West	83.2	58.0	82.3	60.0	81.5	59.0	83.4	59.0
West Akim	78.7	50.1	84.0	62.0	85.0	64.0	89.0	58.5
Weija - Gbawe	92.0	80.5	92.3	68.5	92.9	70.3	73.2	58.1
Old Tafo Mun	93.0	81.0	84.0	70.0	85.0	72.0	77.0	58.0
North Gonja	85.0	65.0	84.0	68.0	69.0	51.0	74.0	58.0
Cape Coast Metro	91.0	67.0	92.0	76.0	95.4	69.7	96.3	57.7
South Dayi	90.1	42.0	81.0	64.5	95.4	79.5	84.0	55.9



	% imple- mented	% com- pleted	% imple- mented	% com- pleted	% imple- mented	% com- pleted	% imple- ment- ed	% com- pleted
Abura-Asebu-Kwaman	93.5	39.2	93.2	41.7	69.2	55.3	60.2	55.5
Gomoa West	92.1	10.1	92.5	18.0	93.6	32.9	95.0	55.0
Birim Central	61.1	40.1	80.0	56.0	58.4	44.9	75.0	53.6
Shai-Osudoku	95.0	19.0	90.5	27.0	91.3	60.2	93.0	53.0
Ablekuma Central	97.2	80.0	96.2	50.0	95.9	70.6	99.1	52.0
North Dayi	82.0	66.0	81.2	59.0	78.0	64.0	85.0	52.0
Akatsi North	90.0	51.0	90.0	47.7	91.1	56.0	90.5	52.0
Agona East	89.0	80.0	97.6	47.6	93.9	51.3	96.0	51.7
Ledzokuku	91.6	83.0	90.0	75.0	95.0	88.0	72.0	51.0
Asunafo South	91.6	52.4	92.0	74.5	93.0	43.2	90.5	50.9
Yilo Krobo	90.0	80.0	98.6	80.0	72.0	65.0	63.5	49.4
West Mamprusi	82.2	52.8	88.6	60.5	89.8	62.0	90.5	48.2
Tema Metropolitan	93.0	21.0	92.0	45.0	92.0	51.0	94.6	47.6
Nsawam Adoagyiri	91.1	50.0	91.1	50.0	93.5	60.8	86.6	46.6
Hohoe	90.9	60.4	91.1	62.7	91.9	42.3	68.8	45.1
Ga East	90.2	43.8	91.0	50.0	95.0	79.0	94.7	45.0
Ablekuma West	96.0	52.9	90.0	32.2	92.9	33.4	90.0	43.6
Biakoye	97.3	85.6	83.6	65.4	89.2	73.0	61.5	43.0
Assin Fosu	90.1	53.3	78.1	48.6	80.9	56.4	81.6	42.5
Garu	97.8	78.8	100.0	80.0	70.9	21.1	67.2	42.2
Afadzato South	91.6	47.0	90.1	45.1	90.4	40.0	84.8	42.0
Nkwanta South	86.3	77.7	58.0	55.0	57.1	42.9	52.5	41.1
Ayawaso Central	91.0	81.0	94.4	90.0	76.5	59.2	84.0	40.9
Saboba	65.8	55.0	70.0	46.9	60.0	40.0	57.0	40.0
Ningo-Prampram	86.0	81.0	96.0	45.0	92.0	20.0	92.0	37.0



	% imple- mented	% com- pleted	% imple- mented	% com- pleted	% imple- mented	% com- pleted	% imple- ment- ed	% com- pleted
Gomoa Central	90.5	73.0	90.3	81.6	92.3	77.8	95.0	92.3
Bia West District	89.0	33.0	90.0	34.0	95.0	46.0	81.0	36.5
Bekwai	92.0	87.0	84.0	82.0	19.0	17.0	53.0	36.0
Kwahu Afram Plains North	53.4	40.7	67.8	50.0	65.4	41.1	57.8	35.4
Ayawaso East	98.0	95.0	97.0	92.0	93.0	75.4	72.2	34.0
Fanteakwa North	89.0	74.0	41.0	24.0	16.8	9.8	43.6	33.0
Krachi Nchumuru	73.0	60.0	67.0	47.0	67.0	30.8	53.8	21.6
Central Gonja	100.0	92.0	50.4	21.0	48.0	19.0	39.0	18.0
Tano North	83.4	78.1	92.8	20.0	93.8	20.5	95.5	17.3

Table 2.6.37: Total Revenue Inflows to MMDAs, 2021-20224

Regions	Performance			Estimates	Actual	% Coverage	% Growth
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2024	2024	2024
Western Region							
Wassa Amenfi West	4,113,685.56	4,792,984.07	2,992,120.51	17,522,688.38	17,253,994.15	98.5	476.6
Jomoro	2,860,522.93	5,106,435.55	3,463,482.22	8,267,774.60	7,398,958.18	89.5	113.6
Ahanta West	10,094,020.82	11,443,531.69	19,126,005.34	35,538,809.77	35,469,666.78	99.8	85.5
Ellembelle	11,317,782.12	11,543,390.96	10,381,979.17	18,416,904.00	17,496,766.57	95.0	68.5
Prestea-Huni Valley	13,641,665.20	22,480,051.09	16,953,397.13	33,055,621.47	28,502,438.68	86.2	68.1
Nzema East	5,351,095.40	6,761,363.00	6,777,175.81	9,351,528.07	10,902,965.20	116.6	60.9
Wassa Amenfi Central	8,005,279.00	6,560,842.30	6,016,010.37	9,948,793.80	9,204,910.69	92.5	53.0
Tarkwa-Nsuaem	17,844,417.36	26,539,161.85	30,700,130.60	42,170,005.00	44,768,596.92	106.2	45.8
Shama	8,200,797.17	10,879,235.68	13,403,511.84	17,122,000.00	19,164,081.66	111.9	43.0
Wassa Amenfi East	6,135,334.69	9,382,888.16	11,315,605.32	18,043,937.26	15,094,145.50	83.7	33.4
Effia Kwesimintsim	20,121,989.86	14,003,355.10	49,561,966.60	104,998,864.52	62,387,867.18	59.4	25.9
Wassa East	7,084,815.26	8,217,545.12	12,451,304.67	13,732,930.95	14,629,973.79	106.5	17.5
Mpohor	3,928,224.08	3,355,129.38	5,350,563.81	7,826,805.21	6,178,115.60	78.9	15.5
Sekondi-Takoradi Metro	25,227,501.60	42,460,429.02	54,163,125.12	74,793,194.86	61,867,006.97	82.7	14.2
Total	143,927,131.05	183,526,342.97	242,656,378.51	410,789,857.89	350,319,487.87	85.3	44.4
Western North							
Suaman	342,781.07	513,681.15	1,474,731.40	9,345,597.45	5,336,623.77	57.1	261.9
Sefwi Akontombra	3,355,859.00	3,961,109.00	2,286,716.20	8,180,920.85	6,739,971.48	82.4	194.7
Juaboso	1,803,296.21	3,126,410.31	2,548,166.73	9,566,308.00	6,119,387.59	64.0	140.1
Aowin	3,429,038.12	4,637,971.28	2,326,575.00	6,590,698.07	4,808,442.84	73.0	106.7
Bia West	4,988,723.22	2,875,378.12	2,185,919.60	4,385,858.59	4,312,075.12	98.3	97.3
Bia East	3,661,187.61	3,975,080.85	5,365,064.14	8,694,491.05	9,746,800.51	112.1	81.7
Bibiani-Anhwiaso-Bekwai	8,146,307.24	12,268,514.64	11,103,820.34	19,433,795.18	17,859,222.69	91.9	60.8
Bodi	4,535,848.92	6,765,858.26	6,392,654.01	11,102,989.00	10,240,057.98	92.2	60.2
Sefwi Wiawso	11,307,754.41	15,769,262.85	24,314,983.48	39,778,596.94	29,643,115.28	74.5	21.9

Regions	Performance			Estimates	Actual	% Coverage	% Growth
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2024	2024	2024
Total	17,582,906.23	19,091,652.71	16,189,196.07	46,765,898.01	37,065,325.31	79.3	129.0
North East Region							
East Mamprusi	1,150,789.67	8,632,558.28	4,260,991.66	50,362,959.00	24,756,249.37	49.2	481.0
Chereponi	1,345,308.13	3,576,734.65	3,205,311.63	10,623,307.00	7,568,704.32	71.2	136.1
West Mamprusi	3,266,061.81	4,246,501.07	3,630,685.41	24,420,286.90	8,231,882.44	33.7	126.7
Mamprugu Moagduri	2,740,011.72	3,700,369.35	3,076,751.75	10,845,863.56	6,375,193.25	58.8	107.2
Yunyoo-Nasuan	3,037,018.94	3,175,829.23	3,955,226.31	9,984,505.25	7,616,250.10	76.3	92.6
Bunkpurugu-Nakpanduri	4,376,827.24	7,283,939.35	5,554,476.47	14,795,586.51	10,086,484.18	68.2	81.6
Total	1,152,810.67	8,634,580.28	4,263,014.66	50,364,983.00	24,758,273.37	49.2	480.8
Oti Region							
Krachi Nchumuru	1,695,417.51	4,707,851.29	2,537,002.77	12,225,876.65	14,041,550.74	114.9	453.5
Nkwanta North	655,092.07	560,460.43	1,653,350.18	204,632,844.00	8,726,405.35	4.3	427.8
Kadjebi	6,470,650.34	4,238,398.49	4,583,836.96	13,046,973.00	20,861,814.96	159.9	355.1
Guan		2,277,223.36	1,368,852.33	4,618,538.40	3,803,497.70	82.4	177.9
Biakoye	2,495,689.70	3,949,415.56	2,001,141.72	8,825,892.01	4,781,328.30	54.2	138.9
Nkwanta South	4,190,490.26	4,580,661.47	3,691,693.50	8,037,086.00	7,940,928.51	98.8	115.1
Jasikan	3,915,044.93	4,912,179.46	4,837,000.30	7,517,595.65	9,888,778.79	131.5	104.4
Krachi West	2,691,548.44	2,828,672.47	3,317,688.52	6,076,558.41	5,728,795.29	94.3	72.7
Krachi East	6,660,511.75	9,755,462.51	14,792,320.49	52,406,200.78	21,794,764.67	41.6	47.3
Total	8,823,180.92	11,785,955.57	10,145,065.24	234,526,256.05	47,435,292.75	20.2	367.6
Bono Region							
Berekum West	1,523,523.43	1,470,856.60	2,326,941.53	9,434,254.78	3,010,638.76	31.9	29.4
Sunyani	12,015,970.09	6,444,683.07	5,549,591.99	40,998,446.25	40,975,394.80	99.9	638.3
Jaman South	3,922,819.18	4,851,289.76	2,447,232.91	13,084,942.08	5,609,936.31	42.9	129.2
Dormaa West	2,800,559.29	4,144,390.57	2,716,899.12	10,070,125.15	6,128,181.80	60.9	125.6
Banda	2,043,712.45	3,473,788.46	3,107,678.80	5,588,478.63	5,721,417.66	102.4	84.1
Dormaa Central	6,773,753.14	5,635,098.90	14,306,403.79	38,989,262.17	25,449,079.44	65.3	77.9
Dormaa East	4,280,990.90	4,756,244.70	3,745,674.36	10,027,314.24	6,151,569.58	61.3	64.2
Tain	3,308,825.70	4,245,815.59	3,393,612.64	6,772,147.92	5,123,661.35	75.7	51.0



Regions	Performance			Estimates	Actual	% Coverage	% Growth
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2024	2024	2024
Jaman North		8,700,568.07	10,162,662.41	19,219,430.00	14,790,530.39	77.0	45.5
Sunyani West	6,575,505.09	12,710,128.09	13,980,905.77	21,369,337.78	19,864,824.56	93.0	42.1
Wenchi	9,834,712.99						
Berekum East	3,816,071.00	4,858,090.34	3,483,345.10	7,216,270.00	4,834,427.92	67.0	38.8
		9,253,093.04	31,072,278.09	56,862,456.11	38,713,854.69	68.1	24.6
	6,984,956.04						
Total	19,117,907.18	15,999,843.52	11,212,699.38	73,589,792.26	58,619,538.57	79.7	422.8
Bono East Region							
Techiama North	7,131,640.63	5,233,775.87	6,210,281.58	14,217,111.62	13,617,595.37	95.8	119.3
Sene West	3,020,518.67	3,932,790.32	2,494,007.35	5,735,000.00	4,868,676.43	84.9	95.2
Pru West	2,971,910.95	4,479,795.93	2,945,904.76	7,451,862.29	5,466,377.51	73.4	85.6
Pru East	3,828,181.21	4,408,614.87	3,298,152.92	6,688,947.00	5,873,878.90	87.8	78.1
Kintampo South	6,114,595.00	7,107,163.00	6,100,764.00	10,662,017.00	9,183,688.00	86.1	50.5
Atebubu-Amantin	6,167,169.33	9,185,17.00	8,195,917.57	16,460,129.25	12,277,044.86	74.6	49.8
Sene East		6,002,411.80	3,879,167.14	10,199,202.05	5,762,597.47	56.5	48.6
	6,553,964.46						
Techiman	20,112,501.11	18,636,256.14	47,698,667.14	143,321,429.00	69,373,998.88	48.4	45.4
Kintampo	8,244,121.14	3,946,834.88	10,475,388.59	16,984,662.32	14,281,487.75	84.1	36.3
Nkoranza South		10,704,670.78	20,635,097.14	31,075,930.00	22,911,357.82	73.7	11.0
	8,952,268.95						
Nkoranza North		4,405,757.40	4,966,721.67	7,487,503.50	5,122,332.62	68.4	3.1
	4,221,842.82						
Total		49,802,829.93	80,824,885.46	214,737,722.21	126,425,881.42	58.9	56.4
	55,902,502.36						
Upper East Region							
Bawku	7,586,589.68	4,959,636.52	3,696,294.31	27,204,233.44	20,085,894.47	73.8	443.4
					12,804,538.46		
Pusiga		3,858,439.02	3,775,489.28	27,896,104.00		45.9	239.1
	3,453,252.68						
Nabdam	2,655,701.91	3,365,255.88	3,176,981.65	23,276,201.66	9,055,583.96	38.9	185.0
Binduri		3,634,809.99	4,253,240.00	23,670,366.23	11,185,212.51	47.3	163.0
	2,678,330.40						
Bolgatanga	12,251,050.30	9,533,033.18	27,174,817.74	42,159,884.02	69,066,454.32	163.8	154.2
Bolgatanga East		9,662,650.83	3,260,170.08	21,961,384.24	8,181,714.12	37.3	151.0
	3,166,039.86						
Builsa North		4,748,703.68	3,240,221.64	23,405,451.45	7,842,175.33	33.5	142.0
	2,289,196.99						
Bawku West		4,424,818.31	3,862,208.47	20,230,062.66	8,827,103.88	43.6	128.6
	3,507,704.60						
Kassena Nankana West	3,615,827.56	2,326,803.48	3,892,039.85	17,177,665.88	8,706,408.39	50.7	123.7
Kassena Nankana		4,178,513.68	4,083,171.78	21,439,455.92	8,912,878.55	41.6	118.3
	2,845,204.75						

Regions	Performance			Estimates	Actual	% Coverage	% Growth
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2024	2024	2024
Garu		5,959,307.55	4,150,062.39	14,509,693.15	8,373,774.13	57.7	101.8
	2,249,525.60						
Builsa South	4,187,165.29	6,749,548.87	5,887,930.30	24,283,047.04	11,226,057.58	46.2	90.7
Bongo	3,050,051.17	3,893,395.07	4,838,326.18	26,756,576.39	7,993,289.41	29.9	65.2
Tempane	2,161,470.61	6,107,388.15	8,724,120.48	25,911,019.08	9,152,331.91	35.3	4.9
Talensi	7,041,650.80	3,674,326.97	25,725,725.63	12,740,422.96	22,403,003.69	175.8	- 12.9
Total		50,694,686.57	60,416,657.80	248,422,833.50	164,669,987.99	66.3	172.6
	44,050,919.73						
Northern Region							
Mion	580,537.10	625,117.00	638,672.74	6,674,628.90	5,111,459.91	76.6	700.3
Zabzugu	1,039,706.67	2,123,989.37	729,677.72	6,048,594.49	2,672,315.85	44.2	266.2
Nanumba South		3,353,504.11	2,955,044.28	9,600,044.57	9,986,705.10	104.0	238.0
	2,589,605.00						
Savelugu	1,563,590.87	2,419,601.87	1,659,733.66	6,443,015.73	4,928,243.85	76.5	196.9
Saboba	3,317,584.10	3,512,757.37	2,864,477.47	6,049,899.40	7,534,689.88	124.5	163.0
Tolon		5,103,885.84	5,296,484.64	12,202,946.25	12,978,972.52	106.4	145.0
	3,059,801.84						
Tatale		2,843,588.07	3,742,176.11	28,175,338.03	7,973,265.63	28.3	113.1
	2,353,493.30						
Karaga		3,370,311.79	3,909,786.60	16,364,493.29	8,050,970.78	49.2	105.9
	2,073,639.86						
Yendi		1,073,303.46	12,520,509.35	52,025,116.98	25,336,603.11	48.7	102.4
	379,348.47						
Gushegu		3,211,342.85	4,316,298.83	21,238,154.80	8,594,412.30	40.5	99.1
	2,890,588.88						
Nanumba North		7,793,972.36	8,101,887.54	24,750,809.86	16,014,508.21	64.7	97.7
	5,390,985.83						
Kpandai		6,118,312.62	3,480,728.97	8,210,456.68	5,789,235.80	70.5	66.3
	5,450,756.23						
Tamale Metro	7,643,492.14	8,972,366.89	7,108,422.11	26,719,033.43	11,045,299.46	41.3	55.4
Kumbungu	8,153,227.38	9,277,212.19	11,644,716.88	15,347,955.35	17,324,440.77	112.9	48.8
Sagnarigu		4,637,170.55	48,046,034.58	134,551,622.20	67,275,298.86	50.0	40.0
	8,944,288.70						
Nanton		5,814,501.95	12,979,268.67	19,851,578.71	14,793,394.00	74.5	14.0
	7,920,396.73						
Total		70,250,938.29	129,993,920.20	394,253,688.70		57.2	73.4
	63,351,043.10				225,409,816.00		
North East Region							
North East Gonja	2,112,511.61	2,719,145.30	1,754,409.67	13,100,425.00	7,956,048.33	60.7	353.5
Sswla-Tuna Kalba		4,905,270.94	4,025,506.78	23,696,931.76	11,590,902.33	48.9	187.9
	4,627,485.09						
North Gonja		5,181,270.34	5,392,004.30	19,799,272.22	14,477,901.52	73.1	168.5
	3,727,750.86						
Central Gonja		5,254,071.34	3,567,207.47	10,366,317.27	8,555,944.11	82.5	139.8
	4,040,433.79						
East Gonja	5,721,875.98	7,154,213.78	10,420,769.38	12,548,117.00	16,108,289.75	128.4	54.6
Bole	3,693,241.01	3,349,689.79	1,837,841.48	6,296,205.63	2,837,841.48	45.1	54.4



Regions	Performance			Estimates	Actual	% Coverage	% Growth
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2024	2024	2024
West Gonja	3,120,886.90	3,751,214.28	12,087,500.53	14,087,500.53	11,087,500.53	78.7	- 8.3
Total	14,510,202.35	18,061,779.92	14,741,151.22	66,964,970.25	42,582,820.29	63.6	188.9
Volta Region							
Kpando	1,133,445.18	1,048,043.89	1,078,130.87	5,117,222.67	4,655,286.11	91.0	331.8
South Tongu	1,868,094.66	4,764,341.78	1,630,797.51	12,538,881.66	6,556,054.23	52.3	302.0
Agortime-Ziope	2,478,296.68	2,631,394.64	1,735,701.17	8,768,318.00	4,752,935.09	54.2	173.8
Akatsi North	6,001,866.94	3,488,834.29	1,823,498.41	718,453.80	4,510,833.51	627.9	147.4
Afadzato South	2,554,818.21	4,030,383.60	2,634,756.16	10,865,840.95	4,883,804.24	44.9	85.4
Anloga	2,301,509.87	6,826,781.72	5,514,222.75	13,809,663.41	9,558,393.06	69.2	73.3
Adaklu	2,751,642.20	2,176,251.09	3,225,733.07	6,920,992.83	5,565,464.23	80.4	72.5
Ho	12,234,600.02	7,152,223.70	29,499,739.66	55,323,007.50	48,956,129.14	88.5	66.0
South Dayi	5,617,343.22	5,882,436.24	6,553,206.96	15,126,608.97	10,822,967.93	71.5	65.2
Ketu North	5,767,255.29	7,429,957.21	7,418,170.81	16,875,092.39	11,857,818.46	70.3	59.8
Keta	5,584,982.99	6,472,492.77	9,583,122.91	15,351,420.69	13,788,974.86	89.8	43.9
North Tongu	1,872,217.95	5,211,910.23	6,462,865.28	16,233,161.20	9,295,821.99	57.3	43.8
Ketu South	6,635,639.87	8,908,588.78	9,090,365.66	18,424,355.55	12,948,831.06	70.3	42.4
Hohoe	12,168,284.85	9,195,527.40	23,093,699.28	48,751,205.58	30,000,118.13	61.5	29.9
Ho West	5,552,479.90	9,719,875.13	10,327,245.50	17,708,510.00	12,107,034.13	68.4	17.2
Akatsi South	538,438.44	823,796.54	612,398.96	9,053,496.83	5,742,356.24	63.4	837.7
North Dayi	4,641,557.27	5,728,412.47	5,581,573.57	11,510,826.00	6,063,743.06	52.7	8.6
Central Tongu	1,795,211.82	3,772,925.56	5,408,586.98	8,605,164.97	4,336,226.00	50.4	- 19.8
Total	42,710,893.27	45,432,670.16	61,115,980.37	146,066,106.18	112,121,710.00	76.8	83.5
Upper West Region							
Sissala West	9,885,432.58	1,640,469.80	3,934,042.62	6,852,828.07	39,341,104.28	574.1	900.0
Lawra	2,416,795.78	4,678,477.01	1,166,463.18	8,673,303.02	4,859,823.08	56.0	316.6
Nandom	4,241,420.22	2,651,215.94	6,134,058.57	5,350,470.99	18,794,909.24	351.3	206.4
Nadowli-Kaleo	3,576,756.65	3,880,152.16	3,409,742.18	22,334,134.30	8,562,710.88	38.3	151.1
Jirapa	1,705,466.16	4,240,476.46	3,496,737.51	19,621,635.50	7,435,721.32	37.9	120.0

Regions	Performance			Estimates	Actual	% Coverage	% Growth
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2024	2024	2024
Lambussie		5,362,131.92	6,080,032.08	13,828,066.46	11,076,895.86	80.1	82.2
Wa West	2,761,649.09	4,203,684.00	6,696,009.61	19,282,322.32	11,800,658.18	61.2	76.2
Sissala East	3,073,109.30						
Daffiama-Bussie-Issa	5,833,019.79	7,066,350.92	4,029,140.90	17,717,628.24	6,029,140.90	34.0	49.6
		6,204,753.20	6,414,143.24	12,529,212.10	8,013,352.79	64.0	24.9
Wa East	2,708,321.84	7,049,790.70	7,966,373.24	14,667,887.68	8,966,373.24	61.1	12.6
	4,087,885.40						
Wa Metro	14,537,979.78	5,021,143.12	32,353,723.27	19,046,549.91	32,353,723.27	169.9	-
Total	21,827,892.39	17,092,813.37	18,143,067.06	62,834,395.88	78,996,292.80	125.7	335.4
Central Region							
Agona West		6,741,454.73	22,558,698.83	40,711,783.33	42,078,428.29	103.4	6.1
	10,125,654.44						
Twifo Ati/Morkwa	3,853,296.15	8,125,212.69	463,766.35	9,743,013.47	5,440,464.12	55.8	1,073.1
Assin South	875,091.28	1,350,205.30	2,260,414.13	12,853,672.00	7,978,683.62	62.1	253.0
Asikuma Odoben Brakwa	3,712,565.00	6,984,831.46	3,252,406.81	9,234,584.47	8,803,000.02	95.3	170.7
Komenda-Edina Eguafu-Abrem		5,752,254.62	2,658,799.65	7,286,220.04	6,249,817.27	85.8	135.1
	4,252,465.18						
Gomoa West		4,741,576.32	3,269,122.60	11,070,892.41	7,373,276.41	66.6	125.5
	4,281,672.46						
Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam		7,237,019.49	3,958,287.33	9,621,250.00	7,834,714.83	81.4	97.9
	4,049,584.50						
Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira		3,630,453.09	2,393,568.57	7,993,099.16	4,618,771.60	57.8	93.0
	3,485,695.89						
Gomoa East D	5,223,416.30	6,548,177.18	5,641,971.26	11,530,362.71	10,146,560.19	88.0	79.8
Effutu		9,175,167.20	10,278,327.00	16,091,554.50	18,287,392.80	113.6	77.9
	7,289,534.07						
Ekumfi		5,629,670.27	5,133,254.22	11,718,108.29		77.5	76.9
	5,878,404.31				9,079,049.34		
Agona East	2,146,519.85	2,951,488.21	5,852,812.92	11,027,079.22	10,286,673.19	93.3	75.8
Cape Coast Metro		12,103,772.26	7,534,964.15	17,998,375.12	12,260,749.20	68.1	62.7
	12,450,475.93						
Upper Denkyira West		9,046,531.18	7,316,811.62	10,211,682.77	11,667,271.50	114.3	59.5
	5,952,287.67						
Awutu Senya East		17,730,913.50	51,891,976.90	213,705,916.00	72,895,013.40	34.1	55.3
	16,045,313.80						
Awutu Senya		5,863,028.02	11,086,289.50	20,291,643.85	16,694,870.82	82.3	50.6
	7,554,553.77						
Abura Asebu Kwamankese	7,603,332.61	9,624,592.98	10,304,724.99	12,031,741.29	14,258,191.63	118.5	38.4
Mfantseman	10,751,602.49	5,925,552.35	23,488,503.85	75,390,647.32	31,453,490.79	41.7	33.9
Upper Denkyira East	5,265,415.40	6,877,857.59	7,883,276.28	9,589,983.00	10,478,503.54	109.3	32.9
Assin North		3,342,185.04	3,239,948.75	6,141,870.17	4,239,948.75	69.0	30.9
	6,495,029.00						



Regions	Performance			Estimates	Actual	% Coverage	% Growth
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2024	2024	2024
Assin Foso		7,473,344.32	12,870,188.86	26,520,787.14	14,713,826.69	55.5	14.3
Gomoa Central	6,467,050.48	5,157,320.30	5,087,474.31	11,591,549.30	3,914,022.74	33.8	- 23.1
Total	4,139,775.23	152,012,608.10	208,425,588.88	562,355,815.56	330,752,720.74	58.8	58.7
Greater Accra Region	137,898,735.81						
Accra Metro	25,441,363.68	26,410,802.45	23,865,075.60	53,485,563.00	74,386,820.94	139.1	211.7
Ayawaso North	6,129,938.03	9,482,681.84	5,850,023.24	19,980,168.81	13,032,536.90	65.2	122.8
Korle-Klottey	17,128,148.00	23,402,299.93	18,156,300.80	31,775,996.92	36,591,927.77	115.2	101.5
Ledzokuku	7,142,182.61	9,828,039.41	8,356,183.38	19,153,195.00	16,771,377.64	87.6	100.7
Ashaiman	8,764,567.57	9,855,745.30	7,792,194.84	9,747,145.10	13,100,746.84	134.4	68.1
Ablekuma North	11,053,334.40	15,271,890.00	14,314,587.45	21,823,869.76	23,704,590.71	108.6	65.6
Ada West	6,719,927.50	8,604,282.07	7,111,001.70	11,027,879.63	11,704,562.31	106.1	64.6
Ada East	1,009,577.62	1,396,156.05	1,529,510.15	2,606,738.13	2,504,432.31	96.1	63.7
Krowor	6,622,239.59	8,991,419.49	7,187,672.78	138,155,527.00	11,726,459.74	8.5	63.2
Weija-Gbawe	11,596,060.07	11,523,284.58	8,871,898.36	18,663,469.58	14,442,039.79	77.4	62.8
Adentan	2,294,089.47	1,782,147.48	15,438,217.69	25,391,628.82	24,212,907.28	95.4	56.8
Okaikwei North	10,817,862.30	12,168,821.35	12,180,658.57	27,780,848.24	18,870,848.78	67.9	54.9
Shai-Osudoku	5,845,096.80	6,064,635.67	7,378,197.15	18,310,035.80	11,404,313.77	62.3	54.6
Tema West	14,368,607.54	20,808,071.49	21,048,949.29	37,221,392.62	32,512,839.19	87.4	54.5
Ga West	13,902,682.70	16,525,204.83	16,553,211.41	22,390,121.79	24,761,585.25	110.6	49.6
Ablekuma Central	6,743,013.33	11,707,661.73	8,459,716.24	13,236,772.09	12,498,496.03	94.4	47.7
Tema Metro	38,114,095.91	42,356,164.16	40,806,983.46	59,193,778.31	58,560,759.17	98.9	43.5
Ayawaso Central	6,974,263.50	17,440,827.94	9,838,989.05	17,399,697.88	13,797,824.83	79.3	40.2
Ayawaso West	14,797,295.30	20,450,556.84	20,487,296.00	34,084,747.62	28,548,547.43	83.8	39.4
La Nkwantanang-Madina	8,682,517.75	11,196,296.75	13,409,653.63	23,024,469.10	18,673,417.71	81.1	39.3
Ningo-Prampram	13,444,978.15	11,172,039.36	11,935,793.90	17,070,677.00	16,602,916.23	97.3	39.1
Ga South	12,113,262.28	15,652,067.75	15,040,315.79	23,424,478.52	20,536,042.93	87.7	36.5
GA East	16,303,840.01	16,892,422.63	21,129,163.71	30,205,969.30	28,831,771.84	95.5	36.5
Ablekuma West	9,891,789.00	13,530,485.12	12,905,297.15	22,623,897.00	17,309,622.90	76.5	34.1

Regions	Performance			Estimates	Actual	% Coverage	% Growth
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2024	2024	2024
Kpone Katamanso		25,725,675.31	29,353,524.95	44,032,133.00	39,148,406.03	88.9	33.4
La Dade-Kotopon	22,274,142.92						
Ga North	17,911,888.51	20,695,911.39	21,188,232.25	21,050,874.00	26,432,543.89	125.6	24.8
	13,242,156.82	17,279,956.25	17,346,801.34	21,318,762.95	20,098,368.64	94.3	15.9
Ayawaso East		4,526,979.94	10,806,481.20	6,453,452.36	11,755,989.29	182.2	8.8
	7,929,496.00						
Ga Central	7,701,724.76	8,956,931.32	13,372,401.65	12,943,112.00	7,938,025.11	61.3	- 40.6
Total	134,935,016.18	165,592,299.11	159,082,494.00	435,125,482.41	304,968,427.97	70.1	91.7
Eastern Region							
West Akim			8,240,729.49	35,755,308.40		84.1	265.0
	4,826,725.82	4,628,093.94			30,081,643.41		
Abuakwa South	13,340,461.53	8,171,668.83	10,760,189.75	38,660,935.06	33,775,186.78	87.4	213.9
Kwahu Afram Plains South		4,834,779.19	3,672,213.60	16,109,230.92	10,155,028.34	63.0	176.5
	3,999,677.96						
Birim Central		13,548,243.88	10,617,678.07	26,814,178.49	27,500,384.64	102.6	159.0
	32,678,582.34						
Atiwa East	4,091,109.64	5,123,795.69	4,187,807.28	9,389,309.50	9,690,269.22	103.2	131.4
Upper West Akim	6,710,398.31		8,789,943.59	11,779,591.68		170.6	128.7
		9,589,889.48			20,099,031.80		
Birim South		6,962,432.06	5,777,908.07	9,844,471.00	12,370,476.98	125.7	114.1
	5,622,500.30						
New Juaben North		4,473,287.33	3,341,802.78	8,053,946.00	6,548,651.98	81.3	96.0
	4,686,015.79						
Achiase		4,157,388.01	2,446,582.88	8,551,153.04	4,722,398.55	55.2	93.0
	2,582,648.27						
Kwahu East		7,318,093.56	5,644,085.05	14,287,375.12	10,594,546.10	74.2	87.7
	5,366,954.35						
Akyemansa		4,580,190.91	3,745,731.27	9,568,161.31	6,891,210.46	72.0	84.0
	3,475,072.59						
Akuapem North	19,167,787.44		9,208,617.68	10,304,546.47	16,662,157.16	161.7	80.9
		8,028,442.06					
Lower Manya Krobo	12,389,549.98	3,023,363.50	18,272,503.01	35,235,366.82	31,767,382.31	90.2	73.9
Nsawam Adoagyiri	5,117,382.63	4,862,952.79	5,072,556.50	9,151,862.51		93.6	68.9
					8,570,029.14		
Birim North		14,603,894.43	15,943,733.92	15,540,583.07	26,527,936.31	170.7	66.4
	7,080,889.33						
Fanteakwa South	5,540,159.42	7,214,871.26	2,855,615.91	6,793,699.00	4,745,124.23	69.8	66.2
Denkyembour	6,314,412.46	5,689,474.04	4,239,794.33	9,435,815.17	6,976,831.74	73.9	64.6
Kwahu South	3,175,545.01	4,807,165.47	3,067,152.88	9,030,199.94	4,988,545.24	55.2	62.6
Abuakwa North		12,277,876.41	9,445,973.23	13,374,235.91	15,302,866.56	114.4	62.0
	6,486,493.27						



Regions	Performance			Estimates	Actual	% Coverage	% Growth
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2024	2024	2024
Kwahu Afram Plains North		7,944,499.61	7,357,093.26	14,363,056.52	11,718,555.41	81.6	59.3
Okere	6,359,223.42	7,112,448.16	7,678,919.71	16,952,467.76	12,076,479.34	71.2	57.3
Suhum	4,899,977.40	5,667,021.81	9,048,600.94	13,966,135.87	14,106,978.83	101.0	55.9
Kwahu West	7,808,548.35	12,079,243.50	13,573,324.34	23,321,784.64	20,173,809.02	86.5	48.6
Asuogyaman	9,775,501.45	7,477,818.39	6,437,755.19	11,990,966.26	9,476,426.31	79.0	47.2
	5,352,490.23						
Fanteakwa North	2,653,638.16	4,865,923.62	3,750,819.39	7,099,815.00	5,509,221.00	77.6	46.9
Ayensuano	7,124,742.00	5,699,987.43	7,918,768.00	12,008,147.53	11,295,500.39	94.1	42.6
Akuapim South	11,383,000.00	4,274,260.58	5,449,762.94	4,849,759.99	7,738,326.92	159.6	42.0
Atiwa West	7,679,916.59	8,655,522.41	9,749,520.88	12,933,576.61	13,632,088.18	105.4	39.8
Asene Manso Akroso		3,166,515.20	4,027,618.09	2,900,425.48	5,504,269.14	189.8	36.7
	6,805,536.18						
Kwaebibirem	7,329,110.40	8,732,051.57	9,155,512.08	12,613,824.68	12,285,434.75	97.4	34.2
Yilo Krobo	8,417,413.64	8,066,149.99	10,197,139.80	13,978,618.68	12,875,284.60	92.1	26.3
New Juaben South	17,810,528.95	8,405,141.42	32,649,203.28	61,838,502.00	37,846,924.72	61.2	15.9
Total	106,549,955.34	74,455,894.88	76,435,312.51	199,120,230.99	189,093,009.42	95.0	147.4
Ashanti Region							
Sekyere Afram Plains	677,633.20	981,198.60	1,382,890.00	18,631,114.08	5,250,997.49	28.2	279.7
Old Tafo	16,023,185.87	18,017,005.93	8,366,462.48	36,682,126.69	31,016,095.15	84.6	270.7
Offinso North		6,419,292.69	4,602,131.92	13,902,056.93	15,610,660.06	112.3	239.2
	10,055,344.35						
Offinso North		6,419,292.60	4,602,131.92	13,902,056.93	15,610,660.06	112.3	239.2
	10,055,344.35						
Adansi North	6,132,369.32	19,183,372.17	4,582,927.04	18,480,218.25	12,279,170.17	66.4	167.9
Asante Akim Central		5,119,130.14	4,434,390.46	14,528,009.38	11,456,852.31	78.9	158.4
	3,326,776.05						
Bosome Freho	2,391,333.29	3,730,147.21	2,031,542.52	8,860,946.00	5,126,974.92	57.9	152.4
Afigya Kwabre North		5,420,684.28	2,887,160.62	13,359,768.28	6,650,548.06	49.8	130.3
	3,622,458.94						
Asante Akim South	3,799,748.35	4,701,244.75	3,058,573.02	15,587,352.98	6,835,328.62	43.9	123.5
Amansie Central		4,871,361.97	2,828,104.91	8,250,177.36	5,562,550.97	67.4	96.7
	4,516,650.27						
Ahafo Ano South-West		4,738,759.96	2,724,108.84	10,304,416.01	5,356,730.72	52.0	96.6
	5,938,200.92						
Sekyere Kumawu	8,093,555.78	6,493,549.66	9,094,456.23	15,281,624.63	17,798,785.44	116.5	95.7
Amansie West		9,369,588.25	5,465,694.01	11,580,574.30	9,344,598.03	80.7	71.0
	8,576,770.06						
Asokore Mampong		6,698,127.25	4,702,148.18	6,578,329.97	7,933,477.64	120.6	68.7
	4,088,732.57						
Ahafo Ano North		7,087,798.00	9,169,346.40	23,642,759.75	15,343,131.33	64.9	67.3
	5,226,544.86						

Regions	Performance			Estimates	Actual	% Coverage	% Growth
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2024	2024	2024
Kumasi	28,134,150.96	2,422,207.75	34,562,919.01	55,264,009.95	53,415,243.10	96.7	54.5
Suame	16,092,781.59	9,060,689.17	34,479,289.63	109,589,284.00	52,112,824.49	47.6	51.1
Mampong	7,538,248.32	7,596,475.99	11,001,544.57	17,472,251.53	16,526,479.65	94.6	50.2
Amansie South	7,229,079.63	10,304,983.72	7,795,115.63	16,012,192.55	11,636,941.48	72.7	49.3
Kwabre East	4,167,757.07	3,026,806.88	37,777,450.55	65,539,165.31	56,189,224.48	85.7	48.7
Juaben	4,570,057.35	8,272,643.37	7,436,228.33	14,597,000.00	10,961,512.91	75.1	47.4
Adansi South	5,953,758.39	7,839,198.40	8,221,077.04	18,313,745.83	11,892,666.30	64.9	44.7
Asokwa	10,579,702.78	12,277,198.09	31,213,350.44	79,517,464.54	43,494,617.14	54.7	39.3
Ejisu	10,074,998.53	8,489,123.69	5,826,583.96	13,919,798.27	7,962,786.76	57.2	36.7
Oforikrom	6,351,704.20	12,217,213.99	14,568,099.90	23,405,224.23	19,818,643.09	84.7	36.0
Ahafo Ano South East	4,564,628.44	6,003,507.46	7,185,361.34	12,122,383.10	9,749,318.47	80.4	35.7
Afigya Kwabre South	10,130,659.75	9,799,479.57	10,319,089.02	20,797,873.38	13,975,734.87	67.2	35.4
Atwima Nwabiagya North	5,882,301.45	5,978,883.21	7,241,195.88	9,886,595.00	9,628,597.81	97.4	33.0
Bosomtwe	5,339,872.94	9,976,334.63	12,779,337.85	15,682,664.38	14,577,912.00	93.0	14.1
Asante Akim North	3,638,992.80	8,596,057.26	10,596,681.71	12,636,777.60	11,829,033.89	93.6	11.6
Kwadaso	10,024,006.62	12,664,920.72	21,338,187.10	33,597,847.36	23,734,261.69	70.6	11.2
Ejura-Sekyedumase	5,957,073.44	5,476,350.42	7,541,100.37	12,653,292.88	8,101,434.29	64.0	7.4
Sekyere Central	8,484,214.24	7,178,959.32	6,740,378.77	15,260,794.00	6,338,553.40	41.5	- 6.0
Adansi Asokwa	4,886,639.55	4,784,403.73	5,838,001.11	8,989,930.00	5,486,347.83	61.0	- 6.0
Sekyere East	8,816,412.09	7,463,614.15	7,919,145.08	6,350,796.50	6,987,405.83	110.0	- 11.8
Atwima Nwabiagya	9,323,019.10	3,849,340.71	21,272,961.19	10,213,310.92	18,260,727.74	178.8	- 14.2
Atwima Mponua	10,047,686.98	9,075,919.77	10,157,645.35	11,534,915.77	8,667,426.76	75.1	- 14.7
Atwima Kwanwoma	6,649,519.88	10,265,089.90	12,682,950.67	20,914,032.53	17,939,382.02	85.8	41.4
Bekwai	20,391,944.28	8,915,622.83	14,799,772.86	12,705,261.54	10,821,564.21	85.2	- 26.9
Obuasi East	9,423,009.74	10,098,200.70	10,742,334.57	16,050,203.40	7,569,428.87	47.2	- 29.5



Regions	Performance			Estimates	Actual	% Coverage	% Growth
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2024	2024	2024
Offinso	55,000.00	17,500.00	52,500.00	35,000.00	35,000.00	100.0	- 33.3
Obuasi M	20,345,664.18	13,126,120.16	35,485,646.98	54,702,673.28	20,956,384.29	38.3	- 40.9
Sekyere South	6,638,891.24	9,451,641.82	10,696,183.13	48,850,029.88	5,319,826.84	10.9	- 50.3
Total	207,914,196.19	203,535,296.66	280,320,200.97	676,123,948.23	478,914,577.71	70.8	70.8
Ahafo Region							
Asunafo North Muni	551,730,619.91	533,987,530.65	756,522,401.56	1,642,309,997.50	1,134,080,418.89	149.9	49.9
Asutifi South	3,730,750.23	4,878,943.33	5,197,167.80	18,449,845.00	10,103,980.34	54.8	94.4
Tano North	3,915,502.02	4,934,541.84	6,701,083.22	21,104,043.00	10,754,283.88	51.0	60.5
Asutifi North	18,364,188.57	23,063,414.68	20,161,174.98	32,079,880.00	30,434,419.51	94.9	51.0
Tano South	7,933,315.54	12,656,744.51	10,466,756.60	22,902,098.33	16,988,859.28	74.2	62.3
Asunafo South	5,632,774.83	5,754,122.21	8,918,400.58	12,401,019.81	13,960,147.94	112.6	56.5
Total	591,307,151.10	585,275,297.22	807,966,984.74	1,749,246,883.64	1,216,322,109.84	69.5	50.5



Table 2.6.38: IGF Performance of MMDAs, 2021-2024

MMDAs	Performance (GHS)			Estimate	Actual	% Coverage	% Growth
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2024	2024	2024
Western							
Jomoro	320,000.00	816,435.38	642,723.61	1,985,824.70	2,320,046.04	116.83	261
Prestea-Huni Valley	2,030,375.41	2,595,966.61	2,719,143.26	8,500,000.00	7,393,562.76	86.98	171.9
Nzema East	585,746.28	851,732.35	798,871.96	1,617,150.00	1,523,998.59	94.24	90.77
Tarkwa-Nsuaem	5,338,851.75	9,164,165.27	10,762,964.00	17,542,228.00	19,532,721.00	111.35	81.48
Shama	1,813,231.85	2,105,590.37	3,538,327.53	4,000,000.00	6,085,362.84	152.13	71.98
Ahanta West	2,722,912.28	2,356,081.90	2,230,993.62	3,627,414.84	3,730,279.93	102.84	67.2
Ellembelle	3,486,056.84	3,942,436.65	3,902,506.15	6,500,000.00	6,092,111.80	93.72	56.11
Effia Kwesimintsim	3,079,216.97	3,079,216.97	3,079,216.97	3,982,000.00	4,504,386.62	113.12	46.28
Wassa East	1,426,205.47	1,416,080.02	2,122,238.89	2,321,595.98	2,885,834.11	124.3	35.98
Sekondi-Takoradi Metro	11,386,173.35	13,845,289.56	13,543,307.67	20,075,416.70	16,048,891.60	79.94	18.5
Wassa Amenfi West	612,714.38	907,436.26	1,219,806.11	2,152,549.39	1,438,512.86	66.83	17.93
Wassa Amenfi East	1,928,859.87	2,514,571.75	3,789,234.80	5,014,400.00	4,125,073.24	82.26	8.86
Wassa Amenfi Central	575,899.92	807,370.31	1,369,312.93	1,549,592.00	1,489,600.09	96.13	8.78
Mpohor-Fiase	613,073.91	1,898,597.30	1,973,536.50	2,431,600.00	1,440,649.47	59.25	-27
Total	35,919,318.28	46,300,970.70	51,692,184.00	81,299,771.61	78,611,030.95	96.69	52.08
Western North							
Sefwi Akontombra	827,650.83	538,898.05	53,109.82	632,529.50	716,211.00	113.2	1248.5
Bibiani-Anhwiaso-Bekwai	1,421,602.30	1,962,654.13	1,400,552.61	6,248,846.40	5,571,929.05	89.2	297.8
Sefwi Wiawso	947,939.92	1,185,891.35	1,219,001.89	2,551,575.00	2,508,173.00	98.3	105.8
Suaman	157,418.82	230,639.80	274,304.68	648,500.00	515,838.42	79.5	88.1
Bia East	380,733.98	689,243.78	910,926.94	950,000.00	1,529,155.41	161	67.9
Bodi	251,969.70	206,272.82	272,102.45	470,343.73	450,892.31	95.9	65.7
Juaboso	438,937.45	606,255.20	682,433.02	717,000.00	1,128,805.29	157.4	65.4
Aowin	343,846.23	480,208.64	515,561.70	712,690.00	548,668.25	77	6.4
Bia West	477,079.63	785,417.94	582,079.91	866,800.00	223,692.77	25.8	-61.6
Total	2,251,274.13	2,503,574.18	1,455,685.43	6,883,399.90	6,288,140.05	91.4	332
North East							
East Mamprusi	835,724.20	98,479.16	6,399.36	232,000.00	150,496.41	64.9	2251.7
Yunyoo-Nasuan	25,385.00	46,956.50	47,241.00	100,500.00	84,261.24	83.8	78.4



MMDAs	Performance (GHS)			Estimate	Actual	% Coverage	% Growth
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2024	2024	2024
West Mamprusi	481,675.10	303,569.20	354,240.54	483,730.00	584,241.94	120.8	64.9
Chereponi	111,893.24	108,142.56	143,650.44	213,599.00	166,273.18	77.8	15.7
Bunkpurugu-Nakpanduri	151,495.75	120,100.12	116,426.46	170,000.00	133,659.44	78.6	14.8
Mamprugu Moagduri	131,020.33	121,455.03	190,045.00	225,000.00	138,635.00	61.6	-27.1
Total	1,344,805.30	451,026.86	409,903.90	818,254.00	818,999.59	100.1	99.8
Oti Region							
Jasikan	266,319.76	301,311.57	304,389.42	570,700.00	429,854.27	75.3	41.2
Krachi East	530,838.92	589,557.77	719,385.19	1,351,795.72	939,390.69	69.5	30.6
Nkwanta North	344,725.45	686,139.60	849,121.55	1,000,000.00	1,074,631.99	107.5	26.6
Krachi West	251,285.98	241,033.18	346,950.47	526,000.00	417,242.45	79.3	20.3
Guan		77,635.13	97,278.28	181,000.00	114,568.00	63.3	17.8
Biakoye	191,778.43	279,049.71	373,850.30	423,456.00	375,599.56	88.7	0.5
Nkwanta South	309,926.81	399,853.19	444,181.09	490,000.00	382,275.56	78	-13.9
Krachi Nchumuru	119,031.50	188,616.17	291,870.28	283,150.00	244,504.02	86.4	-16.2
Kadjebi	192,509.40	393,942.07	401,260.06	464,000.00	241,064.30	52	-39.9
Total	1,395,191.11	1,897,699.25	2,319,147.91	3,631,519.72	2,975,687.40	81.9	28.3
Bono Region							
Dormaa West	399,442.05	811,716.71	932,481.84	1,726,386.00	1,604,141.31	92.9	72
Dormaa East	470,630.14	606,734.61	623,990.02	1,317,554.53	864,593.97	65.6	38.6
Banda	189,935.95	201,668.72	321,416.75	364,000.00	384,473.51	105.6	19.6
Tain	270,480.12	389,837.41	542,332.98	689,500.00	622,762.33	90.3	14.8
Berekum East	1,540,390.10	1,289,464.50	1,727,887.80	1,957,064.74	1,953,170.25	99.8	13
Dormaa Central	1,031,399.40	1,310,910.97	1,848,152.96	2,425,280.00	2,012,431.91	83	8.9
Jaman North	1,185,914.80	1,780,936.64	3,155,126.09	4,629,300.00	3,309,124.39	71.5	4.9
Sunyani West	983,592.67	1,089,884.69	1,224,746.93	1,672,010.00	1,271,320.68	76	3.8
Jaman South	730,865.50	1,186,068.24	1,168,531.03	1,581,167.11	1,193,448.33	75.5	2.1
Berekum West	177,824.95	240,734.99	295,452.30	300,000.00	297,858.00	99.3	0.8
Wenchi	983,767.87	1,493,747.24	1,582,230.83	1,650,000.00	1,556,336.61	94.3	-1.6
Sunyani	2,869,445.30	3,158,562.13	3,956,992.91	3,860,786.00	3,860,406.83	100	-2.4
Total	2,872,899.36	3,301,443.95	4,150,132.39	6,056,529.27	5,429,141.37	89.6	30.8
Bono East Region							
Nkoranza North	238,705.80	327,706.36	288,275.82	487,476.88	444,401.74	91.2	54.2
Sene East	213,137.97	405,444.04	321,933.18	439,968.00	468,207.03	106.4	45.4
Techiaman North	619,548.29	707,977.91	855,344.21	2,066,713.98	1,066,713.98	51.6	24.7
Nkoranza South	814,499.47	736,052.50	944,803.84	1,400,000.00	1,007,279.40	71.9	6.6



MMDAs	Performance (GHS)			Estimate	Actual	% Coverage	% Growth
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2024	2024	2024
Techiman	2,633,166.80	3,588,911.67	3,729,717.79	3,670,437.16	3,886,714.70	105.9	4.2
Kintampo	1,024,668.40	1,279,869.23	1,423,709.87	1,700,000.00	1,411,869.08	83.1	-0.8
Pru West	446,673.25	588,250.73	514,254.37	673,835.00	504,814.42	74.9	-1.8
Atebubu-Amantin	1,572,817.70	2,312,478.46	2,498,421.20	2,812,200.00	2,414,463.91	85.9	-3.4
Kintampo South	316,107.00	353,300.00	579,132.00	689,308.00	554,547.00	80.4	-4.2
Pru East	754,659.86	725,776.06	1,400,047.29	1,975,200.00	1,294,106.80	65.5	-7.6
Sene West	391,978.58	520,279.47	597,611.13	650,000.00	518,829.58	79.8	-13.2
Total	4,521,079.33	5,768,114.48	6,142,097.84	8,066,620.02	6,873,316.85	85.2	11.9
Upper East Region							
Binduri	50,517.95	75,204.05	33,066.42	130,000.00	139,824.77	107.6	322.9
Builsa North	94782.2	124207.32	185982.75	556,826.34	569,347.79	102.2	206.1
Bawku	3,451,784.90	980,983.15	684,540.91	543,479.57	1,626,867.70	299.3	137.7
Bolgatanga	1,078,607.80	1,151,076.10	1,846,745.94	4,557,500.00	3,695,256.71	81.1	100.1
Bawku West	447,490.68	549,089.84	548,277.55	682,400.00	962,740.93	141.1	75.6
Tempane	71,756.63	95,625.02	91,361.47	142,371.40	136,317.00	95.7	49.2
Nabdam	61,298.60	85,301.11	167,529.05	484,541.54	230,317.62	47.5	37.5
Bolgatanga East	105,334.86	111,543.95	136,653.70	146,400.00	162,101.26	110.7	18.6
Kassena Nankana West	332,608.88	534,904.60	597,709.40	605,507.48	677,650.57	111.9	13.4
Builsa South	78,409.30	164,050.89	176,965.32	237,410.00	190,139.97	80.1	7.4
Talensi	425,265.57	1,244,380.30	1,257,317.84	1,410,000.00	1,301,377.67	92.3	3.5
Kassena Nankana	401,640.53	686,695.52	699,653.47	591,213.60	682,688.76	115.5	-2.4
Pusiga	309,720.94	222,307.33	293,681.02	360,000.00	277,231.93	77	-5.6
Garu	305,323.46	94,822.00	110,427.10	318,560.00	88,736.60	27.9	-19.6
Bongo	255,796.27	307,149.00	398,807.22	553,528.00	200,930.40	36.3	-49.6
Total	5,125,204.53	2,882,582.46	3,300,636.57	6,472,229.91	6,994,037.90	108.1	111.9
Northern Region							
Tamale Metro	2,314,486.90	3,564,814.00	3,261,317.29	4,992,514.00	4,337,238.29	86.9	312.6
Tolon	277,553.34	391,115.95	344,230.90	465,640.00	691,201.81	148.4	357.7
Yendi	570,304.58	680,597.52	96,988.99	850,905.00	536,359.35	63	136.7
Savelugu	287,365.00	328,725.00	321,297.19	402,760.00	481,051.66	119.4	23.2
Sagnarigu	465,374.50	594,592.94	689,818.77	1,165,300.00	1,063,953.40	91.3	159.3
Gushegu	123,033.20	307,892.20	234,911.96	325,000.00	333,274.99	102.5	2
Tatale	52,020.00	89,333.05	135,504.80	201,233.29	199,885.00	99.3	72.1
Saboba	85,016.00	132,991.61	89,273.14	225,490.00	99,007.00	43.9	6.1
Kpandai	112,293.13	93,081.81	159,493.56	373,730.00	228,872.70	61.2	40.2



MMDAs	Performance (GHS)			Estimate	Actual	% Coverage	% Growth
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2024	2024	2024
Nanumba South	132,226.20	225,575.24	172,617.13	322,784.00	175,587.03	54.4	1.9
Karaga	123,036.11	117,059.39	152,561.78	166,750.00	153,363.03	92	0.4
Mion	114,124.01	138,067.12	221,700.04	200,280.00	221,700.40	110.7	0
Kumbungu	211,700.62	225,048.11	266,282.45	387,000.00	200,625.14	51.8	-23
Zabzugu	145,040.18	158,730.17	285,547.57	290,000.00	256,771.81	88.5	-6.2
Nanumba North	445,661.91	423,594.85	462,134.45	517,268.00	413,464.09	79.9	-18.9
Nanton	197,566.70	117,032.52	257,246.50	8,000,000	145,226.32	1.8	-43.5
Total	4,040,138.52	5,869,759.61	4,950,588.10	8,204,143.00	9,537,582.02	116.3	92.7
Savannah Region							
West Gonja	240,497.57	310,254.71	410,590.27	712,745.00	520,590.27	73	26.8
Bole	853,004.65	683,601.17	536,378.95	1,520,000.00	636,378.95	41.9	18.6
Sawla Tuna-Kalba	185,228.12	225,118.30	435,049.63	620,000.00	488,491.66	78.8	12.3
Central Gonja	904,916.68	1,380,624.09	1,517,571.09	1,872,850.00	1,703,355.43	90.9	12.2
East Gonja	215,469.30	225,681.83	262,658.66	405,950.00	292,358.42	72	11.3
North Gonja	257,349.17	143,014.80	258,424.51	499,275.00	248,231.97	49.7	-3.9
North East Gonja	123,692.00	120,212.00	153,693.95	165,000.00	73,810.00	44.7	-52
Total	1,548,132.67	2,827,302.10	3,164,271.60	5,133,569.00	3,641,174.73	70.9	15.1
Volta Region							
Adaklu	396,808.41	2,202,137.37	3,225,733.07	453,710.00	5,565,464.23	1226.7	72.5
Agortime-Ziope	260,324.33	177,538.27	180,357.03	525,000.00	287,492.44	54.8	59.4
Keta	348,327.39	565,793.78	1,628,028.68	2,282,565.00	2,238,722.15	98.1	37.5
Akatsi North	307,600.00	109,970.00	105,012.88	153,738.04	134,179.02	87.3	27.8
Ho West	421,002.28	442,402.16	531,156.55	700,000.00	652,454.72	93.2	22.8
Kpando	384,141.50	490,026.74	648,473.15	766,749.50	781,276.22	101.9	20.5
Ketu North	588,886.96	635,443.39	1,181,577.88	1,552,928.00	1,411,152.56	90.9	19.4
Anloga	513,443.87	575,217.67	782,100.26	1,062,953.16	932,166.56	87.7	19.2
North Tongu	536,670.30	718,993.18	747,769.01	1,248,725.00	864,283.96	69.2	15.6
South Dayi	499,060.68	533,787.02	510,120.04	785,983.00	569,386.79	72.4	11.6
Hohoe	1,244,700.50	1,279,864.96	1,258,380.91	2,380,368.49	1,403,023.25	58.9	11.5
North Dayi	318,785.55	251,174.62	250,364.85	350,500.00	278,889.01	79.6	11.4
Afadzato South	215,593.26	298,140.99	225,365.93	336,048.77	235,922.85	70.2	4.7
Akatsi South	644,253.44	732,403.01	574,692.72	1,008,380.00	990,349.33	98.2	72.3
Ho	2,632,840.60	2,756,763.20	4,270,162.32	6,005,052.49	4,005,783.95	66.7	-6.2
Central Tongu	267,794.75	223,955.16	361,014.72	8,605,164.97	333,604.61	3.9	-7.6
Ketu South	1,295,338.70	1,676,987.70	2,332,596.25	2,650,000.00	2,052,937.82	77.5	-12
South Tongu	796,705.86	816,940.00	1,026,293.93	1,391,400.00	795,493.89	57.2	-22.5
Total	11,672,278.38	14,487,539.22	19,839,200.18	32,259,266.42	23,532,583.36	72.9	18.6



MMDAs	Performance (GHS)			Estimate	Actual	% Coverage	% Growth
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2024	2024	2024
Upper West Region							
Nadowli Kaleo	233,412.23	198,462.04	336,834.03	281,068.80	450,444.42	160.3	33.7
Jirapa	147,474.50	212,577.00	407,753.73	463,632.41	532,612.08	114.9	30.6
Lambussie	105,365.00	315,735.11	337,349.02	315,735.11	437,677.04	138.6	29.7
Wa East	442,786.50	288,464.38	415,598.64	623,450.00	515,598.64	82.7	24.1
Lawra	165,779.77	197,580.71	184,285.67	208,452.00	225,970.50	108.4	22.6
Sissala East	567,627.00	556,983.56	590,549.84	550,000.00	690,549.84	125.6	16.9
Daffiama-Bussie-Issa	239,421.33	189,887.30	200,969.18	220,122.88	215,620.52	98	7.3
Nandom	163,981.96	209,875.40	170,391.42	83,030.93	174,987.75	210.8	2.7
Sissala West	6,390,726.58	153,613.00	304,504.14	393,738.17	304,504.70	77.3	0
Wa Metro	1,389,206.54	1,456,421.58	1,953,343.64	1,891,578.04	1,953,343.64	103.3	0
Wa West	8,280,365.50	3,619,861.60	1,922,564.83	158,566.50	200,382.74	126.4	-89.6
Total	9,847,802.41	3,781,622.08	4,903,602.31	5,032,832.34	5,501,309.13	109.3	12.2
Central Region							
Asikuma Odoben Brakwa	490,800.00	389,820.63	124,771.00	838,324.00	728,814.44	86.9	484.1
Upper Denkyira West	665,364.86	1,119,104.64	904,520.37	2,918,258.90	3,452,842.14	118.3	281.7
Abura Asebu Kwamankese	355,839.47	489,035.54	399,296.97	640,000.00	748,881.11	117	87.5
Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira	351,586.70	404,274.71	526,277.76	579,394.00	839,016.86	144.8	59.4
Awutu Senya East	4,410,287.00	4,840,287.01	5,695,195.53	6,714,762.92	6,520,019.24	97.1	14.5
Awutu Senya	978,945.57	294,212.21	1,360,937.55	2,085,204.21	2,065,217.07	99	51.7
Gomoa West	664,279.90	809,441.06	748,451.07	1,365,801.66	1,132,099.47	82.9	51.3
Assin Foso	659,965.92	795,282.02	796,583.09	1,005,811.10	1,194,476.25	118.8	49.9
Gomoa East	2,117,959.20	2,638,685.00	3,593,968.06	5,280,000.00	5,341,340.45	101.2	48.6
Twifo Ati/Morkwa	562,795.45	646,799.98	717,074.12	1,100,000.00	1,046,750.27	95.2	46
Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam	368,790.32	475,830.73	475,830.73	471,250.00	684,806.25	145.3	43.9
Assin North	235,000.00	286,533.92	233,454.61	332,250.00	333,454.61	100.4	42.8
Agona West	1,839,394.40	1,962,305.12	2,078,230.87	2,595,831.00	2,954,035.57	113.8	42.1
Upper Denkyira East	739,106.19	1,362,108.91	1,561,767.49	1,880,700.00	2,194,863.95	116.7	40.5
Agona East	390,887.85	209,581.22	414,712.26	509,808.28	576,601.94	113.1	39
Mfantseman	1,755,520.10	1,877,681.34	2,101,390.67	2,829,000.00	2,619,372.26	92.6	24.6
Cape Coast Metro	4,420,329.30	4,193,098.40	4,738,226.12	7,093,110.62	5,540,643.38	78.1	16.9
Ekumfi	122,846.75	190,061.00	273,983.34	350,000.00	314,540.50	89.9	14.8
Effutu	1,409,306.30	1,592,170.62	1,624,530.64	2,426,625.00	1,746,977.51	72	7.5
Komenda-Edina Eguafo-Abrem	1,182,311.80	1,217,679.13	1,312,772.00	1,812,018.32	1,402,073.91	77.4	6.8



MMDAs	Performance (GHS)			Estimate	Actual	% Coverage	% Growth
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2024	2024	2024
Assin South	247,497.16	322,436.81	487,563.99	650,000.00	503,836.32	77.5	3.3
Gomoa Central	524,351.57	710,166.91	1,241,599.50	1,145,183.84	1,241,599.50	108.4	0
Total	24,493,165.81	26,826,596.91	31,411,137.74	44,623,333.85	43,182,263.00	96.8	37.5
Greater Accra Region							
Korle-Klottey	10,225,745.30	13,997,601.00	13,392,547.90	23,352,414.15	25,398,140.00	108.76	89.64
Ledzokuku	4,536,222.55	6,975,593.62	6,307,253.19	9,570,000.00	11,345,765.14	118.56	79.88
Ada West	6,719,927.50	8,604,282.07	7,111,001.70	11,027,879.63	11,704,562.31	106.14	64.6
Ada East	1,009,577.60	1,396,156.05	1,529,510.15	2,606,738.13	2,504,432.31	96.08	63.74
Ayawaso East	1,777,442.30	3,838,590.95	2,185,629.64	3,600,000.00	3,562,581.25	98.96	63
Ablekuma North	3,892,563.15	4,404,013.62	3,550,443.14	760,000.00	5,709,936.19	751.31	60.82
La Dade-Kotopon	10,794,534.80	11,940,481.98	12,069,266.62	15,490,000.00	19,212,013.47	124.03	59.18
Tema Metro	24,450,112.87	26,098,515.95	22,336,538.62	34,297,063.27	34,003,050.64	99.14	52.23
Ga South	3,514,204.91	4,440,735.41	3,746,902.74	5,600,000.00	5,633,022.73	100.59	50.34
Adentan	129,996,951.00	14,611,107.82	13,178,834.40	16,644,736.85	19,081,817.66	114.64	44.79
GA East	7,804,121.28	7,965,259.77	8,889,218.49	12,601,755.21	12,750,354.42	101.18	43.44
Weija-Gbawe	5,931,179.88	5,542,217.65	5,361,594.51	9,074,151.58	7,618,208.37	83.96	42.09
Ayawaso North	1,087,033.00	1,058,378.42	1,066,063.22	1,500,000.00	1,512,732.07	100.85	41.9
Krowor	3,679,459.25	4,389,472.71	4,875,574.08	5,882,844.00	6,864,008.95	116.68	40.78
Ningo-Prampram	3,127,714.25	3,070,881.93	4,267,751.27	6,300,000.00	5,816,174.55	92.32	36.28
Ayawaso West	10,395,024.20	13,686,138.66	15,641,232.59	22,002,293.41	20,922,412.79	95.09	33.76
Tema West	8,770,859.47	11,708,143.02	14,080,901.30	20,281,226.28	18,810,679.44	92.75	33.59
Ablekuma Central	3,601,574.60	4,683,566.37	3,705,273.10	5,500,000.00	4,833,478.39	87.88	30.45
Ashaiman	4,087,857.90	4,366,456.22	4,517,751.79	6,243,359.13	5,804,728.62	92.97	28.49
La Nkwantanang-Madina	6,327,676.78	7,438,824.84	11,243,733.31	14,342,259.00	14,097,571.58	98.29	25.38
Ga West	4,969,325.82	5,651,726.10	6,988,392.79	7,855,919.00	8,625,862.36	109.8	23.43
Accra Metro	20,851,894.00	15,519,464.05	18,136,665.62	28,739,821.00	22,272,905.76	77.5	22.81
Ayawaso Central	2,861,793.40	4,885,250.92	5,211,670.70	7,153,439.00	6,168,023.13	86.22	18.35
Okaikei North MA	6,412,838.74	4,288,199.06	6,891,197.79	11,664,822.00	8,070,647.77	69.19	17.12
Kpone Katamanso	14,250,929.20	16,317,055.18	18,727,054.14	25,264,847.00	21,651,585.17	85.7	15.62
Ga North	4,571,868.25	4,505,601.41	5,924,585.96	6,240,240.55	6,064,204.80	97.18	2.36
Ablekuma West	2,728,768.20	3,491,094.10	4,049,762.51	4,997,429.00	4,090,718.42	81.86	1.01
Ga Central	3,596,226.06	4,418,441.00	5,211,670.70	5,146,278.67	4,990,000.00	96.96	-4.25
Shai-Osudoku	2,800,821.28	2,296,616.96	5,297,114.80	4,740,698.61	4,831,527.73	101.92	-8.79
Total	215,421,096.39	115,264,429.02	105,602,401.40	152,009,606.82	166,900,625.51	109.8	58.05



MMDAs	Performance (GHS)			Estimate	Actual	% Coverage	% Growth
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2024	2024	2024
Eastern Region							
Akuapem North	4,314,432.84	1,447,114.00	1,214,308.98	2,172,014.36	4,185,946.77	192.72	244.72
Birim North	2,348,036.58	2,951,687.61	3,662,091.18	6,507,591.38	9,137,591.38	140.41	149.52
Ayensuano	538,650.00	764,808.69	708,877.87	1,371,780.00	1,660,365.23	121.04	134.22
Upper West Akim	631,063.63	1,029,907.90	660,484.50	898,063.00	1,508,784.84	168	128.44
Lower Manya Krobo	975,872.06	1,027,632.67	1,173,938.97	2,879,825.00	2,640,254.98	91.68	124.91
Atiwa East	770,363.62	1,159,162.96	1,625,280.40	2,200,000.00	2,899,619.04	131.8	78.41
Asuogyaman	865,413.58	929,801.64	663,850.99	133,055.53	1,115,286.87	838.21	68
Birim Central	1,665,278.97	1,661,570.44	2,216,436.31	4,175,263.20	3,666,032.32	87.8	65.4
Fanteakwa North	754,365.97	685,118.56	864,163.44	1,315,870.00	1,368,290.29	103.98	58.34
Birim South	344,292.56	414,160.86	352,859.53	416,874.00	521,806.45	125.17	47.88
Nsawam Adoagyiri	1,969,663.92	2,122,528.98	2,455,299.01	3,444,104.45	3,580,912.51	103.97	45.84
Kwahu Afram Plains South	411,708.29	679,112.98	622,408.58	668,500.00	872,178.76	130.47	40.13
Achiase	503,290.00	373,636.65	370,026.85	437,150.45	511,895.01	117.1	38.34
New Juaben North	1,450,443.93	1,314,635.68	1,273,527.75	1,300,800.00	1,749,933.54	134.53	37.41
Kwahu East	573,283.36	626,004.43	759,916.60	1,085,641.00	1,025,312.67	94.44	34.92
Akuapim South	1,550,997.77	1,726,473.52	1,773,094.36	2,543,000.00	2,376,896.55	93.47	34.05
Fanteakwa South	867,361.27	864,965.00	940,224.74	1,337,057.00	1,254,792.50	93.85	33.46
Denkyembour	789,127.50	1,057,781.53	1,350,499.31	1,500,000.00	1,795,687.31	119.71	32.96
Okere	428,106.34	694,073.91	801,323.39	950,000.00	1,042,492.48	109.74	30.1
Asene Manso Akroso	361,972.86	402,386.49	752,225.05	681,980.00	957,453.05	140.39	27.28
New Juaben South	5,114,288.69	4,584,423.12	5,189,600.30	6,155,456.00	6,576,075.40	106.83	26.72
Abuakwa South	1,058,331.96	2,174,869.70	1,332,424.84	1,576,000.00	1,670,888.90	106.02	25.4
Kwaebibirem	819,246.67	975,975.66	1,201,775.73	1,545,279.00	1,461,138.24	94.55	21.58
Kwahu West	1,979,328.78	2,198,353.62	2,939,172.15	3,590,283.90	3,491,622.31	97.25	18.8
Akyemansa	465,374.76	490,270.88	874,490.25	1,020,000.00	995,084.81	97.56	13.79
Abuakwa North	1,023,665.86	1,167,016.37	1,449,661.11	1,960,006.00	1,605,304.17	81.9	10.74
Upper Manya Krobo	450,828.72	531,062.53	671,579.14	866,903.39	733,422.01	84.6	9.21
Kwahu Afram Plains North	295,774.10	374,359.72	467,774.59	640,421.02	491,069.28	76.68	4.98
Atiwa West	1,044,460.94	1,128,711.16	1,838,379.30	1,900,000.00	1,927,032.22	101.42	4.82
Yilo Krobo	1,028,256.04	1,193,590.63	1,663,163.46	1,905,719.87	1,712,622.62	89.87	2.97
Kwahu South	761,020.28	1,014,645.44	1,032,869.65	1,925,239.79	1,011,120.36	52.52	-2.11
Suhum	1,136,741.31	1,259,096.66	1,538,684.68	1,673,944.00	1,446,527.95	86.41	-5.99
West Akim	1,322,827.08	2,582,484.53	3,095,477.56	2,093,880.00	2,252,834.51	107.59	-27.22
Total	15,179,454.73	14,195,516.31	15,599,614.18	25,516,464.92	32,284,890.68	126.53	106.96



MMDAs	Performance (GHS)			Estimate	Actual	% Coverage	% Growth
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2024	2024	2024
Ashanti Region							
Sekyere Kumawu	903,380.00	683,973.81	1,043,126.08	1,540,836.85	6,206,854.16	402.82	495.02
Kwabre East	1,575,095.93	572,740.00	2,202,169.92	2,990,000.00	6,802,593.82	227.51	208.9
Obuasi	3,385,022.39	5,642,060.53	5,845,685.17	15,828,985.00	14,630,683.21	92.43	150.28
Bosome Freho	234,482.43	201,757.01	221,395.45	571,070.00	492,636.76	86.27	122.51
Suame	2,230,287.57	2,185,937.17	3,438,712.29	8,200,969.52	7,604,448.23	92.73	121.14
Sekyere Afram Plains	132,672.86	152,107.54	317,084.67	631,740.00	624,409.30	98.84	96.92
Adansi North	519,050.00	453,366.43	573,647.11	1,266,568.43	1,005,099.45	79.36	75.21
Afigya Kwabre North	546,409.76	895,943.04	805,475.77	1,301,539.54	1,250,528.71	96.08	55.25
Atwima Kwanwoma	1,936,789.13	1,614,171.26	1,108,177.46	2,796,727.14	1,656,791.93	59.24	49.51
Kwadaso	1,733,934.69	1,964,589.85	2,409,507.88	3,561,800.23	3,558,146.26	99.9	47.67
Asokwa	2,822,173.95	5,544,262.85	5,895,510.15	9,210,895.57	8,402,799.50	91.23	42.53
Bosomtwe	1,084,517.20	1,124,525.45	1,196,443.62	1,815,618.00	1,690,092.45	93.09	41.26
Asante Akim South	850,100.73	978,051.20	1,244,915.09	2,112,800.00	1,739,776.36	82.34	39.75
Sekyere East	587,421.89	602,277.57	860,341.77	1,102,809.65	1,198,869.77	108.71	39.35
Ejura-Sekyedumase	1,077,328.27	1,248,864.00	1,494,000.90	1,800,162.56	2,076,297.91	115.34	38.98
Asokore Mampong	857,223.36	1,531,364.25	1,431,440.47	2,056,500.00	1,981,363.95	96.35	38.42
Old Tafo	1,293,580.72	1,390,274.71	1,554,274.28	2,300,000.00	2,078,076.01	90.35	33.7
Amansie West	3,277,215.65	2,475,924.70	3,589,131.00	5,469,750.00	4,710,516.42	86.12	31.24
Ejisu	1,784,662.45	4,272,931.62	3,301,635.94	6,287,256.00	4,272,931.62	67.96	29.42
Juaben	523,543.62	681,776.70	858,000.00	1,247,000.00	1,108,249.57	88.87	29.17
Offinso	1,098,303.26	1,232,749.00	1,841,486.60	2,760,150.00	2,358,003.56	85.43	28.05
Kumasi	22,190,392.64	22,873,580.84	27,901,002.66	37,340,000.00	35,422,664.23	94.87	26.96
Bekwai	1,529,330.60	1,839,800.00	2,060,870.89	3,020,520.00	2,475,590.95	81.96	20.12
Offinso North	500,000.00	578,493.17	776,227.80	904,450.00	927,516.56	102.55	19.49
Offinso North	500,000.00	578,493.17	776,227.80	904,450.00	927,516.56	102.55	19.49
Atwima Nwabiagya North	755,700.17	782,630.36	960,479.44	1,164,480.00	1,139,481.00	97.85	18.64
Oforikrom	2,589,380.36	2,672,257.00	3,388,074.56	4,333,970.00	3,903,938.96	90.08	15.23
Afigya Kwabre South	3,819,755.25	2,554,950.57	2,302,832.72	4,597,993.71	2,635,523.10	57.32	14.45
Ahafo Ano South-West	410,288.00	937,471.97	750,323.61	923,900.00	840,213.67	90.94	11.98
Amansie South	2,851,432.19	4,123,332.46	3,283,988.08	5,660,600.00	3,616,325.95	63.89	10.12
Sekyere South	721,172.74	870,499.81	925,876.54	1,100,000.00	1,008,186.15	91.65	8.89
Obuasi East	1,139,530.43	1,439,152.32	2,359,259.94	3,370,950.45	2,450,435.55	72.69	3.86



MMDAs	Performance (GHS)			Estimate	Actual	% Coverage	% Growth
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2024	2024	2024
Asante Akim Central	1,058,490.14	1,666,106.54	2,002,269.30	2,400,430.13	2,043,504.40	85.13	2.06
Ahafo Ano North	569,372.23	635,502.70	829,560.44	1,071,000.00	791,732.04	73.92	-4.56
Adansi South	636,382.71	555,619.17	954,987.52	1,517,080.00	904,641.35	59.63	-5.27
Asante Akim North	699,614.92	1,101,593.41	1,003,685.26	1,238,974.40	927,831.31	74.89	-7.56
Mampong	1,429,985.70	1,496,667.04	2,129,027.82	2,475,028.49	1,723,355.64	69.63	-19.05
Sekyere Central	600,000.00	560,644.81	579,244.37	650,300.00	437,365.28	67.26	-24.49
Amansie Central	1,685,567.57	1,373,871.18	2,496,687.40	3,342,000.00	1,802,513.89	53.94	-27.8
Atwima Mponua	845,931.86	1,505,449.68	1,985,364.17	1,987,354.95	1,399,908.62	70.44	-29.49
Atwima Nwabiagya	1,569,192.01	1,975,382.43	4,313,436.58	3,160,000.00	2,481,961.49	78.54	-42.46
Ahafo Ano South East	275,455.85	355,791.90	628,948.97	846,400.00	281,243.57	33.23	-55.28
Adansi Asokwa	272,173.65	272,173.65	4,323,142.76	722,734.00	626,843.00	86.73	-85.5
Akrofuom	726,245.88	900,866.02	1,407,043.10	1,291,143.71	1,475,054.73	114.2	4.8
Total	21,771,491.88	26,788,288.67	31,643,931.08	59,091,046.49	62,999,467.78	106.61	99.09
Ahafo Region							
Tano North	912,828.10	1,114,615.33	4,023,599.00	7,539,880.00	5,857,628.94	77.69	45.58
Asunafo North	1,597,022.96	2,171,456.52	3,111,715.45	3,841,196.74	4,397,565.27	114.48	41.32
Asutifi North	3,786,396.19	2,557,045.22	3,234,076.05	16,448,456.00	16,016,351.13	97.4	395.2
Asutifi South	973,831.61	1,196,392.68	1,748,730.79	2,560,000.00	1,968,375.48	76.89	12.56
Asunafo South	477,137.77	420,466.86	669,582.96	741,753.74	414,131.06	61.8	-38.2
Tano South	585,025.50	1,037,594.27	1,198,708.28	128,728.22	109,061.22	84.7	-9.0
Total	8,332,242.13	8,497,570.88	13,986,412.53	32,418,567.70	29,744,663.10	91.8	112.7

Table 2.6.39: Expenditure Position of MMDAs, 2021-2024

Region	2022					2023					2024				
	Compensa- tion	Goods and Services	Capex	Total Ex- penditure	Capex as a % of total expendi- ture	Compensa- tion	Goods and Services	Capex	Total Expen- diture	Capex as a % total expendi- ture	Compensa- tion	Goods and Services	Capex	Total Expen- diture	Capex as a % of total expendi- ture
Wassa East	2,521,546.82	3,640,040.12	1,258,556.02	7,420,142.96	16.96	4,449,681.38	3,300,706.72	644,079.08	8,394,467.18	7.67	6,998,959.38	4,500,762.92	139,176,530.80	151,431,693.30	91.91
Kwabre East	1,182,382.62	1,155,615.61	842,222.00	3,368,446.98	25	3,576,574.30	3,121,114.58	6,323,546.79	13,299,304.37	47.5	3,653,064.97	5,775,862.74	47,070,558.40	56,499,486.10	83.3
Techiman	11,835,094.70	4,154,496.60	10,406,111.90	26,395,626.17	39.4	10,879,098.30	5,619,981.59	9,236,115.92	25,735,195.76	35.9	15,142,437.60	4,200,641.40	56,085,411.83	75,428,490.87	74.4
Mfantseman	2,402,061.50	71,180.86	1,851,395.37	2,402,061.50	77.1	3,502,091.58	5,014,534.73	6,385,195.69	14,901,802.00	42.8	6,317,289.15	6,167,293.37	36,336,936.60	48,821,519.08	74.4
Effia Kwesi- mintim	5,288,859.74	6,669,190.51	5,501,225.64	17,459,275.89	31.51	9,749,470.80	7,904,796.12	8,236,915.72	25,891,182.64	31.81	12,570,376.40	9,993,917.99	64,076,585.54	86,640,879.93	73.96
Lower Manya Krobo	2,849,482.54	2,636,497.71	6,507,902.31	11,993,882.56	54.3	7,390,443.16	2,199,486.78	9,674,120.11	19,264,050.05	50.2	5,968,305.73	4,510,093.55	27,500,200.55	37,978,599.83	72.4
New Juaben North	4,035,816.00	1,086,816.60	53,349.73	5,175,982.33	1	6,129,534.92	2,432,225.00	959,531.70	9,521,291.62	10.1	2,933,124.75	545,337.32	8,724,543.56	12,203,005.63	71.5
Tempene	2122733.68	2683977.86	2706694.2	6,107,831.25	44.3	1,145,235.00	98,455.00	2,643,451.00	4,287,141.00	61.7	2,806,121.11	2,894,675	13,873,978	19,573,774.11	70.9
Awutu Senya East	3,542,072.41	4,287,704.46	1,348,517.89	9,178,294.76	14.7	4,278,862.96	9,238,257.90	19,916,949.24	33,434,070.10	59.6	4,250,089.82	7,129,031.79	27,191,759.61	38,570,881.22	70.5
Yendi	3,973,347.26	2,245,710.95	2,240,635.34	8,459,693.55	26.5	5,104,607.00	2,328,622.91	1,762,632.76	9,195,862.67	19.2	6,657,387.45	4,433,737.67	25,020,483.30	36,111,608.44	69.3
Lambussie	1,759,856.69	1,016,562.45	1,337,012.68	4,113,431.82	32.5	770,858.95	111,979.28	3,074,932.55	3,957,770.78	77.69	3,760,199.02	308,526.06	8,678,091.84	12,746,816.92	68.08
Ho	12,037,464.00	542,865.40	10,958,139.80	23,538,469.15	46.55	16,712,681.70	737,176.01	1,088,595.96	18,538,453.67	5.87	12,990,413.00	6,968,576.56	41,621,591.20	61,580,580.75	67.59
East Mamprusi	4,574,543.23	1,297,786.77	2,956,305.90	8,828,635.90	33.49	4,672,140.94	1,253,111.01	1,923,022.22	7,848,274.17	24.5	6,838,378.16	2,778,426.89	19,897,026.29	29,513,831.34	67.42
Hohoe	4,001,646.39	3,234,446.65	4,408,202.75	11,644,295.79	37.86	4,441,424.36	3,079,134.64	5,843,898.50	13,364,457.50	43.73	7,596,635.64	6,535,623.71	27,961,088.60	42,093,348.00	66.43
Kassena Nanka- na West	2,250,382.32	1,066,953.40	0	3,317,335.80	0	3,292,355.80	319,683.31	2,717,947.95	6,585,235.96	41.3	5,863,514.23	373,184.57	12,128,189.30	18,634,723.55	65.1
Old Tafo	1,340,510.00	4,280,490.70	10,400,115.30	16,021,116.00	64.9	440,502.00	8,266,494.12	16,336,113.88	25,043,110.00	65.2	3,376,110.74	5,434,115.41	15,939,922.80	24,750,148.90	64.4
Bawku	3,975,606.15	1,852,912.89	4,862,065.30	10,690,584.34	45.5	6,234,572.65	1,923,737.27	4,690,129.70	12,848,439.62	36.5	8,305,394.78	1,951,665.11	17,658,550.20	27,914,810.10	63.3
Nkoranza South	6,223,174.32	2,769,784.49	1,711,711.97	10,704,670.78	16	9,550,789.55	2,427,471.23	3,369,766.62	15,348,027.70	22	6,178,632.50	3,999,380.93	15,922,925.37	26,100,938.80	61
Berekum East	4,421,141.96	2,445,846.09	2,253,278.06	9,120,266.11	24.7	9,637,715.29	3,154,920.46	12,077,759.90	24,870,395.63	48.6	12,833,484.90	5,136,139.79	28,012,217.06	45,981,841.75	60.9
Asokwa	4,574,309.84	5,592,558.68	13,349,349.20	23,516,217.68	56.8	7,240,862.60	7,714,027.66	19,191,651.76	34,146,542.02	56.2	9,394,938.44	11,090,806.00	31,448,894.50	51,934,638.92	60.6
Bolgatanga	4,682,535.57	4,922,017.20	16,120,238.68	25,624,791.45	62.9	5,088,360.85	2,936,162.56	5,819,945.29	13,844,468.70	42	2,503,343.63	4,966,169.57	10,743,113.30	18,212,626.53	59
East Gonja	1,405,004.48	2,143,555.04	3,065,298.00	3,548,554.52	86.4	6,418,631.08	2,073,444.94	630,109.17	9,122,185.19	6.9	5,600,428.18	2,054,549.83	11,004,428.30	18,659,406.25	59
Ahanta West	4,514,074.21	3,772,498.43	2,542,910.38	11,350,462.27	22	185,562.59	4,397,697.41	8,541,801.70	13,440,216.54	63.6	6,298,854.00	5,660,864.00	18,253,822.00	31,040,308.00	58.8
Sefwi Wiawso	5,383,884.05	3,808,686.42	5,280,211.86	14,473,339.79	36.5	9,021,463.56	3,713,398.15	4,607,869.84	17,342,731.55	26.6	8,244,405.00	5,571,593.00	19,454,215.00	33,270,213.00	58.5
Binduri	1,244,778.76	1,384,856.49	238,614.61	2,868,249.86	8.3	1,840,083.37	799,246.30	1,115,364.30	3,754,693.97	29.7	1,819,345.69	2,409,466.82	5,844,299.13	10,073,111.64	58



Region	2022					2023					2024				
	Compensation	Goods and Services	Capex	Total Expenditure	Capex as a % of total expenditure	Compensation	Goods and Services	Capex	Total Expenditure	Capex as a % of total expenditure	Compensation	Goods and Services	Capex	Total Expenditure	Capex as a % of total expenditure
Sunyani	11,020,122.10	4,870,526.21	6,986,341.79	22,876,990.08	30.5	15,220,432.00	3,432,254.64	10,476,085.40	29,128,772.02	36	23,286,829.20	5,789,762.18	38,890,163.54	67,966,754.89	57.2
Asunafo North	4,998,092.65	2,776,879.07	2,232,005.94	10,006,977.66	22.3	5,125,432.32	4,181,124.16	1,818,298.46	11,124,854.94	16.3	9,608,249.45	7,092,148.21	21,905,750.60	38,606,148.21	56.7
New Juaben South	6,577,812.39	3,949,996.63	1,084,304.47	11,612,113.39	9.3	13,573,428.69	5,786,482.77	2,158,090.00	9,302,001.46	23.2	15,264,127.80	9,766,360.11	32,542,625.80	57,573,113.65	56.5
Birim Central	3,786,627.50	1,779,315.14	4,563,433.07	10,129,375.71	45.1	6,298,544.67	2,675,567.30	5,487,630.95	14,461,742.90	37.9	8,044,875.96	6,016,379.13	17,552,042.80	31,613,297.87	55.5
Abuakwa South	6,680,314.78	3,371,492.27	8,138,617.60	18,190,424.65	44.7	6,465,140.41	2,996,264.39	6,955,999.86	16,417,404.66	42.4	9,127,924.21	4,590,109.25	17,062,419.90	30,780,453.34	55.4
West Akim	5,390,274.29	1,141,206.15	1,968,115.62	8,499,596.06	23.2	7,576,307.34	6,080,997.01	2,411,572.27	16,068,876.62	15	9,360,292.67	7,140,228.54	20,428,799.50	36,929,320.69	55.3
Obuasi	4,837,920.05	5,105,128.16	11,285,174.70	21,228,222.88	53.2	8,067,119.39	6,017,979.58	14,640,754.33	28,725,853.30	51	9,686,046.37	9,840,470.86	24,075,572.50	43,602,089.77	55.2
Fanteakwa South	2,837,347.50	1,714,731.61	2,397,214.40	6,949,293.51	34.5	156,266.72	2,191,762.03	888,502.96	3,236,531.71	27.5	180,583.36	1,817,183.09	2,452,701.64	4,450,468.09	55.1
Suame	4,550,579.04	568,998,128	6,852,106.35	17,092,666.67	40.1	6,869,360.39	6,200,801.19	15,569,130.76	28,639,292.34	54.4	10,1789,39.9	11,139,053.20	25,002,712.70	46,295,905.67	54
Bole	2,585,615.00	3,056,152.50	4,612,137.62	10,253,905.12	45	2,330,134.00	3,803,768.00	7,392,422.00	13,526,324.00	54.7	2,252,911.00	3,616,143.00	6,766,182.00	12,635,236.00	53.6
Pusiga	2,501,548.00	1,281,600.78	2,130,212.11	5,913,360.89	36	2,733,796.37	2,048,973.73	1,225,106.56	6,007,876.66	20.4	3,247,774.04	1,809,908.99	5,588,840.45	10,646,523.48	52.5
Sekyer Ku-mavuu	2,978,116.60	1,548,493.09	1,608,368.35	6,134,978.04	26.2	85,335.23	783,692.68	187,821.00	1,056,848.91	17.8	5,117,606.01	774,576.00	6,497,218.22	12,389,400.23	52.4
Dormaa West	2,906,479.47	964,999.72	0	3,871,479.19	0	4,110,194.54	1,713,430.18	1,462,710.68	7,286,665.40	20.1	5,574,846.48	3,429,788.54	9,853,289.80	18,857,924.82	52.3
Assin Foso	3,040,183.64	1,759,763.70	2,091,146.84	6,891,094.18	30.3	3,769,587.00	2,620,030.23	1,805,832.61	8,195,449.84	22	8,541,043.26	3,517,511.33	13,144,119.90	25,202,674.51	52.2
West Gonja	5,749,420.90	1,347,752.02	1,206,886.49	8,304,059.41	14.5	5,232,580.40	1,606,148.42	62,177.55	6,900,906.37	0.9	6,596,134.25	2,674,771.09	10,092,041.50	19,362,946.85	52.1
Nabdam	1,640,249.78	1,354,656.43	1,806,305.02	4,801,211.23	37.6	2,438,306.33	2,448,483.37	2,103,991.36	6,990,781.06	30.1	2,438,306.33	2,448,483.37	5,103,991.36	9,990,781.06	51.1
Dormaa East	72,796.75	2,655,826.90	2,046,158.27	4,774,781.92	42.9	64,971.02	2,576,677.45	1,044,973.98	3,686,622.45	28.3	117,757.50	1,954,356.48	2,079,510.48	4,151,624.46	50.1
Dormaa Central	5,235,882.05	2,425,816.29	10,112,982.30	17,774,680.67	56.9	7,901,430.75	3,369,041.39	7,584,638.91	15,627,453.18	48.5	9,307,868.36	4,893,934.03	13,862,672.66	28,064,475.05	49.4
Mamprugu Moagduri	1,185,992.54	1,759,499.64	2,992,397.71	5,937,889.89	50.39	1,711,498.30	1,470,959.62	1,470,959.62	4,904,996.43	29.99	3,058,436.00	4,763,902.00	4,971,957.48	10,469,663	47.49
Nkwanta North	1,686,291	2,632,485	2,102,427	6,421,201	32.7	1,857,473	2,319,562	1,192,783	5,369,819	22.2	2,349,087.84	3,435,787.84	5,008,253.10	10,793,128.78	46.4
Builsa South	2,784,113.00	1,903,309.11	785,789.00	5,473,211.11	14.4	1,199,925.22	2,002,135.58	1,841,342.69	5,043,403.49	36.5	2,821,657.67	2,837,908.78	4,861,929.70	10,521,496.15	46.2
Nanton	2,148,082.13	1,008,293.76	366,435.45	3,522,811.34	10.4	2,558,445.65	2,413,077.28	2,551,969.40	7,523,492.33	33.9	3,389,765.52	5,377,439.46	7,542,313	16,309,518	46.2
Karaga	2,383.73	1,814,624.74	2,272.372	6,470,726.74	35.1	5,070,185.90	2,771,790.32	524,587.00	8,366,563.81	6.3	4,546,550.57	2,805,387.16	5,783,476.57	13,135,414.30	44
Akyemansa	53,993.57	2,873,568.73	1,527,749.46	4,455,311.76	34.3	56,628.78	2,657,301.37	1,282,284.79	3,996,214.94	32.1	59,935.00	3,701,195.27	2,847,612.58	6,608,724.85	43.1

Region	2022					2023					2024				
	Compensation	Goods and Services	Capex	Total Expenditure	Capex as a % of total expenditure	Compensation	Goods and Services	Capex	Total Expenditure	Capex as a % total expenditure	Compensation	Goods and Services	Capex	Total Expenditure	Capex as a % of total expenditure
Bunkpuru-gu-Nakpanduri	2,446,696.75	1,803,632.66	1,783,724.65	6,034,054.06	29.56	2,607,403.23	2,021,989.93	1,071,725.52	5,701,118.68	18.8	3,666,641.51	2,733,496.73	4,614,521.90	11,014,660.14	41.89
North East Gonja	32,000.00	2,367,942.25	1,649,532.05	4,049,474.30	40.7	299,770.00	131,724.00	292,350.00	716,424.00	40.8	3,534,193.49	3,274,646.15	4,760,391.85	11,569,231.49	41.1
Wa Metro	5,149,009.69	1,581,975.98	4,231,065.90	10,962,051.57	38.6	5,027,267.11	1,386,741.23	4,548,043.23	10,962,051.57	41.49	4,776,750.14	1,946,264.13	4,671,943.87	11,394,958.14	41
Tatale	1,935,917.16	1,452,587.62	674,016.91	1,935,917.00	34.8	1098891.1	1993131.27	323049.9	3,415,072.27	9.5	3,429,633.18	3,089,464.86	4,484,670.09	11,003,768.13	40.8
Asutifi South	5,392,611.74	6,918,010.36	7,456,682.91	19,767,305.01	37.7	7,661,071.40	6,476,101.67	6,563,790.84	20,700,963.91	31.7	8,151,063.36	9,303,856.16	12,041,996.20	29,496,915.70	40.8
Banda	2,400,333.71	1,728,539.00	756,975.90	4,885,848.61	15.5	3,650,734.10	2,093,154.00	2,610,223.00	8,354,121.10	31.2	1,452,630.45	2,292,979.24	2,528,107.60	6,273,717.29	40.3
Tolon	9,387,40.00	472,460.75	545,360.75	1,027,208.90	53.1	63,034.20	2,728,529.00	896,213.21	3,624,742.21	24.7	1,283,544.44	3,813,306.96	3,446,433.48	8,543,284.88	40.3
Asunafo South	2,791,564.84	2,046,793.72	1,108,503.76	5,946,862.32	18.6	5,572,138.46	2,955,218.51	239,973.07	8,767,330.04	2.7	3,246,741.98	3,048,362.18	4,168,845.18	10,463,949.34	39.8
Shai-Osudoku	3,777,975.71	2,851,411.34	1,569,631.03	8,199,018.08	19.1	5,407,949.20	5,870,763.83	1,414,226.29	12,692,939.32	11.1	4,215,750.00	4,780,955.00	5,934,448.00	14,931,153.00	39.7
Kwadaso	3,509,786.85	5,019,913.43	4,454,361.94	12,984,062.22	34.3	6,321,490.99	4,917,414.19	6,264,909.72	17,503,814.90	35.8	8,460,589.14	5,868,206.51	9,435,756.99	23,764,552.64	39.7
Jaman South	3,965,169.88	1,046,073.16	3,402,015.88	8,413,258.92	40.4	3,913,555.03	1,282,088.85	2,844,120.23	8,039,764.11	35.4	5,847,319.34	947,336.96	4,397,858.59	11,192,514.89	39.3
Yunyoo-Nasuan	2,238,356.00	1,861,031.24	1,732,063.00	5,831,450.24	29.7	3,227,303.31	1,451,607.62	1,523,512.73	6,202,423.66	24.56	4,220,070.39	3,019,191.48	4,635,715.18	11,873,477.05	39.04
Krachi East	5,031,137.26	2,411,406.47	1,695,079.34	9,137,623.07	18.6	6,356,582.97	5,030,736.95	788,760.59	12,176,080.51	6.5	7,428,315.60	8,428,012.38	10,150,116.41	26,006,444.39	39
Sawla-Tuna-Kalba	1,501,137.60	1,912,015.78	1,129,402.36	4,542,555.74	24.9	1,335,993.94	2,560,640.61	1,419,852.44	5,316,486.99	26.7	644,158.37	2,076,766.50	1,725,327.08	4,446,251.95	38.8
Chereponi	2,001,907.78	1,643,025.68	988,502.96	4,633,436.42	21.33	3,672,365.66	2,057,966.62	1,243,315.21	6,973,647.49	17.83	4,336,105.85	2,325,185.76	4,139,265.49	10,800,557.10	38.32
Jomoro	3,254,977.62	3,730,891.87	1,783,198.26	8,769,067.75	20.34	4,226,437.76	1,452,523	2,178,785	3,927,899.51	55.47	3,996,957.68	1,926,223.80	3,596,211.02	9,519,392.50	37.78
Bolgatanga East	2,746,397.94	2,100,000.43	2,059,519.36	6,905,917.73	29.8	2,206,864.99	1,137,192.05	1,840,530.53	5,184,587.57	35.5	5,701,086.66	3,315,586.96	5,074,186.33	14,090,859.95	36
Talensi	3,965,876.19	3,770,757.42	2,676,585.44	10,413,219	25.7	2,003,970.21	2,066,201.50	2,635,116.93	6,705,288.72	39.3	5,794,550.15	3,433,095.15	5,190,127.85	14,417,773.20	36
Cape Coast Metro	5,420,092.78	3,293,596.09	1,286,171.79	10,691,034.09	12	9,563,563.88	3,031,097.28	2,197,673.32	14,792,334.48	14.9	16,318,369.00	4,181,515.31	5,870,928.85	16,318,369.00	36
Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam	3,417,188.68	150,870.60	2,258,336.33	7,246,395.61	31.2	3,723,597.23	820,154.05	215,208.30	4,758,969.58	4.5	4,836,301.93	3,678,664.91	4,680,727.00	13,195,694.50	35.5
Ablekuma West	3,517,674.16	4,330,647.98	4,809,407.88	12,657,730.02	38	4,508,536.88	3,876,933.97	5,209,368.17	14,286,018.07	36.5	5,530,354.14	3,346,478.01	5,310,577.58	14,976,851.85	35.5
Pru East	2,616,029.36	2,881,106.94	2,830,219.42	8,327,355.72	34	3,317,229.63	2,563,419.77	251,682.64	5,440,188.88	4.6	3,378,532.26	2,855,592.91	3,416,849.00	9,650,974.17	35.4
Birim North	4,254,796.57	6,490,078.35	4,636,053.71	15,380,928.60	30.1	6,125,176.22	4,098,601.40	4,640,707.27	13,849,553.80	33.5	7,345,132.07	6,893,111.34	7,449,370.05	21,313,233.67	35

Region	2022					2023					2024				
	Compensation	Goods and Services	Capex	Total Expenditure	Capex as a % of total expenditure	Compensation	Goods and Services	Capex	Total Expenditure	Capex as a % of total expenditure	Compensation	Goods and Services	Capex	Total Expenditure	Capex as a % of total expenditure
Asante Akim Central	2,616,314.14	3,654,912.74	1,229,429.20	7,500,656.08	16.4	4,945,196.22	4,141,933.11	774,614.73	9,861,744.06	7.9	6,896,108.13	4,747,056.49	6,167,944.82	17,811,109.44	34.6
Builsa North	3,075,155.11	2,205,343.41	1,003,444.97	6,283,943.49	16	4,713,322.69	1,872,065.15	2,480,885.63	9,066,273.47	27.4	5,007,664.02	3,053,219.83	4,240,122.20	12,301,006.05	34.5
Nkwanta South	2,625,397.49	2,981,126.12	703,686.28	6,310,209.89	11.2	2,998,350.18	3,029,832.16	521,964.72	6,550,147.06	8	6,372,830.52	2,868,750.00	4,829,464.64	14,071,045.16	34.3
Mpohor-Fiase	1,797,309.69	1,797,309.69	1,941,240.80	2,631,348.65	73.77	2,825,877.25	2,825,877.25	2,089,155.92	2,183,042.51	95.7	2,433,951.90	2,504,237.69	2,569,558.29	7,507,747.88	34.23
Ga South	6,102,387.70	4,237,901.66	5,080,315.34	15,420,604.70	32.9	8,230,227.78	4,519,869.73	3,127,188.82	15,877,286.33	19.7	6,953,066.33	6,807,629.77	7,057,052.75	20,817,748.85	33.9
Bibiani-Anhwiso-Bekwai	5,358,311.80	3,810,223.28	2,172,729.27	11,341,264.35	19.2	7,605,459.60	3,955,084.41	724,033.47	12,284,577.48	5.9	4,248,793.27	5,393,673.74	4,926,081.61	14,568,548.61	33.8
Wa East	1,806,876.74	1,205,276.15	4,727,778.51	7,739,931.40	61.1	2,443,353.63	1,419,520.03	1,591,097.89	5,453,971.55	29.2	2,443,353.63	2,724,718.28	2,591,097.89	7,759,169.80	33.4
Akatsi South	3,156,078.99	2,541,262.74	1,731,295.56	7,428,637.29	23.31	3,733,415.45	1,832,873.88	1,345,851.38	6,912,140.71	19.47	1,895,149.95	3,252,707.98	2,550,733.02	7,698,590.95	33.13
Saboba	1,916,878.37	1,795,473.14	1,447,021.52	5,159,373.03	28	2,577,745.23	1,755,142.31	922,000.11	5,254,887.65	17.5	3,844,743.65	3,028,938.60	3,333,177.85	10,206,860.10	32.7
Daffiama-Bussie-Issa	2,553,369.07	123,946.09	572,455.82	50,633,870.32	1.1	3,110,365.32	330,777.92	1,989,588.97	6,414,143.24	31	3,730,790.66	3,278,172.49	3,373,707.19	10,382,670.34	32.5
Asokore Mampong	4,920,777.16	2,560,074.98	2,983,213.19	10,464,065.25	28.5	6,926,059.66	3,465,888.22	2,521,475.49	12,913,403.37	19.5	8,197,674.16	3,219,904.42	5,308,247.21	16,725,825.79	31.7
Nadowli Kaleo	3,464,543.21	676,908.14	1,794,806.91	5,936,258.26	30.2	4,947,084.94	2,312,652.92	760,255.23	8,019,993.09	9.5	6,046,998.57	1,667,881.26	4,010,900.05	12,881,445.53	31.1
Nandom	1,955,308.78	2,895,152.85	1,052,178.57	5,902,640.20	17.8	1,955,308.78	2,895,152.85	1,052,178.57	5,902,640.20	17.8	4,301,284.85	4,538,931.68	3,949,568.04	12,789,784.57	30.9
Gushegu	1,917,311.01	2,505,515.54	3,719,783.50	8,142,610.05	45.7	3,447,910.39	2,256,488.40	596,879.25	6,301,278.04	9.5	5,915,937.33	4,045,706.45	4,429,917.04	14,391,560.82	30.8
Nkoranza North	3,106,506.27	1,216,095.50	3,150,852.91	7,473,454.68	42.2	6,049,422.30	3,000,554.00	1,633,233.05	10,683,209.36	15.3	3,036,673.02	2,760,488.05	2,550,764.29	8,347,925.36	30.6
Ada East	3,195,554.83	3,681,517.80	1,716,604.23	8,593,676.24	20	4,219,780.59	2,727,881.55	1,316,409.46	8,264,071.60	15.9	4,396,422.26	5,689,804.74	4,457,331.44	14,543,558.70	30.6
Guan	806,395.16	1,324,910.91	576,559.09	2,707,865.16	21.3	1,085,220.74	1,320,499.58	453,311.94	2,859,032.26	15.9	700,440.54	1,809,368.92	1,093,163.90	3,602,973.36	30.3
Atwima Nwabigya North	1,190,863.00	1,809,988.00	1,299,714.00	4,466,280.00	29.1	7,058,952.42	2,228,500.09	1,835,060.11	2,995,392.22	61.3	4,731,570.00	3,179,321.00	3,445,602.83	11,356,493.83	30.3
Kassena Nankana	4,230,665.40	2,033,670.56	2,148,503.10	8,412,839.06	25.5	5,377,967.50	3,195,569.63	1,285,535.07	9,859,072.20	13	7,533,299.79	4,329,026.91	5,136,420.63	16,998,747.33	30.2
Ayawaso Central	2,993,808.37	3,209,715.63	5,931,377.70	12,134,901.70	48.9	4,960,193.32	6,096,918.00	2,650,467.57	13,707,578.89	19.3	5,348,354.47	7,135,897.00	5,404,936.18	17,889,187.65	30.2
Korle-Klottey	4,537,650.97	10,653,807.20	5,742,744.23	20,934,202.40	27.4	4,358,105.85	10,520,371.87	7,163,757.38	21,997,235.80	32.6	6,219,926.00	12,102,833.00	7,895,112.00	26,217,871.00	30.1
Assin North	2,352,955.45	2,818,669.74	1,808,803.29	6,980,428.48	25.9	3,688,012.52	2,319,415.36	1,077,002.21	7,084,430.09	15.2	3,494,896.19	3,273,258.00	2,872,200.02	9,640,354.21	29.8
Asene Manso Akroso	2,169,095.62	1,202,115.35	2,208,803.21	5,655,139.72	39.1	2,765,132.70	1,537,541.13	1,803,468.13	6,168,097.30	29.2	5,065,937.38	2,187,233.50	2,999,628.40	10,252,799.28	29.3



Region	2022					2023					2024				
	Compensation	Goods and Services	Capex	Total Expenditure	Capex as a % of total expenditure	Compensation	Goods and Services	Capex	Total Expenditure	Capex as a % of total expenditure	Compensation	Goods and Services	Capex	Total Expenditure	Capex as a % of total expenditure
Adansi South	3,531,317.50	1,974,445.96	1,528,217.24	7,033,980.70	21.7	4,784,517.83	1,707,226.57	1,561,622.41	8,053,366.81	19.4	6,072,886.14	2,468,304.99	3,429,349.53	11,970,540.66	28.6
Jasikan	2,284,879.40	1,181,993.72	1,256,856.28	4,723,729.40	26.6	2,954,749.26	1,556,083.39	499,913.61	5,010,746.26	10	5,323,258.25	2,480,583.58	3,087,642.06	10,891,483.89	28.3
Lawra	66497.28	117788.39	0	184285.67	0	1,677,119.21	1,431,804.85	1,397,960.60	4,499,452.66	31.1	2,677,119.21	3,431,804.85	2,397,960.60	8,506,884.66	28.2
Adaklu	2,318,853.18	2,040,118.34	1,301,554.09	5,660,525.84	22.99	2,741,641.06	1,927,746.66	933,715.72	5,603,103.44	16.66	4,303,364.48	1,479,958.00	2,260,920.17	8,044,242.65	28.11
Anloga	2,109,645.50	1,978,152.80	2,362,653.42	6,450,451.72	36.63	2,879,149.97	1,764,229.07	1,072,955.76	5,716,334.80	18.77	4,255,980.44	2,893,818.35	2,717,452.17	9,867,250.96	27.54
Sagnarigu	5,001,576.00	1,241,541	6,369,705	12,612,822.00	50.5	7,134,245.01	1,289,214.77	5,810,339.20	14,233,798.90	40.8	11,063,989.10	3,487,180.87	5,527,903.74	20,079,073.74	27.5
Okaikwei North	2,998,365.02	7,837,918.90	891,324.65	11,727,608.57	7.6	4,358,475.56	7,098,595.14	3,070,004.42	14,527,075.12	21.1	8,620,447.75	8,666,653.59	6,564,383.32	23,851,484.66	27.5
Afigya Kwabre North	2,277,073.73	2,287,283.78	1,439,933.12	6,004,290.63	24	3,413,817.54	1,815,260.71	1,311,084.14	6,540,162.39	20	4,411,271.22	3,785,453.70	3,045,122.06	11,241,846.98	27.1
Sefwi Akon-tombra	2,281,900.53	2,013,463.55	1,203,495.37	5,498,859.45	21.9	2,602,259.86	1,779,216.68	752,805.97	5,134,281.89	14.7	4,760,274.00	2,795,736.00	2,765,314.44	10,321,324.44	26.8
Bongo	3,303,568.95	1,298,335.38	1,035,594.42	5,637,498.75	18.4	6,549,726.07	3,507,519.80	1,397,382.26	11,454,628.13	12.2	9,004,633.50	2,891,791.38	4,329,395.84	16,225,820.74	26.7
Kwaebibirem	4,022,597.79	2,620,658.60	915,419.51	7,558,675.90	12.1	5,769,769.00	3,611,403.97	219,777.18	9,600,950.15	2.3	6,921,857.03	1,102,450.65	2,920,178.65	10,944,486.33	26.7
Biakoye	1,710,587.70	1,506,261.34	1,007,414.81	4,224,263.85	23.8	2,000,923.03	1,903,378.54	286,873.95	4,191,175.52	6.8	2,959,570.53	2,634,101.80	2,004,696.43	7,598,368.76	26.4
Ayawaso North	2,156,170.44	415,199.95	2,885,291.43	5,456,661.82	52.9	3,437,213.48	4,686,793.21	2,451,624.57	10,575,631.26	23.2	4,588,814.75	5,269,656.45	3,543,017.05	13,401,488.25	26.4
North Gonja	2,127,310.66	1,676,552.17	1,548,086.28	5,351,949.11	28.9	1,728,508.04	2,459,362.71	421,654.90	4,609,525.65	9.15	5,110,162.75	4,565,758.55	3,456,981.22	13,132,902.52	26.32
West Mamprusi	5,561,207.84	1,867,255.49	1,465,238.37	8,893,701.70	16.48	7,797,370.53	2,432,461.51	1,162,280.29	11,392,112.33	10.2	10,175,772.50	3,620,566.45	4,858,134.50	18,654,473.42	26.04
Asante Akim North	96,223.59	765,889.41	60,291.80	7,611,448.40	0.8	4,729,463.31	2,601,495.15	561,907.31	7,892,865.77	7.1	5,652,909.33	3,423,083.54	1,982,726.73	7,635,636.06	26
Sissala West	1,431,715.88	1,694,830.34	911,881.17	4,038,427.39	22.6	1,402,515.88	1,748,039.58	1,548,985.41	4,699,540.87	33	2,657,843.34	1,748,039.58	1,543,985.41	5,949,873.33	25.9
Sekyer Central	2,992,315.15	1,883,989.88	2,302,654.29	7,178,959.32	32.1	4,223,416.65	1,806,442.52	709,000.60	6,738,859.77	10.5	3,516,307.32	1,065,976.31	1,598,964.47	6,181,248.00	25.9
Nzema East	2,819,926.61	1,780,803.75	1,245,088.42	5,845,818.78	21.3	4,076,275.71	2,468,349.34	1,508,007.24	8,052,632.29	18.73	514,173.21	3,959,440.02	1,559,078.54	6,032,691.77	25.84
Prestea – Huni Valley	4,284,828.65	6,341,800.08	5,002,298.10	15,628,926.83	32.01	6,664,762.05	6,888,479.65	5,424,012.37	18,977,254.07	28.58	7,919,061.89	12,750,679.11	7,148,357.45	27,818,098.45	25.7
Effutu	4,745,145.57	3,231,681.98	2,043,424.59	100,202,521	2	7,090,840.80	3,395,991.75	1,382,437.84	11,869,270.40	11.6	9,898,820.62	3,691,812.56	4,595,938.54	18,186,571.70	25.3
Offinso	2,824,866.68	3,867,498.21	1,716,612.29	7,583,189.47	22.6	3,270,361.08	2,748,464.14	1,112,198.58	7,131,023.79	15.6	5,777,534.99	31,490,555.50	2,989,615.92	11,916,206.40	25.1
Achiase	51,069.21	1,877,484.55	2,538,381.21	4,466,934.97	56.8	1,213,327.75	2,077,825.15	952,514.50	4,243,667.40	22.4	1,306,506.64	3,468,895.60	1,573,032.04	6,348,434.28	24.8
Akuapim South	4,515,485.45	1,359,024.91	7,496,505.11	13,501,426.43	55.5	5,394,616.2	2,514,362.92	1,137,251.45	10,425,688.55	10.9	5,456,044.50	5,591,101.04	3,596,177.22	14,643,322.76	24.6



Region	2022					2023					2024				
	Compensation	Goods and Services	Capex	Total Expenditure	Capex as a % of total expenditure	Compensation	Goods and Services	Capex	Total Expenditure	Capex as a % of total expenditure	Compensation	Goods and Services	Capex	Total Expenditure	Capex as a % of total expenditure
Krachi West	1,112,832.24	1,221,258.45	3,424,108.93	5,758,199.62	59.5	4,119,467.98	2,010,348.88	720,089.21	6,849,906.07	10.5	5,683,372.20	1335873.99	2,264,456.24	9,283,702.43	24.4
Denkyembour	3,396,528.06	2,802,804.91	2,471,926.22	8,671,249.19	28.5	3,969,131.22	2,227,925.43	2,139,074.22	8,336,130.37	25.7	4,347,672.08	4,214,691.10	2,756,416.38	11,318,779.56	24.4
Tano South	5,691,992.16	3,093,870.06	1,561,713.57	10,347,575.79	15.1	7,359,254.58	2,794,590.38	729,094.80	10,882,939.76	6.7	10,031,390.90	4,579,234.33	4,666,901.87	19,277,527.08	24.2
Ayensuano	2,237,828.74	2,509,102.65	1,525,618.87	6,272,550.26	24.3	5,316,880.79	2,255,060.90	831,419.05	8,403,360.74	9.9	5,158,420.17	3,297,731.19	2,684,446.86	11,140,598.22	24.1
Ga North	4,102,167.27	4,487,363.39	2,521,554.29	11,111,084.95	22.7	5,104,230.78	4,789,409.62	1,966,873.21	11,860,513.61	16.6	5,262,541.99	6,541,185.81	3,717,891.30	15,521,619.10	24.0
Bia East	1,536,614.65	2,190,429.59	633,854.98	4,360,899.22	14.5	2,357,154.44	2,424,407.09	655,418.45	5,436,979.98	12.1	4,241,268.00	3,328,892.00	2,312,716.00	9,882,876.00	23.4
Agortime-Ziope	2,018,083.68	1,872,576.90	742,785.22	4,633,445.80	16.03	2,863,935.71	2,377,519.04	282,759.44	5,524,214.19	5.12	4,472,546.86	2,505,270.62	2,065,007.16	9,042,824.64	22.84
Kadjebi	1,822,241.16	1,848,536.95	1,765,436.57	5,436,214.68	32.5	3,451,583.36	2,428,870.74	781,551.70	6,662,005.80	11.7	5,827,289.24	2,764,180.90	2,526,626.26	11,118,096.40	22.7
Agona East	2,531,517.86	2,892,735.07	1,282,148.45	6,706,401.38	19.1	4,250,025.70	1,945,606.95	426,415.80	6,622,048.45	6.4	5,310,730.82	676,264.94	1,737,240.69	7,724,236.45	22.5
Wassa Amenfi Central	1,731,674.00	3,421,891.96	1,338,309.13	6,491,875.09	20.62	2,419,644.52	1,920,986.62	2,016,420.30	6,357,051.44	31.72	3,327,894.01	3,818,619.17	2,058,397.51	9,204,910.69	22.36
Asutifi South	4,107,687.68	818,374.45	1,968,821.62	8,432,002.80	23.3	4,993,268.58	2,065,949.22	1,332,421.56	9,336,082.79	14.3	6,477,593.75	4,939,234.57	3,279,203.13	14,696,031.45	22.3
Tema West	5,051,752.28	10,034,798.40	5,149,882.56	20,236,433.24	25.4	6,219,676.00	10,506,111.80	4,442,661.42	21,168,449.22	21	9,223,779.50	15,843,608.80	7,139,559.89	32,206,948.14	22.2
Sekyere Afram Plains	1,936,835.93	2,758,864.52	1,257,442.87	5,953,143.32	21.1	6,926,059.66	3,465,888.22	2,521,475.49	12,913,403.37	19.5	4,106,635.27	3,259,976.28	2,091,578.15	9,458,189.70	22.1
Wa West	1,991,597.22	96,160.00	3,448,744.10	5,536,501.32	62.3	3,629,665.52	137,804.86	2,756,705.45	6,524,175.83	42.3	4,486,787.63	208,233.15	1,301,455.58	5,996,476.36	21.7
Asante Akim South	3,275,609.55	1,657,086.48	2,425,770.76	7,358,466.79	33	4,175,373.14	1,975,351.15	1,632,822.86	7,783,547.15	21	6,676,373.61	4,183,563.24	2,991,403.47	13,851,340.32	21.6
Amansie South	2,405,275.58	4,573,681.49	3,381,197.55	10,360,154.62	32.6	2,864,215.49	3,645,068.66	2,176,953.92	8,686,238.07	25.1	4,018,237.83	4,552,067.27	2,322,087.29	10,892,392.39	21.3
Amansie West	2,149,661.49	9,392,586.21	5,525,976.45	17,068,224.15	32.4	5,120,020.67	3,604,732.16	5,734,611.95	14,459,364.78	39.7	4,964,081.81	4,204,835.47	2,430,586.99	11,605,504.30	20.9
Assin South	2,202,012.50	2,475,937.98	1,102,676.90	5,793,938.66	19	3,332,258.92	2,433,643.64	94,849.17	5,860,751.73	1.6	4,844,062.83	3,587,175.76	2,217,996.53	10,649,235.10	20.8
Ketu North	3,120,467.02	2,649,538.34	1,209,506.96	6,979,322.32	17.33	4,438,448.59	2,758,756.98	567,360.44	7,764,566.01	7.31	5,921,651.21	3,951,668.75	2,577,171.50	12,450,491.46	20.7
Kwahu East	2,812,142.94	2,360,695.32	1,561,290.29	6,734,128.55	23.2	2,336,467.06	2,695,663.99	852,098.59	5,884,229.64	14.5	5,380,882.16	3,679,410.86	2,342,626.60	11,402,919.62	20.5
Tarkwa-Nsuaem	5,435,057.13	8,189,773.60	1,976,554.31	15,601,385.04	12.67	8,663,776.52	14,628,494.00	6,049,174.00	29,341,444.52	20.62	9,644,577.00	26,054,795.00	9,147,032.00	44,846,404.00	20.4
Akuapem North	3,627,342.75	2,681,036.70	2,263,830.06	8,572,209.51	26.4	6,747,234.36	1,473,969.57	1,763,495.72	10,251,930.65	17.2	8,363,415.74	5,096,852.47	3,453,617.60	16,913,885.81	20.4
Ellembelle	2,119,847.07	4,458,300.08	2,817,573.14	9,395,720.29	29.99	3,858,698.45	6,250,803.30	839,066.82	10,948,568.12	7.66	5,769,214.90	6,590,401.92	3,121,316.85	15,480,933.67	20.16
Krachi Nchumuru	1,496,716.60	2,541,416.55	613,313.20	4,651,446.35	13.2	1,769,548.29	2,246,271.30	231,479.96	4,247,299.55	5.5	3,882,183.41	2,369,635.22	1,573,539.62	7,825,358.25	20.1

Region	2022					2023					2024				
	Compensation	Goods and Services	Capex	Total Expenditure	Capex as a % of total expenditure	Compensation	Goods and Services	Capex	Total Expenditure	Capex as a % of total expenditure	Compensation	Goods and Services	Capex	Total Expenditure	Capex as a % of total expenditure
Kwahu South	2,978,619.17	2,855,814.00	1,679,753.33	4,535,567.33	37	3,715,985.01	2,396,816.06	781,551.37	6,894,352.44	11.3	6,448,842.48	1,852,352.49	2,046,632.54	10,374,827.51	19.7
Atiwa East	2,888,955.24	1,317,208.44	1,374,741.69	5,580,905.37	24.6	4,698,151.44	3,200,356.99	1,365,148.73	9,263,657.16	14.7	3,610,551.24	4,178,117.74	1,899,707.68	9,688,376.94	19.6
Bekwai	5,158,302.79	3,547,320.90	2,839,160.02	11,544,783.71	24.6	6,250,108.87	3,306,407.88	2,740,746.25	12,297,263.00	22.3	6,198,787.04	3,904,054.73	2,464,091.85	12,566,933.62	19.6
Adansi Asokwa	1,615,339.99	1,474,156.23	1,343,499.26	4,479,722.06	30	2518296.05	1910445.76	289614.95	4718356.76	6.1	3770342.73	4347512.29	1971937.95	10089772.97	19.5
Atebu-bu-Amantin	3,255,871.99	3,628,772.27	1,778,161.56	8,662,805.82	20.5	3,787,259.98	3,493,632.03	1,532,694.27	8,813,586.28	17.4	4,685,475.74	4,066,629.90	2,113,278.67	10,865,384.31	19.4
Birim South	2,735,933.04	2,877,269.05	826,651.24	6,439,853.33	12.8	3,440,746.28	2,364,838.27	360,011.80	6,165,596.35	5.8	7,219,115.86	2,742,720.07	2,397,198.24	12,359,034.17	19.4
Kpandai	2,398,500.39	28,804.85	3,661,007.38	6,088,312.62	60.1	2,483,837.60	1,685,754.09	2,567,195.63	6,736,787.32	38.1	4,154,625.82	2,367,129.04	1,683,533.29	8,788,459.18	19.2
Juaben	337,559.98	2,248,682.30	1,113,479.43	3,699,721.71	30.1	4,881,750.30	2,093,054.62	1,422,233.79	8,397,038.71	16.9	6,487,162.42	3,079,133.57	2,277,132.99	11,843,428.98	19.2
Ablekuma North	4,241,922.21	5,778,329.82	3,612,913.24	14,260,417.04	25.3	6,274,742.48	5,010,554.46	3,151,987.92	14,953,308.48	21.1	8,616,504.07	8,453,489.97	4,516,245.43	23,594,572.37	19.1
Ningo-Prampam	4,816,239.48	5,070,398.31	1,487,462.78	11,374,100.57	13.1	5,990,094.87	5,495,666.92	50,697,137.00	11,992,733.16	422.7	6,984,774.31	6,601,146.22	3,197,924.27	16,783,844.80	19.1
Suaman	2,735,504.35	1,574,735.01	1,573,367.95	5,883,607.31	26.7	3,999,249.53	1,484,226.25	1,217,149.94	6,700,625.72	18.2	4,515,605.22	2,833,916.71	1,710,014.82	9,059,536.75	18.9
Mampong	3,844,811.99	1,601,271.98	1,912,943.72	7,359,027.69	26	7,448,243.27	3,180,387.56	217,223.00	10,845,853.83	2	10,365,093.40	2,930,091.34	3,090,832.56	16,396,017.32	18.9
North Tongu	2,746,563.40	2,214,102.28	1,179,072.21	6,139,737.89	19.2	4,788,529.00	2,126,088.00	1,472,337.00	8,386,954.00	17.56	6,956,502.65	2,329,442.04	2,127,931.91	11,413,876.60	18.64
North Dayi	2,102,733.22	2,016,541.77	1,249,099.48	5,368,374.47	23.27	3,216,155.17	1,717,293.42	1,059,420.99	5,992,869.58	17.68	6,956,502.65	2,329,442.04	2,127,931.91	11,413,876.60	18.64
Afadzato South	1,803,044.72	5,245,459.39	1,475,943.76	8,524,447.87	17.31	3,890,023.86	2,884,651.30	1,141,075.90	7,915,751.06	14.42	1,932,244.58	1,158,551.48	699,573.38	3,790,369.44	18.46
Kpando	2,397,662.52	2,272,093.70	867,662.60	5,537,418.82	15.67	2,338,710.80	548,280.36	2,073,788.65	2,886,991.16	71.83	3,644,588.59	3,002,860.11	1,503,381.10	8,150,829.80	18.44
Keta	2,071,792.41	2,237,035.15	545,666.66	4,854,494.22	11.24	6,875,258.53	3,575,027.47	1,227,052.00	11,677,338.00	10.51	7,596,884.56	2,899,585.31	2,372,925.21	12,869,395.00	18.44
Bia West	2,985,835.00	1,890,006.07	6,097,908.75	6,097,928.75	100	3,081,817.10	2,006,598.53	618,217.20	5,706,632.83	10.8	4,166,811.54	3,662,709.25	1,762,088.55	9,591,609.34	18.4
Nanumba South	2,867,852.74	1,482,457.88	1,460,338.84	5,810,649.46	25.1	426,427.44	1,964,046.84	555,208.58	2,945,682.86	18.8	5,921,744.37	1,497,983.15	1,669,183.45	9,088,910.97	18.4
Atiwa West	3,392,333.17	1,899,553.17	4,797,747.88	10,089,634.20	47.6	5,466,325.05	3,410,862.34	1,077,391.27	9,954,578.66	10.8	7,271,571.73	3,611,438.81	2,461,049.71	13,344,060.25	18.4
Akatsi North	2,168,444.00	658,840.53	878,978.14	3,706,262.67	23.72	2,192,812.95	1,455,035.09	500,047.77	4,147,895.81	12.06	3,389,916.10	1,146,868.23	1,019,607.50	5,556,391.80	18.35
Sissala East	3,109,200.86	1,378,150.39	2,185,261.85	6,672,613.10	32.7	4,464,352.20	474,142.39	1,091,748.18	6,030,242.77	18.1	4,464,352.20	1,491,176.86	1,327,201.80	7,282,730.86	18.2
Upper Denkyira West	2,522,120.55	2,400,992.39	2,768,785.71	769189.65	360	3,721,072.37	2,584,169.07	1,731,628.27	8,036,869.71	21.5	4,711,225.75	4,271,780.72	1,982,392.49	10,965,398.96	18.1
Nsawam Adoagyiri	6,803,376.37	2,733,801.03	1,159,957.34	10,697,134.74	10.8	9,457,874.59	3,069,521.36	1,362,419.86	13,889,815.81	9.8	13,691,425.30	4,682,954.93	3,963,298.33	22,337,678.58	17.7



Region	2022					2023					2024				
	Compensation	Goods and Services	Capex	Total Expenditure	Capex as a % of total expenditure	Compensation	Goods and Services	Capex	Total Expenditure	Capex as a % of total expenditure	Compensation	Goods and Services	Capex	Total Expenditure	Capex as a % of total expenditure
South Dayi	3,043,633.10	2,096,047.72	801,365.94	5,941,046.76	13.49	4,540,481.32	2,109,669.18	745,390.54	7,395,541.04	10.08	6,018,315.26	2,856,364.72	1,901,582.23	10,776,262.21	17.65
Bodi	2,719,600.38	1,739,898.11	967,845.67	5,427,344.16	17.8	4,412,792.40	2,081,297.10	1,237,202.02	7,731,291.52	16	4,886,108.03	3,431,891.53	1,777,038.50	10,095,038.06	17.6
Ahafo Ano South East	3,415,770.76	4,134,531.77	5,422,475.70	12,972,778.23	41.8	3,607,468.06	2,042,691.02	572,067.77	6,222,226.85	9.2	4,852,554.04	2,776,761.15	1,628,695.19	9,258,010.38	17.6
Mion	2,036,347.11	3,966,842.91	1,759,322.72	7,762,512.74	22.7	5,679,096.43	2,367,903.00	1,037,693.56	8,046,999.43	12.9	9,024,040.23	2,787,477.22	2,493,678.81	14,305,196.26	17.4
La Dade-Kotopon	7,203,187.99	8,482,603.79	5,096,417.10	20,782,208.88	24.5	6,641,819.97	8,905,151.39	4,656,955.43	21,888,936.84	22	9,015,397.13	11,856,771.80	4,335,985.99	25,208,154.00	17.2
Obuasi East MA	3,713,664.82	2,660,832.67	2,208,821.83	8,583,319.32	25.7	6,190,733.75	3,327,984.75	1,523,561.59	11,042,280.09	13.8	7,981,902.46	5,404,465.48	2,750,956.76	16,137,324.70	17
Weijia-Gbawe	6,174,060.70	5,948,116.79	4,494,769.59	16,616,947.03	27	8,343,922.38	5,978,437.84	4,023,985.49	16,616,947.03	24.2	6,557,256.91	10,314,552.10	3,441,779.79	20,313,588.80	16.9
Tain	3,434,953.56	1,708,978.63	1,882,707.84	7,026,640.03	26.8	4,950,891.79	1,777,083.49	1,117,816.56	7,845,791.84	14.2	8,560,687.52	2,705,573.42	2,316,799.05	13,752,553.05	16.8
Tema	15,141,814.70	20,562,958.53	4,724,891.60	40,429,664.78	11.7	19,838,615.56	21,516,797.76	3,322,450.59	44,677,863.91	7.4	22,678,998.50	24,872,733.60	9,574,527.53	57,126,259.68	16.8
Ashaiman	6,195,845.64	6,613,176.13	4,556,624.34	17,365,646.11	26.2	9,881,178.98	5,763,229.24	1,952,811.67	17,684,972.70	11	10,407,116.80	6,897,621.87	3,482,140.31	20,786,878.94	16.8
Afigya Kwabre South	4,811,759.55	3,716,738.40	1,351,679.83	9,880,177.78	13.7	6,429,057.05	2,819,783.75	826,892.99	10,075,733.79	8.2	7,562,899.56	3,624,283.94	2,255,797.70	13,442,981.20	16.8
Ga West	7,695,862.15	5,209,327.97	2,933,371.45	15,838,561.57	18.5	8,194,145.35	7,030,670.27	1,732,670.27	16,957,485.89	10.2	12,024,520.50	8,375,149.22	4,082,628.19	24,482,297.88	16.7
Aowin	2,239,063.53	2,712,245.81	780,754.84	5,732,064.18	13.6	5,357,838.87	1,946,368.63	1,268,742.09	8,572,949.59	14.8	6,200,329.03	3598135.01	1899273.07	11,697,647.11	16.2
Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira	2,628,017.51	2,675,864.11	775,551.90	6,079,433.52	12.8	3,382,273.23	1,821,249.45	603,028.89	5,806,551.57	10.4	5,351,818.74	2,440,833.82	1,522,242.86	9,414,895.42	16.2
Tamale Metro	10,535,963.10	4,381,741.09	2,683,610.60	17,601,315.10	15.2	10,184,461.14	5,303,648.02	2,641,683.47	18,129,792.63	14.6	19,459,021.70	7,716,184.28	5,144,122.86	32,319,328.80	15.9
Central Gonja	3,329,331.74	2,928,660.52	2,029,161.41	8,287,153.67	24.5	4,190,547.29	1,792,054.60	773,634.19	6,756,236.08	11.5	4,883,076.98	2,089,115.09	1,322,780.35	8,294,972.42	15.9
Krowor	3,275,186.44	4,807,444.65	2,168,297.40	10,250,928.49	21.2	6,182,270.08	5,310,876.95	1,887,862.33	13,381,009.36	14.1	8,370,281.86	7,786,059.21	2,994,063.26	19,150,404.33	15.6
Adansi North	2,693,543.37	2,488,983.62	1,691,734.68	6,874,261.69	24.6	4,410,875.98	1,964,733.23	281,201.29	6,656,810.50	4.2	7,256,497.16	3,767,715.02	2,035,737.34	13,059,946.80	15.6
Kintampo South	3,434,319	1,960,098	1,284,513	6,678,930	19.2	3,518,049.00	2,578,188.00	664,363.00	6,760,600.00	9.8	4,230,288	3,574,599	1,435,338	9,240,226	15.5
South Tongu	3,428,088.95	667,486.25	1,384,041.65	5,479,616.85	25.26	5,670,132.54	3,087,391.48	408,491.05	9,166,015.07	4.46	5,433,932.86	3,229,205.41	1,581,300.04	10,244,438.31	15.44
Pru West	3,329,009.31	2,622,740.08	1,466,596.17	7,418,345.50	19.8	4,717,665.70	2,539,043.50	206,337.77	7,463,046.97	2.8	5,352,376.20	3,126,897.92	1,542,048.39	10,021,322.51	15.4
Savelugu	3,236,689	1,292,668	405,055	4,934,412	8.2	5,619,727.01	805,999.75	787,796.07	7,213,521.83	10.9	10,695,838.80	932,384.99	2,100,667.51	13,728,891.29	15.3
Wenchi	6,672,33.07	2,839,768.20	2,182,836.08	11,694,907.35	18.7	10,531,009.90	2,836,357.65	1,375,660.58	14,743,028.12	9.3	11,767,241.70	3,462,050.17	2,701,049.14	17,930,341.17	15.1



Region	2022					2023					2024				
	Compensation	Goods and Services	Capex	Total Expenditure	Capex as a % of total expenditure	Compensation	Goods and Services	Capex	Total Expenditure	Capex as a % of total expenditure	Compensation	Goods and Services	Capex	Total Expenditure	Capex as a % of total expenditure
Twifo Ati/ Morkwa	2,845,997.20	241,383.23	224,810.18	3,312,190.61	6.8	3,421,223.77	1,809,365.85	900,161.87	6,887,685.26	13.1	6,165,618.55	3,253,468.91	1,679,647.67	11,098,735.13	15.1
Kwahu West	6,359,149.38	3,253,040.98	2,859,340.18	12,471,530.54	22.9	8,961,090.99	4,165,354.57	820,738.93	13,947,184.49	5.9	12,480,539.20	4,549,398.76	3,027,975.32	20,057,913.23	15.1
Ekumfi	2,788,616.47	1,832,137.89	1,194,263.45	5,815,017.81	20.5	2,703,678.33	2,111,088.67	699,659.44	5,514,426.44	12.7	3,932,213.97	3,235,873.30	1,267,666.39	8,435,753.66	15
Amansie Central	1,612,352.03	3,289,149.85	1,397,763.46	6,299,265.34	22.2	2,500,402.08	3,917,074.22	1,174,837.42	7,592,313.72	15.5	3,281,146.27	4,342,047.32	1,349,603.50	8,972,797.09	15
Ablekuma Central	3,511,394.88	6,344,851.00	2,989,508.14	12,845,754.02	23.3	3,300,140.59	6,280,244.63	1,243,661.03	10824046.25	11.5	4,419,018.34	5,945,025.92	1,801,526.40	12,165,570.66	14.8
Adentan	7,741,48 0.08	9,035,88 6.92	5,679,986.93	23,993,066.26	23.7	9,973,48 5.75	9,999,91 1.77	5,679,986.93	25,611,258.32	22.2	13,206,621.90	13,988,846.30	4,709,178.20	31,904,646.38	14.8
Abuakwa North	4,121,254.15	2,713,016.98	1,151,540.28	7,985,811.41	14.4	6,094,529.11	1,673,701.53	1,832,761.11	9,600,991.75	19.1	9,316,279.63	4,598,626.90	2,408,873.22	16,232,779.75	14.8
Asuogyaman	3,658,313.58	3,075,041.58	1,247,884.88	7,996,240.04	15.6	3,921,019.24	2,497,417.82	443,423.71	6,861,859.90	6.5	6,811,687.98	2,294,978.06	1,581,155.14	10,687,821.18	14.8
Sene West	3,678,725.11	2,364,095.17	1,263,883.75	7,306,704.03	17.3	5,905,400.91	2,078,819.80	414,337.64	8,398,558.35	4.9	7,824,582.22	3,251,819.17	1,905,679.69	12,982,081.08	14.7
HO West	3,760,345.22	2,792,022.59	1,638,867.85	8,191,235.66	20.01	5,196,721.78	2,927,864.63	4,006,774.44	12,131,360.85	33.03	6,857,268.66	2,891,267.93	1,678,150.54	11,426,687.13	14.69
Jirapa	2,848,294.72	3,156,789.47	691,583.63	6,696,667.82	10.3	3,061,885.30	2,784,052.49	1,302,002.60	7,147,940.39	18.2	3,903,971.98	3,582,355.99	1,267,122.60	8,753,450.57	14.5
Ayawaso East	3,773,539.92	6,200,205.14	1,739,953.84	11,713,698.90	14.9	4,923,779.45	4,255,068.71	2,706,261.12	11,885,109.28	22.8	6,184,468.32	6,431,562.88	2,124,068.41	14,740,099.61	14.4
Kpone Kata-manso	7,387,930.12	13,131,156.14	5,412,461.01	25,931,547.27	20.9	10,637,154.10	14,779,528.30	4,297,938.82	29,714,621.22	14.5	14,336,891.50	16,884,944.00	5,073,146.45	36,294,981.93	14
Tanor North	5,441,377.67	2,534,085.97	1,741,497.04	9,716,960.68	17.9	8,978,453.65	4,158,849.13	349,619.50	13,486,922.28	2.6	11,952,120.30	8,234,680.46	3,242,034.99	23,428,835.75	13.8
Bawku West	4,031,957.69	1,164,582.67	8,028.80	5,204,569.16	0.2	4,014,324, 29	2,809,830.43	1,562,373.59	8,386,528.31	18.6	5,646,627.34	3,172,853.45	1,388,658.61	10,208,139.40	13.6
Central Tongu	2,116,484.33	2,858,546.98	586,843.24	5,561,874.55	10.55	41,93,755.54	2,398,810.50	13,672.60	6,606,238.64	0.21	5,436,562.82	3,566,814.20	1,359,526.56	10,362,903.58	13.12
Awutu Senya	5,038,045.96	2,590,444.37	2,188,179.90	9,816,670.23	22.3	7,051,229.50	275,953,754	1,275,522.49	11,086,289.53	11.5	10,564,212.60	4,013,015.52	2,045,172.49	16,622,400.56	12.3
Kumasi	22,109,202.20	19,363,467.83	6,278,839.85	47,751,510.60	13.1	34,574,777.37	23,824,971.03	6,403,120.60	64,802,869.00	9.9	41,833,595.40	36,761,071.90	11,023,103.30	89,617,770.52	12.3
Ayawaso West	4,711,248.58	14,176,811.90	2,163,375.98	21,051,436.46	10.3	7,824,364.48	16,476,002.25	3,667,941.59	27,968,307.32	13.1	3,107,700.85	17,962,601.60	2,923,958.11	23,994,260.53	12.2
Gomoa Central	3,019,287.63	2,553,420.68	2,113,321.96	7,686,030.27	27.5	3,019,287.63	2,553,420.68	2,113,321.96	7,686,030.27	27.5	3,804,153.82	2,635,893.15	887,962.43	7,328,009.40	12.1
Abura Asebu Kwamankese	4,461,970.12	248,957.10	1,283,788.40	8,235,335.66	15.6	6,758,847.62	2,700,946.02	814,113.79	10,273,907.43	7.9	7,870,778.65	3,228,196.48	1,527,273.82	12,626,248.95	12.1
Offinso North	3,005,209.18	613,550.75	1,755,127.63	5,373,887.56	32.7	1,052,033.23	2,841,889.54	2,538,002.78	6,431,925.55	39.5	5,247,360.44	12,049,396.70	2,338,153.67	19,634,910.77	11.9

Region	2022					2023					2024				
	Compensation	Goods and Services	Capex	Total Expenditure	Capex as a % of total expenditure	Compensation	Goods and Services	Capex	Total Expenditure	Capex as a % of total expenditure	Compensation	Goods and Services	Capex	Total Expenditure	Capex as a % of total expenditure
Offinso North	3,005,209.18	613,550.75	1,755,127.63	5,373,887.56	32.7	1,052,033.23	2,841,889.54	2,538,002.78	6,431,925.55	39.5	5,247,360.44	12,049,396.70	2,338,153.67	19,634,910.77	11.9
Shama	5,254,750.61	4,059,380.15	1,354,927.64	10,669,058.40	12.7	8,244,306.38	4,523,507.27	424,897.18	13,192,710.83	3.22	9,028,607.76	5,518,478.12	1,960,670.19	16,507,756.07	11.88
Ahafo Ano North	3,197,517.51	1,826,290.98	1,424,699.87	6,448,508.36	22.1	5,158,579.92	24,894,719.76	903,923.69	8,546,223.33	10.6	5,158,579.92	2,389,353.38	1,000,834.27	8,548,767.57	11.7
Upper Denkyira East	3,391,266.70	2,441,837.66	896,006.93	6,729,111.29	13.3	4,978,002.94	2,731,569.35	384,352.22	8,093,924.51	4.7	4,392,600.68	3,953,325.18	1,082,378.35	9,428,304.21	11.5
Ledzokuku	7,359,099.61	5,016,087.06	3,723,865.80	16,099,052.47	23.1	9,339,797.38	5,634,357.82	2,128,427.60	17,102,582.80	12.4	11,751,229.50	11,394,171.80	2,975,258.95	26,120,660.37	11.4
Sekyere South	5,161,603.55	2,370,372.29	1,188,472.67	8,720,448.51	13.6	8,165,569.63	1,580,975.68	1,342,085.40	11,483,650.59	11.7	10,823,295.80	3,017,719.35	1,817,740.69	16,269,542.50	11.2
Wassa Amenfi West	3,498,255.64	3,496,668.25	1,004,002.69	7,998,926.58	12.55	3,418,255.64	2,426,773.63	831,281.40	7,948,084.19	10.46	6,040,466.84	3,747,240.25	1,224,380.39	11,012,087.48	11.12
Bosome Freho	2,235,081.66	1,346,115.04	951,161.26	4,532,357.96	21	2,929,446.17	2,408,005.75	489,478.10	5,826,930.02	8.4	4,331,345.33	2,418,541.05	846,437.80	7,596,324.18	11.1
Kumbungu	5,743,084.71	1,692,156.68	1,338,329.73	8,773,571.12	15.3	8,780,429.16	1,715,650.56	750,450.33	11,246,530.05	6.7	9,226,186.40	704,701.20	1,229,119.84	11,160,007.44	11
Ga Central	5,386,066.96	5,245,480.59	2,437,779.83	13,069,326.38	18.7	4,960,193.32	5,510,837.00	2,650,467.57	13,121,497.89	20.2	8,273,782.00	4,919,137.99	1,624,654.96	14,817,574.95	11
Oforikrom	3,996,661.49	4,500,960.24	2,334,371.45	10,831,993.20	21.6	6,093,115.82	4,766,018.87	2,007,669.98	12,866,804.70	15.6	7,861,968.41	5,973,680.53	1,685,329.31	15,520,978.25	10.9
Jaman North	3,327,659.05	3,521,139.82	2,313,350.00	9,162,148.87	25.2	4,780,901.07	2,980,847.64	4,608,845.76	12,370,594.42	37.3	7,175,951.16	5,661,496.85	1,554,996.39	14,392,444.40	10.8
Atwima Mponua	80,033.00	1,898,217.66	261,375.85	2,239,626.51	11.7	2,097,055.56	2,989,673.09	153,119.76	5,239,848.41	2.9	59,901.49	1,287,548.57	161,475.20	1,508,925.26	10.7
Kwahu Afram Plains North	3,249,279.96	2,692,810.74	803,594.80	6,904,832.95	11.6	5,055,627.38	2,570,686.75	1,020,699.64	8,647,013.77	11.8	6,840,167.61	2,707,045.67	1,127,031.14	10,674,244.42	10.6
Wassa Amenfi East	2,876,377.16	3,301,011.01	1,340,128.81	8,203,600.72	16.34	4,883,119.51	3,305,463.98	1,601,635.13	10,633,821.30	15.06	6,091,181.07	5,444,886.58	1,525,459.59	14,469,223.02	10.54
Zabzugu	2,948,686.88	1,418,902.83	1,373,744.20	5,741,333.91	23.9	3,773,919.54	1,435,112.95	587,738.20	5,796,770.69	10.1	4,124,892.11	1,945,674.04	698,793.51	6,769,359.66	10.3
Sekyere East	3,402,055.72	2,127,009.65	1,995,461.52	7,524,526.89	26.5	5,575,728.47	1,799,186.75	425,199.82	7,800,115.04	5.5	7,150,638.49	3,180,802.74	1,188,889.91	11,520,331.10	10.3
Techiaman North	4,257,451.80	2,374,815.52	930,207.44	7,562,474.76	12.3	5,504,140.65	1,988,222.24	1,566,997.89	9,059,360.78	17.3	8,342,336.70	2,876,290.46	1,272,696.37	12,491,323.53	10.2
Upper Manya Krobo	149,443.41	919,112.78	3,164,843.31	4,233,399.50	74.8	1,114,930.49	790,231.11	954,704.94	2,859,866.54	33.4	5,414,450.09	3,194,497.01	968,139.19	9,577,086.29	10.1
GA East	6,556,180.71	7,009,467.60	4,687,002.94	18,252,651.25	25.7	10,042,517.49	7,057,719.31	3,581,322.00	20,681,558.80	17.3	12,537,637.20	11,462,008.10	2,656,927.28	26,656,572.66	10
Juaboso	2,807,268.97	2,103,308.88	1,149,628.40	6,060,206.25	19	3,833,998.31	2,163,759.90	1,257,196.86	7,254,955.07	17.3	5,273,144.66	4,049,735.11	1,020,943.11	10,343,822.88	9.9
Sene East	2,115,512.79	2,585,458.54	1,052,309.88	5,753,281.21	18.3	1,716,703.26	2,308,644.89	653,179.26	4,678,527.41	14	2,289,820.36	2,837,099.67	557,347.64	5,684,267.67	9.8

Region	2022					2023					2024				
	Compensation	Goods and Services	Capex	Total Expenditure	Capex as a % of total expenditure	Compensation	Goods and Services	Capex	Total Expenditure	Capex as a % of total expenditure	Compensation	Goods and Services	Capex	Total Expenditure	Capex as a % of total expenditure
Kwahu Afram Plains South	2,500,649.23	2,964,018.89	1,470,484.91	6,935,153.03	21.2	3,743,308.38	2,628,536.74	748,684.69	7,120,529.81	10.5	4,868,757.62	3,858,652.51	944,931.55	9,672,341.68	9.8
Fanteakwa North	2249543.82	3633511.14	3352868.88	9235923.84	36.3	5066012.61	3,264,676.62	9,989,136.61	18,319,825.80	54.5	7515345.86	4878624.87	1236072.37	13630043.1	9.1
Yilo Krobo	4,851,113.72	3,334,767.87	1,711,472.15	9,897,353.74	17.3	6,796,557.55	2,588,292.99	789,844.51	10,174,695.05	7.8	9,370,256.33	3,916,268.69	1,306,640.25	14,593,165.27	9
Atwima Kwanwoma	5,143,924.94	3,828,339.55	2,130,986.17	11,103,250.66	19.2	8,097,976.49	3,016,110.19	987,557.49	12,101,644.17	8.2	10,025,116.20	4,973,111.79	1,428,052.36	16,426,280.36	8.7
Suhum	6,116,937.00	2,278,971.36	1,057,133.80	9,453,042.16	11.2	6,264,436.39	1,566,669.56	1,311,979.13	9,143,085.08	14.3	9,296,510.44	2,103,155.14	1,051,124.85	12,450,790.43	8.4
Komenda-Edina-Egu. -Abr	5,955,466.35	3,106,530.15	925,937.94	9,987,934.44	9.3	5,774,925.78	1,555,238.98	1,021,918.39	8,352,083.15	12.2	7,357,031.98	4,170,353.07	940,452.10	12,467,837.15	7.5
Ejisu	3,750,085.59	3,888,324.59	1,323,375.57	8,961,785.84	14.8	6,550,730.42	4,058,846.14	621,924.11	11,808,742.07	5.3	9,982,220.13	4,500,444.17	1,166,161.81	16,024,306.25	7.3
Kintampo	4,572,413.00	1,682,162.79	599,260.56	5,339,890.30	11.2	7,306,746.90	2,058,183.89	412,293.76	9,777,224.55	4.2	9,702,016.40	2,161,837.10	925,395.62	12,789,249.12	7.2
La Nkwantanang-Madina	7,984,603.19	6,681,636.74	2,245,112.39	16,911,352.30	13.3	10,567,757.50	837,797.00	1,788,459.82	13,194,014.30	13.6	14,808,964.12	9,578,880.51	1,772,099.21	26,159,943.84	6.8
Ejura-Sekyedumase	4,152,596.20	2,379,258.06	451,049.53	6,982,903.79	6.5	6,031,869.94	2,963,582.79	3,651,840.15	12,653,292.88	28.9	6,142,137.48	3,202,922.04	651,603.22	9,996,662.74	6.5
Sekondi-Takoradi	21,093,524.00	17,144,947.70	3,680,842.73	41,919,314.90	8.78	21967314.55	17330080.16	5236820	44,534,214.71	11.76	33,250,400.60	26,000,534.13	4,017,647.33	63,268,582.20	6.35
Sunyani West	7,337,304.30	3,259,557.61	1,412,368.98	12,009,230.80	11.8	11,110,356.00	2,224,719.31	1,231,437.79	14,566,513.40	8.5	14,269,777.10	4,335,333.12	1,259,714.39	19,864,824.56	6.3
Okere	2,672,505.48	2,589,454.96	1,821,324.78	7,083,285.22	25.7	4,171,858.06	3,114,910.99	849,420.77	8,136,189.82	10.4	7,145,758.72	2,295,086.67	600,014.11	10,040,859.50	6
Bosomtwe	5,329,562.72	2,450,430.58	2,189,665.42	9,969,658.42	22	8,277,210.00	2,641,890.20	977,781.24	13,483,484.63	7.3	9,046,701.69	3,525,579.99	742,833.11	13,315,114.79	5.6
Asikuma Odoben Brakwa	7,512,989.43	3,335,177.13	3,085,762.02	13,933,928.58	22.1	12,548,581.48	4,426,402.47	2,200,524.39	19,175,508.34	11.5	15,892,225.50	17,771,982.80	1,792,437.24	35,456,645.53	5.1
Atwima Nwabiga	4,540,933.55	746,313.06	3,465,404.70	8,752,651.31	39.6	6,702,703.67	1,267,236.15	1,991,415.21	9,961,355.03	20	13,411,162.90	2,717,740.22	904,385.00	19,684,681.38	4.6
Ahafo Ano South-West	2,193,852.08	3,433,462.92	2,580,721.00	8,208,036.00	31.4	4,568,269.78	2,287,301.17	571,773.05	7,427,344.00	7.7	4,464,088.11	4,394,454.42	457,436.24	11,446,624.69	4
Gomoa East	4,254,906.64	3,303,322.69	2,073,933.17	9,632,162.50	21.5	7,054,031.97	3,644,886.71	1,157,696.24	11,856,614.92	9.8	10,415,027.40	4,628,215.65	382,132.38	15,425,375.05	2.5
Gomoa West	4,992,663.95	762,214.33	1,007,461.50	6,762,339.78	14.9	7,058,553.98	2,452,076.28	201,366.19	9,711,996.45	2.1	7,388,182.01	2,515,219.51	196,169.61	10,099,571.13	1.9
Upper West Akim	4,859,193.93	2,176,178.94	2,235,682.30	9,271,055.17	24.1	6,755,423.61	2,899,680.53	522,258.32	10,177,362.46	5.1	9,006,141.11	4,121,929.98	217,730.00	13,354,801.09	1.6
Ketu South	3,668,720.01	1,220,274.52	1,777,981.15	6,769,886.68	26.26	5,125,117.39	2,791,323.89	1,509,478.33	9,572,247.89	15.77	56,523,958.70	83,289,884.20	3,212,073.10	313,143,402.93	1.03



Region	2022					2023					2024				
	Compensa- tion	Goods and Services	Capex	Total Ex- penditure	Capex as a % of total expendi- ture	Compensa- tion	Goods and Services	Capex	Total Expen- diture	Capex as a % total expendi- ture	Compensa- tion	Goods and Services	Capex	Total Expen- diture	Capex as a % of total expendi- ture
Ada West	2,337,612.96	3,003,286.56	4,880,531.13	10,221,430.65	47.7	4,209,843.41	2,807,469.02	1,006,629.41	8,023,941.84	12.5	4,996,497.89	6,656,167.05	111,252.00	11,763,916.94	0.9
Agona West	6,054,840.30	3,212,110.95	6,790,677.59	16,057,628.84	42.3	8,418,541.57	2,963,144.21	7,275,912.87	18,657,598.65	39	928,891.00	3,793,533.37	43,502.31	51,341,008.00	0.1
Berekum West	3,371,209.43	1,728,000.44	662,000.86	5,761,210.73	11.5	5,085,567.22	235,000.13	740,392.33	6,060,959.68	12.2	5,670,484.42	17,574.98	0	5,688,059.40	0
Garu	2,054,732.95	1,512,721.32	2,526,060.15	5,959,307.55	42.4	3,754,606.90	0	0	3,754,606.90	0	5,067,531.60	0	0	5,067,531.60	0
Nanumba North	3,583,978.34	2,648,181.18	1,877,298.35	8,109,457.87	23.1	4,586,065.14	2,730,746.53	381,609.12	7,698,420.75	5	7,844,860.25	0	0	7,844,860.25	0
Accra Metro	28,373,992.70	12,211,436.66	255,894,498.00	42,067,949.27	608.3	21,138,851.62	14,974,265.16	5,954,832.49	42,067,949.27	14.2	26,549,075.70	9,390,897.62	0	38,776,969.00	0





Table 2.6.40: Human Resource Positions of MMDAs, 2024

MMDAs	Requirements		2024	% of Minimum Covered
	Maximum	Maximum	Actual	
Accra Metropolitan Assembly	718	1,126	342	47.63
Ga West Municipal Assembly	465	690	184	39.56
Shai-Osudoku District Assembly	356	519	140	39.32
La Nkwantanang-Madina Municipal	465	690	182	39.14
Ashaiman Municipal Assembly	465	690	171	36.77
Kpone Katamanso Municipal Assembly	465	690	159	34.19
Ga South Municipal Assembly	465	690	153	32.9
Tema Metropolitan Assembly	718	1,126	235	32.73
Ga East Municipal Assembly	465	690	150	32.25
Weiija-Gbawe Municipal Assembly	465	690	149	32.04
Adentan Municipal Assembly	465	690	144	30.96
Ningo-Prampram District Assembly	356	519	109	30.61
Tema West Municipal Assembly	465	690	140	30.11
Ayawaso West Municipal Assembly	465	690	135	28.82
Ga Central Municipal Assembly	465	690	133	28.6
Ledzokuku Municipal Assembly	465	690	132	28.38
Krowor Municipal Assembly	465	690	121	26.02
Ada East District Assembly	356	519	90	25.28
Korle Klottey Municipal Assembly	465	690	117	25.16
Ga North Municipal Assembly	465	690	113	24.3
La Dadekotopon Municipal Assembly	465	690	109	23.44



MMDAs	Requirements		2024	% of Minimum Covered
	Maximum	Maximum	Actual	
Ablekuma West Municipal Assembly	465	690	104	22.37
Ablekuma Central Municipal Assembly	465	690	102	21.93
Ayawaso East Municipal Assembly	465	690	91	19.56
Ablekuma North Municipal Assembly	465	690	89	19.14
Okaikwei North Municipal Assembly	465	690	86	18.5
Ada West District Assembly	356	519	61	17.13
Ayawaso North Municipal Assembly	465	690	79	16.99
Ayawaso Central Municipal Assembly	465	690	79	16.99
Total	13,555	20,198	3,899	19.3
Tarkwa –Nsuaem	465	690	354	76.1
Ellembelle	356	519	215	60.4
Effia -Kwesimintsim	465	690	278	59.8
Wassa Amenfi East	465	690	275	59.1
Wassa East	356	519	202	56.7
Sekondi -Takoradi	718	1126	404	56.3
Ahanta West	465	690	248	53.3
Shama	356	519	188	52.8
Mpohor Fiase	356	519	178	50
Jomoro	465	690	219	47.1
Prestea Huni-Valley	465	690	189	40.6
Amenfi Central	356	519	133	37.4
Wassa Amenfi West	465	690	158	34
Nzema East	465	690	152	32.7
Total	6218	9241	3193	51.4
Sefwi Wiawso	465	690	266	38.6
Aowin	356	519	95	18.3
Bibiani Anhwiaso Bekwai	465	690	306	44.3
Bia West	356	519	131	25.2
Juaboso	356	519	149	28.7
Bia East	356	519	101	19.5
Akontombra	356	519	88	17
Bodi	356	519	85	16.4
Suaman	356	519	57	11



MMDAs	Requirements		2024	% of Minimum Covered
	Maximum	Maximum	Actual	
Total	3531	5184	1,278	24.7
Tamale Metro	718	1126	416	57.9
Tolon	356	519	204	57.3
Kumbungu	356	519	166	46.6
Sagnarigu Municipal	465	690	211	45.4
Yendi Municipal	465	690	192	41.3
Savelugu Municipal	465	690	189	40.6
Nanton	356	519	131	36.8
Mion	356	519	120	33.7
Nanumba South	356	519	118	33.1
Zabzugu	356	519	102	28.7
Nanumba North	465	690	133	28.6
Karaga	356	519	87	24.4
Tatale Sanguli	356	519	87	24.4
Kpandai	356	519	82	23
Saboba	356	519	73	20.5
Gushiegu	465	690	95	20.4
Total	6603	9,766	2,406	36.4
Kadjebi	356	519	112	31.5
Krachi West	356	519	92	25.8
Jasikan	465	690	112	24.1
Krachi East	465	690	103	22.2
Nkwanta South	465	519	101	21.7
Biakoye	356	519	73	20.5
Nkwanta North	356	519	72	20.2
Krachi Nchumuru	356	519	71	19.9
Guan	356	519	42	11.8
Total	3,531	5,013	778	22
Tano North Municipal Assembly	465	690	385	82.8
Tano South Municipal Assembly	465	690	385	82.8
Asutifi North District Assembly	426	641	309	72.5
Asunafo North Municipal Assembly	311	463	190	61.1
Asunafo South District Assembly	356	519	198	55.6
Asutifi South District Assembly	356	519	160	44.9



MMDAs	Requirements		2024	% of Minimum Covered
	Maximum	Maximum	Actual	
Total	2379	3522	1627	68.4
New Juaben South	465	690	224	48.2
Upper West Akim	356	519	141	39.6
Nsawam Adoagyiri	465	690	183	39.4
Asuogyaman	356	519	135	37.9
West Akim	466	690	170	36.5
Okere	356	519	127	35.7
Birim Central	465	690	162	34.8
Suhum	465	690	160	34.4
Abuakwa North	465	690	155	33.3
New Juaben North	465	690	152	32.7
Birim North	356	519	115	32.3
Fanteakwa North	356	519	112	31.5
Lower Manya Krobo	465	690	146	31.4
Ayensuano	356	519	110	30.9
Yilo Krobo	466	690	137	29.4
Fanteakwa South	356	519	102	28.7
Abuakwa South	465	690	131	28.2
Kwahu West	465	690	130	28
Atiwa West	356	519	98	27.5
Akuapim South	465	690	127	27.3
Kwahu Afram Plains North	356	519	97	27.2
Akyemansa	356	519	96	27
Atiwa East	356	519	96	27
Kwahu East	356	519	96	27
Denkyembour	356	519	95	26.7
Akuapem North	465	690	122	26.2
Asene Manso Akroso	356	519	86	24.2
Birim South	356	519	86	24.2
Upper Manya Krobo	356	519	86	24.2
Achiase	356	519	85	23.9
Kwaebibirem	465	690	111	23.9
Kwahu Afram Plains South	356	519	82	23
Kwahu South	465	690	103	22.2
Total	13385	19692	4058	30.3
Kumasi Metropolitan Ass.	356	519	663	186.24
Amansie South	356	519	80	22.47
Akrofuom	356	519	178	50.00
Bosomtwe	356	519	121	33.99
Sekyere South	356	519	130	36.52
Sekyere East	356	519	120	33.71



MMDAs	Requirements		2024	% of Minimum Covered
	Maximum	Maximum	Actual	
Ejisu	465	690	152	32.69
Afigya Kwabre South	356	519	138	38.76
Amansie West	356	519	89	25.00
Obuasi	465	690	126	27.10
Mampong	465	690	142	30.54
Bekwai	465	690	157	33.76
Atwima Nwabiagya M	465	690	144	30.97
Kwabre East	465	690	168	36.13
Obuasi East	356	519	115	32.30
Sekyere Central	356	519	101	28.37
Asokwa	465	690	126	27.10
Ejura Sekyedumase	465	690	100	21.51
Kwadaso	465	690	130	27.96
Suame	465	690	127	27.31
Oforikrom	465	690	239	51.40
Ahafo Ano South-West	356	519	93	26.12
Old Tafo	465	690	124	26.67
Adansi South	356	519	102	28.65
Asante Akim Central	465	690	327	70.32
Juaben	465	690	275	59.14
Asokore Mampong	465	690	145	31.18
Offinso	465	690	82	17.63
Offinso North	356	519	62	17.42
Afigya Kwabre North	356	519	193	54.21
Sekyere Kumawu	356	519	38	10.67
Asante Akim North	465	690	95	20.43
Adansi North	356	519	84	23.60
Asante Akim South	465	690	104	22.37
Ahafo Ano South-East	356	519	127	35.67
Adansi Asokwa	356	519	81	22.75
Atwima Nwabigya North	356	519	115	32.30
Ahafo Ano North	465	690	106	22.80
Amansie Central	356	519	96	26.97
Atwima Kwanwoma	356	519	237	66.57
Atwima Mponua	356	519	107	30.06
Bosome Freho	356	519	64	17.98
Sekyere Afram Plains	356	519	61	17.13
Total	30764.00	25047.00	6064.00	19.71
Mamprugu Moagduri District	356	519	115	32.3
West Mamprusi Municipal	356	519	174	48.9



MMDAs	Requirements		2024	% of Minimum Covered
	Maximum	Maximum	Actual	
East Mamprusi Municipal	465	690	202	43.4
Yunyoo-Nasuan District	356	519	117	32.9
Bunkpurugu-Nakpanduri District	356	519	92	25.8
Chereponi District	356	519	54	15.2
Total	2245	3285	754	33.6
Central Tongu District Assembly	356	519	644	180.9
Keta Municipal Assembly	465	690	574	123.4
Hohoe Municipal Assembly	465	690	313	67.3
South Dayi District Assembly	356	519	231	64.9
South Tongu District Assembly	356	519	227	63.8
Ho Municipal Assembly	465	690	235	50.5
Agotime-Ziope District Assembly	356	519	179	50.3
North Tongu District Assembly	356	519	176	49.4
Ho West District Assembly	356	519	159	44.7
Ketu North Municipal Assembly	465	690	195	41.9
Anloga District Assembly	356	519	147	41.3
Ketu South Municipal Assembly	465	690	171	36.8
North Dayi District Assembly	356	519	115	32.3
Kpando Municipal Assembly	465	690	105	22.6
Afadzato South District Assembly	356	519	80	22.5
Akatsi North District Assembly	356	519	75	21.1
Adaklu District Assembly	356	519	71	19.9
Akatsi South Municipal Assembly	465	690	-	
Total	7171	10539	3697	51.6
Bole	356	519	100	29.7
Sawla-Tuna-Kalba	356	319	96	27.9
West Gonja Municipal	465	690	120	26.5
North Gonja	356	519	62	18
Central Gonja	356	519	120	34.9
North East Gonja	356	519	126	36.6
East Gonja	465	690	117	25.8
Total	2710	3775	741	19.6
Wa East District Assembly	356	519	181	50.8
Sissala East Municipal Assembly	465	690	222	47.7
Wa Municipal Assembly	465	690	173	37.2
Nadowli Kaleo District Assembly	356	519	106	29.8
Nandom Municipal Assembly	465	690	132	28.4
Wa West District Assembly	356	519	92	25.8
Sissala West District Assembly	356	519	87	24.4
Jirapa Municipal Assembly	465	690	107	23



MMDAs	Requirements		2024	% of Minimum Covered
	Maximum	Maximum	Actual	
Daffiama Bussie Issa District Assembly	356	519	80	22.5
Lawra Municipal Assembly	465	690	97	20.9
Lambussie District Assembly	356	519	72	20.2
Total	4461	6564	1349	30.2
Talensi District Assembly	356	519	504	141.6
Kassena Nankena West District Assembly	356	519	467	131.2
Bolgatanga Municipal Assembly	465	690	519	111.6
Bawku Municipal Assembly	465	690	228	49
Binduru District Assembly	356	519	145	40.7
Builsa South District Assembly	356	519	145	40.7
Bongo District Assembly	356	519	135	37.9
Kassena Nankana Municipal Assembly	465	690	164	35.3
Nabdam District Assembly	356	519	125	35.1
Garu District Assembly	356	519	101	28.4
Pusiga District Assembly	356	519	87	24.4
Bawku West District Assembly	356	519	80	22.5
Builsa North Municipal Assembly	465	690	103	22.2
Tempane District Assembly	356	519	57	16
Bolgatanga East District Assembly	356	519		0
Total	5776	8469	2860	49.5
Awutu Senya District Assembly	356	519	467	131.2
Agona West Municipal Assembly	465	690	309	66.5
Assin Fosu Municipal Assembly	465	690	218	46.9
Gomoa Central District Assembly	356	519	160	44.9
Gomoa East District Assembly	356	519	154	43.3
Twifo Ati/Morkwa District Assembly	356	519	129	36.2
Awutu Senya East Municipal Assembly	465	690	168	36.1
Effutu Municipal Assembly	465	690	166	35.7
Gomoa West District Assembly	356	519	127	35.7
Komenda- Edina Eguafo Abrem Municipal Assembly	465	690	156	33.5
Ajumako Enyan Essiam District Assembly	356	519	118	33.1
Asikuma Odoben Brakwa District Assembly	356	519	111	31.2
Abura Asebu Kwamankese District Assembly	356	519	107	30.1
Cape Coast Metropolitan Assembly	718	1126	215	29.9



MMDAs	Requirements		2024	% of Minimum Covered
	Maximum	Maximum	Actual	
Mfantseman Municipal Assembly	465	690	135	29
Agona East District Assembly	356	519	93	26.1
Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira District Assembly	356	519	89	25
Upper Denkyira East Municipal Assembly	465	690	110	23.7
Ekumfi District Assembly	356	519	82	23
Assin North District Assembly	356	519	76	21.3
Upper Denkyira West District Assembly	356	519	76	21.3
Assin South District Assembly	356	519	71	19.9
Total	8957	13222	3337	37.3
Dormaa Central Municipal Assembly	465	690	526	113.1
Sunyani Municipal Assembly	465	690	287	61.7
Wenchi Municipal Assembly	465	690	265	57
Berekum West District Assembly	356	519	175	49.2
Berekum West District Assembly	356	519	175	49.2
Sunyani West Municipal Assembly	465	690	218	46.9
Jaman South Municipal Assembly	465	690	192	41.3
Tain District Assembly	356	519	146	41
Jaman North District Assembly	356	519	142	39.9
Dormaa East District Assembly	356	519	116	32.6
Berekum East Municipal Assembly	465	690	146	31.4
Dormaa West District Assembly	356	519	82	23
Banda District Assembly	356	519	79	22.2
Total	5282	7773	2549	48.3
Sene West District Assembly	356	519	340	95.5
Techiman Municipal Assembly	465	690	362	77.8
Techiman Municipal Assembly	465	690	362	77.8
Kintampo Municipal Assembly	465	690	263	56.6
Techiman North District Assembly	356	519	180	50.6
Kintampo South District Assembly	356	519	155	43.5
Nkoranza North District Assembly	356	519	140	39.3
Nkoranza South Municipal Assembly	465	690	156	33.5
Atebubu Amantin Municipal Assembly	465	690	134	28.8
Pru East District Assembly	356	519	98	27.5
Pru West District Assembly	356	519	85	23.9
Sene East District Assembly	356	519	45	12.6
Total	4817	7083	2320	48.2



Table 2.6.41: Human Resource Position of some MDAs

Ministries	Female	Male	Total
Ministry of Chieftaincy and Religious Affairs	241	297	538
Ministry of Communication and Digitilisation	63	61	124
Ministry of Defence	39	30	69
Ministry of Education	95	103	198
Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations	69	71	140
Ministry of Energy	73	98	171
Ministry of Enviornment, Science and Technology	51	45	96
Ministry of Finance	276	415	691
Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture	44	43	87
Ministry of Food and Agriculture	643	2,037	2,680
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration	393	294	687
Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection	101	122	223
Ministry of Health	117	112	229
Ministry of Information	39	28	67
Ministry of Interior	67	35	102
Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources	86	71	157



Ministries	Female	Male	Total
Ministry of Local Government, Decentralisation and Rural Development	87	109	196
Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs	18	12	30
Ministry of Railways Development	25	26	51
Ministry of Roads and Highways	64	86	150
Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources	69	72	141
Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Creative Arts	58	86	144
Ministry of Trade and Industry	173	165	338
Ministry of Transport	61	43	104
Ministry of Works and Housing	77	75	152
Ministry of Youth and Sports	46	74	120
Office of the Attorney General and Ministry of Justice	90	106	196
Office of the Head of the Civil Service	194	172	366
Office of the President	331	666	997
Departments			
Labour Department	98	200	298
Department of Cooperatives	135	132	267
Department of Community Development	55	63	118
Department of Factory Inspectorate	47	75	122



Ministries	Female	Male	Total
Birth and Death Registry	52	133	185
Department of Children	51	46	97
Department of Urban Roads	80	225	305
Department of Feeder Roads	38	74	112
Koforidua Training Centre	19	27	46
Rent Control Department	78	99	177
Department of Rural Housing	11	27	38
Public Worksh Department	43	175	218
Public Records and Archives Department	57	104	161
Procurement and Supply Chain Management Department	7	6	13
Registrar General's Department	63	50	113
Controller and Accountant-General's Department	1,444	2,200	3,644
Management Services Department	37	59	96
Information Services Department	537	768	1,305
Department of Social Welfare	227	406	633
Department of Parks and Gardens	114	115	229
Bureau of Ghana Languages	33	25	58
State Protocol Department	33	48	81
Office of the Administrator of Stool Lands	105	185	290

Table 2.6.42: Logistics Position of MMDAs, 2024

MMDAs	Computer			Printer			Projector			Office Space			Vehicle		
	Required	Actual	%	Required	Actual	%	Required	Actual	%	Required	Actual	%	Required	Actual	%
Accra Metropolitan	74	56	75.7	53	21	39.6	16	2	12.5	69	38	55.1	54	27	50
Tema Metro	195	162	83.1	96	79	82.3	4	2	50	10	6	60	53	39	73.6
Kpone Katamanso	80	42	52.5	35	24	68.6	3	2	66.7	100	60	60	35	22	62.9
La Nkwantanang Madina	6	3	50	3	2	66.7	1	0	0	6	2	33.3	7	5	71.4
Ga South	40	23	57.5	20	12	60	1	1	100	-	-		25	15	60
Krowor	103	30	29.1	54	32	59.3	1	1	100	3	1	33.3	10	6	60
Tema West	55	25	45.5	29	2	6.9	4	2	50	120	85	70.8	24	14	58.3
Ledzokuku	60	28	46.7	18	6	33.3	3	1	33.3				20	6	30
Weija-Gbawe	50	34	68	45	32	71.1	4	1	25	90	73	81.1	34	16	47.1
Ga East	154	65	42.2	30	23	76.7	4	4	100	87	77	88.5	17	22	129.4
La Dadekotopon	90	68	75.6	40	26	65	3	2	66.7	80	60	75	40	30	75
Korle Klottey	35	13	37.1	22	12	54.5	5	2	40	46	22	47.8	25	19	76
Ablekuma West	57	40	70.2	10	9	90	3	1	33.3	51	30	58.8	30	9	30
Adentan	80	40	50	30	25	83.3	2	2	100	73	56	76.7	65	55	84.6
Ashiaman	45	15	33.3	25	12	48	3	1	33.3	65	40	61.5	48	26	54.2
Ga North	100	31	31	20	16	80	5	2	40	100	52	52	50	21	42
Ayawaso Central	55	46	83.6	-	22		2	2	100	66	33	50	10	6	60
Ga West	100	46	46	50	31	62	3	1	33.3	-			30	25	83.3
Ablekuma North	30	34	113.3	15	17	113.3	3	1	33.3	4	6	150			
Ayawaso West	95	1	1.1	26	1	3.8	10	-		4	1	25	35	1	2.9.0
Ayawaso North	60	20	33.3				2	1	50	3	3	100	10	4	40
Ayawaso East	57	27	47.4	57	14	24.6	2	1	50				14	8	57.1
Okaikei North	80	34	42.5	60	28	46.7	4	1	25	60	39	65	40	16	40
Ada East	33	13	39.4	13	7	53.8	2	1	50	0	0		8	5	62.5
Ningo Prampram	110	21	19.1	25	5	20	5	2	40	50	21	42	20	7	35
Shai Osudoku	10	4	40	10	4	40	2	0	0	4	0	0	5	2	40
Ada West	60	18	30	30	16	53.3	3	1	33.3	50	33	66	12	6	50



MMDAs	Computer			Printer			Projector			Office Space			Vehicle		
	Required	Actual	%	Required	Actual	%	Required	Actual	%	Required	Actual	%	Required	Actual	%
Total	1914	939	49	816	478	59	100	37	37	1141	738	65	721	412	57
Western Region															
Sekondi -Takoradi	220	71	32.3	71	30	42.3	8	3	37.5	70	56	80	40	30	75
Tarkwa –Nsuaem	128	100	78.1	50	41	82	14	5	35.7	220	120	54.5	40	21	52.5
Nzema East	90	12	13.3	35	12	34.3	5	1	20	70	49	70	10	2	20
Ahanta West	84	30	35.7	35	18	51.4	7	2	28.6	67	32	47.8	17	5	29.4
Prestea- Huni Valley	100	46	46	50	31	62	10	3	30	50	37	74	15	10	66.7
Effia -Kwesimintsim	108	39	36.1	46	20	43.5	3	1	33.3	88	38	43.2	16	10	62.5
Wassa Amenfi East	197	46	23.4	27	17	63	17	4	23.5	34	27	79.4	28	15	53.6
Wassa Amenfi West	56	20	35.7	26	10	38.5	11	2	18.2	9	30	333.3	6	3	50
Jomoro	50	26	52	30	16	53.3	3	1	33.3	48	48	100	15	9	60
Shama	70	21	30	20	6	30	3	1	33.3	50	45	90	15	3	20
Wassa East	60	7	11.7	30	3	10	5	1	20	80	46	57.5	11	9	81.8
Mpohor Fiase	50	31	62	25	22	88	3	1	33.3	30	22	73.3	10	5	50
Ellembelle	50	15	30	20	3	15	2	0	0	35	25	71.4	11	3	27.3
Amenfi Central	55	20	36.4	55	22	40	8	1	12.5	20	12	60	10	4	40
Total	1318	484	36.7	520	251	48.3	99	26	26.3	871	587	67.4	244	129	52.9
Ahafo Region															
Asunafo North	62	49	79	52	24	46.2	3	1	33.3	43	36	83.7	10	7	70
Asunafo South	57	34	59.6	47	18	38.3	5	2	40	13	19	146.2	10	6	60
Tano North	40	28	70	25	10	40	2	1	50	40	40	100	10	5	50
Tano South	40	35	87.5	25	15	60	2	1	50	40	40	100	10	9	90
Asutifi North	25	13	52	20	9	45	2	1	50	34	17	50	20	7	35
Asutifi South	30	22	73.3	22	18	81.82	4	2	50	40	13	32.5	10	8	80
Total	254	181	71.3	191	94	49.21	18	8	44.4	210	165	78.6	70	42	60
Oti Region															
Biakoye	50	20	40	10	7	70	3	0	0	45	11	24	20	16	80
Jasikan	93	44	47.3	30	19	63.3	9	1	11.1	20	13	65	10	3	30
Kadjebi	50	14	28	25	13	52	3	0	0	70	43	61	6	6	100



MMDAs	Computer			Printer			Projector			Office Space			Vehicle		
	Required	Actual	%	Required	Actual	%	Required	Actual	%	Required	Actual	%	Required	Actual	%
Krachi East	53	39	73.6	17	11	64.7	3	2	66.7	16	11	69	9	5	55.6
Krachi West	35	14	40	20	8	40	2	0	0	40	16	40	7	3	42.9
Krachi Nchumuru	21	12	57.1	10	4	40	2	1	50	2	1	50	5	1	20
Nkwanta South	24	12	50	13	10	76.9	2	1	50	11	11	100	14	4	28.6
Nkwanta North	45	31	68.9	20	16	80	2	1	50	45	42	93	15	2	13.3
Guan	55	30	54.5	55	9	16.4	3	1	33.3	50	12	24	5	3	60
Total	426	216	50.7	200	97	48.5	29	7	24.1	299	160	53.5	91	43	47.3
North East Region															
Mamprugu Moagduri District	50	33	66	30	13	43.3	12	2	16.7	50	21	42	15	2	13.3
West Mamprusi Municipal	45	22	48.9	45	21	46.7	3	1	33.3	53	28	52.8	5	3	60
East Mamprusi Municipal	50	32	64	50	2	4	5	1	20				20	3	15
Yunyoo-Nasuan District	44	37	84.1	20	14	70	16	1	6.3	32	11	34.38	48	19	39.6
Bunkpurugu-Nakpanduri															
Chereponi District	17	7	41.2	13	3	23.1	5	1	20	50	20	40	5	2	40
Total	206	131	63.6	158	53	33.5	41	6	14.6	185	80	43.2	93	29	31.2
Bono Region															
Dormaa East	20	18	90	17	14	82.4	3	1	33.3	3	1	33.3	9	7	77.8
Dormaa Central	45	24	53.3	32	14	43.8	2	2	100	50	40	80	13	6	46.2
Tain	36	30	83.3	24	20	83.3	2	1	50	41	40	97.6	4	2	50
Wenchi	20	13	65	14	7	50	3	1	33.3	22	12	54.5	6	1	16.7
Banda	40	19	47.5	24	11	45.8	7	2	28.6	17	11	64.7	7	2	28.6
Berekum East	41	23	56.1	20	18	90	2	1	50	33	25	75.8	8	3	37.5
Dormaa West	20	18	90	17	14	82.4	3	1	33.3	3	1	33.3	9	7	77.8
Jaman North	20	16	80	15	11	73.3	2	1	50	20	12	60	6	4	66.7
Jaman South	50	30	60	25	17	68	2	1	50	35	18	51.4	5	3	60
Berekum West	40	20	50	25	15	60	2	1	50	50	40	80	6	3	50
Sunyani	35	32	91.4	30	25	83.3	3	2	66.7	100	78	78	188	188	100
Sunyani West	40	26	65	20	14	70	5	1	20	35	24	68.6	6	6	100
Total	407	269	66.1	263	180	68.4	36	15	41.7	409	302	73.8	267	232	86.9



MMDAs	Computer			Printer			Projector			Office Space			Vehicle		
	Required	Actual	%	Required	Actual	%	Required	Actual	%	Required	Actual	%	Required	Actual	%
Volta Region															
Adaklu District	55	33	60	30	12	40	6	1	16.7	45	25	55.6	10	5	50
Afadzato South District	20	10	50	15	5	33.3	2	1	50	26	17	65.4	5	2	40
Agotime-Ziope District	40	28	70	30	25	83.3	4	2	50	41	27	65.9	15	15	100
Akatsi North District	20	10	50	15	7	46.7	2	1	50	30	23	76.7	10	5	50
Akatsi South Municipal	-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-	
Anloga District	71	34	47.9	24	6	25	6	5	83.3				12	9	75
Central Tongu District	25	5	20	7	1	14.3	3	1	33.3				5	3	60
Ho Municipal	85	30	35.3	25	15	60	5	2	40				10	5	50
Hohoe Municipal	105	87	82.9	45	15	33.3	30	8	26.7	25	21	84	12	5	41.7
Ho West District	47	22	46.8	15	11	73.3	3	2	66.7	20	16	80	9	5	55.6
Keta Municipal	58	19	32.8	38	13	34.2	5	1	20	48	40	83.3	11	9	81.8
Ketu North Municipal	60	20	33.3	30	10	33.3	5	1	20	40	25	62.5	10	4	40
Ketu South Municipal	83	34	41	35	14	40	25	0	0	44	35	79.5	24	4	16.7
Kpando Municipal	55	18	32.73	10	4	40	3	1	33.3	45	45	100	10	3	30
North Dayi District	34	29	85.3	25	10	40	5	1	20	25	18	72	5	2	40
North Tongu District	58	42	72.4	49	23	46.9	4	1	25	45	17	37.8	18	12	66.7
South Dayi District	6	3	50	3	2	66.7				6	2	33.3	6	3	50
South Tongu District	55	42	76.4	30	24	80	3	2	66.7	45	34	75.6	15	11	73.3
Total	877	466	53.1	426	197	46.2	111	30	27	485	345	71.1	187	102	54.5
Eastern Region															
Abuakwa North	50	37	74	35	28	80	3	2	66.7	96	44	45.8	8	6	75
Abuakwa South	46	33	71.7	20	16	80	2	1	50	38	23	60.5	5	8	160
Achiase	65	60	92.3	15	14	93.3	4	3	75	24	24	100	6	4	66.7
Akuapem North	74	31	41.9	29	14	48.3	4	3	75	1	1	100	16	7	43.8
Akuapim South	35	3	8.6	14	2	14.3	2	1	50	2	1	50	8	1	12.5
Akyemansa	40	25	62.5	37	16	43.2	3	1	33.3	35	26	74.3	8	5	62.5
Asene Manso Akroso	64	27	42.2	39	11	28.2	3	2	66.7	45	38	84.4	10	5	50



MMDAs	Computer			Printer			Projector			Office Space			Vehicle		
	Required	Actual	%	Required	Actual	%	Required	Actual	%	Required	Actual	%	Required	Actual	%
Asuogyaman	66	36	54.5	36	16	44.4	3	0	0	46	46	100	7	3	42.9
Atiwa East	49	34	69.4	20	16	80	2	2	100	41	39	95.1	14	5	35.7
Atiwa West	42	18	42.9	18	12	66.7	2	1	50	48	22	45.8	6	4	66.7
Ayensuano	58	26	44.8	28	9	32.1	2	0	0	4	2	50	10	5	50
Birim Central	30	35	116.7	20	20	100	3	1	33.3	-	-		12	6	50
Birim North	76	48	63.2	52	26	50	19	4	21.1	98	74	75.5	24	8	33.3
Birim South	35	21	60	20	12	60	2	2	100	32	22	68.8	6	3	50
Denkyembour	9	4	44.4	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0		0	0	
Fanteakwa North	41	18	43.9	22	9	40.9	5	2	40	46	31	67.4	17	4	23.5
Fanteakwa South	50	37	74	32	18	56.3	1	2	200	2	2	100	15	8	53.3
Kwaebibirem	82	38	46.3	39	21	53.8	17	2	11.8	51	34	66.7	16	14	87.5
Kwahu Afram Plains North	35	22	62.9	17	12	70.6	3	2	66.7	32	47	146.9	13	10	76.9
Kwahu Afram Plains South	54	27	50	25	16	64	8	2	25	36	26	72.2	13	4	30.8
Kwahu East	49	20	40.8	45	27	60	4	2	50	58	35	60.3	11	8	72.7
Kwahu South	52	21	40.4	21	10	47.6	12	1	8.3	40	21	52.5	12	6	50
Kwahu West	250	137	54.8	50	40	80	-	-		-	-		15	8	53.3
Lower Manya Krobo															
New Juaben North	50	32	64	22	12	54.5	4	1	25	50	28	56	8	3	37.5
New Juaben South	100	65	65	70	28	40	5	3	60	70	70	100	15	10	66.7
Nsawam Adoagyiri	56	22	39.3	18	9	50	2	1	50	58	33	56.9	11	7	63.6
Okere															
Suhum	23	13	56.5	11	9	81.8	2	1	50	46	40	87	8	8	100
Upper Manya Krobo	20	8	40	15	8	53.3	5	1	20	2	1	50	10	4	40
Upper West Akim	53	12	22.6	24	9	37.5	3	1	33.3	20	11	55	6	3	50
West Akim	65	34	52.3	32	21	65.6	13	4	30.8	101	56	55.4	20	12	60
Yilo Krobo	80	47	58.8	50	29	58	2	1	50	60	42	70	20	10	50
Total	1,855	1,011	54.5	896	495	55.2	147	49	33.3	1,299	878	67.6	356	192	53.9
Upper West Region															



MMDAs	Computer			Printer			Projector			Office Space			Vehicle		
	Required	Actual	%	Required	Actual	%	Required	Actual	%	Required	Actual	%	Required	Actual	%
Lambussie	30	15	50	15	5	33.3	5	2	40				7	3	42.9
Lawra	35	14	40	20	8	40	2	0	0	40	16	40	7	3	42.9
Nandom	53	49	92.5	26	22	84.6	2	1	50		24			3	
Nadowli- Kaleo	80	61	76.3	60	28	46.7	8	1	12.5	65	43	66.2	26	12	46.2
Sissala East	40	28	70	18	10	55.6	4	4	100	1	1	100	19	7	36.8
Wa MA	65	44	67.7	35	26	74.3	5	3	60				10	9	90
Wa West	30	20	66.7	10	10	100	4	2	50				12	5	41.7
Wa East	30	18	60	10	6	60	3	2	66.7	30	18	60	10	3	30
Total	363	249	68.6	194	115	59.3	33	15	45.5	136	102	75	91	45	49.5
Northern Region															
Zabzugu	22	3	13.6	9	4	44.4	3	1	33.3	10	6	60	10	6	60
Karaga	80	60	75	30	17	56.7	3	1	33.3	-	-		50	44	88
Yendi	40	35	87.5	10	5	50	2	1	50	30	22	73.3	6	2	33.3
Tolon	200	20	10	25	10	40	5	2	40	35	25	71.4	13	7	53.8
Tatale- Sanguli	34	16	47.1	8	3	37.5	4	1	25	21	12	57.1	5	2	40
Savelugu	85	34	40	34	21	61.8	4	1	25	46	26	56.5	50	34	68
Sagnarigu	74	27	36.5	10	17	170	5	2	40	36	18	50	12	4	33.3
Saboba	10	5	50	5	3	60	2	1	50	-	-		5	3	60
Mion	22	13	59.1	16	13	81.3	3	1	33.3	20	15	75	4	3	75
Kpandai	47	24	51.1	31	15	48.4	15	2	13.3	-	-		-	-	
Gushegu	78	43	55.1	30	13	43.3	18	4	22.2	35	16	45.7	20	4	20
Nanton	15	5	33.3	10	5	50	4	1	25	-	-		4	2	50
Nanumba North	80	45	56.3	22	17	77.3	5	2	40	70	36	51.4	10	3	30
Tamale	96	64	66.7	35	29	82.9	4	1	25	-	-		-	-	
Nanumba South	34	23	67.6	20	9	45	7	4	57.1	20	12	60	12	6	50
Kumbungu	32	17	53.1	23	9	39.1	9	1	11.1	26	21	80.8	25	5	20
Total	949	434	45.7	318	190	59.7	93	26	28	349	209	59.9	226	125	55.3

MMDAs	Computer			Printer			Projector			Office Space			Vehicle		
	Required	Actual	%	Required	Actual	%	Required	Actual	%	Required	Actual	%	Required	Actual	%
Upper East Region															
Bawku	24	11	45.8	16	11	68.8	2	1	50	28	21	75	7	3	42.9
Bawku West	27	19	70.4	20	18	90	3	1	33.3	35	25	71.4	6	5	83.3
Binduri	11	11	100	10	10	100	2	2	100	19	19	100	13	9	69.2
Bolgatanga	120	31	25.8	30	12	40	5	2	40	70	88	125.7	20	11	55
Bongo	65	38	58.5	21	12	57.1	3	1	33.3				5	2	40
Builsa North	34	19	55.9	20	10	50	2	1	50	30	16	53.3	12	4	33.3
Kassena Nankana West	57	37	64.9	22	12	54.5	2	1	50	39	25	64.1	8	4	50
Talensi	72	43	59.7	14	10	71.4	6	2	33.3	-	-		14	6	42.9
Tempane	30	18	60	14	9	64.3	3	1	33.3	-	-		5	2	40
Pusiga	52	31	59.6	22	15	68.2	11	5	45.5	65	51	78.5	22	9	40.9
Kassena Nankana	50	45	90	30	28	93.3	3	2	66.7	3	3	100	25	20	80
Binduri	11	11	100	10	10	100	2	2	100	19	19	100	13	9	69.2
Bolgatanga East	-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-	
Bongo	65	38	58.5	21	12	57.1	3	1	33.3				5	2	40
Builsa South	111	50	45	40	19	47.5	19	5	26.3	40	25	62.5	17	12	70.6
Garu	-	39		-	16		-	2		-	31		-	7	
Nabdam	115	23	20	58	12	20.7	11	3	27.3	104	48	46.2	12	5	41.7
Total	844	464	55	348	216	62.1	77	32	41.6	452	371	82.1	184	110	59.8
Upper West Region															
Lambussie	30	15	50	15	5	33.3	5	2	40				7	3	42.9
Lawra	35	14	40	20	8	40	2	0	0	40	16	40	7	3	42.9
Nandom	53	49	92.5	26	22	84.6	2	1	50		24			3	
Nadowli- Kaleo	80	61	76.3	60	28	46.7	8	1	12.5	65	43	66.2	26	12	46.2
Sissala East	40	28	70	18	10	55.6	4	4	100	1	1	100	19	7	36.8
Wa	65	44	67.7	35	26	74.3	5	3	60				10	9	90
Wa West	30	20	66.7	10	10	100	4	2	50				12	5	41.7



MMDAs	Computer			Printer			Projector			Office Space			Vehicle		
	Required	Actual	%	Required	Actual	%	Required	Actual	%	Required	Actual	%	Required	Actual	%
Wa East	30	18	60	10	6	60	3	2	66.7	30	18	60	10	3	30
Total	363	249	68.6	194	115	59.3	33	15	45.5	136	102	75	91	45	49.5
Western North Region															
Aowin	105	20	19	50	16	32	2	1	50	57	50	87.7	11	3	27.3
Bia East	49	49	100	40	19	47.5	1	1	100	32	16	50	10	7	70
Bia West	30	13	43.3	20	12	60	2	0	0		45		10	4	40
Bibiani- Anhwiaso-Bekwai	90	14	15.6	35	14	40	5	2	40	42	23	54.8	10	7	70
Bodi	40	26	65	20	11	55	2	1	50	40	31	77.5	7	4	57.1
Juaboso	70	35	50	20	14	70	2	1	50	30	25	83.3	5	3	60
Sefwi Akontombra	33	8	24.2	33	11	33.3	3	1	33.3	4	2	50	31	20	64.5
Sefwi Wiawso	60	28	46.7	60	20	33.3	10	2	20	50	20	40	10	3	30
Suaman	31	26	83.9	17	12	70.6	2	1	50	2	0	0	3	2	66.7
Total	508	219	43.1	295	129	43.7	29	10	34.5	257	212	82.5	97	53	54.6
Central Region															
Upper Denkyira East	38	8	21.1	10	3	30	2	1	50				7	2	28.6
Assin Foso	60	29	48.3	25	9	36	2	1	50	100	53	53	10	6	60
Ekumfi	40	20	50	15	7	46.7	3	1	33.3	20	11	55	15	6	40
Agona West	71	37	52.1	20	17	85	3	1	33.3	38	22	57.9	15	8	53.3
Effutu	57	27	47.4	18	9	50	4	1	25	56	82	146.4	19	14	73.7
Abura-Asebu Kwamankese	55	43	78.2	30	22	73.3	4	1	25	75	56	74.7	7	4	57.1
Agona East	72	39	54.2	20	15	75	3	1	33.3	34	29	85.3	5	4	80
Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam	26	12	46.2	15	6	40	4	1	25				9	2	22.2
Mfantseman	30	20	66.7	20	7	35	2	2	100	22	19	86.4	10	6	60
Awutu Senya East	32	25	78.1	20	11	55	6	3	50	2	1	50	15	5	33.3
Assin North	51	26	51	22	18	81.8	3	1	33.3	48	20	41.7	5	1	20
Assin South	30	15	50	15	13	86.7	2	1	50				10	5	50

MMDAs	Computer			Printer			Projector			Office Space			Vehicle		
	Required	Actual	%	Required	Actual	%	Required	Actual	%	Required	Actual	%	Required	Actual	%
Cape Coast Metro	10	7	70	1	1	100	1	0	0	34	34	100	0	0	
Gomoa Central	68	32	47.1	34	17	50	5	1	20	72	34	47.2	10	4	40
Gomoa West	62	19	30.6	33	9	27.3	4	0	0	33	23	69.7	10	4	40
Komenda- Edina Eguafu- Abrem	30	20	66.7	20	15	75	5	1	20	50	41	82	10	6	60
Twifo Ati/ Morkwa	20	14	70	20	15	75	3	2	66.7	48	33	68.8	10	4	40
Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira	36	17	47.2	18	13	72.2	2	1	50	21	17	81	12	6	50
Upper Denkyira West	41	16	39	27	12	44.4	6	1	16.7	40	21	52.5	12	5	41.7
Asikuma Odoben Brakwa	72	21	29.2	64	33	51.6	9	1	11.1	46	36	78.3	12	6	50
Awutu Senya	134	6	4.5	20	13	65	5	0	0	50	69	138	11	11	100
Total	1035	453	43.8	467	265	56.7	78	22	28.2	1578	601	38.1	214	109	50.9
Bono East Region															
Techiman	10	4	40	10	4	40	1	0	0	12	12	100	10	1	10
Atebubu- Amantin	25	14	56	25	11	44	3	1	33.3	25	25	100	12	8	66.7
Kintampo	56	21	37.5	20	12	60	3	1	33.3	40	25	62.5	8	5	62.5
Kintampo South	48	27	56.3	30	17	56.7	2	0	0	61	46	75.4	7	4	57.1
Nkoranza North	36	20	55.6	8	4	50	5	1	20	61	33	54.1	10	6	60
Nkoranza South	50	20	40	20	8	40	2	1	50	60	40	66.7	6	3	50
Pru East	27	16	59.3	27	16	59.3	3	2	66.7	2	2	100	6	4	66.7
Pru West	50	26	52	27	12	44.4	1	1	100	23	22	95.7	4	4	100
Sene East	100	40	40	75	25	33.3	10	2	20				7	5	71.4
Sene West	60	41	68.3	35	26	74.3	4	2	50						
Techiman North	57	30	52.6	57	31	54.4	2	1	50	4	4	100	7	12	171.4
Total	519	259	49.9	334	166	49.7	36	12	33.3	288	209	72.6	77	52	67.5



MMDAs	Computer			Printer			Projector			Office Space			Vehicle		
	Required	Actual	%	Required	Actual	%	Required	Actual	%	Required	Actual	%	Required	Actual	%
Savannah Region															
North Gonja DA	20	10	50	10	6	60	3	3	100	30	20	66.7	6	3	50
Bole DA	140	51	36.4	65	16	24.6	19	4	21.1	38	17	44.7	38	6	15.8
Central Gonja DA	9	35	388.9	5	10	200	2	0	0	25	19	76	7	3	42.9
East Gonja MA	47	38	80.9	35	27	77.1	1	1	100	38	38	100	7	6	85.7
North East DA	20	13	65	10	8	80	4	0	0	25	6	24	7	3	42.9
Sawla-Tuna-Kalba DA	2	1	50	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	100	1	0	0
West Gonja MA	26	20	76.9	12	10	83.3	12	10	83.3				10	7	70
Total	264	168	63.6	138	77	55.8	42	18	42.9	157	101	64.3	76	28	36.8
Ashanti Region															
Afigya Kwabre North DA	75	39	52	55	31	56.4	4	1	25	12	5	41.7	17	7	41.2
Atwima Kwanwoma DA	84	39	46.4	32	30	93.8	2	1	50	56	28	50	6	7	116.7
Offinso North DA	9	1	11.1	6	1	16.7	2	0	0	1	1	100	3	3	100
Obuasi MA	6	6	100	2	2	100	1	1	100						
Sekyer South DA	36	21	58.3	21	8	38.1	10	3	30	46	39	84.8	20	18	90
Adansi Asokwa DA															
Adansi North DA	27	14	51.9	27	10	37	2	1	50	42	33	78.6	10	2	20
Adansi South DA	45	18	40	47	18	38.3	11	1	9.1	27	5	18.5	10	3	30
Afigya Kwabre South DA															
Ahafo Ano North MA	38	21	55.3	26	11	42.3	4	1	25	26	15	57.7	6	4	66.7
Ahafo Ano South East DA	60	5	8.3	20	2	10	9	1	11.1				5	0	0
Amansie Central DA	50	33	66	17	14	82.4	2	2	100	16	11	68.8	10	5	50
Amansie South DA	50	39	78	30	16	53.3	15	3	20	50	27	54	25	9	36
Amansie West DA	20	20	100	15	15	100	2	2	100	1	1	100	7	7	100
Kwabre East MA	20	18	90	20	16	80	5	2	40	10	21	210	2	2	100
Ahafo Ano South-West DA	76	50	65.8	35	26	74.3	3	1	33.3	42	28	66.7	14	11	78.6
Asante Akim Central MA	117	53	45.3	79	32	40.5	5	2	40	61	45	73.8	28	11	39.3

MMDAs	Computer			Printer			Projector			Office Space			Vehicle		
	Required	Actual	%	Required	Actual	%	Required	Actual	%	Required	Actual	%	Required	Actual	%
Asante Akim North MA															
Asante Akim South MA	55	15	27.3	30	14	46.7				42	42	100	2	1	50
Asokore Mampong MA	47	25	53.2	39	17	43.6	2	1	50	65	53	81.5	10	6	60
Asokwa MA	60	39	65	25	19	76	4	3	75	70	63	90	10	7	70
Atwima Kwanwoma DA	84	39	46.4	32	30	93.8	2	1	50	56	28	50	6	7	116.7
Atwima Mponua DA	40	15	37.5	15	5	33.3	1	1	100	22	22	100	7	5	71.4
Atwima Nwabiagya MA	50	31	62	20	9	45	3	1	33.3	40	34	85	25	16	64
Atwima Nwabiagya North DA	60	33	55	25	15	60	5	1	20	40	15	37.5	6	3	50
Bekwai MA	75	33	44	40	17	42.5	3	1	33.3	85	62	72.9	15	7	46.7
Bosome Freho DA							1	1	100	60	45	75	10	5	50
Bosomtwe DA	50	36	72	20	11	55	3	1	33.3	60	48	80	10	6	60
Ejisu MA	60	53	88.3	40	38	95	2	1	50	22	22	100	15	12	80
Ejura-Sekyedumase MA															
Juaben MA	27	14	51.9	27	13	48.1	13	2	15.4	27	11	40.7	13	8	61.5
Kumasi Metro	151	76	50.3	106	51	48.1	14	3	21.4	197	172	87.3	102	79	77.5
Kwadaso MA	35	21	60	30	19	63.3	3	1	33.3	37	11	29.7	10	7	70
Mampong MA															
Obuasi East MA	50	35	70	30	23	76.7	2	2	100	100	35	35	10	6	60
Offinso MA	40	26	65	20	11	55	6	3	50	60	35	58.3	10	6	60
Offinso North DA	70	27	38.6	40	14	35	2	1	50	1	1	100	15	9	60
Oforikrom MA	37	18	48.6	15	7	46.7	6	3	50	30	19	63.3	8	6	75
Old Tafo MA	50	34	68	40	13	32.5	10	3	30	80	59	73.8	10	6	60
Sekyere Central DA	25	19	76	20	12	60	2	1	50	60	67	111.7	8	6	75
Sekyere Afram Plains DA	26	22	84.6	16	12	75	5	1	20	30	22	73.3	10	3	30
Sekyere East DA	40	13	32.5	14	6	42.9	3	1	33.3	40	25	62.5	10	4	40
Sekyere Kumawu DA	20	8	40	10	4	40	2	2	100	40	27	67.5	5	10	200
Suame MA	35	23	65.7	40	25	62.5	5	2	40	68	49	72.1	14	10	71.4
Total	1900	1032	54.3	1126	617	54.8	176	59	33.5	1722	1226	71.2	504	324	64.3





Submission Status of MDAs

S/N	Ministries Departments and Agencies	Submission Status
1.	Ministry of Finance (MoF)	Submitted
2.	Ministry of Energy (MoEn)	Submitted
3.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration (MFARI)	Submitted
4.	Ministry of Chieftaincy and Religious Affairs (MoCRA)	Submitted
5.	Ministry of Environment Science, Technology and Innovation (MESTI)	Submitted
6.	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection (MoGCSP)	Submitted
7.	Ministry of Local Government, Decentralisation and Rural Development (MLGDRD)	Submitted
8.	Office of the Attorney General and Ministry of Justice (OAGMoJ)	Submitted
9.	Public Services Commission (PSC)	Submitted
10.	Ministry of Trade and Industry (MoTI)	Submitted
11.	Office of the Head of Civil Service (OHCS)	Submitted
12.	Ministry of Roads and Highways (MRH)	Submitted
13.	Ministry of Works and Housing (MWH)	Submitted
14.	Ministry of Defence (MoD)	Submitted
15.	National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE)	Submitted
16.	Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources (MLNR)	Submitted
17.	Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MOFA)	Submitted
18.	Ministry of Transport (MoT)	Submitted
19.	Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources (MSWR)	Submitted
20.	Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Creative Arts (MTCCA)	Submitted
21.	Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations (MELR)	Submitted
22.	Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development (MoFAD)	Submitted
23.	Office of Government Machinery (OGM)	Submitted
24.	National Development Planning Commission (NDPC)	Submitted
25.	Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ)	Submitted
26.	Judicial Service (JS)	Submitted
27.	Parliament of Ghana	Submitted
28.	Ghana Audit Service (GAS)	Submitted



S/N	Ministries Departments and Agencies	Submission Status
29.	District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF)	Not Submitted
30.	Electoral Commission (EC)	Not Submitted
31.	Ghana Revenue Authority (GRA)	Not Submitted
32.	National Labour Commission (NLC)	Not Submitted
33.	Office of the Special Prosecutor (OSP)	Not Submitted
34.	Legal Aid Commission (LAC)	Not Submitted
35.	Ministry of Health (MoH)	Not Submitted
36.	Ministry of Information (MOI)	Not Submitted
37.	Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoYS)	Not Submitted
38.	Ministry of Communications (MoC)	Not Submitted
39.	Ministry of Education (MoE)	Not Submitted
40.	Ministry of Railway Development (MRD)	Not Submitted
41.	Ministry of National Security (MNS)	Not Submitted
42.	Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs (MoPA)	Not Submitted
43.	National Media Commission (NMC)	Not Submitted

