



Republic of Ghana



LONG-TERM NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVE FRAMEWORK



National Development
Planning Commission

Vision 2057: Long-Term National Development Perspective Framework

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FOREWORD

Vision 2057, Ghana's Long-Term National Development Perspective Framework (LTNDPF), is not a Plan. It is not a document that **prescribes** the development agenda over the years of its span. This framework is a Vision document that reflects the development aspirations of the people of Ghana from which current and future Medium-Term Development Plans will be derived. It specifies how Ghana will look in terms of its social, economic, and environmental development by 2057 and identifies the development goals for Ghana's 100th anniversary; the objectives for realising the goals; the strategic direction and the development path to be pursued to achieve the goals. It also provides the targets signifying where our development journey should take us by 2057.

It does not provide specific actions, programmes and projects required to achieve the targets as these are left for current and future generations and governments to determine through new technologies and manifestos. It guides the sectors and the local governments in the preparation of their medium-term development plans which are integrated into the medium-term national development plans for the country. This, in the view of the Commission, will allow the flexibility needed by future governments to steer the state of affairs towards a universally accepted pursuit of creating a just, free and prosperous nation as enshrined in the 1992 Constitution.

This flexibility is required to ensure continuity in the development path of the country. Every political party that comes into power will have the flexibility of preparing its own manifesto, its Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies (CPESDP) and provide its own methods and approaches in pursuing this universal goal. Changing of governments is inherent in our democratic and political dispensation and the acceptance of manifestos as the instrument for seeking political power is embedded in this dispensation. This Framework is intended to be used as reference point for the preparation of manifestos of all political parties to ensure that the long-term national vision and goals for the development of the country deriving from the Constitution are not compromised.

The Framework is guided by a number of documents including the Black Star Rising: Long-Term National Development Plan (2018-2057) commonly known as the 40-year Plan, Ghana@100, National Development Policy Framework (Vision 2020), Africa Union Agenda 2063 and United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs). In addition, some goals, objectives and suggested strategic directions are influenced by the lessons learnt from the impact of global issues of the COVID-19 pandemic, climate change and geopolitical challenges currently confronting mankind.

The first Medium-Term National Development Plan that emanated from the Vision 2020 was dubbed the First Step and expired in 2000 (i.e., 1996-2000). The Second Step was not operationalised, and the Third and subsequent Steps were not prepared because of the Highly Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) status which required Ghana to use the poverty reduction strategy papers, dubbed The Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy (GPRS I) as the Medium-Term National Development Plan for 2003-2005 and the Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy (GPRS II) the Medium-Term National Development Plan for 2006-2009.

Since 2010, the Commission has prepared four Medium-Term National Development Policy Frameworks that have guided the preparation of Medium-Term Development Plans

of Ministries, Departments and Agencies for central government as well as Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies. The four Medium-Term National Development Policy Frameworks are:

1. The Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA I) 2010-2013;
2. The Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA II) 2014-2017;
3. An Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity For All (First Step) 2018-2021; and
4. Agenda for Jobs II: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity For All (2022-2025).

This Long-Term National Development Perspective Framework has been prepared by the National Development Planning Commission **on its own initiative** in line with Article 87(2) of the 1992 Constitution of the Republic of Ghana.



Prof. George Gyan-Baffour

(Chairman of the National Development Planning Commission)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The preparation of Vision 2057: Long-Term National Development Perspective Framework (LTNDPF) would not have been possible without the invaluable contributions and feedback of various stakeholders across the length and breadth of this country. Representatives from Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), private sector entities, academia, research institutions, think tanks, state and other non-state actors, women, persons with disabilities, youth, and children's groups all played pivotal roles in ensuring the relevance, inclusiveness and ownership of this framework. The citizens, people and friends of Ghana, whose aspirations, needs and recommendations formed the cornerstone of this Framework, thus shaping a vision for a prosperous and equitable future for all cannot go unnoticed. To them, we extend our deepest gratitude.

Special appreciation goes to the dedicated technical staff of the National Development Planning Commission, whose diligent and tireless efforts in drafting, reviewing, and finalising the Framework have resulted in the formulation of a comprehensive and forward-thinking roadmap for Ghana's long-term development. Expert peer reviews by professionals in academia further enriched the Framework. We express our heartfelt thanks to these experts and all other stakeholders who committed to the development process.

I would also like to acknowledge with gratitude the exemplary leadership of NDPC's Chairman, Prof. George Gyan-Baffour, and the unwavering support of the Commissioners of the National Development Planning Commission.

It is our sincere hope that the utilisation of this Framework will serve as a foundation for shaping political party manifestos and influencing the preparation of subsequent Coordinated Programme for Social and Economic Development as well as Medium-Term National Development Policy Frameworks. Non-state organisations will find the content of this document beneficial in their engagements, facilitating more predictable and sustainable long-term technical and financial support.

God Bless Our Homeland Ghana and Make Our Nation Great and Strong!



Kodjo Esseim Mensah-Abrampa, PhD

(Director-General of the National Development Planning Commission)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

Ghana's Vision 2057, a Long-Term National Development Perspective Framework (LTNDPF) outlines a comprehensive vision for the country's even development when Ghana attains 100 years of independence. The Framework envisions Ghana as a prosperous, self-reliant, and resilient nation with a strong emphasis on economic growth, social development, and environmental sustainability. Vision 2057 is guided by the Black Star Rising: Long-Term National Development Plan (2018-2057) commonly known as the 40-year Plan which was to be implemented from 2018 to 2057. The preparation of this Vision document was necessitated by the exigencies of current development challenges facing Ghana, as a result of the devastating impact of COVID-19, the geo-political uncertainties, and the macro-economic fallout. Vision 2057 proposes a more general development framework that subsequent governments can operate with through the development of specific policies and programmes in their medium-term development plans. Vision 2057 is therefore a non-prescriptive development blueprint that is broad-based, aspirational and all-inclusive.

Vision 2057 integrates economic, social and environmental dimensions of development. The vision for Ghana is to **“A free, just, prosperous, and self-reliant nation which secures the welfare and happiness of its citizens, while playing a leading role in international affairs.”** by 2057. The Vision emphasises inclusivity, sustainability, and good governance. It envisions a prosperous nation with a strong economy, equitable social development, environmental preservation, and effective governance. The overall goal is to improve the living standards of Ghanaians and attain an upper middle-income country status. This Vision recognises the challenges posed by population dynamics, urbanisation, and various risks, and thus provides strategic direction for resilience and preparedness.

Successfully attaining the vision and goal requires that key factors be prevalent to propel significant and fundamental changes within Ghana. These are referred to as Drivers of Transformation. They include achieving and sustaining macro-economic stability; enabling attitudinal culture for sustainable social cohesion; ensuring peace and security; providing an effective and efficient public service and institutional strengthening; enhancing human capital development for improved productivity; advancing science, technology and innovation; providing effective land reforms; guaranteeing sustainable infrastructural development; and delivering clean, affordable and sustainable energy transitional path. Once these foundational factors are provided, it is anticipated that attaining the sectoral goals for the economic, social, environment, governance and emergency preparedness thematic areas will be met. The situational context of each of these areas provides the basis for identifying the key issues of that sector. Policy objectives are then set, with strategic directions proposed to assist the achievement of the policy objectives. To provide inspiration and monitor progress, targets are established in each of these areas.

Economic Development

Vision 2057 sets the economic development goal as “build a prosperous, inclusive and resilient economy”. This crucial goal aims to address some of the economic challenges that Ghana regularly faces such as fluctuating gross domestic product (GDP) growth, low revenue generation, large fiscal deficits, limited access to credit, high energy costs, and weak private sector investment. The focus areas under this dimension include Real Sector, Monetary Sector, Fiscal Sector, and External Sector and Balance of Payment. Some key policy objectives include facilitating a competitive private sector with sustained industrial transformation for growth and jobs, optimising revenue generation, and building a highly industrialised, diversified, export-oriented economy driven by Ghanaian entrepreneurship and producing high-value goods. Some of the high-level targets include attaining and sustain per capita GDP of not less than US\$8,500, achieving a balanced budget, attaining a zero or surplus primary balance, accumulating US\$60 billion of reserves and achieving an export-driven economy by 2057.

Social Development

The Social Development dimension of this Vision aims to “create an equitable, healthy, and prosperous society” through the prioritisation of quality education, accessible healthcare, reduction of poverty, a stable food system and nutrition security and provision of social infrastructure. Key issues that Ghana faces include inadequate infrastructure in Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET), high unemployment rates, healthcare disparities, food insecurity, and social exclusion. To tackle these challenges, 13 focus areas provide strategic direction and targets. These focus areas include population management; health and health services; food systems transformation and nutrition security; education and training; employment and decent work; poverty, inequality and social protection; child welfare; gender equality and women empowerment; disability inclusion; support for the aged; youth development; sports and recreation; and water and sanitation.

Key policy objectives include promoting a balanced population and improved standard of living for all Ghanaians, promoting inclusive and resilient communities that prioritise health for all, establishing a resilient food system and promote nutrition security, building high-quality, equitable and inclusive education at all levels and promote life-long learning opportunities for all, promote inclusive and quality work opportunities for all, reduce inequality, eliminate poverty and elevate living standards, achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls, provide equal opportunity for persons with disability (PWDs) in national development, promote patriotic, disciplined, honest, and healthy youth, fostering job opportunities and responsive governance, and ensure access to improved water, sanitation and hygiene. Key targets set for 2057 include increasing life expectancy to 75 years, improving gross tertiary enrolment rates to 60 percent, increasing science-to-humanities enrolment ratio at the tertiary level to 80:20, increasing employment rates to 90 percent, eliminating extreme poverty and child marriage, and guaranteeing access to basic water, and hygiene for all.

Natural and Built Environment

The Natural and Built Environment dimension of the Vision aims to “build well-planned and safe communities while protecting the natural environment”. The Vision recognises the importance of balancing economic growth with environmental protection. Ghana faces various challenges concerning rapid urbanisation, environmental preservation, and infrastructure development, including issues like forest degradation, inadequate

infrastructure, transportation deficiencies, and housing shortages. To tackle these challenges, the dimension prioritises three key areas; the natural environment, infrastructure development, and human settlement and housing development.

Policy objectives include improving institutional arrangements and management practices to safeguard the natural environment, improving efficiency and effectiveness of socio-economic infrastructure for sustainable development, promoting spatially integrated development of human settlements and providing adequate, safe, secure, quality and affordable housing schemes. Targets include reducing the present total greenhouse gas emissions (kt of CO₂ equivalent) by 95 percent, increasing the coverage of road network in good condition to 80 percent, achieving a 100 percent access rate of electricity for both rural and urban settlements, and reducing housing deficit to 300,000 by 2057.

Build Effective, Efficient and Dynamic Institutions

The goal of the Governance Dimension of Vision 2057, seeks to “build effective, efficient, and dynamic institutions.” The focus will be on enhancing governance structures, ensuring transparency and accountability, and strengthening institutions at various levels. This will be done through the promotion of democratic governance, corporate governance and decentralisation; guaranteeing public service delivery; curbing corruption and economic crime; ensuring human security, public safety, and law and order; the promotion of patriotism, civic responsibility and culture; and Ghana’s Role in International Affairs. Key issues include the lack of institutional checks on executive power, inadequate resource allocation, and declining public trust in law enforcement.

Policy objectives to address these challenges, include strengthening democratic governance; enhancing corporate governance practices; optimising decentralisation; enhancing public service delivery; combating corruption and reducing economic crimes; ensuring human security, improving public safety, and strengthening the rule of law; fostering patriotism, strengthening civic participation and promote cultural preservation; and enhancing Ghana’s global presence, cooperation, territorial integrity and competitiveness while reducing its aid dependency. Targets include achieving a top 30 ranking in the Political Stability Index and increasing popular participation to at least 80 percent, achieving a top 25 ranking in the Quality of Public Services Index and reducing corruption perception to rank among the top 40 countries and reducing Ghana’s aid dependency to less than 5 percent of the government budget.

Emergency Preparedness and Resilience

The dimension on Emergency Preparedness and Resilience has the goal of “build(ing) long-term resilience to withstand threats of different dimensions across relevant sectors and levels”. This will be achieved through the implementation of broad strategies that promote preparedness and resilience to disasters, and effective response to various natural and man-made threats. Noteworthy challenges or issues include insufficient disaster preparedness, weak legal frameworks, poor early warning systems and limited emergency response capacity, especially in health-related crises and cyber-attacks. The focus areas include Disaster Resilience, Hydro-meteorological Threats, Anthropogenic Threats, Road Accidents, Geological Threats, Earthquake, Landslide and Mudslide, Biological Threats, and Cyber Security and Technological Threats.

Policy objectives for this dimension include building national resilience to disasters, minimising Ghana’s hydro-meteorological threats to safeguard Ghana against natural threats, ensuring public safety from hazardous substance pollution, enhancing safety and

security for all categories of road users, strengthening resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards, enhancing capacity for surveillance and management of epidemics and pandemics, and enhancing the implementation of Ghana National Cyber Security Policy and Strategy, and the National Security Strategy. Targets include minimising economic losses attributed to disasters, reducing death rate due to road traffic injuries to middle-income countries, and reducing the rate of cybercrimes.

For the dimensional goals to be attained, and the Vision met, commitment from all sectors of society is a must. A coordinated and transformative approach is needed. Medium-Term National Development Policy Frameworks (MTNDPFs), along with sector and district medium-term development plans, will be utilised to achieve the targets of the Vision. Vision 2057 recognises that many risks may derail the successful attainment of the goals, and thus provides recommendations for adequate financing and other actions to address these risks. Communication strategies are highlighted as essential tools to guarantee broad ownership by all relevant stakeholders. Additionally, a Results Matrix is provided as an annex summarising all the targets to be achieved by 2057.

ACRONYMS

1D1F	One District One Factory
AfCFTA	African Continental Free Trade Area
AGOA	African Growth and Opportunity Act
AHIES	Annual Household Income and Expenditure
AI	Artificial Intelligence
APR	Annual Progress Report
ATMs	Automated Teller Machine
AU	African Union
BoG	Bank of Ghana
CCTV	Closed-Circuit Television
CHPS	Community-based Health Planning and Services
CHRAJ	Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice
COVID	Coronavirus Disease
CPESDP	Coordinated Programme for Economic and Social Development Policies
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CSPG	Cross-Sectoral Planning Group
DACF	District Assembly Common Fund
DOVVSU	Domestic Violence and Victim Support Units
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EC	Electoral Commission
ECF	Extended Credit Facility
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
E-Levy	Electronic Transfer Levy
EMT	Economic Management Team
EOCO	Economic and Organised Crime Office
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ERP	Economic Recovery Programme
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
GDHS	Ghana Demographic Health Survey
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHANAP II	Ghana National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security
GHG	Green House Gases
GIP	Ghana Infrastructure Plan

GIR	Gross International Reserves
GIS	Ghana Immigration Service
GLSS	Ghana Living Standard Survey
GPRS I	Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy
GPRS II	Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy
GPS	Ghana Police Service
(GSGDA I & II)	The Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
HIPC	Heavily Indebted Poor Country
HLPF	High-Level Political Forum
HR	Human Resource
HRMIS	Human Resource Management Information System
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IFF	Illicit Financial Flow
IGF	Internally Generated Funds
IGI	Independent Governance Institution
IHR	International Health Regulations
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMMR	Institutional Maternal Mortality Rate
IP&SEZ	Industrial Parks and Special Economic Zones
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
L.I.	Legislative Instrument
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty
LTNDPF	Long-Term National Development Perspective Framework
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDA	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MFARI	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration
MLGRD	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoGCSP	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOTI	Ministry of Trade and Industry
MSMSE	Micro, Small and Medium Scale Enterprises
MTNDPF	Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework
MTTD	Motor Traffic and Transport Department
NACAP	National Anti-Corruption Action Plan

NCCE	National Commission on Civic Education
NCD	Non-Communicable Disease
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NDPS	National Decentralisation Policy and Strategy
NEET	Not in Employment, Education or Training
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
NMC	National Media Commission
NTE	Non-Traditional Exports
OEM	Original Equipment Manufacturer
OSP	Office of the Special Prosecutor
PAC	Public Accounts Committee
PC-PEG	Post COVID-19 Programme for Economic Growth
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PM	Particulate Matter
PNDC	Provisional National Defence Council
PSRRP	Public Sector Reform for Results Projects
PWD	Persons with Disabilities
R&D	Research and Development
RTC	Road Traffic Collision
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SGBV	Sexual Gender Based Violence
SIGA	State Interest and Governance Accountability
SME	Small and Medium-sized Enterprise
SOE	State Owned Enterprise
STI	Science, Technology and Innovation
SUV	Sport Utility Vehicle
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TEU	Twenty-foot Equivalent Unit
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
VNR	Voluntary National Review
VOC	Vehicle Operating Cost
WHO	World Health Organisation

CHAPTER

01

INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

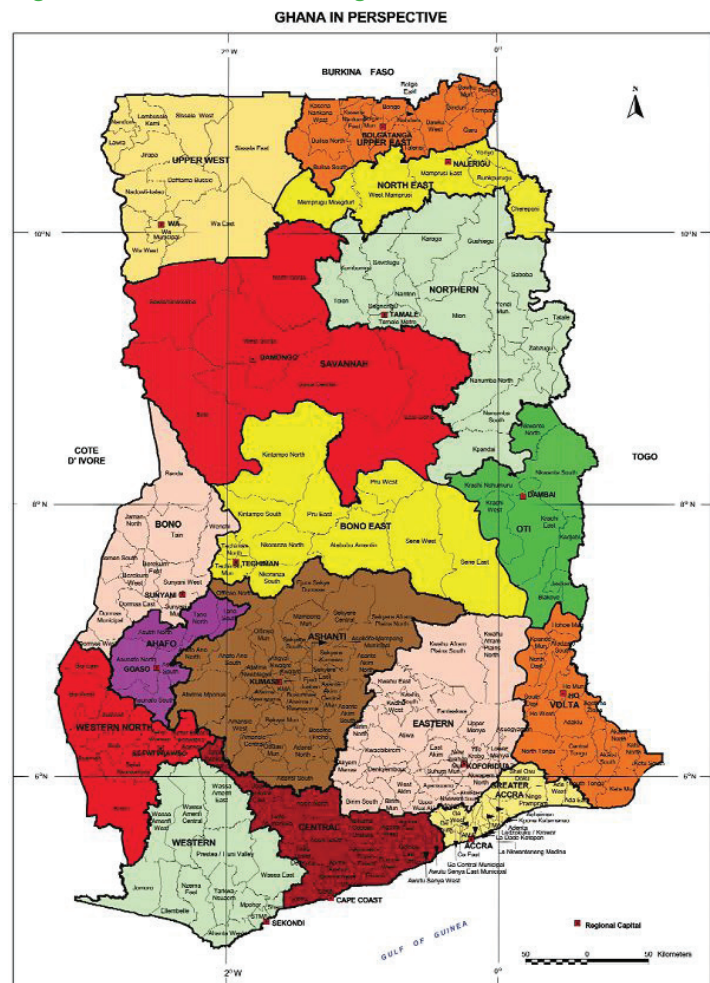
1.0 Profile of Ghana

Ghana is a tropical country bordered by Burkina Faso to the north, Côte d'Ivoire to the west, and Togo to the east. To the south is the Atlantic Ocean, with a coastline of 550 kilometres. The country has a total land area of 238,535 square kilometres. Half of the country lies at about 152 metres above sea level. The coastline is mostly a low sandy shore backed by plains and shrubs, and intersected by several rivers and streams. A tropical rainforest belt, broken by heavily forested hills and many streams and rivers, extends northward from the shore, near the Côte d'Ivoire border. This area produces most of the country's cocoa, minerals, and timber. North of this belt, the country varies from 91 to 396 metres above sea level and is covered by low bush, park-like savannah, and grassy plains.

There are two main seasons, namely the rainy and dry seasons, and temperatures vary according to each season and elevation. The rainy season occurs between March and November at various locations around the country, rising in intensity in the middle of the year and tapering off in October or November, followed by the dry season. The rainy season differs from north to south. The South, comprising the coastal savannah and the tropical rainforest region up to the middle part of the Bono and Ahafo Regions, has two rainy seasons; the major rains are from May to mid-July, and the minor rains are in September and October. The North, however, has only one rainy season, from July/August to November. This situation is important for agricultural practices since most of the country's agriculture is rain-fed. While the South can have two planting and harvesting seasons for fast-yielding food crops such as maize and vegetables, the North has only one planting and harvesting season for all its crops, including the fast-yielding grain, legume and vegetable crops. This is important in planning agricultural production, especially where irrigation is concerned. However, due to climate change and variability, Ghana is experiencing unreliable rainfall patterns and prolonged drought periods.

Between 2010 and 2021, Ghana's population grew at an annual intercensal growth rate of 2.1 percent, reaching a total population of 30,832,019, with 56.7 percent living in urban areas, the highest proportion

Figure 1-1 Administrative Regions of Ghana



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, Geographical Information Systems (GIS) Section

on record. The change in the size of the economically active population, (15-64 years) increased from 53.2 percent in 2000 to 60.2 percent in 2021. Similarly, the population classified as youth (15-35 years) increased from 34.6 percent in 2000 to 38.2 percent in 2021. The changing structure of the population requires that the youthful potential needs to be harnessed for the country's productive growth and development.

There are 16 administrative regions, responsible for coordinating the work of the 261 Metropolitan, Municipal, and District Assemblies (MMDAs) (Figure1-1), to ensure that they are in line with national development priorities. The MMDAs are headed by Chief Executive Officers who are appointed by the President and approved by at least two-thirds of Assembly Members present and voting. Thirty percent of Assembly Members are appointed by the President in consultation with traditional authorities and identifiable groups.

1.1 Ghana's National Development Planning Trajectory

Historically, Ghana's Development Planning and its corresponding implementation have gone through a series of transformations to meet the changes over time and also respond to the demands of global approaches to development. Efforts at planning in Ghana predate the post-independence era. The first comprehensive development plan in Ghana was a ten-year plan developed by Governor Sir Gordon Guggisberg in 1919. The second was the Ten-Year Development Plan (1951-1961) launched by the colonial Government and later consolidated as a five-year development plan by Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, between 1951 and 1956. The third was the seven-year development plan for National Reconstruction and Development (1963/64-1969/70) which sought to diversify the Ghanaian economy. There have been other short-term plans by the various military regimes, and the Governments of the Progress Party (Second Republic) and the People's National Convention (Third Republic), between 1966 and 1981.

From the 1980s, until 1992 the development programmes included a comprehensive reform programme of financial and structural reforms launched under a liberalised economic regime. In 1983, the Provisional National Defence Council's (PNDC) Economic Recovery Programme (ERP) adopted a market-oriented approach and was launched in two phases: ERP I, the Stabilisation phase (1983-1986) and ERP II, the Structural Adjustment phase (1987-1989). The Structural Adjustment phase was initiated to consolidate the gains of ERP I through public sector and structural reforms to encourage the expansion of private savings and investments, and a broader strategy to restore the economy.

As part of institutional arrangements towards sustainable development, the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) was established by Articles 86 and 87 of the 1992 Constitution of the Republic of Ghana and other legal instruments such as the National Development Planning Commission Act, 1994 (Act 479), National Development Planning (System) Act, 1994 (Act 480), National Development Planning Systems Regulations, 2016 (L.I. 2232) and National Development Planning Commission Regulations, 2020 (L.I. 2402), to facilitate the preparation of various Governments' development frameworks and plans.

In 1994 a long-term development framework was introduced. This was the Ghana Vision 2020 which was to span 1996 to 2020. This Vision was to be pursued with a 5-Year Development Plan. The first was to cover the period 1996 to 2000, which was referred to as the First Step. The Second Step which was to have spanned 2001 to 2005 could

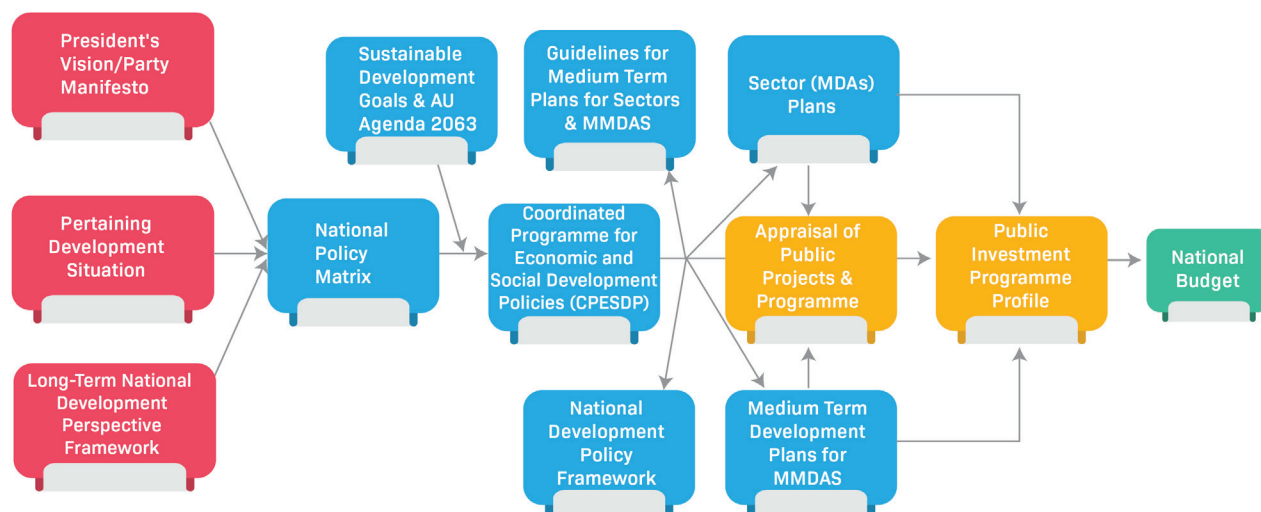
not be implemented because of the Heavily Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) status of the country, which required that a poverty reduction strategy be used as a plan for the country. Consequently, Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy (GPRS I) was prepared for 2003-2005; followed by the Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy (GPRS II: 2006-2009). With these two documents in place, the Second Step was not operationalised and the Third and subsequent Steps of Vision 2020 were not prepared. Subsequently, the development path of the country, has been based on a series of Coordinated Programmes of Economic and Social Development Policies (CPESDPs) and their Medium-Term National Development Policy Frameworks of successive Governments.

Vision 2057 recognises the rich technical contents of the Long-Term National Development Plan (2018-2057) commonly known as the 40-Year Plan and the sectoral goals, objectives, and strategic directions of this document, are inspired by it. Other goals, objectives and strategic directions are influenced by the lessons learnt from the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, climate change, sustainable development goals and geopolitical challenges.

Although there have been improvements in the socio-economic and environmental development of the country, Ghana just as any other country in development transition is faced with challenges in ensuring consistency and continuity of development programmes and their cumulative impacts on the entire economy. In addition, global and regional commitments such as the need to meet the Sustainable Development Goals continue to shape the country's development process. These issues have informed the preparation of this Long-Term National Development Perspective Framework.

This Long-Term-National Development Perspective Framework (LTNDPF) provides a set of integrated socio-economic development goals and targets to be achieved when Ghana attains its centenary in 2057. Vision 2057 as a national document is a product of extensive consultation and collaborative effort involving a large number of state and non-state actors. It presents the goals, objectives and strategic directions and leaves present and future generations and Governments enough room to determine the programmes, projects and activities for the realisation of the goals. To do this effectively, the NDPC, in line with Regulation 7 of the National Development Planning Commission Regulations, 2020 (L.I. 2402) which requires NDPC to prepare Medium-Term National Development Plans to operationalise the LTNDPF, will break down Vision 2057 into a series of 4-year Medium-Term National Development Policy Frameworks over the period. These guide the preparation of MDAs, RCCs and MMDAs Medium-Term Development Plans (MTDP). These plans will then be integrated into the Medium-Term National Development Plans (MTNDP) to form the basis for the Annual National Budget.

Figure 1-2 National Development Planning Process



1.2 The Demographic Imperative

Ghana's population is projected to reach 57.28 million by 2057, with the urbanisation rate rising from a little over 50.0 percent in 2010 to nearly 80.0 percent in 2057. This trajectory underscores the critical necessity for a comprehensive long-term vision to proactively address the evolving needs of housing, education, healthcare, and infrastructure, as articulated in this proposed framework. This Framework serves as a strategic blueprint to navigate the challenges and opportunities accompanying Ghana's burgeoning population, ensuring sustainable development and prosperity for generations to come.

1.3 The Global Imperative

Ghana is part of a global village and has subscribed to a number of international conventions and protocols that require integration within national development planning processes. These conventions and protocols, such as Sustainable Development Goals, Paris Agreement on Climate Change, AU Agenda 2063, Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction and ECOWAS Vision 2050, have long-term implications that have been considered in preparing this framework.

The recent external shocks (COVID-19 pandemic, Russia-Ukraine war) contributed to the economy experiencing difficulties. Ghana's per capita Gross domestic product (GDP) reduced to US\$2,175.9 in 2022 from US\$2,410.8 in 2021. In addition, the cedi lost 22.2 percent of its value against the dollar, moving the country back towards the middle-income cut-off point of US\$1,040. An effective means of minimising the impacts of external shocks is to plan purposefully over the long term and be committed to its implementation.

1.4 Time Horizons

Vision 2057 sets long-term targets for policy objectives that will be operationalised through the implementation of eight 4-year Medium-Term National Development Plans.

1.5 Process of Developing the LTNDPF

The process of preparing the LTNDPF consisted of a review and synthesis of development strategy documents including the draft Long-Term National Development Plan (2018-2057), commonly referred to as 40-Year Plan, Ghana@100, Ghana's Vision 2020, the First Step (1996) of The Vision; the Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies (2021-2025), the Ghana Beyond Aid Charter and Strategy document, and other relevant documents. Various stakeholder consultations were held for their review and validation, including engagements with selected Civil Society Organisations, professional bodies and associations. In addition, a National Development Summit was organised to solicit inputs. Some political parties were also consulted. Members of the National Development Planning Commission reviewed and validated the document. The Long-Term National Perspective Framework was launched and disseminated at the national and sub-national levels.

1.6 Approach to Implementing the Long-Term National Development Perspective Framework

In pursuit of comprehensive and transformative development for Ghana, the Long-Term National Development Perspective Framework outlines a strategic vision that encompasses multiple dimensions. Central to this Framework is the promotion of industrialisation, which involves implementing policies to foster innovation, providing economic opportunities for all segments of the population, and enhancing productivity and competitiveness. The intention is to create a robust economic foundation that supports long-term sustainability and inclusivity. The gains from this economic development will be strategically directed towards social welfare programmes, such as healthcare, and education, as well as protecting the natural environment, improving infrastructure and strengthening governance and accountability structures. This deliberate targeting of resources seeks to reduce inequalities and cultivate a healthy, educated population, thereby contributing to a more equitable and prosperous society.

Recognising the challenges posed by Ghana's fast and largely unregulated urban ecosystem, the Framework identifies urban development as a key entry point for environmental sustainability and community development. The Framework involves integrating urban planning with environmental conservation efforts, emphasising the creation of sustainable and safe communities. Measures will be implemented to protect and restore natural ecosystems, ensuring a delicate balance between economic activities and environmental preservation. Institutional strengthening forms a critical component of the Long-Term National Development Perspective Framework. Institutions responsible for economic governance, regulation, and public administration will be strengthened to ensure transparency and accountability. Additionally, a culture of innovation and adaptability within these institutions will be fostered, enabling effective responses to the dynamic economic, social, and environmental conditions.

The key issues affecting the implementation and coordination of plans in Ghana include inadequate capacity for plan preparation and implementation, delay in the release of approved funds, inadequate Internally Generated Funds (IGF), non-functional sub-district structures, implementation of programmes and projects outside approved plans and weak collaboration and coordination in the design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of Government programmes and projects. To address these constraints,

the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) will oversee the implementation of the Long-Term National Development Perspective Framework to ensure alignment and collaboration across the diverse goals. Existing integrated planning and monitoring mechanisms such as the Medium-Term Development Plans and the Annual Progress Reports, among others, will continually be aligned to the various dimensions of the Framework. Cross-Sectoral Planning Groups (CSPGs) dedicated to specific thematic areas will be strengthened to engage experts and stakeholders to facilitate targeted initiatives and coordinated responses to challenges spanning multiple sectors.

In addition, NDPC will continue to actively engage with stakeholders, MDAs, the private sector, civil society, and local communities, to create public awareness of the framework to foster a shared understanding of the goals, progress, and benefits of the framework, and promote a sense of collective responsibility as Ghanaians. Collaboration with development and international partners will be fostered to leverage expertise, technology, and financial support. This will include engaging in knowledge exchange and joint initiatives to address global challenges in alignment with Ghana's priorities of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

1.7 Structure of the Document

The LTNDPF has eight chapters. Chapter One provides an introduction that outlines the basic information about Ghana, the national development trajectory, justification for the LTNDPF, the time horizon to deliver this Vision, and the process of developing the document. Chapter Two presents the Vision and Goal of the LTNDPF, as well as the Drivers of Transformation. Chapters Three to Seven discuss the goals, context, issues, policy objectives, strategic directions and targets of the Economic, Social, Natural and Built Environment, Governance and Emergency Preparedness and Resilience Dimensions respectively. Chapter Eight provides details of how the Vision will be delivered. A results framework is provided in Appendix 1 to present a summary of all the key indicators and targets to assess the progress of the Vision.

CHAPTER 02

**VISION, GOAL,
AND DRIVERS OF
TRANSFORMATION**

CHAPTER TWO: VISION, GOAL, AND DRIVERS OF TRANSFORMATION

2.0 Introduction

This Chapter provides the overall vision and goal of Vision 2057, and the Drivers of Transformation needed to attain the goal.

2.1 Vision

A free, just, prosperous, and self-reliant nation which secures the welfare and happiness of its citizens, while playing a leading role in international affairs.

2.2 Overall Goal of Vision 2057

Improve the living standards of Ghanaians and attain an upper middle-income country status.

2.3 Drivers of Transformation

In pursuit of Ghana's long-term vision, several critical drivers of transformation must be addressed. These include achieving and sustaining macro-economic stability and fostering an enabling attitudinal culture for sustainable social cohesion, peace, and security. Additionally, effective and efficient public service, institutional strengthening, human capital development, science, technology, innovation, land reforms, sustainable infrastructural development, and transitioning towards clean, affordable, and sustainable energy form the cornerstone of the necessary conditions for realising Ghana's proposed future.

2.3.1 Achieve and Sustain Macro-Economic Stability

A stable macroeconomic environment will stimulate the attainment of single-digit inflation (under 5 percent), stable currency, low interest rates, trade and fiscal surpluses. It will also spur the confidence of investors and the general public in the economy. This environment will boost economic growth, ensure affordable and accessible credit, especially for micro, small and medium-scale enterprises (MSMEs), and maintain a stable and resilient financial sector. A strong, socially responsible, vibrant and internationally competitive private sector, operating in a stable macroeconomic environment sustained by innovation is envisaged.

2.3.2 Enabling Attitudinal Culture for Sustainable Social Cohesion

The state, non-state institutions and the citizenry must adopt and operationalise good ethics, values, discipline and patriotism. Values such as those captured in Ghana's National Anthem and National Pledge need to be popularised and inculcated in the general populace. As a country, there is a need to tackle issues of moral decadence, indiscipline, corruption, poor work ethics and disregard for the environment, especially water bodies and sanitation. Strategic engagement with social partners is important to promote ownership of the vision and stimulate attitudinal change.

National Pledge of Ghana

I promise on my honour to be faithful and loyal to Ghana my motherland. I pledge myself to the service of Ghana with all my strength and with all my heart. I promise to hold in high esteem our heritage, won for us through the blood and toil of our fathers;

and I pledge myself in all things to uphold and defend the good name of Ghana. So help me God

Second Stanza of National Anthem

Hail to thy name, O Ghana,
To thee we make our solemn vow:
Steadfast to build together
A nation strong in Unity;
With our gifts of mind and strength of arm,
Whether night or day, in mist or storm,
In every need, whate'er the call may be,
To serve thee, Ghana, now and for evermore

2.3.3 Peace and Security

Peace and security are essential for continuous sound development as it provides stability for businesses, communities and Government. Building peace and adequate security involves a wide range of efforts from diverse stakeholders of society. Effective mechanisms should be established to prevent, manage and resolve conflicts, and ensure public safety and security. In this regard, conscious efforts should be made to promote law enforcement, peace-making, peace-building and counter-terrorism. Appropriate measures should be arranged to ensure peaceful co-existence between Ghana, neighbouring countries, and beyond.

2.3.4 Effective and Efficient Public Service and Institutional Strengthening

Leadership at all levels must demonstrate good character, competence and care in the discharge of their duties. Political leaders and public sector workers must be honest and demonstrate a high sense of integrity with a strong intellectual capacity that promotes debate and critical thinking. Leadership must exhibit qualities of inclusiveness. Deliberate measures to promote full and effective participation of women, minority groups and the vulnerable at all levels of decision-making should be encouraged.

Policy and legislative reforms in the political governance structures as well as in the public and private sectors should be encouraged. This should be achieved by re-engineering the processes, systems, technology, institutional structures and human capacity in public and private sectors. Meritocracy should be the driving force in making the public service efficient. Full decentralisation, including financial devolution, should be pursued. Political maturity and tolerance are necessary to deepen reforms.

2.3.5 Human Capital Development for Improved Productivity



Well-developed human capital is required to accelerate national development as part of a broader strategy to fight poverty and reduce inequality permanently. This focuses on building a healthy, highly skilled, and ingenious labour force. Further steps include strengthening the formal economy while reducing the informal to the barest minimum; ensuring quality technical and training institutions in addition to enhancing cooperation between industry and educational institutions. All health services, including mental, maternal, child, adolescent and geriatric, and the prevention of non-communicable diseases should be highly improved and should be equitably distributed. A key step should be a strategic integration of primary, secondary, tertiary and technical/vocational education. A driving force behind the LTNDPF should be a productivity revolution that will ensure the efficient use of the country's natural and human resources, and reduce the adverse impact on the environment. This should be done through the promotion of innovation and creativity in all sectors and at all levels, from farms to factory floors to offices and stores to civic institutions and other spheres of civic engagement.

2.3.6 Science, Technology and Innovation



Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) should be at the centre of the transformation agenda and mainstreamed in all socio-economic activities to drive the achievement of Vision 2057. With the overarching goal to attain an upper-middle income status, the role of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) cannot be overemphasised within and across all sectors. Existing policies and laws should be amended regularly to keep pace with the rapid changes in ICT, such as is being witnessed by the great strides in artificial intelligence (AI). Relevant skills set and infrastructure should be developed to promote the update and use of ICT. The nation would build on its recent improvements with special emphasis on e-government, e-business, e-commerce, e-waste, e-health, e-education and e-research. Significant investments should be made in research and development to generate solutions to the nation's problems.

2.3.7 Effective Land Reforms



Efficient and effective land administration and land use will be critical to achieving the vision. This will require land reforms that focus on determining and properly registering boundaries of allodial land owners to ensure title security; full enforcement of the Lands Act 2020 (1036) to harmonise the numerous customary and statutory land-related laws; fully decentralising land administration on an automated platform for timely service delivery; improving accuracy; and ensuring high standards of land data security. An additional focus will be to deploy simplified processes and operationalise procedures of inter-linkage between title registration and land use management at the local level as an integral part of the land administration system.

2.3.8 Sustainable Infrastructural Development

The pursuit of accelerated socio-economic growth and a diversified economy coupled with rapid urbanisation requires modern infrastructure development to support growth in industrial and commercial activities. This means building world-class infrastructure assets that are efficient, dependable, resilient, sustainable, accessible, inclusive, and with the capacity to support Ghana's export-led growth and higher standards of living.

These efforts should be guided by spatial plans which provide physical and geographical expression to the economic, social, cultural and ecological policies of society. All spatial plans must comply with the national spatial development framework. The full implementation of the Ghana Infrastructure Plan will be critical in this endeavour.

2.3.9 Clean, Affordable and Sustainable Energy Transitional Trajectory

A well-developed energy sector, with the capacity to deliver reliable, clean and affordable energy to drive the industrialisation agenda and ultimately transform Ghana into a centre of excellence in renewable energy research, production and services will be critical. Energy efficiency measures such as cleaner technologies and mass public transport systems should be vigorously pursued to meet energy demand and pollution limits from emissions. Alternative clean energy sources, including solar, wind and biofuel, should be developed and promoted to meet energy requirements.

2.4 Overview of Dimensions

To be able to measure success in achieving the overall goal and realise the vision of the country five dimensions with specific goals should be prioritised. These goals are clustered around the dimensions of (i) economic development, (ii) social development, (iii) natural and built environment, (iv) governance, and (v) emergency preparedness and resilience. Within each dimension the current challenges are identified, the objectives for pursuing the goals are defined, the strategic direction for achieving the objectives are articulated and the overall targets set. These dimensions are the subject of the succeeding chapters.

CHAPTER 03

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT



CHAPTER 3: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Goal: Build a Prosperous, Inclusive and Resilient Economy.

3.0 Introduction

This section provides a brief review of economic development performance since 1960. The analysis presents a summary of the key development issues of importance to Ghana's economic development and the broad policy objectives, strategic direction and targets for building a prosperous society. The section has been structured under four broad and inter-related sectors of the economy, namely the real sector (Agriculture, Industry and Services), the fiscal sector, the monetary sector and the external sector.

3.1 Real Sector

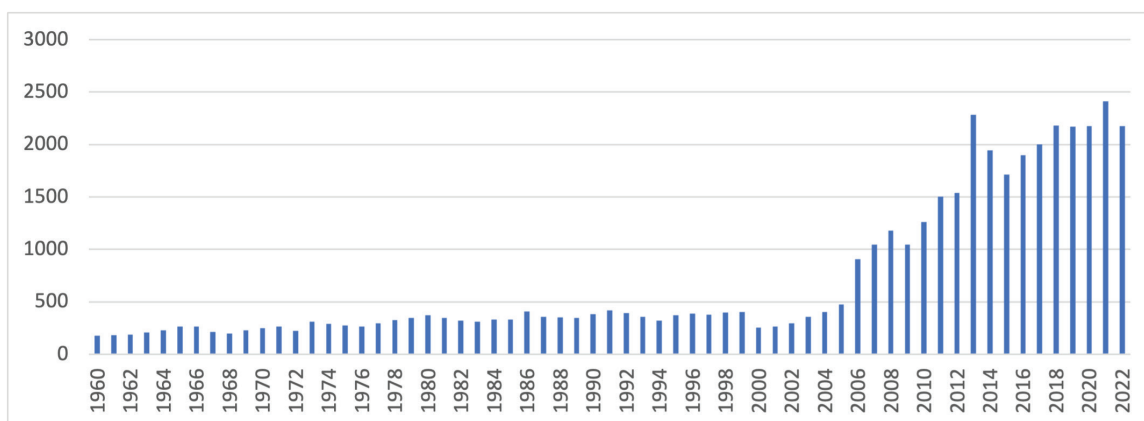
Ghana's real sector, encompassing agriculture, industry, and services, drives economic growth. Agriculture remains vital, but industrialisation and services are rapidly expanding, boosted by government initiatives. Key industries include mining, manufacturing, and oil production. Challenges include infrastructure deficits, fluctuating commodity prices, and irregular energy supply. The Services sub-sector remains the mainstay of the Ghanaian. Overall, the sector shows robust growth potential.

3.1.1 The Context and Structure of the Ghanaian Economy

The country's GDP growth has experienced significant changes over the past three decades with periods of growth and contraction. Ghana's GDP growth between 1993 and 2000 was relatively low, averaging 4.1 percent per annum. This was attributed to a combination of factors including macroeconomic instability, poor economic governance, and weak private sector investment. The situation was exacerbated by the country's high debt burden and external shocks such as declining commodity prices and droughts.

Per capita income in Ghana averaged US\$306.07 between 1960 and 2000, characterised by slow growth, with a dip in 2000. The period after 2000 experienced a steady rise, reaching US\$1,000.00 by 2008 and ushering Ghana into middle-income status in 2010 with a per capita income of US\$1,258.90. In 2022, the per capita income stood at US\$2,175.90 as shown in Figure 3-1.

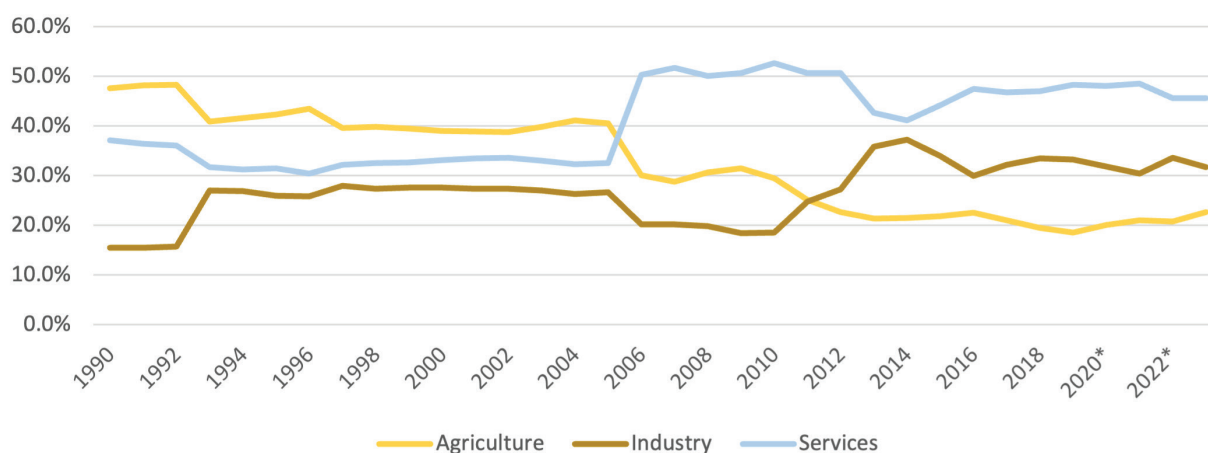
Figure 3-1 Ghana's Per Capita GDP, 1960-2022



Source: World Bank Data (World Development Indicators)

The sectoral share of GDP in Ghana experienced some notable changes between 1990 and 2022. For instance, agriculture's contribution was the highest (47.6% in 1990 to 40.5% in 2005), followed by the services sector (37.1% in 1990 and 32.6% in 2005) while industry ranked the last (15.5% in 1990 and 26.7% in 2005) as depicted in Figure 32. This made the agriculture sector, traditionally the backbone of Ghana's economy, provide the largest employment for the labour force.

Figure 3-2 Distribution of Gross Domestic Product (at Basic Prices) by Economic Activity (percent) from 1990 to 2023



Source: NDPC, Based on GSS data (2024); * means provisional data

The services sector however contributed the largest to GDP from 2006 (30.1% in 2006 rising to 42.7% in 2013). Agriculture meanwhile dropped to second from 2006 (30.1%), and third in 2012 when it contributed 22.6 percent and was overtaken by the industrial sector which contributed 27.2 percent to national output. Subsequently, the agricultural sector's contribution continued to decline while industry grew steadily.

The structure of the Ghanaian economy has gone through some transformation and is currently dominated by the services sector. The services sector recorded 45.6 percent of GDP in 2022, which is much higher than that of the industrial sector (33.6%), and the agricultural sector (20.8%). The services sector is expected to remain the dominant sector over the medium-term in terms of percentage share of overall GDP, followed by industry and agriculture (Ghana's 2023 Budget Statement, p.51). Increases in the GDP share of the

services sector can be explained by expansion in wholesale and trade, and information and communication technology (ICT), including improved internet penetration, and expansion in mobile banking and other internet-based transactions.

The sectoral share of GDP for agriculture declined from 21.4 percent in 2013 to 20.8 percent in 2022. Industry sector share to GDP averaged 34 percent for the same period, remaining the second dominant sector of the economy. The services sector share increased steadily over the years, reaching approximately 45.6 percent in 2022 from 41.2 percent in 2014. This implies that the economy of Ghana has transitioned from being led by the agricultural sector to the services sector.

Summary of Issues

Challenges facing the real sector of the Ghanaian economy include: limited access to affordable credit and financing for business in general and more especially for the agricultural sector or other agro-based value chain industries; poor distribution of and access to critical infrastructure (energy, transport, water, telecommunications) for local industry development; high cost of energy; inadequate public support to the private sector; and unbridled competition from imports. The real sector appears to be skewed towards mining and quarrying resulting in over-reliance on the extractive industry including oil and gas, mining and forestry as well as cocoa.

Policy Objectives

1. Create a modernised, dynamic inclusive and resilient economy which is robust against shocks and running at optimum capacity
2. Facilitate a competitive private sector with sustained industrial transformation for growth and jobs
3. Facilitate efficient and effective forward and backward linkages across industry, services, and agriculture sectors of the economy
4. Increase export market development and competitive import substitution to improve the balance of payments
5. Establish a dynamic environment for investments in the real sector and performance-based management to optimise returns for both public and private sector stakeholders.

Strategic Direction

1. Diversify the economy and ensure that the services sector provides the necessary support system to the oil and gas as well as agricultural commodities and other natural resources
2. Develop growth poles based on relevant strategic endowments
3. Identify strategic commodities or services that should be the anchor for the nation's growth strategy
4. Provide mechanisms including tax credits to the private sector to create and sustain employment
5. Integrate human capital development in all facets of national development
6. Build a strong, socially responsible, vibrant, and internationally competitive private

- sector operating in a stable macroeconomic environment and sustained by innovation
7. Promote energy efficiency, skills development for industry and improved research and innovation, to facilitate industrial transformation
 8. Promote strategic Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) in the real sector
 9. Pursue and leverage digitalisation agenda across all sectors of the economy

Targets by 2057

1. Increase and maintain a non-oil GDP growth to a minimum of five percent
2. Provide at least one growth pole in each of the sixteen regions of Ghana
3. Sustain GDP growth of seven percent to support employment generation
4. Attain and sustain per capita GDP of not less than US\$8,500 (Upper Middle-Income Country Status)

3.1.2. Agriculture

The Agricultural sector grew by 5.9 percent on average for the period 2017 and 2022. Crops and Livestock were the main drivers of the sector for most of the period. In 2017, Crops grew by 7.2 percent and declined to 5.3 percent in 2019 and increased again to 8.9 percent in 2021 before declining significantly to 3.8 percent in 2022. Livestock, on the other hand, remained somewhat stable though declined marginally from 5.7 percent in 2017 to 5.5 percent in 2022. Cocoa, a main driver for crops saw a decline from 9.2 percent in 2017 and kept fluctuating during the period settling at 0.9 percent in 2022 after it peaked at 10.4 percent in 2021 (see Table 3-1)

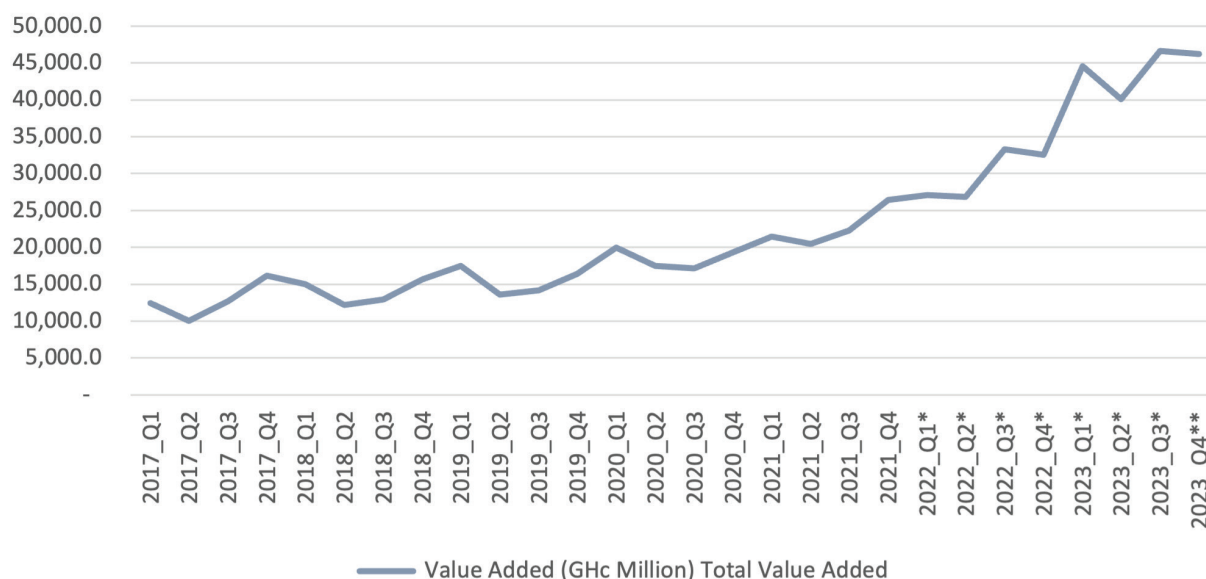
Table 3-1 GDP Growth in Agriculture Sector and Sub-Sectors from 2017 to 2022 at Constant 2013 Prices (percent)

S/N	ITEM	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1	AGRICULTURE	6.2	4.9	4.7	7.4	8.5	4.2
1.01	Crops	7.2	5.8	5.3	8.7	8.9	3.8
	o.w. Cocoa	9.2	3.7	5.4	1.9	10.4	0.9
1.02	Livestock	5.7	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5
1.03	Forestry and Logging	3.4	2.4	-1.7	-9.2	4.4	1.7
1.04	Fishing	-1.4	-6.8	1.7	14.4	14.2	8.8

Source: GSS, 2023

Fishing, which was performing poorly in 2017 (-1.4%) declined further to -6.8 percent in 2018. The fishing sub-sector grew by 14.4 percent in 2020 and increased further by a marginally lower rate of 14.2 percent in 2021, before slowing to 8.8 percent in 2022. Forestry and logging declined consistently throughout the period from 3.4 percent in 2017 to -9.2 percent in 2020. Despite an increase to 4.4 percent in 2021, the rate of growth slowed to 1.7 percent in 2022 (See Table 3-1). That notwithstanding, the value addition in the sector has been on the upward trend, as shown in Figure 3-3

Figure 3-3 Agriculture Quarterly Value Added (GHC Million)



Source: GSS, 2023; * means revised & ** means provisional data

The average year-on-year percentage change of total value added in the sector for the period 2018 and 2023 was 5.7 percent. The average for Crops and Cocoa for the same period was 6.2 percent, of which that of Cocoa was 3.8 percent, Livestock (5.7 %), Forestry and Logging (-1.2%) and Fishing (7.3%). In 2021, the total value added (year-on-year) averaged 8.6 percent¹. From thereon, the average has been 4.3 percent (see Table 3-1). Cocoa, which is one of Ghana’s main foreign exchange earners, seems not to be doing well in terms of value addition. Forestry and Logging also appears worrisome for the negative trend in its value addition in the sector. Value addition has implications for productivity and contribution to the growth of the sector and GDP.

Since 2020, the country has experienced food challenges seen in food price hikes and nutrition deficiencies. The challenges of food production and insecurity can be attributed to the low level of value addition and distribution challenges in the crops sub-sector.

According to the World Bank’s Food Security Updates², Ghana is the eighth country amongst the top ten countries hit hardest by food inflation (nominal year-on-year). Agriculture employs a sizeable percentage of the labour force (i.e. about 45%)³ but productivity in the sector is generally low. Agriculture has been mainly subsistent and largely small and micro-scale with rudimentary implements which does not support medium to large scale production and productivity.

The creation of a strong and diverse agricultural sector that guarantees both the country’s food security and a sufficient supply of raw materials at competitive prices for industrial production is the main objective of national agricultural policy. Through export diversification, the sector has the potential to impact the country’s balance of payments position. The middle belt of the country holds the forest zone, where tree crops like cocoa, cashew, oil palm, coffee, and rubber flourish. The food crops in this area include maize, plantain, cocoyam, and cassava. Maize, millet, cowpeas, groundnuts, yam, and rice are some of the main crops that are cultivated in the northern parts of Ghana.

1 Average of the four quarters of the year.
 2 Accessed from the World Economic Forum (WEF) website on 29th April, 2024 (<https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2023/02/countries-hit-by-food-prices-inflation-cost-of-living-crisis/>)
 3 According to the GLSS 12/13, Agriculture accounts for 45% of employment, wholesale and retail (19%), transport and storage (3.8%).

Summary of Issues

There is low production and productivity in the agricultural sector; high level of postharvest losses; unattractive nature of agriculture as a business to the youth; low employment and income generation potential as well as limited market and export diversification opportunities.

Policy Objectives

1. Ensure a modernised food and agriculture sector with resilience for food security and emergency preparedness
2. Improve the efficient exploitation of regional competitive advantage in agricultural production and resource endowment to attain equitable regional development

Strategic Direction

1. Strengthen food production through the bolstering of the agro-ecological and industrial food production sub-systems
2. Ensure long-term financing and develop innovative financing models for agriculture production and agribusinesses as well as Micro, Small and Medium Size Enterprises (MSMEs) in the sector.
3. Train farmers on Good Agricultural Practices (GAP)
4. Create efficient post-harvest management plans for both individuals and communities, with a focus on storage facilities
5. Provide suitable irrigation plans for various farmer categories to guarantee productivity all year round
6. Provide programmes that will increase the prospects for diversification, lower risk, and improve access to productive resources for the vulnerable in agriculture
7. Promote food fortification, disseminate nutrition and health information, and coordinate institutions and programmes for food security
8. Enhance the management and development of fisheries resources
9. Encourage the development and expansion of fishing harbours and fish landing sites in specific riverine and coastal towns
10. Encourage the efficient management of poultry, ruminants, and high-yield dairy animals
11. Enhance financial resources available to farmers, particularly for financing agricultural supplies and storage facilities
12. Enhance agricultural producers' extension services in collaboration with local media and information centres
13. Re-evaluate research priorities to include the agricultural sector

Targets by 2057

1. Increase agricultural extension professionals per farmer from 1:1200 in 2022 to 1:500
2. Raise the agricultural sector's annual growth rate from 2.5 percent in 2023 to 15 percent
3. Raise agricultural investment to 7 percent of GDP

3.1.3 Industry

Although the Industrial sector performed creditably in 2017 (15.6%), it posted a GDP growth of just 0.9 percent in 2022, a slight improvement from the -3.6 percent recorded in 2020 and -0.5 percent in 2021, due to mining and quarrying's growth of -11 and -12.2 respectively (see Table 32 for details).

Table 3-2 GDP Growth in Industry Sector and Sub-Sectors from 2017 to 2022 at Constant 2013 Prices (percent)

S/N	ITEM	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
2	INDUSTRY	15.6	10.5	6.4	-3.6	-0.5	0.9
2.01	Mining and Quarrying	30.8	23.3	12.6	-11	-12.2	8.1
	<i>o.w. Oil***</i>	80.3	7.9	14.4	-4.6	-12.6	-6.7
2.02	Manufacturing	9.5	4.1	6.3	1.4	8.1	-2.5
2.03	Electricity	19.4	5.5	6	7.9	7.9	-3.3
2.04	Water and Sewerage	6.1	-3.6	-4.4	2.2	26.0	-4.9
2.05	Construction	5.1	1.1	-4.4	2.9	6.0	-4.0

Source: GSS, 2023; *oil means oil and gas**

The oil sub-sector was the significant driver of growth in this period, growing at 80.3 percent in 2017 to make the mining and quarrying sub-sector the most dominant. However, oil plummeted in 2018 to 7.9 percent, recorded an uptick in 2019 to 14.4 percent and declined subsequently to -12.6 percent in 2021 and a marginal improvement to -6.7 percent in 2022. Manufacturing has been inconsistent with 9.5 percent in 2017, an increase to 8.1 percent in 2021 and a decline to -2.5 percent in 2022. Construction which declined from 5.1 percent in 2017 to -4.4 percent in 2019, rebounded at 6.0 percent in 2021 before declining to -4.0 percent in 2022.

In terms of value addition, the sector averaged 2.3 percent. For the same period, the year-on-year percentage change of value added for Mining and Quarrying⁴ averaged 4.7 percent, Oil and Gas, -0.6 percent and Manufacturing 3.4 percent. These developments highlight the low productivity in the sector and a strategy for leveraging the sector in harnessing the natural resources, including oil and gas, gold and lithium to inure to the good of the country. Electricity, which grew quite well in 2017 (19.4%), appears to be slowing down thereafter with a reduction of the growth rate to 5.5 percent in 2018, a marginal increase to 6 percent in 2019 and a further increase to 7.9 percent in 2020 and 2021. This sub-sector however experienced negative growth (-3.3%) in 2022. Given the strategic importance of these sub-sectors in the national economy, improvement has direct implications for the growth and total development of the economy.

Industrial technology and labour productivity are the foundations of industrial competitiveness. Globally, industrial technology has been evolving at an exponential rate. Therefore, industrial policy must address science and technology issues as well as the education and training of an industrial labour force capable of developing new technologies or mastering and adapting existing technologies for use in-country if Ghana's industry is to become competitive. Economic infrastructure is crucial to corporate location and industrial development. This includes not only the physical infrastructure

⁴ Mining and Quarrying goes beyond Oil and Gas to include all the mineral extractives such as gold, bauxite, lithium and manganese. These are very important resources for the nation and so make the sector a very important one for the development of the nation.

(roads, trains, airplanes, power plants, and telecommunications), but also the services infrastructure, which includes financial, legal, and specialised technical services. The State has privatised a large number of state-owned enterprises in an effort to reduce its direct role of the public sector in industry, particularly mining and manufacturing.

Summary of Issues

Issues facing the industrial sector include unavailability of an enabling business environment rendering local industries uncompetitive; over-reliance on imported machinery and technology; limited entrepreneurial skills; skills mismatch; inadequate supply of raw materials and low production levels.

Policy Objectives

1. Increase competitiveness of local industries and enhance integration into domestic, regional and international markets
2. Encourage the provision of sufficient raw materials for the manufacturing industry at a reasonable cost
3. Build a competitive, fully integrated industrial hub for the global, regional, and local automotive manufacturing industry in partnership with the private sector
4. Promote local ownership and participation in the industrial sector

Strategic Direction

1. Pursue technological options that enhance the competitiveness of the local manufacturing sub-sector
2. Improve access of industrial enterprises to financial resources and support
3. Develop industrial local component supply chain
4. Institute annual industrial fairs at district, regional and national levels
5. Pursue the strategic anchor industry initiatives (integrated aluminium, iron and steel, petrochemical, vehicle assembly, machinery, equipment and component part)

Target by 2057

1. Support at least 10 indigenous large-scale Ghanaian companies to compete globally
2. Ensure each region has one industrial park
3. Ensure the availability of anchor industries at all national and subnational levels

3.1.4 Services



The Services sector (being the dominant sector of the economy) grew at 5.5 percent in 2022 from a high of 9.4 percent in 2021 (see Table 3-3). In 2020, the Hotels and Restaurants sub-sector declined steeply by -34.8 percent from 7.6 percent in 2017. The steep decline could be attributed to the COVID-19 pandemic. The slump in Hotels and Restaurant sector could have serious implications for tourism. On the other hand,

the Information and Communication sub-sector recorded the most significant growth within the sector, with a substantial growth of 46.5 percent in 2019, and equally strong performances of 22.5 percent in 2020, 13.7 percent in 2021 and 19.7 percent in 2022. The ICT sector is to support the other sectors to perform sustainably but has now outperformed them. It is now the main driver of the economy but still has to play a facilitating role for the development of the other sectors.

Table 3-3 GDP Growth in Services Sector and Sub-Sectors from 2017 to 2022 at Constant 2013 Prices (percent)

S/N	ITEM	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
3	SERVICES	3.4	2.8	7.6	1.5	9.4	5.5
3.01	Trade; Repair of Vehicles, Household Goods	8.2	2.8	3.7	-1.1	6.3	1.3
3.02	Hotels and Restaurants	7.6	3.2	6	-34.8	4.7	-1.0
3.03	Transport and Storage	8.9	1.1	4.3	3.7	7.2	4.7
3.04	Information and communication	4.2	13.1	46.5	22.5	13.7	19.7
3.05	Financial and Insurance Activities	-17.7	-8.2	1.6	5.5	2.4	5.7
3.06	Real Estate	3.8	-6.5	19.9	12.5	8.9	-7.6
3.07	Professional, Administrative & Support Service activities	2.9	0.3	5.1	-5.9	10.8	-10.9
3.08	Public Administration & Defence; Social Security	4.2	4.3	3.7	7.3	25.5	6.1
3.09	Education	6.3	3.9	9.4	7.8	-3.7	10.2
3.10	Health and Social Work	14.1	22.6	10.4	8.2	7.6	9.2
3.11	Other Service Activities	5.3	3.1	2.6	1.1	11.1	-1.3

Source: GSS, 2023

Similarly, Trade, Repair of Vehicles and Household Goods sub-sector grew at 8.2 percent in 2017 before declining to -1.1 percent in 2020 before an uptick to 6.3 percent in 2021 and a subdued 1.3 percent in 2022. The Financial and Insurance Activities suffered a -17.7 percent growth in 2017, and -8.2 percent in 2018. Positive growth has been witnessed since 2019 (1.6%), with 2020 (5.5%) and 2022 (5.7%) recording significant growth. Real Estate posted the second highest growth of 19.9 percent in 2019 but has been declining reaching its lowest growth rate of -7.6 percent in 2022.

The potentials of the tourism and the financial services sub-sectors have been discussed further as part of the Services sector. Ghana's tourism industry's main objective is to establish Ghana as a popular local and international travel destination. The year-round sunny weather, comparatively pristine sandy beaches, a number of castles connecting Ghana to former European powers, the World Heritage "Slave Castles" connecting Ghana to different black communities in the United States, the Caribbean, and South America, the Volta Lake, one of the largest artificial lakes in the world with numerous islands scattered along its 200-kilometer length, nature (or game) parks and monuments, The Kwame Nkrumah Pan-African Museum, vibrant cultural festivals, and conference facilities are just a few of Ghana's tourist attractions. Ghana has only lately started to take advantage of these attractions. The tourism sector is conducive to labour-intensive small-scale operations, and it allows for the unrestricted use of individual entrepreneurship. In

addition, the creative arts and entertainment industry has a huge potential for Ghana's development. Ghana has a vibrant arts culture in the form of music and an upsurge in drama and theatre arts in recent times. However, the movie industry seems to be lagging behind being dominated by foreign movies, witnessing low patronage and support.

Data from the BoG's Payment System show that the registered number of mobile money accounts increased from 21.36 million in June 2017 to 29.99 million in June 2018. This represents an increase of 40.40 percent over a one-year period. In 2012, the number of registered mobile money users stood at 3.78 million. This shows that between 2012 and the first half of 2018 the number of registered users increased by about 694 percent. Ghana is mentioned in the GSMA's State of the Industry Report on Mobile Money (GSMA, 2021) as one of the member countries in Africa (i.e. Egypt, DR Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Senegal, Zambia) that used mobile money policy to respond creditably to the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020. This places Ghana on the global stage as one of the countries making progress in mobile money acceptability and usage. Establishing an effective, adaptable, and sophisticated financial system that can satisfy the insurance and financial services needs of Ghanaian businesses as well as those of Ghana's trading partners is the aim of the financial services sub-sector. If this objective is accomplished, Accra is predicted to become a significant financial services hub in West Africa and a competitor to the continent's other two hubs, Johannesburg in Southern Africa and Nairobi in East Africa.

Summary of Issues

Challenges facing the services sector include limited revenue generation in the tourism sub-sector; high interest rates and associated high share of non-performing loans; limited access to functional banking infrastructure including ATMs as well as skilled human resource especially in remote locations; and limited access to credit rating services; low support and lack of competitiveness in the creative arts industry.

Policy Objectives

1. Create a competitive tourism and creative arts industry
2. Support the advancement of indigenous technology and foster technical innovation as well as the efficient adaptation of well-established and mature technologies.
3. Transform the quality of the national road transport fleet and safeguard the natural environment
4. Develop and implement comprehensive and integrated policy, governance, and institutional frameworks for services sector.
5. Develop tourism, creative arts and sports into major industries and facilitate sustainable revenue generation
6. Facilitate financial sector development to boost long-term funding capacity
7. Grow the non-bank financial sub-sector (building societies, credit unions, insurance)

Strategic Direction

1. Innovate financial models for micro, small and medium-scale enterprises' development including the creative arts value chain especially in the movie and theatre arts industry.

2. Provide online trade facilitation to support traditional and non-traditional exports
3. Benchmark provision of services to meet the highest international standards
4. Promote competitiveness in the tourism, sports and creative arts industries for national development
5. Make Ghana a business and financial hub in the West Africa sub-region
6. Enhance domestic financial market and financial literacy

Target by 2057

1. Increase remittances from US\$4.63 billion in 2022 to US\$100 billion

3.2 Monetary Sector

Context

Monetary sector refers to central bank activities that are directed towards influencing the quantity of money and credit in an economy. Issues under monetary sector include high inflation, high interest rate, depreciation of the currency, current account deficits, and high cost of credit. The year-on-year inflation in Ghana experienced upward trends from 5.8 percent in December 2018, 7.9 percent in December 2019, 10.4 percent in December 2020, 12.6 percent in December 2021 to a peak of 54.1 percent in 2022 before declining significantly to 32.2 percent in 2023 (GSS, 2024). Although the inflationary pressure is trending downwards, this development does not meet the nation's agenda of achieving and sustaining single digit (5% or less) inflation which is one of the ECOWAS convergence criteria for the single currency regime. Food inflation for 2023 was over 40 percent in most part of the year and producer price indices, fuel and energy recorded over 60 percent. The high inflation rate in the country is partly one of the reasons for the high unemployment rate as there are low savings and investment which prevent firms from expanding to generate more employment. Ghana operates the inflation targeting regime in which the Central Bank uses the monetary policy rate to check inflation. The Central Bank target for inflation is within the band of 8 ± 2 percent.

The monetary policy rate was 21 percent as at end year 2022 (December) but it increased to 26 percent at end year 2023. Monetary Policy Rate and Treasury bill (T-bills) rates influence inflation, lending as well as borrowing rates in Ghana. Though interest rates charged by commercial banks moderated from December 2022 towards the first quarter in 2023, the trend picked up again as T-bills remained the key debt instrument in the debt market after the domestic debt exchange programme (DDEP). With the onset of the DDEP, the 91-day Treasury rate which had declined from 35.5 percent in December 2022 to 18.5 percent in March 2023, reversed its trend back to about 30 percent in November 2023, signalling an upward revision to interest rates. The DDEP also contributed to the slowing down of public debt accumulation, as the state continued the consolidation of public finances, and external debt restructuring. In effect, total public debt declined from 73.1 percent of GDP at the end of 2022 to 66.4 percent of GDP as of September 2023, reflecting the completion of the domestic component of the debt exchange programme.

The declining inflationary path that accompanied the fiscal consolidation programme and monetary policy tightening vis-a-vis the DDEP, also came along with some relative exchange rate stability in 2023 that is worth mentioning. Cumulatively, the exchange rate

depreciated by 25.7, 28.3 and 26.8 percent against the US dollar, the UK pound sterling, and the Euro, respectively, in the year-to-date 2023. Comparatively, the Ghana cedi depreciated by 54.1, 47.2 and 49.5 percent against the US dollar, the pound sterling, and the euro respectively in 2022. The Cedi stabilised against the US dollar in early 2023 with a year-to-date, cumulative depreciation of 25.7 percent compared to 54.1 percent over the same period in 2022. Specifically, the cedi depreciated by 6.4 percent on cumulative basis since February 2023 compared to 53.9 percent over same period in 2022.

Summary of Issues

High inflation reducing the purchasing power of households and firms by reducing savings and investments in the economy, and affecting the ability of firms especially MSMEs to operate and expand. Local industries are unable to compete favourably and generate employment because of the country's heavy importation of finished goods instead of intermediate goods which would allow local industries to add value. Domestic industries face stiffer competition from imports thus unable to expand and create decent employment. Monetary policy is lagging in ensuring price stability and stimulating employment generation which are the main objectives of the central bank.

Policy Objective

1. Ensure the attainment of general price stability in the economy of Ghana
2. Ensure a stable and robust financial sector

Strategic Direction

1. Build a macroeconomic environment that facilitates the attainment of low and stable inflation, stable currency, low interest rates, and trade surplus
2. Leverage technology and electronic identification to facilitate and foster financial inclusion and literacy
3. Repair and sustain trust and confidence in the ability of the state to return value to delayed and impaired investments in public long-term bonds and securities

Targets by 2057

1. Ensure inflation of less than 5 percent
2. Ensure exchange rate stability
3. Maintain a stable interest rate of not more than 10 percent
4. Ensure access to affordable credit
5. Cap short-term government borrowing to 10 percent of expected revenue

3.3 Fiscal Sector

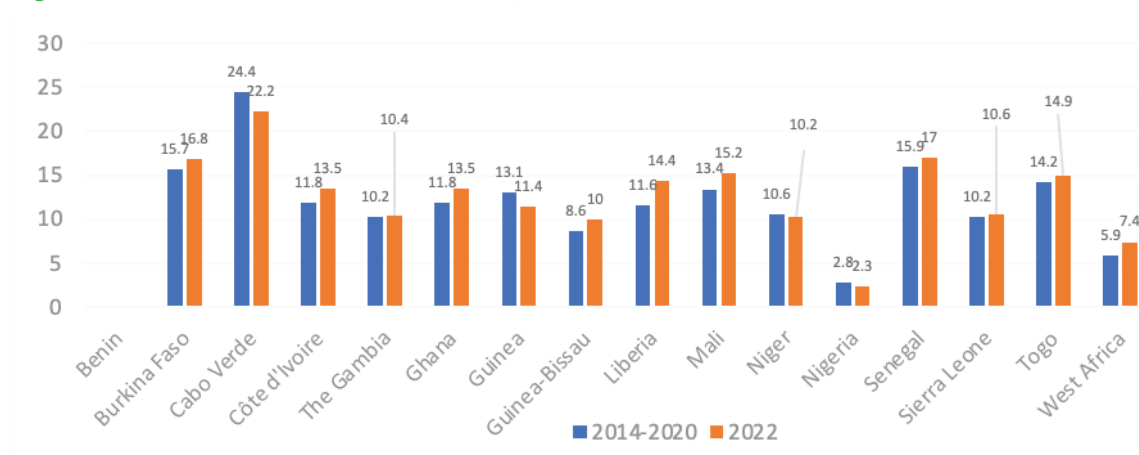
Context

The adverse effect of the COVID-19 pandemic and the Russian-Ukraine war poses a challenge to Ghana’s fiscal situation. Ghana’s fiscal position prior to the pandemic and war was fairly good as it presented a lower budget deficit of 4.8 percent in 2019. However, a deficit of 11.7 percent was recorded in 2020, which increased to 12.1 percent in 2022. Ghana’s debt-to-GDP ratio as at November, 2021 was 78.4 percent (MoF, 2022)⁵ far in excess of the 70 percent threshold⁶.

Ghana has continuously suffered the challenge of limited fiscal space due to high debt servicing, compensation and statutory payments. In 2017, the Fiscal Responsibility Act was enacted to limit budget deficit to not more than 5 percent of GDP. Nonetheless, Ghana resorted to excessive borrowing from the international bond market as a result of the emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic which led to the suspension of the enforcement of the Fiscal Responsibility Act. In 2023, Ghana received a 32-month suspension from the international bond market due to downgrade by international credit rating agencies.

In 2022, Ghana signed on to the IMF’s three-year arrangement under the Extended Credit Facility (ECF) of US\$3 billion as revenue and expenditure measures were not yielding the needed results. The economic programme, dubbed the Post COVID-19 Programme for Economic Growth (PC-PEG), aims at restoring macroeconomic stability and debt sustainability while laying the foundation for stronger and more inclusive growth, preserving financial stability while protecting the vulnerable. Ghana, on average, recorded 12.33 percent of tax revenue-to-GDP ratio between 2010 and 2022, which is lower than the World Bank recommended minimum tax revenue-to-GDP ratio of 15 percent, necessary for economic growth and poverty reduction. Ghana’s performance in respect of tax revenue-to-GDP ratio compared to other countries within the ECOWAS sub-region is poor (see Figure 34).

Figure 3-4 Tax-to-GDP Ratio in West Africa, 2014-2020 and 2022



Source: World Bank WDI/AfDB-AEO, 2023

The evidence suggests that Ghana’s ability to mobilise tax revenue relative to its peers in the sub-region, has been generally low since 2014. Ghana’s tax-to-GDP ratio has averaged 12 percent, which is lower than other countries such as Mali (13.4%), Togo (14.2%),

⁵ Ministry of Finance (2022), Budget Statement and Economic Policy of Government

⁶ In respect of debt distress analysis, when a country’s debt-to-GDP ratio reaches 70 percent, the country is said to be in debt distress, therefore countries are discouraged from going beyond 60 percent.

Burkina Faso (15.7%), Senegal (15.9%) and Cape Verde (24.4%).

Summary of Issues

Ghana's fiscal environment is fraught with many challenges which include the following: low revenue generation; ever-expanding public expenditure; accumulation of expenditure arrears and high budget deficit; informality of the economy reducing revenue generation potential; fiscal dominance and corruption; limited fiscal space; short-term debt to finance infrastructure and excessive borrowing.

Policy Objectives

1. Optimise revenue generation and ensure value for money in all public expenditure for sustainable development
2. Rationalise public expenditure to forestall overspending
3. Ensure fiscal transparency

Strategic Direction

1. Identify and operationalise an appropriate efficient and effective tax system
2. Adopt appropriate technology and innovation to enhance revenue generation and efficiency in tax mobilisation in both the formal and informal sectors
3. Coordinate tax policies in tax administration to enhance efficiency and widen the tax net
4. Ensure that tax incentives are not inimical to economic growth and economic policy targets
5. Ensure that public investments from borrowed funds are self-financing
6. Improve management of public enterprises and make them profitable
7. Address structural challenges in the cocoa and energy sectors
8. Enhance public accountability and reward efficient public service institutions

Targets by 2057

1. Attain zero or surplus primary balance
2. Achieve and sustain a tax-to-GDP ratio from 12.33 percent (2010-2022) to not less than 20 percent
3. Achieve a balanced budget

3.4 External Sector and Balance of Payments

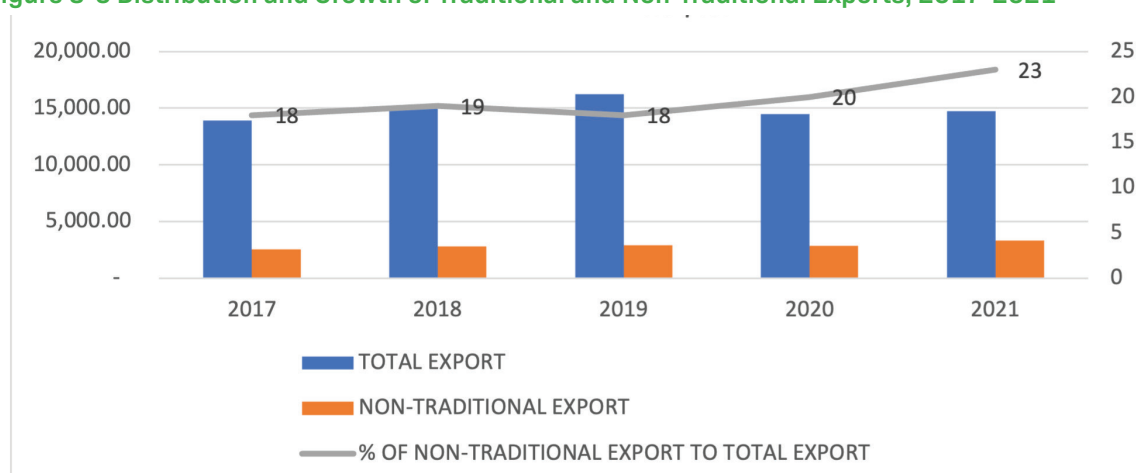
Context

The external position shows the extent to which Ghana can trade with its foreign partners as this plays an important role in the development of the country. However, Ghana's international reserves over the years have been fluctuating. The Gross International Reserves (GIR) (including oil funds, encumbered assets, and pledged assets) of the country was US\$6,252.7 million (2.7 months of import cover) at the end of December

2022. Ghana’s medium-term target for external reserve is to have a minimum of 3-4 months of import cover.

Non-traditional exports hold the key to Ghana’s export diversification drive. The non-traditional export earnings for 2021 amounted to US\$3,330 million, representing an increase of about 17 percent over 2020 outturn of US\$2,846 million. From 2017 to 2021, non-traditional exports grew an average rate of 7.07 percent and contributed 22.62 percent to the total national merchandise exports in 2021. The contribution of non-traditional exports to total exports between 2017 and 2021 shows a mixed performance depicting growth from 2017-2018, slow growth from 2018- 2019, negative growth from 2019-2020, and then a sharp growth from 2020-2021. Total national exports grew by 1.75 percent in 2021 compared to 2020. The average annual growth of total national exports over a 5-year period was also 1.75 percent. The total exports showed a gentle growth relative to rapid growth in the non-traditional exports in 2021 relative to 2020 (See Figure 3-5).

Figure 3-5 Distribution and Growth of Traditional and Non-Traditional Exports, 2017-2021



Source: Ghana Export Promotion Authority (2021)

Summary of Issues

The issues in the external sector and balance of payment include: low import cover; limited diversification of exports; excessive importation of goods and services; untapped potential foreign currency earnings from remittances, sports, creative arts and tourism; limited heavy industrial base of the country.

Policy Objectives

1. Build a highly industrialised, diversified, export-oriented economy driven by Ghanaian entrepreneurship and producing high-value goods and services

Strategic Direction:

1. Modernise agriculture for food security and raw materials for agro-based industries and exports
2. Develop capacities of the economic agents to position themselves and participate

favourably in the global value-chain

3. Promote tourism, sports, creative arts, and remittances to boost forex reserves for financing strategic national development initiatives
4. Expand production and value addition to cocoa and other strategic commodities such as oil, gas, lithium, and gold to generate more forex and enhance stability of the exchange rate
5. Review agreements with international companies in the extractive industry to be more beneficial to the country and its citizens
6. Promote national interest in investment in the exploration and development of oil and gas as well as other mineral resources such as gold, bauxite and lithium
7. Make sufficient investments in the social and physical infrastructure of the towns located in the resource-producing regions
8. Stabilise the cedi through import substitution, value addition to exports and diversification of export products and markets

Targets by 2057

1. Import cover should be at least 6 months
2. External balance on goods and services should be in excess of US\$10 billion.
3. Promote Ghana as an export-driven economy
4. Accumulate US\$60 billion of reserves

CHAPTER 04

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT



CHAPTER 4: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Goal: Create an Equitable, Healthy and Prosperous Society

4.0 Introduction

The means for providing every Ghanaian the opportunity to live happy, fulfilling lives is to create an equitable, healthy and prosperous society through the provision of quality education and health services, employment and decent work opportunities, protection from various shocks and vulnerabilities and other means of self-empowerment. Achieving this goal will lead to comprehensive social and human development where the well-being of all citizens is guaranteed, and the appropriate human capital is built to fight poverty and reduce inequality.

This chapter summarises the social development context of Ghana’s development, provides policy objectives and strategic direction to address the key issues, and then suggest targets under the following focus areas: Population Management, Health and Health Services, Food Systems Transformation and Nutrition Security, Education and Training, Employment and Decent Work, Poverty, Inequality and Social Protection, Child Welfare, Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment, Disability Inclusion, Support for the Aged, Youth Development, and Sports and Recreation.

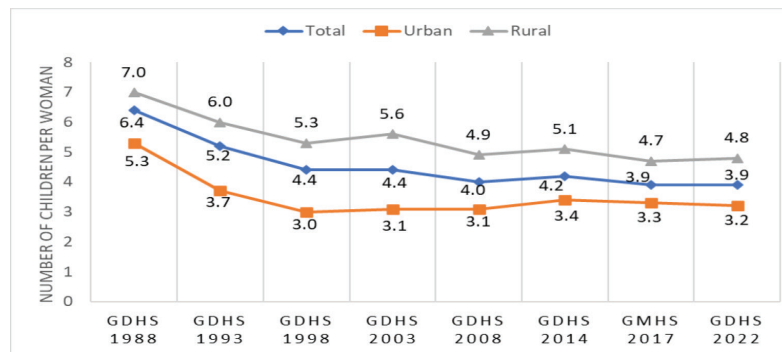
4.1 Population Management



Context

The population of Ghana has experienced significant growth over the past few years rising from 24.8 million in 2010 to 30.8 million in 2021, with a 2.1 percent annual growth rate. This growth rate is expected to continue, potentially reaching 57.28 million by 2057. The current population is young, leading to a high age dependency ratio of 66 percent. Over the past five decades, Ghana has consistently experienced high fertility rates, particularly among women of low socio-economic status and in rural areas. For instance, in 2022 Ghana Demographic Health Survey (GDHS) the Total Fertility Rates (TFR) were 3.2 and 4.8 in urban and rural areas respectively, with a national average of 3.9 (Figure 4-1). Since 1988, Ghana’s TFR has declined from 6.8 children per woman to 3.9 in 2022.

Figure 4-1 Total Fertility Rates by Residence, 1988-2022



Source: Ghana Demographic and Health Surveys 2022

Summary of Issues

Key issues in this focus area include a relatively high fertility rate; inadequate access to reproductive health commodities; a fragmented migration governance system; a rise in undocumented immigration; and deficient border management.

Policy Objective

1. Promote a balanced population and improved standard of living for all Ghanaians.

Strategic Direction

1. Ensure balanced population growth
2. Ensure adequate provision of sexual and reproductive health services and information
3. Develop adequate capacity for effective migration management

Target by 2057

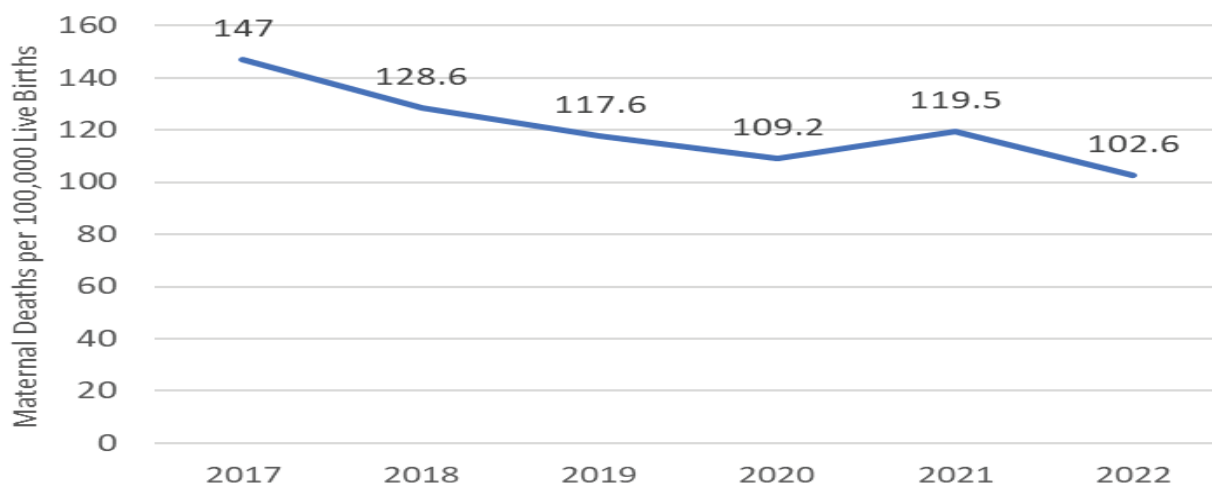
1. Maintain a gradual increase in national population density from 129 people per square kilometre in 2021 to 150 people per square kilometre
2. Reduce the age dependency ratio from 66 percent in 2021 to 45 percent
3. Reduce national household size from 3.6 in 2021 to 3.0
4. Increase urbanisation rate from 56.7 percent in 2021 to 65 percent
5. Reduce total fertility rate from 3.9 children per woman in 2022 to 2.2 children per woman
6. Increase contraceptive prevalence rate from 27 percent in 2022 to 50 percent
7. Increase coverage of all civil registration and vital statistics to at least 95 percent

4.2 Health and Health Services

Context

A healthy population requires a comprehensive, effective and integrated healthcare delivery system that is accessible to all persons at all levels. The continued implementation of the Free Maternal and Child Health Policy (2005) and the exemption of pregnant women from paying for antenatal, delivery, and post-natal services for up to three months through the National Health Insurance Scheme are some interventions that have helped the country to reduce the maternal mortality rate. Over the years, there has been a continuous decline in maternal mortality. The 2022 Holistic Assessment of the Health Sector showed that the Institutional Maternal Mortality Ratio, which was 147 per 100,000 live births in 2017, reduced to 109.2 in 2020, and increased again to 119.5 in 2021 before declining to 102.6 in 2022, as presented in Figure 4-2.

Figure 4-2 Institutional Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)

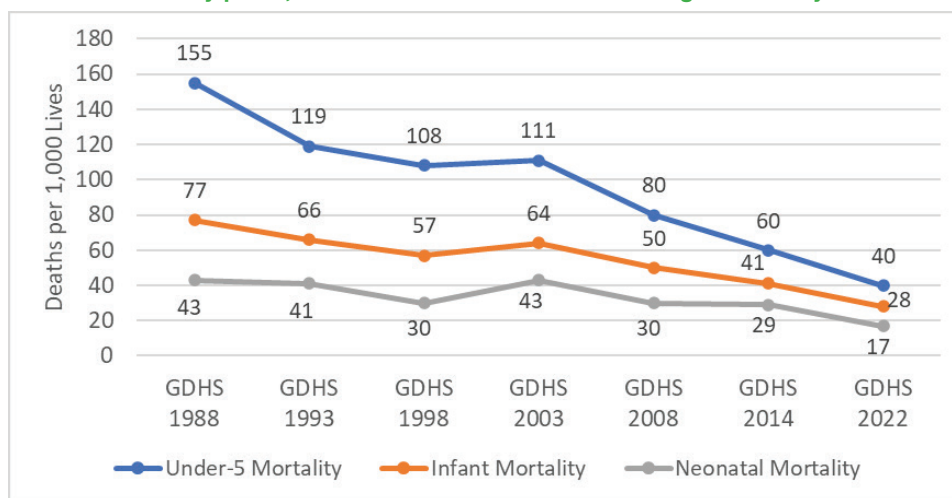


Source: MOH, Annual Health Sector Holistic Assessment Report, 2022 and 2023

Neonatal, infant, and under-5 mortality rates were reported at 17 per 1,000 live births, 28 per 1,000 live births and 40 per 1,000 live births respectively (GDHS, 2022). As Figure 43 shows, these rates are lower than previous years.

Non-communicable Diseases (NCDs) have, however, become one of the leading causes of death and are responsible for 43 percent of all deaths and about 94,000 preventable deaths in Ghana each year⁷. The stillbirth rate dropped from 17 per 1,000 live births, to 10.9 per 1,000 live births.

Figure 4-3 Childhood Mortality per 1,000 Live Births 5 Years Preceding the Survey



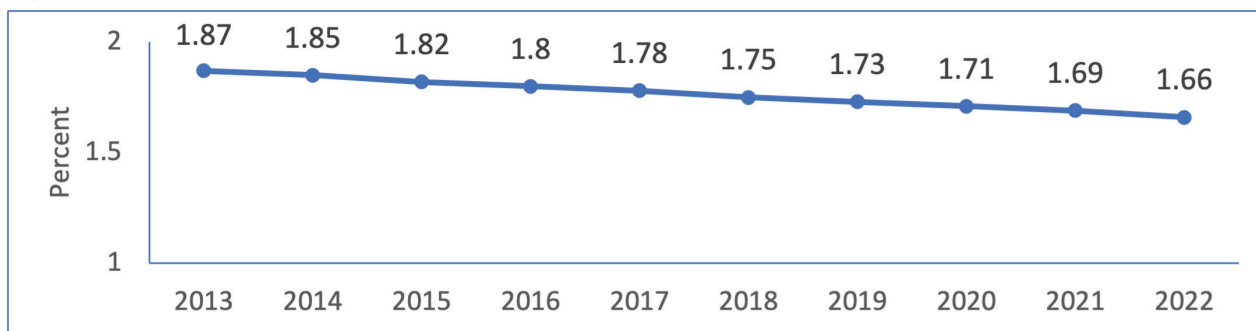
Source: Ghana Demographic and Health Surveys 2022

It was estimated that the number of Persons Living with HIV (PLHIV) increased from 349,362 in 2021 to 354,927 in 2022, a 1.6 percent increase. About 6.0 percent (21,439) of the HIV population were adolescents aged 10-19, while 7.0 percent (24,712) were children aged 0-4 years. New HIV infections reduced from 16,938 in 2021, to 16,574 in 2022, a 2.0 percent reduction, with two-thirds of these being females. The HIV prevalence has steadily declined from 1.87 percent in 2013 to 1.66 percent in 2022 as shown in Figure 4-4, representing a 13.0 percent decrease over the ten year period⁸.

⁷ WHO, 2022; Beating noncommunicable diseases through primary healthcare <https://www.afro.who.int/countries/ghana/news/beating-noncommunicable-diseases-through-primary-healthcare>; accessed 5 June 2023; MOH, 2022; National Policy: Non-Communicable Diseases; Accra

⁸ Ghana AIDS Commission, 2022, National and Sub-National HIV Estimates and Projections Report

Figure 4-4 Trend in HIV Prevalence, 2018-2022



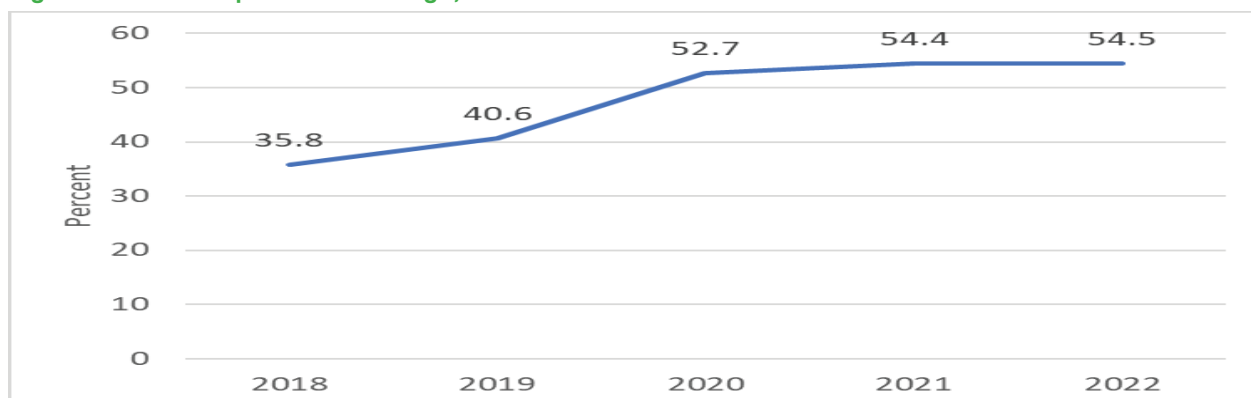
Source: GAC, 2022 National and Sub-National HIV and AIDS Estimates and Projections Report

In 2022, the total number of new and active PLHIV clients who received Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) combination therapy. was 29,598 and 222,581, respectively. In addition, the proportion of adults and children known to be on ART 12 months after initiation of treatment is 67.0 percent. In 2022, an estimated 95.0 percent of pregnant women accessed ANC (Antenatal Care) and HIV Testing Services (HTS) indicating a significant increase from 70.0 percent in 2020. The proportion of these women who tested positive and were receiving ART increased from 87.0 percent in 2020 to 89.0 percent in 2022. The mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) rate, however, increased from 11.4 percent in 2020 to 17.3 percent in 2022.

The 2022 Holistic Assessment of the Health Sector shows that Ghana is far from attaining the WHO and Commonwealth’s standard for doctor-to-population ratio of 1:1,320 and 1:5,000 respectively with a ratio of 1:6,355 in 2020. The nurse-to-population ratio stood at 1: 502 in 2022, surpassing the WHO standard of 1:1,000. There are significant regional disparities in both ratios.

Ghana’s per capita expenditure on health increased from US\$32.70⁹ per person in 2018 to US\$40.44¹⁰ in 2022. The number of new malaria infections has declined by 48 percent, from 341 reported cases at healthcare facilities per 1,000 population in 2018 to 178 in 2022. The number of functional Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) zones decreased slightly from 79.7 percent in 2021 to 74.8 percent in 2022 (MoH, 2022). There has been a commendable increase in the population that had valid National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) cards, with Figure 4-5 indicating that there has been a steady increase from 35.8 percent in 2018 to 54.5 percent in 2022.

Figure 4-5 NHIS Population Coverage, 2018-2022



Source: NHIA, National Health Insurance Scheme, 2023

9 Average exchange rate in 2020 was USD1.00=GHS5.73 (2020 MoH Holistic Assessment Report)

10 Average exchange rate in 2022 was USD1.00=GHS8.45 (2022 MoH Holistic Assessment Report)

Summary of Issues

Key issues in this focus area include rising cases of non-communicable diseases and inadequate preventive measures; uneven distribution of healthcare personnel; inadequate health centres; subpar service quality; relatively high incidence of stillbirths; high incidence of maternal mortalities; reduced Government per capita expenditure; and persistently high incidence of malaria.

Policy Objective

1. Promote inclusive and resilient communities that prioritise health for all

Strategic Direction

1. Promote preventive health care services
2. Develop an efficient healthcare system, and ensure good health across all stages of life.
3. Build the necessary enabling environment to promote equitable distribution of health personnel and resources.

Target by 2057

1. Increase life expectancy from 64 in 2021 to 75
2. Achieve sustained reduction in infant mortality per 1,000 live births from 28 per 1,000 live births to 10 per 1,000 live births
3. Reduce the stillbirth rate from 10.9 per 1,000 live births in 2022 to 5 per 1,000 live births
4. Achieve sustained reduction in maternal mortality from 102.1 per 100,000 live births to 40 per 100,000 live births
5. Eliminate the HIV prevalence among the 15–49-year age group from 1.66% in 2022
6. Reduce the malaria incidence from 178 per 1,000 in 2022 to 80 per 1,000
7. Reduce non-communicable disease mortality from the current rate of 43 percent to 20 percent

4.3 Food Systems Transformation and Nutrition Security

Context

Food insecurity and malnutrition are persistent in Ghana. While the country produces enough staple crops to meet its needs, it relies on imports to address its fish deficit. Unhealthy food choices, poor diets, and food safety concerns are prevalent. Ghana's food systems are not resistant to shocks, with unsafe food containing aflatoxins and other impurities, unsafe markets, unsanitary food environments, and high food inflation make nutritious diets difficult to attain for nearly half of the population¹¹.

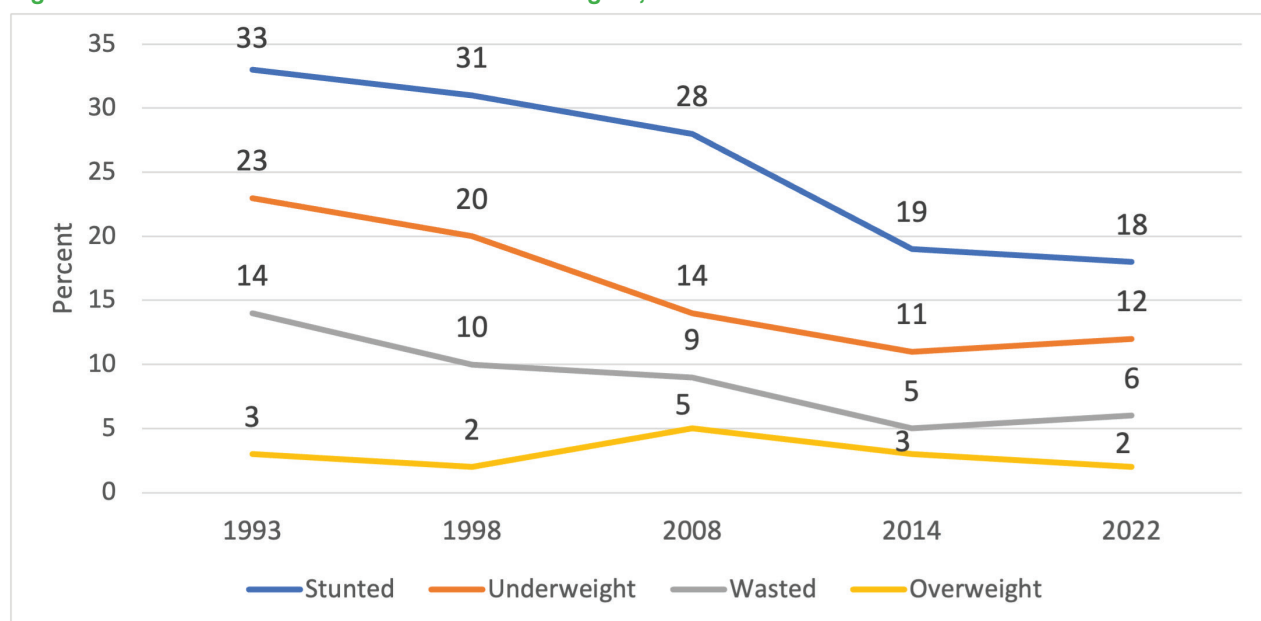
¹¹ National Development Planning Commission of Ghana and the World Food Programme. Fill the Nutrient Gap: Ghana. Accra, Ghana 2023

Ghana's Multi-Dimensional Child Poverty report (2020) indicates that while 42 percent of Ghanaians are food insecure, 47 percent are multi-dimensionally poor; 6.4 million persons (21%) are simultaneously food insecure and multi-dimensionally poor. Programmes have, thus, been initiated to establish resilient and sustainable food systems, promote diverse production systems, strengthen farmer groups, restrict unhealthy food imports, and fortify foods. The northern regions, characterised by semi-arid savannah ecological zones, are to receive priority due to their vulnerability to climate change.

Malnutrition is a major cause of death in children under-five, with stunting, wasting and underweight being the most common symptoms. According to the 2022 Ghana Demographic and Health Survey (GDHS), the prevalence of stunting reduced from 19.0 percent in 2014 to 18.0 percent in 2022, and that of overweight children also reduced from 3.0 percent in 2014 to 2.0 percent in 2022. The prevalence of wasting, however, increased from 5.0 percent in 2014 to 6.0 percent in 2022. Similarly, although underweight has decreased from 14 percent in 1993 to 5 percent in 2014, there has been a slight increase to 6 percent in 2022.

Anaemia, a micronutrient condition caused by iron deficiency, was high among children aged 6-59 months, with a prevalence rate of 49.0 percent in 2022. Although exclusive breastfeeding for six months is the best way to provide ideal food for infants, and early initiation of breast milk provides the newborn with critical nutrients, less than half of all children below 6 months are exclusively breastfed. Overweight and obesity have rapidly emerged as major health concern, increasing the risk of non-communicable diseases.

Figure 4-6 Nutritional Status of Children Under Age 5, 1993-2022

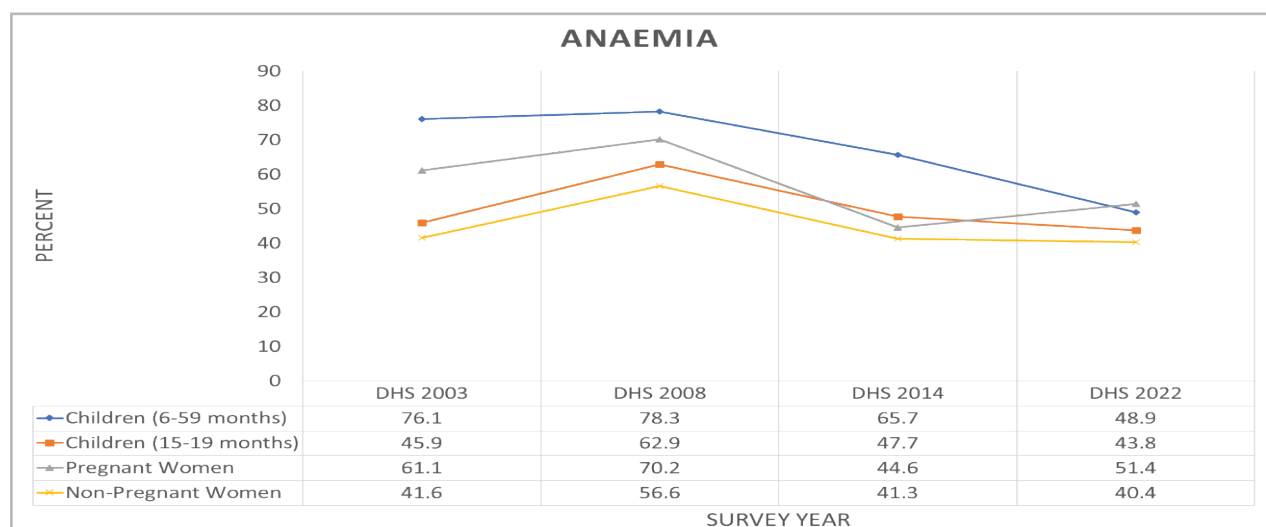


Source: GSS, Ghana Demographic and Health Surveys, 1993-2022

Anaemia exacerbates existing nutritional deficiencies by impairing the body's ability to absorb or utilise nutrients, weakening the immune system, interfering with the physical and cognitive development of children and increasing risks in pregnant women. Despite significant progress in reducing anaemia in most vulnerable groups, prevalence rates of anaemia are still dangerously high (Figure 4-7). Anaemia prevalence in children aged 6-59 months reduced from 76.1 percent in 2003 to 48.9 percent in 2022. The incidence among children aged 15-19 months has only declined marginally from 45.9 percent in 2003 to 43.8 percent in 2022. Despite a 20 percent decline in prevalence, pregnant women are

the most at-risk group as current anaemia prevalence rates indicate that more than half of them (51.1%) have anaemia, increasing risks to the baby and increasing the likelihood of maternal and neonatal mortality. Non-pregnant women have an anaemia prevalence rate of 40.4 percent in 2022, a marginal reduction from 41.6 percent in 2003.

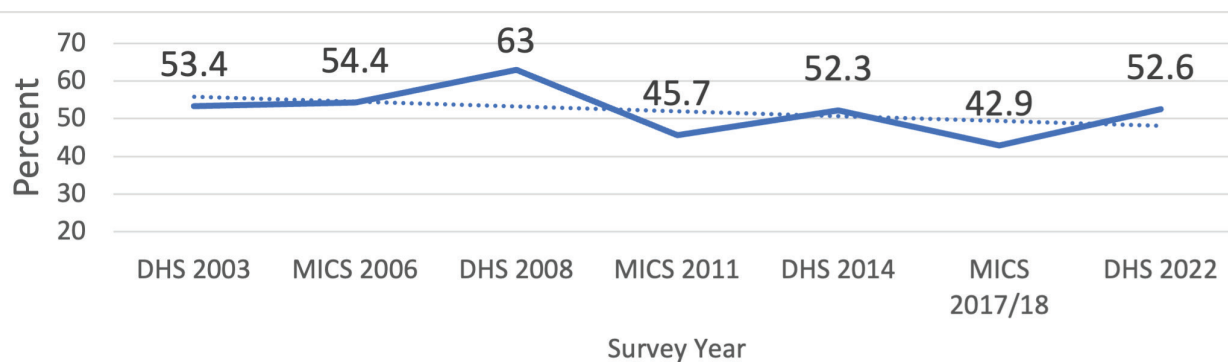
Figure 4-7 Anaemia in Women and Children, 2003-2022



Source: GSS, Ghana Demographic and Health Surveys, 2003-2022

Exclusive breastfeeding for children below six months is critically low, with a 53 percent prevalence rate in 2022, a decline of 0.8 percentage points over 20 years (Figure 4-8).

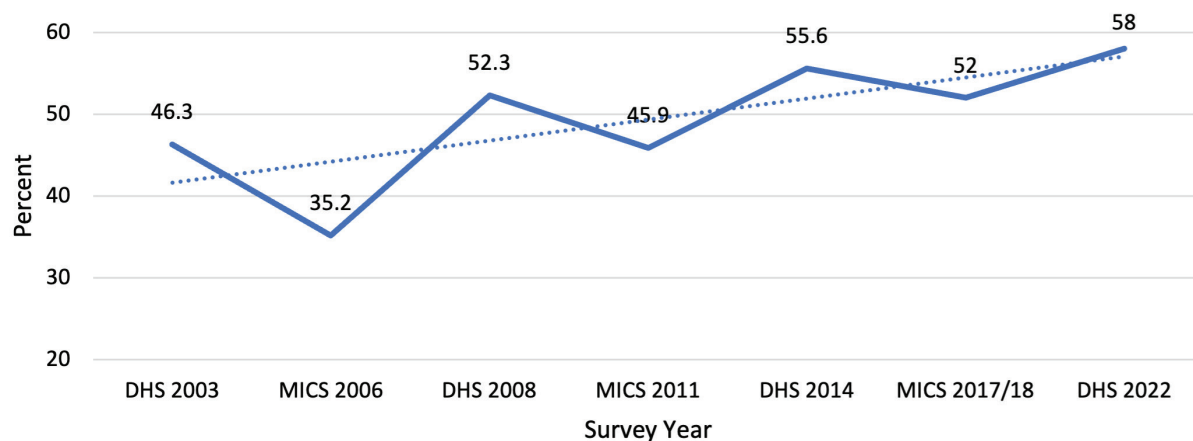
Figure 4-8 Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months, 2003-2022



Source: GSS, Ghana Demographic and Health Surveys, 2003-2022; Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys, 2006-2017/18

The situation of early initiation of breastfeeding (Figure 4-9.) is marginally better with a prevalence rate of 58 percent in 2022, an increase from 46.3 percent in 2003. While minimum dietary diversity has improved from 28.1 percent in 2014 to 41.4 percent in 2022, there is much to do to ensure children receive the right nutrients.

Figure 4-9 Early Initiation of Breastfeeding, 2003-2022



Source: GSS, Ghana Demographic and Health Surveys, 2003-2022; Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys, 2006-2017/18

Summary of Issues

Key issues in this focus area include unsustainable and unproductive agricultural practices, high postharvest losses and poor food storage techniques. In addition, there is limited food fortification, high costs of transporting food, increasing consumption of ultra-processed and convenience foods, low biosecurity, and dependence on costly food imports. There is a rise in obesity and diet-related non-communicable diseases (NCDs), high prevalence of stunting and micro-nutrient deficiencies, low rates of exclusive and early initiation of breastfeeding, inadequate complementary feeding, poor diet diversity, and weak nutrition-sensitive planning and programming.

Policy Objective

1. Establish a resilient food system and promote nutrition security

Strategic Direction

1. Ensure food availability, affordability and accessibility
2. Promote healthy and sustainable food environment and choices
3. Promote nutritious food processing that ensures value-addition
4. Promote climate-smart agriculture, enhance the resilience of communities, food systems and their associated supply chains, and reduce exposure to climate-, energy- and water-related risks
5. Promote nutrition-specific and sensitive programmes and interventions
6. Improve food systems and nutrition governance

Target by 2057

1. Improve the proportion of children under five years who meet minimum dietary diversity from 41 percent in 2022 to 80 percent
2. Maintain and reduce child (under-5) obesity to below 1 percent
3. Decrease the prevalence of stunting amongst 0-23 months from 18 percent in 2022 to 5 percent

4. Decrease the prevalence of anaemia amongst children under five from 49 percent in 2022 to 20 percent
5. Decrease the prevalence of anaemia amongst pregnant women from 51.4 percent in 2022 to 20 percent
6. Improve the rate of exclusive breastfeeding from 53 percent in 2022 to 90 percent

4.4 Education and Training



Context

To harness its demographic dividend Ghana aims to achieve universal access of all persons to productive-oriented, high quality and skills-driven education without discrimination by gender or socio-economic status at all levels.

Ghana's education sector has made significant progress in terms of infrastructure and enrolment rates across various levels. Completion rates have notably improved in Primary and Junior High Schools, with Primary School completion rates increasing from 100.8 percent in 2017/2018 to 108.6 percent in 2020/2021, while Junior High School completion rates have increased from 79 percent in 2017/18, to 93 percent in 2021/2022. The Free Senior High School Policy also boosted the transition rate from junior to senior high school, reaching 91 percent in 2019/2020 before slightly declining to 85.4 percent in 2020/2021. Senior High School completion rates also saw growth, rising from 52.5 percent in 2017/2018 to 64.1 percent in 2019/2020. Furthermore, enrolment of children with disabilities in special schools increased by 10.5 percent between 2016/17 and 2018/19, highlighting a commitment to inclusive education.

Ghana acknowledges the importance of Technical and Vocation Education and Training (TVET) especially for the country's industrialisation agenda and has since 2017 undertaken several reforms to ensure effective regulation, coordination, standardisation and quality of instruction in TVET. Some of the interventions pursued by the nation include the realignment of all technical and vocational institutions, the conduct of a skills gap analysis and audit which helped to identify challenges in the sector, the establishment of sector skills bodies made up of industry players and academia that explore business opportunities, innovation and capacity needs within the sectors. Ghana also ensured the development and implementation of a five-year strategic plan for TVET transformation and provided free apprenticeship training and free TVET at the second cycle level as well as the construction of new and upgrading of existing TVET institutions. While gender parity has been achieved at almost all levels of basic education, the gender parity index at the tertiary level of 0.73 in 2020, indicates that there is still an imbalance. Furthermore, the science-to-humanities enrolment ratio has increased from 34:66 in 2017/2018 to 39:61 in 2021/2022.

Summary of Issues

Key issues in this focus area include rural-urban disparities in the education system; declining net enrolment at some levels; inadequate inclusion of disabled students; unsatisfactory English and Math proficiency for primary school students; persistently poor learning outcomes, with many students scoring below pass marks in the Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE); limited and poor maintenance of facilities at tertiary education institutions; and limited resources for science and technical education.

There is inadequate local human resource capacity and technology for the mining industry especially, the mismatch between the training provided by tertiary educational institutions and skills needed by industry, the proliferation of universities without adequate resources and standardisation, weak apprenticeship system, weak strategic ties between regional natural endowments and training provided by technical universities, unemployment and underemployment, and underdevelopment of soft skills and ethics. In addition, female enrolment at the tertiary level lags significantly behind male enrolment, while the science-to-humanities ratio is still heavily skewed to the humanities.

Policy Objective

1. Build high-quality, equitable and inclusive education at all levels and promote life-long learning opportunities for all

Strategic Direction

1. Develop, implement, and regularly review a comprehensive human capital-focused long-term education policy
2. Introduce soft skills in school curricula, including financial literacy, ethics and corruption awareness
3. Develop an industry-relevant, globally competitive, and inclusive tertiary education system
4. Improve enrolment in the sciences at all levels
5. Promote quality tertiary education through effective resourcing and accreditation
6. Link universities to regional resources and industrial capabilities
7. Formulate a human capital strategy to guide the development of skills, knowledge, and attitudes matching industry requirements (especially for the entire value chain of the mining and quarry industry)
8. Improve skills, productivity and earnings of high school leavers through quality TVET services
9. Standardise a system of volunteerism and internship
10. Transform the apprenticeship training model to a market-demand approach

Target by 2057

1. Attain a Human Capital Index of above 0.90 from 0.45 in 2022
2. Improve net enrolment rates at all levels to 100 percent (from 2020/2021 levels of Kindergarten 49.5%, Primary 78.9%, JHS 44.9%, SHS 35.0%)
3. Improve completion rates from 93 percent at Junior High School and 64.1 percent at Senior High School levels to 100 percent and 90 percent at Junior High School and Senior High School
4. Improve proficiency rates to above 90 percent for core subjects (From 2020 levels of English P3 25%, Mathematics P3 19%, English P6 25%, Mathematics P6 22%)
5. Attain and sustain Gender Parity at the tertiary level from 0.73 in 2020
6. Increase literacy rate for persons 6 years and older from 69.8 percent to 95 percent
7. Improve gross tertiary enrolment rates from 20 percent in 2020/2021 to 60 percent

8. Increase science-to-humanities enrolment ratio at the tertiary level from 39:61 in 2022 to 80:20

4.5 Employment and Decent Work



Context

Unemployment remains a significant challenge. According to the Annual Household Income and Expenditure Survey (2022)¹² the unemployment rate was 13.9 percent, with an employment rate of about 60 percent in the second quarter of 2022. Two-thirds of the employed population are engaged in vulnerable employment, with a significantly higher incidence of vulnerable employment in rural areas. About 380,000 people in the workforce (3.2%), are simultaneously multi-dimensionally poor, unemployed and food insecure. The gender pay gap at the national level was 37.3 percent. The gender disparity continues to worsen as by the end of the third quarter of 2023, 77.8 percent of employed females were in vulnerable employment as against 57.7 per cent of employed males. In 2016, 71.3 percent of total employment was in the informal sector (GLSS 2016/17).¹³

According to the Youth Employment Programs in Ghana report¹⁴, one of the factors contributing to the current unemployment challenge in Ghana is the inadequate job opportunities in the formal sector. Private sector formal employment accounts for about 2 percent of total employment, whereas informal firms and household enterprises account for 54 percent. Many interventions have provided financial and technical support for household enterprises as a job creation strategy. These enterprises often tend to not grow and rarely employ additional workers; nor do they grow into large firms because of constraints which include inadequate technical and business knowledge needed to effectively manage their business and expand, and limited access to financing and large markets.

Summary of Issues

Key issues identified in this focus area include: unfavourable business environment; high unemployment rate among the youth; high levels of vulnerable employment; limited opportunities for youth involvement in national development; limited access to start-up capital and productive resources; high unemployment rate among Persons with Disabilities; high recruitment cost and low skilled jobs among migrants and inadequate policies to promote access and employment equity for PWDs. Other issues include high rural underemployment; inadequate social protection in the labour market; labour underutilisation; gender earnings gap, inadequate opportunities for retraining, skills upgrade and innovation, mismatch between training/skills and the needs of the labour market, weak cooperative regulatory systems and labour administration.

12 GSS, 2022; Annual Household Income and Expenditure Survey (2022); Accra

13 GSS, 2016/2017; Ghana Living Standards Survey; Accra

14 Dadzie, Christabel E., Mawuko Fumey, and Suleiman Namara. Youth Employment Programs in Ghana: Options for Effective Policy Making and Implementation. International Development in Focus. Washington, DC: World Bank. doi:10.1596/978-1-4648-1579-9.

Policy Objective

1. Promote inclusive and quality work opportunities for all

Strategic Direction

1. Create an enabling environment for the production of decent jobs
2. Ensure that the national human capital development strategy is responsive to skills requirements for sustained socio-economic growth and development
3. Expedite the completion and implementation of the policy on the formalisation of the informal sector in enforcing decent employment
4. Collaborate with the private sector to expand job openings to absorb the teeming unemployed Ghanaian youth
5. Integrate pre-employment support activities as part of the country's current education system

Target by 2057

1. Increase employment rates from 55.7 percent in 2022 to 90 percent
2. Decrease unemployment rate of persons with disabilities from 13.5 percent in 2021 to 5 percent
3. Decrease the proportion of workers in vulnerable employment from 66.2 percent in 2016 to 20 percent

4.6 Poverty, Inequality and Social Protection



Context

Reducing poverty is a major priority for Ghana. Ghana has taken steps to alleviate extreme poverty through inclusive education and employment generation, as well as social protection programmes. The incidence of poverty (upper poverty line) has commendably declined by more than 55 percent, from 52.6 percent in 1991 to 23.4 percent in 2017, while extreme poverty dropped by almost 80 percent, from 37.6 percent to 8.2 percent over the same period¹⁵. The Ghana Living Standards Survey (GLSS: 2016/17) indicates that the rate at which the incidence of poverty has declined recently has slowed so much that in absolute terms, the number of poor people has actually increased by approximately 400,000 between 2013 and 2017.

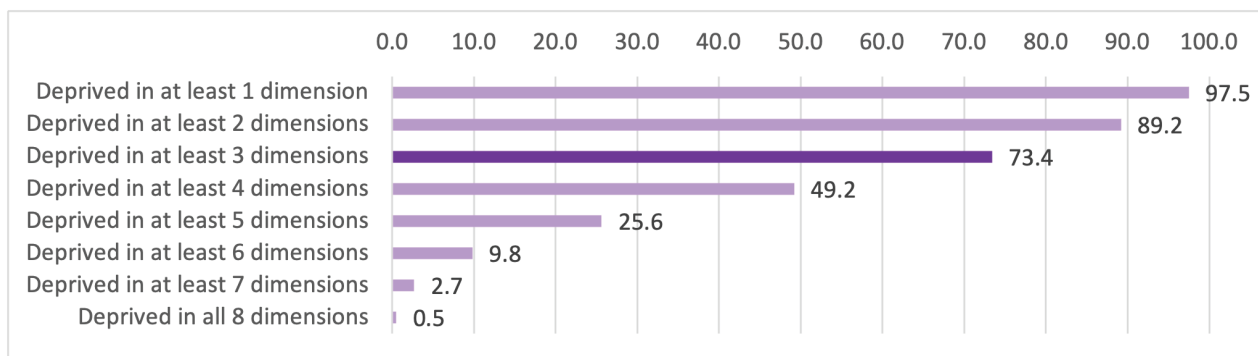
As at 2016/17, Upper West Region had a poverty incidence rate of 89.1 percent and an extreme poverty rate of 45.2 percent, while the Northern and Upper East regions had poverty incidence rates of 61.1 and 54.8 percent, and extreme poverty incidence rates of 30.7 and 27.7 percent respectively. Greater Accra and Ashanti regions, on the other hand, had the lowest incidence of poverty with rates of 2.5 and 11.6 percent respectively. Ashanti Region had an extreme poverty rate of 1.6 percent, while Greater Accra Region had no incidence of extreme poverty. Poverty incidence in male-headed households was higher (25.8%) than in female-headed households (17.6%).

15 GSS (Ghana Statistical Service) (2016/17): Ghana Living Standards Survey: Poverty Trends in Ghana (2005-2017), Accra Ghana

Ghana's Multi-dimensional Poverty Report (2020)¹⁶ shows that 45.6 percent of the population is multi-dimensionally poor, with each multi-dimensionally poor person, on average, being deprived in six of the 12 weighted indicators. The indicators with the highest deprivations were sanitation (44.1%), health insurance (40.1%) and housing (27.5%). The incidence of multi-dimensional poverty in the rural area (64.6%) is more than twice that of the urban areas (27%), while those in the Savannah ecological zone (70%) were twice as likely to be multi-dimensionally poor than those in the coastal zone (32%).

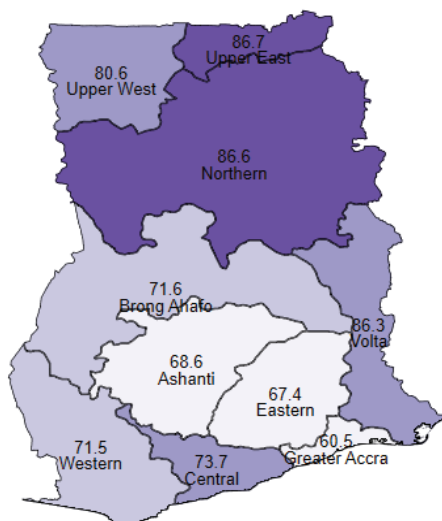
According to data from GLSS 7, more than 3.5 million, or 28.2 percent of all children in Ghana live in poverty, that is, the proportion of children who live in a household where its member's consumption is below the national poverty line of GH¢1,314.0 per adult every year. Monetary child poverty is more prevalent in rural areas (44.5 percent) than in urban areas (9.8 percent). Children in Ghana were almost 40 percent more likely to be poor than adults, compared to 15 percent in the 1990s. Ghana's Multi-dimensional Child Poverty Report¹⁷ indicates that 73.4 percent of children in Ghana suffer from three or more deprivations simultaneously, while nearly half (49.2%) suffered from at least four deprivations as Figure 4-10 highlights. Upper East (86.7%), Northern (86.6%) and Volta (86.3%) Regions had the highest percentages of multi-dimensionally poor children (Figure 4-11). The age group with the highest proportion of deprived children are the under-5's, which had 82.9 percent being multi-dimensionally poor as compared to the 5-11-year-old age-group (68.9%) the least deprived age-group. Up to 81.5 percent of children in rural areas are multi-dimensionally poor as compared to 62.5 percent in urban areas.

Figure 4-10 Proportion of Multi-dimensionally poor children (%)



Source: NDPC 2020

Figure 4-11 Multi-dimensional Child Poverty in Ghana by Regions (As at 2016/2017)



16 GSS, 2020, Multi-dimensional Poverty – Ghana, GSS, Accra

17 NDPC, 2020, Multi-Dimensional Child Poverty in Ghana, NDPC, Accra

The Gini coefficient shows a widening and uneven income distribution, worsening from 37 percent in 1991/92 to 43 percent in 2016/17, with rural areas having higher incidence of income inequality. Ghana implements a number of social protection interventions to address some of these poverty and inequality issues. Some of the key interventions include cash grants (including the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty - LEAP), Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education (FCUBE), including Capitation Grant and the Free Senior High School (SHS) programme, School Feeding Programme, National Health Insurance and Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ). The total number of households that received bi-monthly cash grants through the LEAP programme increased by 8.5 percent from 324,064 in 2018 to 350,580 in 2023. LEAP beneficiaries are also beneficiaries of the other complementary social protection interventions so as to address the multi-dimensional nature of poverty in Ghana.

Summary of Issues

Key issues in this focus area include persistent monetary and multi-dimensional poverty; high disparities and inequality especially among rural dwellers; limited access to essential services and job prospects; inadequate infrastructure, limited maintenance of sanitation infrastructure; poor sanitation and hygiene practices; limited access to quality water and sanitation services; insufficient coverage of social protection services for vulnerable groups; weak targeting mechanisms; poor coordination mechanisms; inadequate monitoring; inadequate social protection financing; and low pension benefit payments.

Policy Objective

1. Reduce inequality, eliminate poverty and elevate living standards

Strategic Direction

1. Establish an inclusive social protection system for all vulnerable individuals, safeguarding their rights and well-being
2. Promote inclusive rural development by promoting diverse income-generating activities while ensuring equitable socio-economic opportunities
3. Ensure adequate funding for inclusive social protection interventions

Target by 2057

1. Eliminate extreme poverty
2. Reduce the proportion of multi-dimensionally poor individuals from 45.6 percent in 2020 to 25 percent
3. Reduce the proportion of persons below the national poverty line from 25 percent in 2020 to 5 percent
4. Reduce Gini Coefficient from 46.3 in 2022 to 35

4.7 Child Welfare



Context

In Ghana, some children are still subjected to the worst forms of child labour, particularly in fishing, cocoa-producing and harvesting, and mining communities. There is a high incidence of child labour, with 21.8 percent of children (5-17 years old) engaged in child labour (GLSS: 2016/17). Nearly a fifth of girls (18%) were married before age 18 in 2022, indicating a persistence of the practice of child marriage; which is an infringement on the rights of the girl child (GDHS: 2020). In addition, there were 63 births per 1,000 teenage mothers between the ages 15 to 19 years. Similarly, the 2022 GDHS estimated that 15.2 percent of girls aged 15-19 have been pregnant before. In 2020 about three-quarters (73.4%) of Ghanaian children were classified as multi-dimensionally poor, being deprived of critical rights in three or more dimensions of child well-being namely nutrition, health, learning and development, child protection, water, sanitation, housing and information. About 7 percent of children are not registered at birth¹⁸, while 94 percent of children aged 1-14 years experienced violent discipline¹⁹.

Summary of Issues

Key issues include limited implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child; institutional constraints and inadequate coordination among institutions addressing children's issues; limited understanding of child protection laws; high incidence of child abuse, sexual abuse and exploitation of girls; inadequate protection of children online; high incidence of child labour; high incidence of child trafficking, *streetism* and *kayayei* among children; and child marriage.

Policy Objective

1. Ensure integrated child development services and improved family welfare

Strategic Direction

2. Foster collaboration between child protection and family welfare systems for effective coordination at all levels
3. Implement rigorous enforcement of child labour and trafficking laws to ensure children's safety
4. Allocate greater technical and financial resources to enhance child protection and welfare at all levels
5. Improve capacity of correctional facilities to execute their mandate in safeguarding children
6. Eliminate worst forms of child labour by implementing targeted interventions and support systems
7. Integrate child welfare education into the educational curricula at all educational levels to increase awareness

18 Births and Deaths Registry, 2022

19 GSS 2016/17, Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

Target by 2057

1. Reduce the proportion of children (5-17 years) engaged in hazardous work from 14 percent in 2017/18 to zero percent (0%)
2. Reduce the percentage of children engaged in child labour from 27.9 percent in 2017/18 to zero percent (0%)
3. Eliminate child abuse
4. Eradicate child marriage

4.8 Gender Equality and Women Empowerment



Context

The persistent negative discriminatory socio-cultural, traditional belief systems and customary practices continue to breed early child marriage, female genital mutilation, and operation of witch camps, as well as sexual and gender-based violence. Ghana continues to record high levels of domestic violence cases such as rape, sexual abuse and sexual harassment. A Sexual Gender Based Violence (SGBV) Case Protocol and Codified Handbook has been developed to guide the handling of SGBV cases.

Attitudes towards gender-based violence are not ideal. According to the 2016/17 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), 32.4 percent of females and 16.5 percent of males aged 15-49 years believed that a husband was justified in hitting or beating his wife if she failed in her duties as a wife. About 2.6 percent of females aged 15-49 years were reported to have undergone a form of female genital mutilation (MICS 2017/18) which was an improvement on the 3.8 percent recorded in 2011 (MICS 2011).

Participation of women in public life at national and sub-national levels continues to be low as the percentage of public positions held by women remains below the set target of at least 40 percent. According to the Ghana Statistical Service's (GSS) 2023 Annual Household Income and Expenditure Survey (AHIES), consistently, more females have been employed than males, with the difference averaging about 600,000 and 900,000 for 2022 and 2023 respectively. The Ghana National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security (GHANAP II, 2020 - 2025) and Mentorship Programme for Girls' Empowerment and Affirmative Action (Gender Equality) Bill were developed to enhance women's participation in decision-making. However, the passage of an affirmative action bill is pending.

In 2022, the National Gender Policy was revised and updated to capture emerging gender issues and response to emergencies. While Ghana has instituted strategies empowering women, this should be done concurrently with the consideration of men to ensure gender equity.

Summary of Issues

Key issues affecting the achievement of gender equality include inadequate unsustained gender mainstreaming in policy, planning, implementation monitoring, and evaluation processes; the high burden of unpaid care work on women; lower attainment of higher levels of education by women; sexual harassment of women; cultural practices that are replete with gender stereotypes; and low participation of women in governance.

Policy Objective

1. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Strategic Direction

1. Strengthen institutional mechanisms for gender integration and mainstreaming in development at all levels
2. Implement sound policies and enforce legislation for the promotion of gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls at all levels
3. Enforce laws against gender-based violence

Target by 2057

1. Increase the percentage of women in public life from (At 2023 levels, Ministers at 20%, Deputy Ministers 23.1%, Members of Parliament 14.4%, Judiciary 14.6%, District Assembly appointees 42.1%) to about 50 percent across all levels
2. Eliminate sexual and gender-based violence
3. Ensure all sectors, regions and districts have gender-responsive plans and budgets

4.9 Disability Inclusion



Context

According to the 2021 Population and Housing Census (PHC), 7.8 percent of people face varying degrees of difficulty in performing essential activities. Notably, there is a higher proportion of females (8.8%) Living With Disabilities (PWDs) compared to males (6.7%) in Ghana.

Unfortunately, these PWDs experience various forms of discrimination. They encounter various challenges including accessing appropriate healthcare, inadequate educational opportunities, barriers to employment due to inaccessible transportation, limited disability-friendly infrastructure and technologies and societal prejudice. Despite numerous legislative instruments, awareness campaigns, and support services aimed at enhancing inclusivity, further efforts are necessary to address persistent challenges and ensure equal rights for all individuals with disabilities.

Ghana has intensified awareness creation on embracing and supporting persons with special needs. A framework and strategies for mainstreaming disability into the Metropolitan Municipal and District Assemblies' (MMDAs) plans have been developed to guide the provision of basic services that are accessible to PWDs, and the implementation of an inclusive education policy is helping to ensure that children with disabilities and special needs are not denied access to education. Currently, households with children with disabilities are eligible to receive monthly cash grants under LEAP. Additionally, the allocation of three percent of the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF) is earmarked to support PWDs to help alleviate poverty among them.

Summary of Issues

Key issues affecting persons with disabilities in Ghana include negative perceptions of and attitudes towards PWDs; inadequate support from public institutions; inadequate special schools for children with disabilities; insufficient assistive resources; low compliance with the Ghana Accessibility Standards for the Built Environment; inadequate accessibility of information in the media; and low participation in politics and governance.

Policy Objectives

1. Provide equal opportunity for all persons with disability in national development

Strategic Direction

1. Ensure full access to the built environment, goods, services, and assistive devices for PWDs
2. Guarantee access to lifelong learning opportunities for all PWDs to enhance their adjustment and access to social and economic opportunities
3. Eradicate disability-related discrimination and societal prejudices
4. Provide sustainable employment opportunities, decent living conditions, and affordable and accessible transportation systems for PWDs
5. Ensure full access to all social protection schemes for PWDs

Target by 2057

1. Ensure that 90 percent of workplace facilities are disability-friendly
2. Increase the employment rate of persons with disabilities to 70 percent of the population of PWDs in the working age
3. Ensure that all Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), Regional Coordination Councils (RCCs), and MMDAs prepare inclusive plans and budgets

4.10 Support for the Aged

Context

The 2021 PHC reported that the percentage of the population aged 60 years and above was 6.6 percent. The traditional Ghanaian family system has historically provided financial and psychosocial support to the elderly, however, this support system appears to be weakening, leaving the elderly vulnerable and in need of external support. The implementation of the National Ageing Policy (2010), which aims to safeguard the welfare and dignity of the elderly, has been slow, partly due to the lack of a coordinating body to oversee its implementation. Additionally, while initiatives such as the NHIS premium exemption for persons aged 70 and above aim to enhance healthcare accessibility, insufficient investments hinder the effectiveness of these ageing-related interventions.

Summary of Issues

Key issues affecting the aged include; poor implementation of interventions; shortfalls in funding to support the implementation of interventions; inadequate institutional care; limited opportunities for civic activity and recreation; inadequate essential public services; high incidence of poverty among the aged and lack of comprehensive database system for the aged. Others include low levels of enrolment on pension schemes; low rate of house ownership among the elderly; and high inactivity in urban areas.

Policy Objective

1. Ensure the well-being of the aged

Strategic Direction

1. Enhance participation of the aged in national development
2. Enhance efficiency in pension scheme management
3. Strengthen systems of care and support for the aged
4. Ensure healthy lifestyles among the elderly as preventive health care from early adulthood

Target by 2057

1. Ensure the integration of a database on the aged in the national database system to support policy making, planning, monitoring and evaluation and targeted service provision
2. Increase the percentage of the aged benefiting from social protection interventions from 27 percent in 2023 to at least 80 percent

4.11 Youth Development

Context

The 2021 PHC estimated that 38.2 percent of Ghana's population was between the ages of 15 to 35 years and the economically active population (15-64 years) 60.2 percent. Ghana has a unique opportunity to build a solid foundation for growth and development and reap potential demographic dividends through its youthful population, if they are empowered with the requisite knowledge, skills and resources.

The 2021 PHC revealed that the unemployment rate among the youth was 19.7 percent. While Ghana has, over the years, embarked on interventions to provide young people with skills and jobs, these have not yielded the intended results. During the third quarter of 2022, for example, about a quarter of the population aged 15 to 35 years were reported to not be in employment, education or training (NEET). More tailored investments are required in sectors that facilitate the reaping of demographic dividends, namely education and training, health, economic development and employment, and governance.

Summary of Issues

Key issues affecting this focus area include high rates of unemployment and underemployment among the youth; and increasing incidence of mental health issues and crime.

Policy Objective

1. Promote patriotic, disciplined, honest, and healthy youth, fostering job opportunities and responsive governance

Strategic Direction

1. Guarantee a healthy youthful population
2. Promote responsive governance that is attentive to the potential and challenges of the youth
3. Cultivate a generation of dedicated, principled, entrepreneurial, and integrity-driven youth
4. Harness the demographic dividend through inclusive policies focusing on youth development in education, health, governance, and decent work

Target by 2057

1. Attain a Youth Development Index above 0.9 from 0.72 in 2023
2. Earmark at least 5 percent of government budget allocation to youth-led initiatives.

4.12 Sports and Recreation



Context

The development of sports is a central focus for Ghana, thus implementing various initiatives over the years to strengthen this sector. These initiatives encompass expanding and refurbishing sports infrastructure, participating in diverse local and international sporting events, improving sports administration, providing financial support, promoting youth participation, fostering talent development programmes, and encouraging grassroots sports initiatives. These actions aim at enhancing the sporting landscape and contributing to the overall well-being and development of Ghana's youthful population.

Summary of Issues

Key issues affecting sports and recreation include limited sporting and recreational facilities; inadequate funds to support the grassroots development of sports; neglect of lesser-known sports; and limited attention to school sports. Limited attention has been paid to promoting recreation in the context of national development. There have also been inadequate policies and programmes, poor maintenance of existing facilities; encroachment on designated sports and recreational lands; limited disability-, child- and aged-friendly facilities, and low involvement of persons with disabilities in sports. Other

issues include limited community-level sports and recreational activities; inadequate and unbalanced investments in sports development; declining public interest in locally organised sports; and lack of gender equity in sports.

Policy Objective

1. Restore Ghana's eminence in all international sports, while promoting both sports and recreation for personal and national development

Strategic Direction

1. Increase and maintain quality sports and recreation facilities throughout the country
2. Finance all sporting disciplines equitably, while promoting traditional sports and recreation activities
3. Encourage the participation of Ghanaians of all ages in all sports and recreation
4. Support persons with disabilities to participate fully in sports and recreation
5. Promote comprehensive personal and national development through sports and recreation

Target by 2057

1. All districts must have adequate sporting facilities and infrastructure
2. Increase the share of contribution of sports to 10 percent of GDP
3. Ensure all sports and recreational facilities are accessible to PWDs

4.13 Water and Sanitation



Context

There has been general progress in access to, at least, basic drinking water services (both basic and safely managed drinking water services) which increased from 80 percent in 2015 to 87.7 percent in 2021. There are however disparities between urban and rural communities. About 96.4 percent of the urban populace have access to basic water supply services compared to 74.4 percent in the rural areas. About 8 percent of Ghanaian households continue to rely on unsafe sources. The proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services in 2022 was 83.8 percent. The percentage of distribution losses decreased slightly from 45.7 percent in 2021 to 45.2 in 2023²⁰.

The population with access to basic sanitation services was 24.3 percent in 2022 (2022 GDHS), but much lower in rural communities (14.2%). The proportion of communities achieving Open Defecation Free (ODF) status was 17.7 percent in 2021²¹, while 24.6 percent of the population practiced ODF (2022 GDHS). The proportion of solid waste properly disposed of in sanitary landfill sites in the five major cities namely: Accra, Tema, Kumasi, Takoradi, and Tamale stood at 89 percent in 2022 (2022 MSWR). However, the proportion of population whose liquid waste was safely managed remained unchanged at 13.3 percent in 2022²².

20 Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources, 2023 Annual Progress Report

21 2022 Sector Ministers' Meeting Country Overview Report, UNICEF

22 2022 Sector Ministers' Meeting Country Overview Report, UNICEF

The proportion of the population that practice basic hygiene including the use of hand washing facilities with soap and water slightly improved from 41 percent in 2015 (2021 JMP²³) to 43.5 percent in 2022 (2022 GDHS). The proportion was higher in urban areas (52.8%) than in rural (33.3%). Despite this progress, quality drinking water and safely managed sanitation services continue to fall short of national and international targets. The analysis shows that urban sanitation infrastructure has not kept pace with high population growth rate and expansion of cities, leading to a significant proportion of the population lacking access to reliable, safely managed, and quality drinking water and sanitation services. Additionally, there is inadequate maintenance of water distribution facilities that has, among others, resulted in large distribution losses.

Summary of Issues

Some of the key issues affecting water and sanitation in Ghana are inadequate maintenance of facilities; high distribution losses; inadequate access to water services; poor quality of drinking water; high prevalence of open defecation; high user fees for sanitation services; poor sanitation and waste management; and poor hygiene practices.

Policy Objectives

1. Ensure access to improved water, sanitation and hygiene

Strategic Direction

1. Promote universal access to improved water and sanitation
2. Strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management
3. Promote effective land use and spatial planning to facilitate water supply
4. Enhance investment and innovative financing mechanisms
5. Promote appropriate environmental sustainability measures and enforce local by-laws on environmental sanitation and hygiene

Target by 2057

1. Increase access to basic sanitation services (improved toilet facility and exclusive use) from 24.3 percent in 2022 to 80 percent
2. Increase access to basic drinking water services from 83.8 percent in 2022 to 100 percent
3. Improve access to quality water from 87.7 percent in 2021 to 100 percent
4. Increase access to basic hygiene services from 43.5 percent in 2022 to 100 percent
5. Reduce water distribution losses from 45.2 in 2022 to 15 percent

CHAPTER 05

NATURAL AND BUILT ENVIRONMENT



CHAPTER 5: NATURAL AND BUILT ENVIRONMENT

Goal: Build Well-Planned and Safe Communities while Protecting the Natural Environment

5.0 Introduction

The natural environment consists of the management and conservation of forest and land resources; coastal and marine resources; water as well as mineral resources in the face of climate variability and change. The built environment on the other hand, focuses on human settlements, and the needed infrastructure for them to function efficiently. The emerging issues associated with rapid urbanisation have an impact on the natural environment and infrastructure development of the country.

5.1 Natural Environment



Context

The natural environment is characterised by forest degradation where the rate of deforestation increased from 18.84 percent in 2021 to 21.87 percent in 2022 despite some efforts by the relevant authorities. This led to loss of biodiversity especially endangered species.

The rapid growth in population, especially, in urban areas coupled with expansion in infrastructure has largely affected the protected areas as well. Over the years, some interventions have reduced the percentage of degraded areas in forest reserves from 37.4 to 32.5 between 2018 and 2020. Despite these efforts, the coverage of protected areas remained at 15.1 percent from 2017 to 2020.

Ghana's off-reserves have also lost their rich biodiversity due to the abuse of unrestricted access to them. Unsustainable farming practices, rapid urbanisation, haphazard development of human settlements, bushfires, excessive fuelwood harvesting, illegal small-scale mining activities (*Galamsey*) and over-exploitation of timber among others have caused the degradation of these off-reserves.

With approximately 30 percent of the national population living in the coastal zones, there is a host of critical infrastructure such as ports and harbours, hotels, factories, railways, roads, telecommunication lines, and pipelines that are currently being used along the coast. Sectors such as fisheries, aquaculture, tourism, transportation, coastal mining, and energy in Ghana's blue economy also provide employment, medicine, and food for its population²⁴. The fisheries sector alone employs 10 percent of the Ghanaian population

24 2Armah. (2019). The Challenges of the Blue Economy in Ghana and the Way Forward. *Texila International Journal of Management*, 5, 1-8.

and contributes 4 percent of Ghana's GDP²⁵. Despite its numerous contributions, the Ocean Governance Study on Ghana (2023) has outlined the over-exploitation of marine resources, weak coordination and technical capacity gaps, marine insecurity, and pollution (especially, indiscriminate plastic waste disposal along coastal zones) among others as some pertinent issues the sector is saddled with²⁶.

Ghana is gravely impacted by climate change and variability, especially, in the areas of agriculture and forestry, energy, water resources, health, and infrastructure. Several anthropogenic activities such as indiscriminate waste disposal, destruction of forest cover, illegal mining and pollution have contributed to climate change and variability in Ghana. Ghana has recorded a depletion in fish stock and a reduction in crop yields due to several factors²⁷. Erosion of coastlines, flooding, and displacement of coastal dwellers are also effects of climate change and variability.^{28 29}

The impact of illegal small-scale mining activities in Ghana (*Galamsey*) in forest communities and on ecosystem services is largely attributed to weak enforcement of mining laws and regulations.³⁰ Water availability and quality are increasingly under threat, lands for cocoa production have been taken over by *Galamsey*, and several health issues have been associated with unsustainable management of small-scale mining which include deformities in babies, cancers, cholera, dysentery, and malaria.³¹

Air quality remains a challenge, especially in the urban areas. An assessment of air quality at selected monitoring stations in some high-risk areas in Accra revealed that the levels of suspended particulate matter (PM₁₀) were above the minimum threshold of 70µg/ m³ set in Ghana Standard GS 1236 - 2019.³² This represents an unhealthy air quality index of health concern.

Summary of Key Issues

Some of the key issues affecting the natural environment in Ghana comprise increasing forest degradation of conservation areas; inadequate capacity of relevant institutions; loss of biodiversity (both flora and fauna); existence of evasive species due to climate change; poor management of environmental data; conflict between traditional (chieftaincy) and government institutions; poor collaboration and coordination among relevant institutions; encroachment on conservation areas, illegal mining; weak enforcement of environmental and mining laws and regulations; pollution of water bodies from illegal mining; pollution of marine resources and degradation of the ocean and seabed; over-exploitation of fisheries and other blue resources, improper management of solid and liquid waste including e-waste; overexploitation and inefficient use of forest resources, degraded landscapes; increasing Green House Gases (GHG) emissions; and negative impact of climate change.

25 3-Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development (2021). Ghana National Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy ,2021

26 4 Ocean Governance Study, Ghana (2023)https://www.un.org/oceancapacity/sites/www.un.org.oceancapacity/files/files/Projects/Norad/OGS/final_report_on_ocean_governance_study_in_ghana_24_feb_2023.pdf

27 Townhill, B., et al. (2023). Climate change risk and adaptation for fisher communities in Ghana Journal of Coastal Conservation 27(5) DOI:10.1007/s11852-023-00967-7

28 Jonah, F.E., Mensah, E.A., Edziyie. R.E., Agbo, N.W., & Adjei-Boateng, D. (2016) Coastal Erosion in Ghana: Causes, Policies, and Management 4:2, 116-130, DOI: 10.1080/08920753.2016.1135273 To link to this article: <https://doi.org/10.1080/08920753.2016.1135273>

29 Dada, O.A., Almar, R. & Morand, P. Coastal vulnerability assessment of the West African coast to flooding and erosion. Scientific Report 14, 890 (2024). <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-023-48612-5>

30 Yeboah, S.A. (2023). Digging Deeper: The Impact of Illegal Mining on Economic Growth and Development in Ghana DOI:10.13140/RG.2.2.12212.83845 https://www.researchgate.net/publication/372336240_Digging_Deepier_The_Impact_of_Illegal_Mining_on_Economic_Growth_and_Development_in_Ghana

31 Adongo, P., Ayanore, M., Binka, F., & Dietle, D. (2021). Health Impacts of industrial mining in Ghana and sub-Saharan Africa: A policy Brief. Retrieved from r4d_PolicyBrief_HealthImpactsIndustrialMiningGhanaSubsaharanAfrica_2021 (1).pdf

32 EPA, 2022

Policy Objective

1. Improve institutional arrangements and management practices to safeguard the natural environment

Strategic Direction

1. Sustainably utilise and manage forests, wildlife, wetlands, and savannah ecosystems
2. Improve coastal and marine management
3. Enhance climate change resilience
4. Enhance environmental data collection and management systems
5. Ensure sustainable management of mineral resources
6. Promote sustainable water resources development and management
7. Strengthen coordination and institutional arrangements for environmental management
8. Ensure sustainable and innovative financing for managing the natural environment
9. Sustainably manage fisheries and other blue economy resources

Target by 2057

1. Eliminate human-induced degradation within forest reserves
2. Reduce particulate matter (PM2.5) of mean annual exposure to air pollution from 53.99 µg/m³ in 2019 to 11.0 µg/m³
3. Reduce the present total greenhouse gas emissions (kt of CO₂ equivalent) by 95 percent
4. Increase terrestrial and marine protected areas from 7.68 percent in 2022 to 29.26 percent
5. Improve water quality for all bodies of water in the country from 59 percent in 2022 to 100 percent
6. Increase institutional capacity for the collection and management of high-quality environmental data
7. Establish and operationalise inter-sectoral coordinating body for the management of the environment

5.2 Infrastructure Development



Context

Generally, infrastructure is required to ensure well-functioning settlements and also to address the disparity among settlements. However, Ghana's infrastructure is inadequate across all sectors of the economy. The complex nature of infrastructure planning and its provision has led to the development of the Ghana Infrastructure Plan (GIP), 2018-2047. This plan seeks to achieve sustainable infrastructure development.

Over the years, there have been significant efforts to improve mobility infrastructure. Some of these efforts include the expansion of road networks, and routine maintenance activities comprising grading, pothole patching, shoulder maintenance, and vegetation

control. Despite these interventions, there are challenges with the road condition mix. In 2020, roads in good condition were 44.0 percent, in fair condition were 34.0 percent, and in poor condition, 22.0 percent.

There have been improvements in the railway sector to increase the passenger distance covered by railway to 2,863.37km in 2022. In spite of these, there are challenges in meeting the current target of transporting 400,000 passengers annually³³

In the case of the aviation sector, international passenger numbers increased from 1,800,341 in 2022 to 2,138,999 in 2023 after the COVID restrictions were lifted while domestic passenger numbers declined from 852,101 in 2022 to 775,662 in 2023 as a result of the limited number of airlines, high airfares and the general global economic downturn.³⁴ For similar reasons, container traffic under inland water/marine transport reduced slightly from 1, 244,245 Twenty-foot Equivalent Units (TEUs) in 2021 to 1,226,635 TEUs in 2023. Container traffic also reduced from 27,033,223 tonnes in 2022 to 26,229,381 tonnes.

In the area of information and communication, the internet penetration rate has reduced to 71.56 percent in 2022 from 76.84 percent in 2021 despite government efforts in implementing the Rural Telephony and Digital Inclusion Project. Also, the overall government allocation to research and development is inadequate and below the national target of one percent of GDP.

The energy sector is faced with limited financial viability, and high cost of electricity generation among others. Largely, access to electricity (89% as of 2022) has increased over the years, yet electricity production from renewable sources, excluding hydroelectric stands at 0.5 percent which is very low. There is also weak regulatory enforcement; unreliable power supply and low involvement of private capital in the power sector. Other challenges include the low contribution of renewable energy in the power generation mix, low utilisation of biofuels for energy, the high generation cost of renewable energy, high dependence on wood fuel, and inadequate infrastructure for energy delivery.

Summary of Key Issues

The key issues affecting infrastructure include poor road conditions and networks; comparative high cost of public road construction; inadequate human and logistic capacity in transport management; poor road maintenance/rehabilitation culture; traffic congestion in major cities; poor public transport services; inadequate operational standards for transport services; poor transportation planning and budgeting; limited interconnectivity among different transportation infrastructure; limited axle load enforcement and compliance; poor Operation and Maintenance (O&M) culture and weak coordination and collaboration in planning and development of infrastructure. Other issues affecting infrastructure development are limited climate-smart and user-friendly infrastructure; insufficient financial resources allocated to infrastructure development; poor rail network, and existence of fragmented/isolated databases. In addition, there are inadequate infrastructure for energy delivery, slow development and investment in renewable energy; energy sector debt; inadequate ICT infrastructure (cybersecurity, among others); inadequate infrastructure at regional airports; inadequate inter-modal facilities and aviation support services; and high charges on aviation services and the absence of a comprehensive aviation master plan.

33 2022 National Annual Progress Report

34 2023 National Annual Progress Report

Policy Objectives

1. Improve efficiency and effectiveness of socio-economic infrastructure for sustainable development
2. Make Ghana the West African Sub-Region's Transportation Hub
3. Provide and maintain a user-friendly, effective transportation system
4. Integrate planning for land use, transportation development, and other socio-economic services
5. Establish a dynamic environment for investments in the sub-sector and performance-based management to optimise returns for both public and private sector stakeholders

Strategic Direction

1. Promote a sustainable, resilient, accessible, and inclusive road transport system
2. Improve capacity and ensure efficiency in port operations
3. Develop and promote interconnectivity of inland water, marine road, air and railway transport system
4. Ensure the availability of clean, affordable and accessible energy
5. Enhance the development of renewable energy sources
6. Expand and enhance ICT infrastructure to support the digital economy
7. Develop and implement robust cybersecurity protocols
8. Explore innovative financing mechanisms for infrastructure development
9. Promote the institutionalisation of O&M of infrastructure
10. Enhance non-motorised transport infrastructure
11. Incorporate climate-resilient and user-friendly designs as well as sustainable practices in infrastructure development
12. Promote innovation through the integration of advanced technologies
13. Promote general aviation as a catalyst for development and growth
14. Promote fair competition in the market for port and airport handling services
15. Enhance port infrastructure and amenities to boost the competitiveness of transport services within the West Africa sub-region
16. Improve road infrastructure to lower Vehicle Operating Costs (VOCs)
17. Improve channels of communication among MDAs, MMDAs and all relevant stakeholders in the transport sector
18. Encourage private sector investment in the transport sector
19. Enforce institutional reforms in the maritime and inland waterway subsector
20. Ensure the inclusion of multimodal facilities in the planning and development of transport infrastructure

Target by 2057

1. Improve road network quality mix from 44, 34, and 22 percent in 2020 to 80, 15 and 5 percent in good, fair, and poor conditions respectively
2. Achieve a 100 percent access rate of electricity for both rural and urban settlements from 89 percent in 2022

3. Achieve 100 percent access to clean fuels and technologies for cooking for both rural and urban settlements from 30.30 percent in 2021
4. Reduce transmission from 4.10 percent, distribution from 30.62 percent in 2022, and commercial losses from 15.95 in 2021(% of output), to 2.50,10 and 10 percent respectively.
5. Increase electricity production from renewable sources, excluding hydroelectric from 0.70 percent in 2022 to 15 percent
6. Achieve 100 percent access for the population using the internet from 72.56 in 2023
7. Reduce mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution from 193.6 in 2019 to 27.70
8. Reduce mortality caused by road traffic injury from 25.7 in 2019 to 12.00.
9. Increase transportation of passengers and goods by railways from 167,122 passengers and 214,430 tonnes in 2023 to 2 million passengers and 20 million tonnes respectively.
10. Increase air transport passengers and freight from 2,914,661 and 43,858 in 2023 to 10 million and 500,000 respectively.
11. Increase container port traffic from 1,226,635 TEU in 2023 to 6 million TEU.
12. Increase R&D share of GDP from 0.38 percent in 2022 to 3.0 percent.
13. Increase the logistics performance index from 2.50 in 2022 to 3.7
14. Increase the share of non-motorised transport infrastructure from 2.50 in 2021 to 20 percent
15. Reduce the share of transportation cost on the retail price of goods and services
16. Provide efficient warehousing and freight forwarding services at every exporting port
17. Provide cold storage and warehousing facilities in each of the main bulk market hubs

5.3 Human Settlement and Housing Development



Human settlement and housing development remain an important component and also factors that influence socioeconomic development. Spatial planning gives physical and geographical expression of human settlement and housing development to respond to the economic, social, cultural, and ecological needs of the society. There is rapid urbanisation and a skewed distribution towards urban population. The 2021 Population and Housing Census indicated that the urban population continues to grow, rising from 12,545,229 (50.9%) in 2010 to 17,472,530 (56.7%) in 2021 with almost half (47.8%) of the increased population in Greater Accra and Ashanti regions. The Upper West Region recorded the highest percentage change (107.8) in the proportion of urban population between 2010 and 2021. This largely contributes to dysfunctional land use management and urban sprawl. There is also a weak rural and urban linkage, with rural areas faced with poor market infrastructure, limited access to basic infrastructure and services, limited economic opportunities and diversification of the economy, and low agricultural productivity. In addition, the “spatial dimension” of the country is largely characterised by inadequate spatial plans and poor prioritisation of spatial planning (Structure and Local Plans). As of 2022, only three³⁵ out of 16 Regions have Regional Spatial Development Frameworks (SDFs) representing 18.75 percent. Similarly, only 26 (9.96%) out of the 261 MMDAs have District SDFs, and 36 (13.79%) out of the 261 MMDAs have structure plans³⁶. This has resulted in poor management of spatial development with widening disparities among settlements.

35 Three regions include Ashanti, Western and Greater Accra

36 2022 National Annual Progress Report

Summary of Key Issues

The key issues affecting human settlement and housing development include inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning and management; haphazard building and non-compliance to available planning schemes; weak database for spatial planning and management; non-compliance with zoning regulations and planning standards; weak enforcement of planning regulations; uncompleted affordable housing projects; inadequate financial instruments in the housing supply value chain; inadequate sustainable urban regeneration initiatives; lack of adoption and application of innovative financing models for affordable housing; inadequate housing units; high cost of mortgage; imbalance between urban and rural areas.

Policy Objective

1. Promote spatially integrated development of human settlements and provide adequate, safe, secure, quality, and affordable housing schemes.

Strategic Direction

1. Promote well-coordinated spatial integration of human settlements
2. Provide adequate, safe, secure, quality, and affordable housing schemes
3. Promote sustainable rural and urban development
4. Promote efficient and effective land administration systems
5. Strengthen institutional capacity for implementing and enforcing planning policies and regulations
6. Explore innovative financing mechanisms for affordable housing development
7. Ensure well-integrated land use and spatial planning

Target by 2057

1. Reduce the proportion of population living in slums from 33.49 percent in 2020 to 10.00 percent
2. Reduce the housing deficit from 1.8 million in 2021 to 0.3 million
3. Develop and operationalise a comprehensive national affordable housing financing scheme

CHAPTER 06

GOVERNANCE



CHAPTER 6: GOVERNANCE

Governance Goal: Build Effective, Efficient, and Dynamic Institutions

6.0 Introduction

Ghana's goal to transition into an upper middle income democratic nation is intricately linked with its commitment to establishing effective, efficient, and dynamic governance structures. Essential to this vision is the principle of good governance which is crucial for fostering sustained economic growth and ensuring the stability, unity, and safety of the country. This chapter presents a summary of context, key issues, policy objectives, strategic directions and targets. This section is organised under the following focus areas: Democratic Governance, Corporate Governance and Decentralisation; Public Service Delivery, Corruption and Economic Crime; Human Security, Public Safety, and Law and Order; Patriotism, Civic Responsibility and Culture; Ghana's Role in International Affairs.

6.1 Democratic Governance, Corporate Governance and Decentralisation

Context

Ghana's governance structure, encompassing its executive, legislative, and judicial branches, as well as its decentralisation efforts, reveals complex challenges that affect the country's democratic fabric and local governance effectiveness.

The Presidency holds significant power, particularly evident in the appointment of key officials and legislative processes. This concentration of power raises concerns regarding the balance and separation of powers, an essential tenet of democratic governance. Critical issues include the broad scope of presidential powers, the impact on ministerial performance, and adherence to constitutional mandates for regional and gender balance.

With regards to the legislature arm of Government, the intricate relationship between it and the Executive, particularly with the majority of ministers being drawn from Parliament, raises questions about the Legislature's independence and its capacity for scrutiny. Limitations on the Legislature's ability to initiate financial legislation and inadequate budgetary allocations hinder its autonomy and ability to oversee government business effectively.

While the Judiciary's independence is protected by the constitution, the process of appointing judges, which is influenced by the President and the Council of State, potentially compromises judicial impartiality. The capacity for the President to shape the composition of the Supreme Court adds another layer of concern regarding the independence of the Judiciary. Institutional challenges, such as case load management and the need for robust appointment and performance monitoring mechanisms, underscore the urgency of reforms to strengthen judicial functionality.

Another area of threat to deepening democratic efforts has been the controversy and administrative lapses that have characterised the transfer of power from one democratically elected President to another as experienced in 2001 and 2009. The Presidential (Transition) Act, 2012 was therefore enacted to provide a framework for managing the political transfer of power from an out-going democratically elected President to an incoming President. However, Section 14 and the Schedule to the Presidential (Transition) Act of 2012 raises concerns. The last category of public officials who cease to hold office on the coming into office of a new President is stated in the Schedule to be “persons appointed by the President or a Minister of State as members of Statutory Boards and Corporations”. This has resulted in the automatic dissolution of statutory boards and the boards of public corporations after a change of national political leadership, delaying the effective functioning of these entities. This provision has also been interpreted as affecting the management of public corporations and state-owned entities. A mechanism to ensure some stability and continuity during the period of transition is needed³⁷.

Ghana’s attempts at decentralisation is aimed at bolstering local governance through political, administrative, fiscal, and planning decentralisation. To deepen decentralisation, a National Decentralisation Policy and Strategy (NDPS, 2020-2024) was developed to accelerate decentralisation of public administration in Ghana among other initiatives. Despite notable progress, several impediments remain, including political interference in appointing local government heads³⁸, delays in fund disbursements, and inadequate resources for local governance units. These challenges highlight the critical need for supportive legislation and the strengthening of local capacities to ensure the success of decentralisation initiatives.

To ensure good corporate governance, Ghana has pursued initiatives in this direction starting with inculcating the tenets of good corporate governance practices in the management and boards of all public and State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs), while making their compliance a part of the periodic performance contract signed with public institutions, and a key benchmark for performance monitoring. Three key legislative outcomes to strengthen corporate governance were the enactment and passing into law, of the State Interest and Governance Accountability (SIGA) Act, 2019 (Act 990); the new Companies Act, 2019 (Act 992) and the Corporate Restructuring and Insolvency Act, 2020 (Act 1015).

The broader governance framework is also challenged by issues of institutional capacity, gender representation, and the inclusion of disadvantaged groups. The notable underrepresentation of women and marginalised populations in governance, despite existing legal frameworks intended to promote inclusivity adversely affect the effectiveness of policy implementation and service delivery.

Summary of Issues:

Issues identified include the significant power and influence held by the Presidency; unrestricted ministerial appointments without a cap on their number; the legislative branch’s autonomy and effectiveness being undermined by the dominance of the executive branch; limitations on the legislature’s capacity to propose financial legislation; inadequate oversight and weakened parliamentary effectiveness. Other issues are

37 The 40-Year Development Plan 2018-20257

38 The Ghana Center for Democratic Development (CDD-Ghana): Highlights of findings from CDD- Ghana’s Local Government Survey (May 23 – June 3, 2021).

<https://cddgh.org/highlights-of-findings-from-cdd-ghanas-local-government-survey-may-23-june-3-2021/>

threats to judicial independence from executive involvement in judicial appointments; funding delays hindering decentralisation efforts; insufficient autonomy and resources for local governance units; boundary disputes and weak sub-district structures; underrepresentation of women and marginalised groups in governance; and inefficiencies and duplications within public sector institutions.

Policy Objective

1. Strengthen democratic governance, enhance corporate governance practices, and optimise decentralisation

Strategic Direction

1. Develop mechanisms for transparent and effective presidential transitions
2. Strengthen checks on executive power
3. Strengthen governance institutions
4. Enhance legislative independence and capacity
5. Ensure judicial appointment reforms
6. Strengthen popular participation and social accountability.
7. Deepen all the structures of decentralisation and empower local governments
8. Enhance capacity and resource allocation for sub-district structures
9. Strengthen transparency and accountability in the transfer of political power.

Target by 2057

1. Attain a top 30 ranking for Ghana in the Political Stability Index
2. Complete the process of Constitutional Review by 2030
3. Achieve a rank among the top 30 countries for judicial independence and efficiency
4. Enforce compliance with best corporate governance practices
5. Achieve at least a 95 percent effectiveness rating in development plan implementation
6. Increase civic participation in local governance processes to at least 80 percent
7. Enhance sub-district structures operations to 80 percent operational efficiency level
8. Amend the Schedule to the Presidential (Transition) Act, 2012, Act 845 and provide a clear interpretation of appointment of management and employees of public entities

6.2 Public Service Delivery, Corruption and Economic Crime

Ghana's public sector is pivotal for achieving the aspirations outlined in its long-term national development perspective framework. Despite ongoing reforms, public confidence in public sector institutions continues to be a challenge with systemic inefficiencies and perception of corruption being a worrying concern.

The National Public Sector Reform Strategy (2018-2023) underscores the need for structural, institutional, and fiduciary reforms to address these inefficiencies. Objectives focus on enhancing service delivery, efficiency, transparency, citizen engagement, and

ethical leadership to achieve improved outcomes across board.

Overlapping functions between entities such as the Public Services Commission (PSC) and the Office of the Head of Civil Service (OHCS), as well as between the PSC and the Fair Wages and Salaries Commission, create redundancies and inefficiencies. Similarly, the National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE) and the Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ) exhibit functional overlaps that necessitate rationalisation for effectiveness.

Reports of corruption and financial mismanagement have given cause for concern. The Ghana Integrity of Public Services Survey and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)³⁹ have highlighted the extent of bribery and financial irregularities within the public sector, with millions of cedis lost to corrupt practices annually (July 2022 report). To address issues of corruption, the National Anti-Corruption Action Plan (NACAP), 2015-2024, was developed and adopted after a country-wide multi stakeholder consultation. After almost a decade of its implementation, however, a lot more still needs to be done to build the public capacity to condemn and fight corruption and achieve its strategic objectives despite modest strides made. Ghana's position of 70th out of 180 countries with a score of 43 on Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index also provides further evidence of the slow progress in the country's effort to address the persistent corruption perception.

The reimplementing of the Human Resource Management Information System (HRMIS) is a step towards addressing some of these challenges by improving establishment control and managing payroll expenditure more effectively.

Summary of Key Issues

Issues identified include declining public trust in institutions; overlap in public sector roles leading to inefficiencies; inadequate recruitment and talent retention practices; slow progress in public sector modernisation and reforms; structural challenges obstructing effective service delivery; financial constraints affecting training institutions' delivery capabilities; significant losses from financial mismanagement and corrupt practices; financial losses due to judgment debts from poor contracts managements; slow implementation of the Human Resource Management Information System (HRMIS); resource limitations; and low public engagement in expenditure tracking complicating accountability efforts.

Policy Objective

1. Enhance efficiency in public service delivery, combat corruption, and reduce economic crimes

Strategic Direction

1. Consolidate and streamline the mandates of public sector institutions
2. Accelerate the adoption of technology and electronic-governance (e-governance) across all levels of public service

³⁹ United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) 2022: Corruption in Ghana: Bridging the Gap between Public Perception and Reality. Vienna

3. Enhance fiscal responsibility through improved financial management practices and oversight
4. Strengthen and enforce legal and institutional frameworks to combat corruption and economic crimes
5. Establish strict compliance and enforcement mechanisms
6. Promote meritocracy and citizen-centric expenditure tracking
7. Empower governance institutions to be competitive, results- and entrepreneurial-oriented in the delivery of public services
8. Enhance public service responsiveness and accountability to the citizenry through the adoption of client service charters

Targets by 2057

1. Achieve a ranking among the top 25 nations worldwide in terms of quality of public services, civil service independence, and policy formulation and implementation credibility
2. Ensure that at least 80 percent of the population are satisfied with their most recent encounters with public services
3. Achieve a top 40 ranking in the corruption perception index

6.3 Human Security, Public Safety, and Law and Order

The UN General Assembly Resolution 66/290 of 2012 describes human security as “the right of people to live in freedom and dignity, free from poverty and despair”. It is an approach to assist member states in identifying and addressing widespread and cross-cutting challenges to the survival, livelihood and dignity of their people. It calls for “people-centred, comprehensive, context-specific and prevention-oriented responses that strengthen the protection and empowerment of all people.” This underscores the critical roles of key institutions such as the Police Service, Prisons Service, and Judiciary in maintaining public safety and law and order in Ghana.

The Ghana Police Service, tasked with protecting life and property, preventing and detecting crime, apprehending and prosecuting offenders, and maintaining law and order, faces significant challenges. The Service has often been portrayed negatively due to perceived lack of professionalism, infiltration by miscreants, perceived collaboration with criminals, disregard for human rights by some personnel, perceived corruption particularly within the Motor Traffic and Transport Department (MTTD), and limited logistics and human resource.⁴⁰ These issues are exacerbated by a police-population ratio below the United Nations standard of 1:500 at 1:1200, inadequate accommodation for officers and insufficient budgetary allocations. Despite efforts to improve efficiency and address emerging crimes such as cybercrime and terrorism, the service’s challenges remain daunting.

The Ghana Prisons Service, with its mission to ensure the safe custody and rehabilitation of convicted persons, also grapples with numerous challenges, including overcrowded facilities, poor living conditions, inadequate health care for inmates and staff, and inadequate resources for emergency response. A strategic development plan, “Project

40 Braimah, A. I., & Mbowura, C. K. Crime Combat in Developing Economies: The Dilemmas of the Ghana Police Service.

Efiase,⁴¹ has been developed to address some of these issues.

The Judicial Service strives to resolve legal conflicts impartially and efficiently, aiming at improving access to affordable and timely justice and enhance public confidence in the justice delivery system. However, the Service faces obstacles such as declining public confidence, limited access to justice for vulnerable populations, insufficient and poor-quality court infrastructure and financial constraints. Furthermore, the potential politicisation of justice administration due to the coupling of the Attorney-General's Department with the Ministry of Justice, alongside challenges related to judgment debts and international arbitration, highlight systemic issues needing reform.

The broader environment is characterised by public safety concerns stemming from electoral disputes, terrorism, traditional chieftaincy conflicts, land disputes, and instances of mob justice, complicating the landscape of law and order. In addition, the implementation of measures such as biometric verification devices and mobile management software by the Ghana Police Service; efforts to address fire outbreaks by the Ghana National Fire Service; and initiatives to manage illegal immigration by the Immigration Service reflect attempts to mitigate these challenges.

Summary of Issues

Issues identified include public distrust in the police, brutality and operational issues; overcrowding, poor conditions, and insufficient resources in prisons; operational deficits; dwindling confidence, restricted access to justice, and financial constraints in the judicial system; violence related to electoral disputes, terrorism, chieftaincy conflicts, land disputes, and mob justice; concerns over Police infiltration by criminals and corruption within the force; inadequate healthcare facilities in prisons affecting inmate and staff well-being; and limitations in the judiciary's infrastructure and expertise affecting justice delivery.

Policy Objective

1. Ensure human security, safe, orderly and regular migration, improve public safety, and strengthen the rule of law

Strategic Direction

1. Reform the security sector (the police, prisons and immigration services) focusing on professional training, human rights adherence, and operational efficiency
2. Strengthen the Judiciary
3. Modernise prison facilities and promote alternative sentencing policies
4. Foster stronger community-police relations and encourage public-private partnerships for crime detection and prevention
5. Implement conflict resolution and peacebuilding programmes

Target by 2057

1. Increase the percentage of citizens having trust in the law enforcement agencies to at least 80 percent
2. Reduce prison overcrowding to less than 5 percent
3. Increase access to justice by the population to over 90 percent
4. Reduce the crime rate for all categories of crime
5. Lower the number of intentional homicides per 100,000 population
6. Reduce the proportion of unsentenced detainees to less than 10 percent of the total prison population
7. Attain a top 30 rank in a Global Rule of Law Index
8. Significantly reduce irregular migration

6.4 Patriotism, Civic Responsibility and Culture



The state of patriotism, civic responsibility, and culture in Ghana presents a nuanced picture of a nation deeply rooted in its historical struggles, rich cultural heritage, and evolving civic and governance structures. The foundation of Ghanaian patriotism is significantly influenced by the nation's anti-colonial history, with the sacrifices of its founding fathers serving as a beacon of inspiration for current and future generations. The national anthem, pledge, and “*Yɛn ara asaase ni*”, which are regularly recited and broadcasted, are meant to foster a sense of national pride and unity. However, the effectiveness of these symbols in inspiring patriotism is contingent upon their embodiment by contemporary leaders and their ability to connect with the youth, highlighting a potential gap between historical ideals and current realities.

The Directive Principles of State Policy in Ghana's Constitution serve as a guide for the cultivation of a New Ghanaian identity focused on unity, freedom, and the collective progress of the nation. Educational institutions, religious bodies, media and political organisations are identified as key actors in promoting patriotism that transcends ethnic or political divisions. This underscores the importance of a unified national identity in Ghana's development trajectory.

Ghana's cultural heritage, marked by environmental conservation practices, respect for authority, and communal harmony, contributes to social cohesion and national development. The challenge lies in effectively integrating these cultural values into modern societal development, especially among the youth, through education and other forms of socialisation.

The chieftaincy institution in Ghana plays a significant role in governance and community life. Despite changes in its powers and influence in post-independence era, chieftaincy remains a vital part of Ghana's social fabric, with chiefs actively participating in various national and local governance structures. The potential for traditional authorities, many of whom are professionals in various fields, to contribute to national development is significant, especially, in areas such as land management and local governance.

Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) are crucial in shaping public policy, promoting civic engagement, and ensuring government accountability. Despite facing challenges such as resource constraints and a complex relationship with the State, these organisations play a vital role in promoting good governance and policy reforms. Their participation in policy

formulation, advocacy, and implementation highlights the dynamic role of civil society in Ghana's democratic consolidation.

The level of Press freedom enjoyed by journalist and the media in Ghana has been worrisome as its position in the Word Press Freedom Index, fell to the 60th rank in 2022 from its 30th rank in 2021 and again fell to the 62nd position in 2023 (World Press Freedom Index Report, 2022 & 2023) Although Ghana recorded significant improvements in the 2024 World Press Index report moving from 62 (in 2023) to 50 (in 2024), the country's press freedom landscape can still be described as problematic. The earlier decline attributed partly to reported incidents of attacks on journalists, political interference and repression of some independent media houses still pose a threat and raises concerns about media freedom and the environment for civic discourse in the country.

The National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE) has prioritised programmes aimed at enhancing constitutional awareness, civic responsibility, and patriotism. These efforts are crucial in fostering an informed and engaged citizenry, especially given Ghana's youthful population.

Public education campaigns and town hall meetings on policies and programmes are important means of engaging with the citizenry to clarify key policy initiatives.

Cultural festivals and internal tourism are important aspects of Ghana's cultural identity, contributing to community development, national unity, and economic growth.

The National Development Planning Commission organised a national development forum in 2019 on societal values and national development which highlighted attitudinal change.⁴² The Commission in 2023 further organised a National Development Summit which identified key aspirations and collective vision of Ghanaians and a call to action to actively participate in shaping the country's development trajectory.

Chieftaincy disputes and the role of traditional authorities in governance reflect ongoing challenges and opportunities within Ghana's governance framework. The increased number of chieftaincy disputes underscores the need for effective conflict resolution mechanisms within traditional governance structures.

Summary of Issues

Key issues identified are: the limited impact of patriotic symbols (national anthem, pledges) in inspiring the younger generation; the challenge of incorporating Ghana's rich cultural heritage and values into the fabric of modern societal development; under-utilisation of the chieftaincy institution in formal governance and national development; CSOs facing resource constraints, a complex relationship with the state; a decline in Ghana's press freedom ranking; the need for clearer communication and engagement strategies regarding government policies; and an increase in chieftaincy disputes.

Policy Objective

1. Foster patriotism, strengthen civic participation, and promote cultural preservation

Strategic Directions

1. Develop curriculum and policy reform for cultural Integration
2. Enhance leadership role models to actively demonstrate patriotism
3. Strengthen Civil Society Organisations
4. Protect cultural heritage
5. Safeguard press freedom
6. Empower traditional authorities in governance
7. Improve public engagement and communication for key policies
8. Strengthen mechanisms for the resolution of chieftaincy disputes

Target by 2057

1. Increase the percentage of citizen awareness level of national values, symbols and principles to 95 percent
2. Protect 85 percent of cultural heritage sites
3. Deepen CSOs involvement in governance
4. Integrate traditional roles into formal governance system

6.5 Ghana's Role in International Affairs

Ghana's interaction with the international community is a critical component of the long-term national development efforts. The country has pursued policies with the aim of maximising the benefits of its interactions with the international community and making some significant contributions to ECOWAS and the world at large. Notwithstanding these developments, Ghana's past efforts at development have reduced in part by unanticipated developments in the global environment. Key among them are hikes in fuel prices, food and financial crisis including disruptions in international trade and finance caused by COVID-19 and geopolitical developments beyond its control. These have culminated in issues of conflict, and trade imbalances.

Summary of Issues:

The issues prioritised under this focus area are: aid dependency; threat of terrorism; inadequate global competitiveness for business, tourism and culture; and inadequate maximisation of cooperation agreements.

Policy Objective

1. Enhance Ghana's global image and competitiveness as well as secure its territorial integrity

Strategic Direction

1. Strengthen international development capabilities and image
2. Leverage cooperation for sustainable development
3. Leverage Ghana's competitive advantage and assets

Target by 2057

1. Increase the number of Ghanaians in senior management positions of international organisations
2. Achieve a top 30 rank in the Global soft power index
3. Reduce Ghana's dependence on aid to no more than 2 percent of Government Budget
4. Achieve at least a 40 percent increase in foreign direct investments with favourable terms and conditions for Ghana
5. Achieve a top 50 rank in the Global Competitiveness Index
6. Increase the contribution of remittances to Ghana's GDP to at least 5 percent
7. Increase the proportion of the population that are multilingual (speak at least two international languages)

CHAPTER 07

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESILIENCE



CHAPTER 7: EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESILIENCE

Goal: Build long-term resilience to withstand threats

7.0 Introduction

Over the years, Ghana has been confronted with diverse range of risks, encompassing both natural and human-induced hazards that have resulted in disasters. The areas of focus within the dimension include natural and man-made disasters such as hydro-meteorological, geological, biological incidents and anthropogenic emergencies, with the common disasters experienced being floods, domestic and bushfires, wind/rainstorms. These affected 141,356 persons either through deaths, missing persons or injury.⁴³ Groups who are most vulnerable during disasters are women, children, aged, people living with disabilities, low-income earners, small holder farmers and people living in slum areas. These often lack resources needed for preparedness. There is the need to approach Ghana's emergency preparedness and management in a resilient manner.

This section presents the context, key issues, objectives, strategic directions, and targets of focus areas identified under the emergency preparedness and resilience dimension. This chapter considers the following focus areas: disaster resilience; hydrometeorological threats/floods; anthropogenic threats; and geological threats.

Summary of key Issues

Some outlined key issues posing threats include inadequate surveillance systems, weak institutional capacities, non-compliance with health regulations, lack of emergency funds, weak inter-sectoral collaboration and inadequate health infrastructure and personnel.

7.1 Disaster Resilience

Context

In 2022, the total number of disasters across the country increased from 1,926 to 2,426 occurrences in 2021. Some of these are accelerated by socio-economic growth coupled with rapid urbanisation, infrastructure development, and increased industrial and commercial activities. The potential human-induced hazards such as building collapses, fires, mine flooding, pit collapse, and oil spillage in high-risk zones among others expose the country to threats.

Summary of Key Issues

The key issues related to disaster resilience include inadequate knowledge on disasters; weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention preparedness, and poor communication and response to early warning systems.

Policy Objective

1. Build national resilience to disasters
2. Enhance capacity for surveillance and management of epidemics and pandemics

Strategic Direction

1. Reduce the economic loss to disasters
2. Provide adequate budgetary releases to support emergency
3. Develop and maintain early warning systems
4. Explore Artificial Intelligence for emergency preparedness and response
5. Incorporate disaster communication into national emergency planning Ensure implementation of the health emergency preparedness and response plan
6. Improve surveillance, monitoring and evaluation of health threat, epidemics and pandemic
7. Ensure the establishment of emergency fund for biological threats
8. Strengthen the Ghana Centre for Diseases Control and other disease control centres nationwide.

Target by 2057

1. Enhance public financial allocation for disaster management
2. Plan for safe havens across the country
3. Enforce building regulations to prevent settlements in disaster-prone areas
4. Increase Ghana's ranking of 117 out of 193 to a top 30 rating in the World Risk Index
5. Minimise economic losses attributed to disasters (from GHS 106,587,500 in 2023) Establish Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness for health centres
6. Establish major Diseases Control centre in all regions of the country

7.2 Hydro-meteorological threats



Context

The frequency and magnitude of hydro-meteorological threats with its detrimental impact on local livelihoods have increased. Among them are floods, storms coastal erosion, Droughts and extreme temperatures, dust storms, and thunderstorms.

7.2.1 Floods

Flooding has become a perennial problem in Ghana particularly in major cities and communities located in low-lying areas. These disasters have social, economic, and environmental consequences on the Ghanaian economy and exacerbate already existing vulnerabilities of the society. Sectors often affected by floods include agricultural, health, built environment and education.

For instance, in the education sector, it has been observed that flooding often disrupts normal school hours, especially in rural areas, and even cause trauma to most children in some cases. Social services in these flooded areas also become difficult to access. The Akosombo dam spillage in 2023, flooded communities in Asuogyaman, North, Central, and South Tongu, Shai-Osudoku, Anlo, and Ada East districts, displacing about 35,857 people including children.⁴⁴

Summary of Key Issues

The lack of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) legislation and incidence of natural disasters have contributed to the destruction of coastal infrastructure, threatened important cultural and historical resources, hindered coastal tourism development, and affected the socio-economic life of the local populace in many areas.

Policy Objective

1. Minimise hydro-meteorological threats to safeguard Ghana against floods

Strategic Direction

1. Develop and implement public sensitisation plan on flood related disaster preparedness at national and sub national levels
2. Strengthen inter-sectoral coordination for National disaster emergency response and management on flood-related disasters
3. Foster international collaboration in areas of flood hazards
4. Coordinate key stakeholders, including traditional authorities and civil society for an integrated approach in response to flood shocks
5. Strengthen early warning and response mechanisms for flood disasters

Target by 2057

1. Cover a significant number of people (about 80% of national population) with early warning information on flood
2. Expand and enhance hydro-meteorological laboratories or stations across the country for flood related threats

⁴⁴ United Nation Ghana (2023). UN in Ghana reaffirms its support to Ghana in the wake of the Akosombo dam spillage disaster. Retrieved from <https://ghana.un.org/en/251888-un-ghana-reaffirms-its-support-ghana-wake-akosombo-dam-spillage-disaster>

7.2.2 Drought and Dry Spells

In general, Ghana is vulnerable to drought, but the phenomenon is a recurring hazard in the northern part of the country. Droughts have been a perennial occurrence in the past 40 years. However, in recent times, it has become more frequent. A World Bank (2011) study on precipitation forecasts uncovered a cyclical pattern for all regions of Ghana between 2010 and 2050. This pattern exhibited a trend of high rainfall levels followed by drought approximately once every decade. Extreme dry events are projected to increase over almost all of Ghana, with the Upper West, Savanna, and Bono East regions being most exposed, with a majority of their districts experiencing extreme drought.⁴⁵ As there are rapid changes in Ghana's climate, rainfall amounts may be lower than average in the coming years which could ultimately result in a drop in crop yield and reduced food security.⁴⁶ Prolonged droughts could also trigger bushfires leading to loss of lives and property.

Policy Objective

1. Minimise hydro-meteorological threats to safeguard against drought and dry spells.

Strategic Direction

1. Strengthen inter-sectoral coordination for National disaster emergency response and management of drought and dry spells
2. Foster international collaboration in areas of acute drought and dry spells
3. Strengthen early warning and response mechanisms for drought and dry spell disasters.

Target by 2057

1. Increase number of people with early warning information on drought and dry spells.

7.3 Anthropogenic threats

Context

Anthropogenic threats are caused by man-made activities such as fire accidents, pollution, gas explosions, oil spillage, and chemical releases.

7.3.1 Fire Outbreaks and Hazardous Substances

Fire outbreaks are witnessed throughout the year in various parts of the country. The causes of these outbreaks include limited domestic safety ethics, inferior electrical wires, faulty wiring, misuse of electrical gadgets and appliances; negligence; arson and illegal electrical and gas connections. Though there is weak capacity for timely fire forensics

⁴⁵ Climate Risk and Adaptation Country Profile: Vulnerability, Risk reduction, and Adaptation to climate change report (2011). Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology & Innovation, Accra, Ghana

⁴⁶ Incoom, A.B.M, Adjei, K.A & Odai, S.N (2020). Rainfall variabilities and droughts in the Savannah zone of Ghana from 1960-2015. Retrieved from <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2468227620303094#coi0001>

to ascertain the causes of these fire outbreaks in Ghana, the major causes have been traced to the misuse of electrical gadgets and appliances, negligence, electrical faults and intense harmattan. The available data from the Ghana National Fire Service⁴⁷ suggests an increase in the incidence of fire outbreaks by 11.28 percent to 6,796 in 2022 from the previous year's incidence of 6,107 outbreaks.

Summary of Key Issues

The key issues are increase in industrial and commercial activities; development within high-risk zones; lifestyle changes; absence of a long-term plan for hazardous substances pollution (HSP); weak enforcement and non-compliance with standards; domestic and workplace fire outbreak; inadequate acute emergency care services for fire victims; and high levels of pollution from fire disasters in different forms (air, noise, water, increased e-waste).

Policy Objective

1. Ensure public safety and awareness of fire and hazardous substance pollution

Strategic Direction

1. Strengthen acute emergency care services involving pre-hospital (e.g., ambulance services) and hospital emergency services from fire and hazardous substances emergencies
2. Enhance institutional capacity and coordination for effective emergency response to fire outbreaks and hazardous substance emergencies
3. Establish a well-resourced emergency centre in each district to respond to fire outbreak and hazardous substance threats
4. Develop and enforce national contingency plans and Standard Operating Procedures for fire outbreaks and hazardous substances-related emergencies
5. Mainstream fire safety awareness into the educational curriculum and civic responsibility campaigns

Target by 2057

1. Hazardous substance pollution emitters not exceeding WHO guidelines –PM10 and PM2.5 below 50 and 25 micrograms per cubic meter (μgm^3) respectively.
2. Reduce the incidence of fire outbreaks of all forms.
3. Reduce the incidence of fire outbreaks of all forms from 6,796.

7.3.2 Road Accidents



Transportation emergencies are a significant concern on Ghana's roads and waters, though less prevalent within the aviation and rail sectors. According to the MTTD, there were 14,960 reported road crashes, resulting in 6,276 injuries and 2,372 fatalities in 2022. This marks an increase in crashes compared to the previous year, but a decline of

47 NDPC (2022) National Annual Progress Report, 2022

11,207 crashes, 7,237 injuries and 2,890 fatalities.⁴⁸

Measures to address challenges included positioning road discipline Police Units at hotspots on significant roads, and awareness campaign by Road Safety Authority leading to a reduction in road accidents. The continuous implementation of the “Stay Alive” campaign by the National Road Safety Authority (NRSA) has resulted in the reduction in the deaths and seriously injured persons during accidents. Stakeholders such as the Driver and Vehicle Licensing Authority (DVLA), the Motor Traffic and Transport Department (MTTD) of the Ghana Police Service and the Media played respective roles in law enforcement and public education which contributed to the improved road safety situation in the country.

Summary of Key Issues

The key issues are the absence of a long-term plan for coordinated response for crash emergencies, poor driver behaviour, limited accident and emergency care capacity and inadequate care for crash victims at the facility level mostly due to funding issues.

Policy Objective

1. Enhance safety and security for all categories of road users

Strategic Direction

1. Improve response time to Road Traffic Collision (RTC) scenes to “under 10 minutes” and implement rehabilitation modalities
2. Facilitate the advance preparedness of health facilities to respond to crashes
3. Establish emergency care centres at selected health facilities along major roads with high risk RTC
4. Improve safety and capacity along major trunk roads and highways

Target by 2057

1. Reduce death rate due to road traffic injuries to 17.4 per 100,000 people

7.3.3 Cyber Security and Technological Threats



Cybersecurity exposure is another key focus area under socio-political and economic threats, especially concerning the protection, management, and use of political, economic, and social data. Cyber-attacks and interferences both internally and externally have become prevalent. A Cyber Security Authority (CSA) for licensing cybersecurity operators has been established, frameworks for accreditation of sectoral Computer Emergency Response Teams (CERTs) and a National Cyber Security Policy and Strategy have been developed. These measures are aimed to boost the resilience of critical sector infrastructure against cyber-attacks.

Summary of Key Issues

There is a growing incidence of cyber security risks, Sim boxing, cyber-attacks on E-services and M-services, electoral interference, and increasing incidence of media and artificial intelligence (AI) - generated misinformation and disinformation.

Policy Objective

1. Enhance the implementation of Ghana National Cyber Security Policy and Strategy and the National Security Strategy.

Strategic Direction

1. Enhance the capacity to detect cybercrime and terrorism and inadequate protection of key infrastructure
2. Develop an inventory of targets and installations for potential cybersecurity attacks
3. Improve citizen awareness on issues of cybersecurity threats

Target by 2057

1. Increase the proportion of the population educated or sensitised on cyber crimes
2. Reduce the incidence of cyber crimes
3. Reduce the incidence of media and AI-generated misinformation and disinformation

7.3.4 Social Conflict



Over the years there have been notable threats of land ownership and boundary issues, chieftaincy, tribal, farmer-herder conflicts, violent demonstrations, armed robberies, proliferation of arms, as well as sexual and gender-based violence. More so, a growing incidence of artificial intelligence (AI)-generated misinformation and disinformation is charting a fertile ground for political and societal polarisation via the traditional and social media. Additionally, recent occurrences related to agitation for succession, increased political vigilantism and verbal assaults through social media, amongst others have heightened security concerns in the country.

Summary of Key Issues

The key issues include rising incidence of social conflict, increasing concern for safeguarding land litigation issues, threats of land ownership, tribal conflicts, farmer-herder conflicts, proliferation of arms, as well as sexual and gender-based violence, increased media misinformation and disinformation holding and polarising societies and communities (societal/political polarisation) sometimes leading to political vigilantism and verbal assaults.

Policy Objective

1. Enhance institutional arrangement and management practices to safeguard the social environment

Strategic Direction

1. Enhance the capacity of institutions to estimate and award social costs to offenders.
2. Enhance the implementation of sanctions on social cohesion offenders
3. Ensure sustainable management of natural resources
4. Improve alternative dispute resolution on natural resources and other social conflicts that destabilise social order.

Target by 2057

1. Increase the number of land litigation cases resolved via alternative dispute resolution
2. Reduce societal and political polarisation
3. Promote a national character

7.3.5 Environmental Security



Threats to environmental security include illegal fishing, indiscriminate sand winning, logging, illegal mining, and pollution of water bodies. These existing and emerging threats undermine human security and agricultural productivity. Pollution of water bodies caused by illegal mining puts community health at risk, exposing them to toxic chemicals and heavy metal contamination. Illegal mining impacts negatively on food security, forests, peace and security and on poverty and livelihoods.

Summary of Key Issues

The key issues which the natural environment and its inhabitants face are illegal fishing, sand winning, logging, illegal mining, and pollution of water bodies. These are made worse from poor mining practices especially illegal mining, and undermine the availability and quality of land and water.

Policy Objective

1. Enhance the capacity of institutions to safeguard the natural environment

Strategic Direction

1. Strengthen the legal regimes on environmental protection
2. Enhance the capacity of agencies and communities to deter unfriendly environmental economic activities to protect key water infrastructure
3. Adequately resource institutions responsible for environmental protection

Target by 2057

1. Increase the proportion of the population educated and sensitised on environmental crimes including illegal mining crimes
2. Achieve 100 percent safe water for all bodies of water in the country

7.4 Geological Threats



Records from 2020 and 2022 indicate that earthquakes have occurred in Ghana along the Akwapim fault which runs northeast–southwest from Ho through parts of Accra, and along the coastal boundary fault. These zones have continued to experience movements in the underlying (sub-surface or crustal) rocks. In recent times, there has been an increase in seismic activities along the fault zones, especially in Accra (south of Weija), where the two known seismically active faults intersect. The ground shakings in Accra have been described by the Ghana Geological Survey Authority (GGSA) as weak to moderate earthquakes.

Summary of Key Issues

Some key issues affecting Ghana’s population are poor early warning systems; weak implementation of legal and policy frameworks for geologically related disaster preparedness; prevention, and response; limited awareness and education on earthquakes and their associated risks; limited seismic hazard monitoring stations; weak enforcement of building and seismic codes and limited Geological Survey Authority assessment monitoring stations at the local level.

Policy Objective

1. Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to geological-related issues

Strategic Direction

1. Establish international collaboration in areas of all dimensions of threat
2. Modernise network of seismic hazard monitoring stations
3. Support research to catalyse interest in disaster risk reduction
4. Improve the capacity of engineers, architects and other stakeholders on earthquake-resistant construction
5. Intensify public education on earthquake awareness and pre-disaster drills and building codes

Target by 2057

1. Establish anti-seismic standards for disaster-prevention structures for all new buildings

CHAPTER 08

**EFFECTIVE
DELIVERY OF
VISION 2057**

CHAPTER 8: EFFECTIVE DELIVERY OF VISION 2057

8.0 Introduction

Delivering the Vision 2057 agenda as Ghana marks its centenary will hinge on an approach that takes cognisance of the efforts of all and sundry. This will be aimed at capitalising on the appropriate implementation, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms within Ghana's planning and development space. Rallying on a call to action for all institutions and citizens to play active roles and exhibit high levels of commitment in the implementation of the vision will remain a hallmark.

8.1 Setting the Development Scene

The complex nature of development, and the competing demands it makes on relatively scarce resources, means that at various times under various governments, development policies and initiatives should be prioritised, with an eye on the broader task of developing every aspect of Ghanaian society. The following represent key considerations in this regard:

1. The high levels of economic growth proposed in Ghana's Vision 2057 can only be attained and sustained if there are correspondingly high levels of social development, with equity: high-quality education for all Ghanaians for all levels; efficient and responsive health systems throughout the country; food and nutrition security at all ages; and affordable housing with modern amenities, such as potable water and sanitation.
2. Realising the Vision means that long before 2057, extreme poverty (or destitution) and inequality (including the North-South Divide) must be a thing of the past, with development policy focused on creating as many economic and social opportunities as possible for all Ghanaians, irrespective of age, gender, religion, physical ability, or socio-economic status. Where for some reason, such as old age or physical or health impairment, an individual cannot take advantage of available opportunities, the State should provide the necessary support for their subsistence.
3. Economic infrastructure (including a modern transportation system with a national railway network that will go through all regional capitals) should be extensively developed, along with diversified sources of energy. Modern sanitation and sewerage systems as well as commercial infrastructure, such as modernised markets and public transport hubs should be aggressively pursued. The logistics sector, including storage, distribution, packaging, and regulatory services (such as customs), should also be reformed, and strengthened to make Ghana globally competitive.
4. Social and civic infrastructure development should be aggressively pursued under the Ghana Infrastructure Plan. The development of these infrastructure should include sports and recreational facilities in every community; high-tech museums; e-libraries; open spaces; and the promotion of literature, poetry, and the arts in

general.

5. Mindful of the pressures that accelerated industrialisation, population growth, and increased human activity will impose on the natural environment, every effort should be made to minimise pollution and preserve the country's water bodies, land, forests, air and biodiversity, within the context of Ghana's "green economy" policies and strategies.
6. Institutions of governance and development should be developed extensively to meet the needs of a high-income and democratic Ghana, with a population of empowered youth and women. The constitutional requirement that Persons With Disabilities (PWDs) be fully integrated into the national development agenda and process will have been fully fulfilled, with increased access to opportunities in all aspects of Ghanaian life.
7. Human settlements development should be based on modern planning principles, characterised by "smart" and safe communities in both rural and urban areas. The overall society should be a disciplined one, where civic responsibility is taken seriously through respect for law and order. Public and private institutions should function effectively, efficiently, and transparently to the benefit of all. Corruption in the public sector should be reduced to its barest minimum, with severe punishment for offenders.
8. Good neighbourliness should continue to be a central plank of foreign policy, and Ghana should continue to work with international organisations, such as the United Nations, African Union and ECOWAS, to promote peace, justice and development in the world.

None of the above considerations can be attained without bringing development to the doorsteps of Ghanaians, and this will call for a major transformation of local governance, to ensure that it is effective, efficient and responsive to the needs of the people.

8.2 Achieving the Vision

The National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) will drive the coordination of stakeholder efforts towards the attainment of the Vision. In pursuit of a comprehensive and transformative development, Ghana's Vision 2057 will be operationalised through four-year successive Medium-Term National Development Policy Frameworks (MTNDPFs).

The relevant governance structures within the decentralised system shall prepare and implement Medium-Term Development Plans (MTDPs) in accordance with the tenets of the Vision 2057 and policy frameworks, existing legislations and prescribed guidelines. These shall include MTDPs of Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), Regional Coordinating Councils (RCCs) and Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs). NDPC shall retain the overall mandate of ensuring the MTDPs within the various governance structures reflect definite policy objectives, strategies, programmes and projects that are aligned to the national policy frameworks and its determined development aspirations.

Implementation of the MTDPs shall be done through Annual Action Plans (AAPs). This shall comprise the prioritised and costed development activities appropriately sequenced into four quarters per year for the four-year plan period. Accordingly, each AAP shall inform the

annual composite budget of the entity, as well as the Annual National Budget through the Composite Budgeting Process.

In furtherance, the MTDPs shall form the basis for the preparation of Medium-Term National Development Plans (MTNDPs) – an indicative plan that reflects the needs and aspirations of Ghanaians within the stipulated four-year cycle. The MTNDP shall reflect defined goals, strategies and flagship programmes and projects of the government. The total medium-term cost of new and ongoing development projects at all levels of the governance structure shall also be suitably indicated in the consecutive national plans with the overarching aim of realising Ghana’s Vision 2057 agenda while responding to the changing global, regional and local environment.

8.3 Acknowledging the Risks and Uncertainties



Implementation of the Vision recognises the risks and uncertainties the economy has encountered in the past and may face in the future, hence, the need to ensure mitigation measures are adequately indicated in respective MTDPs. The risks could be external in nature, as well as internally induced shocks.

Risks related to Ghana’s dynamic political and governance landscape remains familiar, with various political interests potentially disrupting the intended development course, especially regarding the consistent implementation of plans, policies, and interventions. Thus, it is crucial to garner public support through comprehensive engagement with stakeholders and widespread dissemination of the development agenda. This will establish a solid foundation for demanding effective institutions, consistency, alignment, expedited progress, and accountability.

Global shocks such as pandemics, geo-political and economic happenings, among others, could affect and expose the vulnerability of the Ghanaian economy. Effective monitoring and evaluation, and sustainable risk management strategies will have to be central in respective MTDPs in order to efficiently respond to the dynamic global and local environment.

8.4 Safeguarding the Commitment to the Vision



Ghana’s Vision 2057 emphasises the necessity of continuity in the development path of the country, acknowledging the inherent changes in government that come with a democratic political dispensation. This principle finds credence in Article 35 Clause 7, of the 1992 Constitution that states, “as far as practicable, a government shall continue and execute projects and programmes commenced by the previous Governments”. Thus, by mandate, all the entities including the government machinery are enjoined to demonstrate commitment to implementing this long-term Vision.

All political party manifestos shall be aligned to the tenets of Ghana Vision 2057. This is to ensure that the long-term goals and aspirations of the country as defined herein guide all intents and purposes of political parties. The point of divergence in political manifestos will be on the strategies, policies, programmes, projects and specific timelines

for implementing actions towards the overall national ambition of building a free, just, prosperous and self-reliant society and a resilient economy. To this end, the development of the Co-ordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies (CPESDP) as mandated by the Constitution of the Republic, and be submitted by the President upon assumption of office will be informed by the aspirations captured in the Vision.

8.5 Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

The realisation of Ghana's Vision 2057 will require innovative working methods which must be based not only on appropriate coordination mechanisms at all levels but also on effective monitoring and evaluation tools. These innovations should also be supported by continued reforms based on evaluation outcomes to improve Ghana's institutional governance for greater effectiveness and efficiency in the management of the country's resources.

8.5.1. Coordination and Monitoring

To ensure effective coordination in the implementation of the Vision, existing collaborative structures including the Cross Sectoral Planning Groups (CSPGs) and Sector Working Groups (SWGs) under the ambit of NDPC will be strengthened; and replicated through the activities of the Regional Planning Coordinating Units (RPCUs) and the District Planning Coordinating Units (DPCUs). These structures are dynamic platforms for regular coordination, information sharing, prediction, forecasting development and collaborative decision-making among key entities involved in the implementation of the Vision.

The mandate for conducting monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of the Vision has been provided for, in the National Development Planning (System) Act, 1994 (Act 480); where every implementing entity is enjoined by law to undertake M&E of their respective policies, plans, programmes and projects. The private sector, development partners, CSOs, and NGOs amongst other interest groups take inspiration from these arrangements to also conduct their M&E activities. To this end, the NDPC will prioritise M&E, reporting and dissemination of findings throughout the cycle of implementing the Vision.

8.5.2. Evaluation Capacity Development

Evaluation capacity should be strengthened periodically over the long term as provided for in the national M&E Policy to support and guide the overall functioning of Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system. The objective for strengthening evaluation capacity is to articulate government's commitment to enhance accountability for development outcomes during the implementation of Vision 2057. The focus on evaluation capacity is for the utilisation of evaluation information to inform decision-making by deepening evaluation culture of the public sector through the use of evaluation outcomes to improve performance and accountability. The evaluation capacity strengthening will ultimately provide the conceptual framework and necessary steps for promoting evidence-based decision-making, enhancing accountability and delivering results that are measurable and transformational.

8.6 Financing the Vision

Financing the realisation of the Vision will come from both domestic and external sources. Government efforts should be directed at strengthening the revenue mobilisation capacity, including enhancing measures to widen the revenue base; tightening expenditure controls and management and ensuring value for money; and creating space for private sector capital by pursuing Public Private Partnerships (PPP) approaches to the provision of public goods, services and infrastructure. Detailing of the financing framework will be done at the MTDP formulation and approval stages.

8.7 Communication and Popularisation Strategy

Ghana's Vision 2057 shall be widely communicated and disseminated to make certain a strong base of consciousness and awareness exists across the country. Explicitly articulating the tenets of the Vision shall be done through mass media, leveraging social media, citizen engagement, and ensuring consistent messaging across platforms. Other platforms such as the NDPC website and social media platforms will be key communication channels. Offline systems such as town hall meetings, media interviews, technical working group meetings and forums, and publication of reports will be actively pursued. To maximise the benefits of Artificial Intelligence and Ghana's digital transformation, digitalisation processes will be utilised to effectively communicate the outcomes and progress of the Vision, enhancing accessibility and engagement among stakeholders. This comprehensive approach aims to ensure that the goals and progress of the Vision are effectively communicated to diverse stakeholders.

1. Economic Development

INDICATORS	BASELINE		2027	2037	2047	2057	Responsibility
	YEAR	DATA					
GOAL: BUILD AN INDUSTRIALISED, INCLUSIVE AND RESILIENT ECONOMY							
Focus Area 1: Real Sector							
Policy Objective: A competitive private sector with sustained industrial transformation across strategic for growth and jobs							
1. Gross Domestic Product							
- GDP growth (annual, %)	2022	3.2	4	6	7	7	MoF/ GSS
- GDP per capita (US\$)	2022	2175.85977	5,000	6,000	7,000	8,500	MoF/ GSS
2. Sectoral Shares of GDP (%)							
- Agriculture	2022	18.78	15	10	8	5	MoF/ GSS
- Industry	2022	41.69	45	50	55	60	MoF/ GSS
- Services	2022	44.1	40	40	37	35	MoF/ GSS
Focus Area 2: Fiscal Sector							
Policy Objective: Optimise revenue generation and ensure value for money in all Government expenditures to promote development of the private sector to ensure sustainable development							
1. Tax to GDP ratio	2022	12.2	15	20	25	30 (Above 20%)	MoF/ GRA
2. Primary Balance	2022	-4.14	0	0	0	</=5%	MoF
3. Overall Balance	2022	-9.19	0	0	0	0	MoF
4. Debt-to-GDP ratio	2022	75.9	50	20	0	</=50%	MoF

INDICATORS	BASELINE		2027	2037	2047	2057	Responsibility
	YEAR	DATA					
Focus Area 3: Monetary Sector							
Policy Objective: Optimise key sources of economic growth, build a strong economy capable of withstanding internal and external shocks and enhance competitive and promote an enabling business environment							
1. Inflation (%)	2022	40.4	15	10	5	Single and Stable	BoG/ GSS
2. Monetary Policy Rate	2022	27.0	8+/-2	6+/-2	5+/-2	4+/-2	BoG
3. Balance of Payment (US\$ thousand)	2022	US\$3,410.0 (deficit)	0	5,000 (surplus)	10,000 (surplus)	Surplus	BoG
Focus Area 4: External Sector							
Policy Objective: To build a highly industrialised, diversified, export-oriented economy driven by Ghanaian entrepreneurship, and producing high-value goods and services							
1. Gross International Reserves (US\$ billion)	2022	6.7 billion	15 billion	40 billion	55 billion	60 billion	BoG
2. Import Cover (months)	2022	2.9	3	4	5	6	BoG

2. Social Development

INDICATORS	CURRENT		2027	2037	2047	2057	Responsibility
	YEAR	DATA					
GOAL: CREATE AN EQUITABLE, HEALTHY AND PROSPEROUS SOCIETY							
Focus Area 1: Population Management							
Policy Objective: Promote a balanced population and improved standard of living for all Ghanaians							
1. National Population density (number of persons occupying a sq. km of area)	2021	129	130	135	145	150	NPC/GSS
2. Age Dependency Ratio (%)	2021	66	65	60	55	45	NPC/GSS
3. Household size (National)	2021	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.0	NPC/GSS
4. Urbanisation rates (%)	2021	56.7	58	60	62	65	NPC/GSS
5. Total Fertility rate	2022	3.9	3.5	3	2.6	2.2	NPC
6. Contraceptive Prevalence Rate	2022	27	30	35	40	50	NPC/GSS
7. Civil registration and vital statistics	2022	Births – 93 Deaths – 38	Births – 95 Deaths – 40	Births – 100 Deaths – 50	Births – 100 Deaths – 75	Births – 100 Deaths – 95	Births and Deaths Registry
Focus Area 2: Health and Health Services							
Policy Objective: Promote inclusive and resilient communities that prioritise health for all							
1. Life Expectancy at birth	2021	63.8	65	68	72	75	GSS
2. Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2022	28	25	20	15	10	GSS/MOH/GHS
3. Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	2022	102.1	95	80	60	40	GSS/MOH/GHS
4. HIV Prevalence (15-49 years)	2022	1.66	1.5	1.0	0.5	0	GAC
5. Malaria incidence per 1000	2022	178	150	120	100	80	MOH/GHS
6. Stillbirth rate per 1000 live births	2022	10.9	10.2	8.5	7	5	MOH/GHS
7. Non-communicable disease mortality rate	2022	43	40	35	25	20	MOH/GHS

INDICATORS	CURRENT		2027	2037	2047	2057	Responsibility
	YEAR	DATA					
Focus Area 3: Food Systems Transformation and Nutrition Security							
Policy Objective: Establish a resilient food system and promote nutrition security							
1. Minimum dietary diversity (children aged 6-23 months)	2022	41	50	60	70	80	GSS
2. Prevalence of stunting (children under 5 years)	2022	18	15	12	8	5	GSS
3. Prevalence of Anaemia (children aged 6-59 months)	2022	49	45	35	28	20	GSS
4. Prevalence of Anaemia (among pregnant women)	2022	51.4	49	40	30	20	GSS
5. Rate of exclusive breastfeeding (%)	2022	53	60	70	80	90	GSS
6. Proportion of children under-5 who are overweight/obese	2022	2%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	GSS
Focus Area 4: Education and Training							
Policy Objective: Build high-quality, equitable and inclusive education at all levels and promote life-long learning opportunities for all							
1. Net Enrolment Rate (%)							MOE/GES
- Kindergarten	2020/21	49.5	60	70	80	100	
- Primary	2020/21	78.9	80	85	95	100	
- Junior High	2020/21	44.9	60	75	90	100	
- Senior High	2020/21	35	45	60	80	100	
2. Gross Tertiary Enrolment Rate (%)	2020/21	20	30	40	50	60	MOE/GES
3. Completion Rates (%)							MOE/GES
- Junior High	2022	93	100	100	100	100	
- Senior High	2019/20	64.1	70	75	80	90	
4. Gender Parity Index (Tertiary)	2020	0.73	0.8	0.9	1	1	MOE/GES
5. Literacy Rate (%) (6 years and older)	2021	69.8	75	85	90	95	GSS
6. Human Capital Index	2023	0.45	0.5	0.6	0.75	0.90	MOE/GES

INDICATORS	CURRENT		2027	2037	2047	2057	Responsibility
	YEAR	DATA					
7. Proficiency in core subjects (%)							MOE/GES
- English P3	2020	25	30	50	70	90	
- Maths P3	2020	19	25	50	70	90	
- English P6	2020	25	30	45	60	80	
- Maths P6	2020	22	30	45	60	80	
8. Science to humanities enrolment ratio (tertiary)	2022	39:61	60:40	65:35	70:30	80:20	MOE/GES
Focus Area 5: Employment and Decent Work							
Policy Objective: Promote inclusive and quality work opportunities for all							
1. Employment Rate among working age population (%)	2022	55.7	60	70	80	90	GSS
2. Unemployment rate by disabilities (%)	2021	13.5	12	10	7	5	MELR, GSS
3. Vulnerable employment (%)	2016/17	66.2	60	50	35	20	MELR/ MOTI/ GSS
Focus Area 6: Poverty, Inequality and Social Protection							
Policy Objective: Reduce inequality, eliminate poverty and elevate living standards.							
1. Poverty rate							GSS
- International (Poverty Line)	2020	20.5	16	9	2	0	
- National (Poverty Line)	2020	25.5	22	18	10	5	
- Extreme Poverty	2017	8.4	7	5	3	0	GSS
2. Proportion of multi-dimensionally poor	2020	45.6	40	35	30	25	GSS
3. Gini Coefficient	2022	46.3	41	39	37	35	GSS
Focus Area 7: Child Welfare							
Policy Objective: Ensure integrated child development services and improved family welfare							
1. Proportion of children (5-17 years) engaged in hazardous work	2017/18	14	12	10	7	0	GSS

INDICATORS	CURRENT		2027	2037	2047	2057	Responsibility
	YEAR	DATA					
2. Child labour	2017/18	27.9	10	5	0	0	GSS
3. Child marriage	2017/18	19.3	15	13	8	0	GSS
4. Violent child discipline	2017/18	94	80	60	30	0	GSS

Focus Area 8: Gender Equality and Women Empowerment

Policy Objective: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.

1. Women in public life	2020	- Ministers (25) - Dep. Ministers (14) - Members of Parliament (13.8) - Judiciary (39) - District Assembly Appointees (31)	30	35	45	50	MoGCSP
2. Sexual and gender-based violence	2016	- Sexual (30) - Psychological (51) - Physical (42.4)	30	20	10	0	DOVVSU
3. MDAs and MMDAs with gender-responsive plans and budgets (%)	2023	-	100	100	100	100	NDPC

INDICATORS	CURRENT		2027	2037	2047	2057	Responsibility
	YEAR	DATA					
Focus Area 9: Disability Inclusion							
Policy Objective: Provide equal opportunity for persons with disability (PWDs) in national development							
1. Disability-friendly workplace facilities (%)	2023	-	50	60	75	90	MELR
2. Employment rate of PWDs in working age (%)	2023	-	40	50	60	70	GSS
3. MDAs and MMDAs with disability-responsive plans and budgets (%)	2023	-	100	100	100	100	NDPC
Focus Area 10: Support for the Aged							
Policy Objective: Ensure the well-being of the aged							
1. Database on the aged	2023	-	100%	100%	100%	100%	GSS
2. Aged benefiting from social protection interventions (%)	2023	27	50	60	70	80	MoGCSP
Focus Area 11: Youth Development							
Policy Objective: Promote a patriotic, disciplined, honest, and healthy youth, fostering job opportunities and responsive governance							
1. Youth Development Index score	2023	0.721	0.75	0.8	0.8	0.9	GSS
2. Government budget allocation to youth-led initiatives	2023	-	1	2	3	5	MoF
Focus Area 12: Sports and Recreation							
Policy Objective: Restore Ghana's eminence in all international sports, while promoting both sports and recreation for personal and national development							
1. Percentage of districts with sporting facilities and infrastructure	2023					100	MOYS
2. Share of sports to GDP	2023	-	6	7	8	10	MOYS
3. Sports and recreational facilities are accessible (%)	2023		45	55	65	75	MOYS

INDICATORS	CURRENT		2027	2037	2047	2057	Responsibility
	YEAR	DATA					
Focus Area 13: Water and Sanitation							
Policy Objective: Ensure access to improved water and sanitation							
1. Access to basic sanitation services	2022	24.3	35	50	65	80	GSS/ MSWR
2. Access to basic drinking water services	2022	83.8	85	90	95	100	GSS/ MSWR
3. Access to quality water	2021	87.7	90	93	95	100	GSS/ MSWR
4. Access to basic hygiene services	2022	43.5	50	70	85	100	GSS/ MSWR
5. Water distribution losses	2023	45.2	40	30	20	15	MSWR

3. Built and Natural Environment

INDICATORS	CURRENT		2027	2037	2047	2057	Responsibility
	YEAR	DATA					
GOAL: Build Well-Planned and Safe Communities While Protecting the Natural Environment							
Focus Area: Natural Environment							
Policy Objective 1: Improve institutional arrangement and management practices to safeguard the natural environment							
1. Percentage of degraded areas within forest reserves (%)	2022	33.73	27.00	18.00	14.00	10.00	MLNR, FC, CSIR-Forestry Research
2. Rate of deforestation	2022	21.87	17.00	15.00	13.00	10.00	MLNR, FC, CSIR-Forestry Research
3. The proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (% Water quality index)	2022	59.00	67.00	75.00	82.00	100.00	MSWR, WRC, GSS
4. Terrestrial and marine protected area (% of total territorial area)	2022	7.68	11.00	16.00	23.00	29.26	GMA
5. PM2.5 air pollution, mean annual exposure (micrograms per cubic meter)	2019	53.99	43.99	33.99	23.99	11.0	MESTI, EPA
6. Total greenhouse gas emissions (kt of CO2 equivalent)	2020	39,070.29	29,070.29	15,000.29	5,000.29	850.81	EPA
7. Global Green Economy Index (GGEI)	2021	0.46	0.65	0.70	0.85	1.00	MESTI, EPA

INDICATORS	CURRENT		2027	2037	2047	2057	Responsibility
	YEAR	DATA					
Policy Objective 2: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of socio-economic infrastructure for sustainable development							
1. Road condition mix							
▪ Good	2020	44.0	50.0	60.0	70.0	80.0	MRH
▪ Fair		34.00	30.00	25.00	20.00	15.00	
▪ Poor		22.00	20.00	15.00	10.00	5.00	
2. Electricity Access Rate	2022	89.00	95.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	MoEn, Energy Commission, ECG, VRA (NEDCo)
▪ Urban		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
▪ Rural		74.00	80.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
3. Access to clean fuels and technologies for cooking (% of the population)	2021	30.30	35.00	65.00	78.00	100.00	MoEn, Energy Commission
		12.20	30.00	55.00	75.00	100.00	
▪ Urban		45.50	55.00	75.00	85.00	100.00	
▪ Rural							
4. Transmission loss (%)	2022	4.10	3.80	2.90	2.70	2.50	MoEn, Energy Commission, GRIDCO
5. Distribution losses (%)	2022	30.62	26.00	20.00	14.00	10.00	MoEn, Energy Commission, ECG
6. Commercial Loss (%)	2021	15.95	ECG – 13.30 GRIDCo – 10.00	ECG – 12.10 GRIDCo – 7.50	ECG – 11.00 GRIDCo – 5.00	ECG – 10.00 GRIDCo – 2.50	MoEn, Energy Commission, ECG, GRIDCO

INDICATORS	CURRENT		2027	2037	2047	2057	Responsibility
	YEAR	DATA					
7. Electricity production from renewable sources, excluding hydroelectric (% of total)	2022	0.70	3.50	8.00	12.00	15.00	MoEn, Energy Commission
8. The energy intensity level of primary energy (MJ/\$2017 PPP GDP)	2020	2.97	2.80	2.70	2.60	2.46	MoEn, Energy Commission
9. Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	2020	40.25	42.00	44.00	48.00	50.05	MoEn, Energy Commission
10. Logistics performance index: Overall (1=low to 5=high)	2022	2.50	3.00	3.20	3.50	3.70	MoT
11. Mortality caused by road traffic injury (per 100,000 population)	2019	25.7	20.00	17.00	15.00	12.00	MoT
12. Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution, age-standardized (per 100,000 population)	2019	193.6	130.6	650.0	180.0	27.70	MoH
13. Railways, goods transported (tonnes)	2023	214,430.00	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	20,000,000	MoRD
14. Railways, passengers carried	2023	167,122	400,000	800,000	1,200,00	2,000,000	MoRD
15. Research and development expenditure (% of GDP)	2022	0.38	1.00	1.50	2.50	3.00	MESTI/CSIR
16. Share of non-motorised transport infrastructure	2021	2.50*	5.00	10.00	15.00	20.00	MRH
17. Air transport, passengers carried	2022	2,652,442	3,500,000	4,000,000	4,500,000	5,000,000	MoT
18. Air transport, freight (Tonnes)	2022	38,998	52,000	100,000	200,000	500,000	MoT
19. Container port traffic (TEU: 20-foot equivalent units)	2021	1,604,724	2,500,00	4,000,000	4,500,000	6,000,000	MoT
20. Individuals using the Internet (% of the population)	2023	72.56	75.00	82.00	88.00	100.00	MoCD
21. Medium and high-tech exports (% manufactured exports)	2020	10.56	15.00	23.00	30.00	35.00	GSS/MoCD

INDICATORS	CURRENT		2027	2037	2047	2057	Responsibility
	YEAR	DATA					
Policy Objective 3: Promote spatially integrated development of human settlements and provide adequate, safe, secure, quality, and affordable housing schemes							
1. Population living in slums (% of urban population)	2020	33.49	30.00	24.00	15.00	10.00	GSS/MLGDRD
2. Housing deficit (million)	2021	1.80	1.10	0.80	0.60	0.30	GSS

4. Governance

INDICATORS	CURRENT		2027	2037	2047	2057	RESPONSIBILITY
	YEAR	DATA					
GOAL: Build effective, efficient and dynamic institutions							
Focus Area 1: 1. Democratic Governance, Corporate Governance and Decentralisation							
Policy Objectives: Strengthen democratic governance, enhance corporate governance practices, and optimise decentralisation							
1. Political Stability Index	2022	103 rd out of 193	Above 40 th position	Above 35 th position	Above 30 th position	Above 20 th position	NDPC/World Bank/EC
2. Amended Constitution	2022	N/A	>50%	>90%	>90%	>90%	Constitutional Review Committee, Parliament
3. Level of Judicial Independence and Efficiency rank	2022		Top 50	Top 45	Top 40	Top 30	Judicial Service
4. Effectiveness rating of Development Plan implementation			>50%	>55%	>65%	>75%	NDPC, MLGRD
5. Popular Participation level			>55%	>60%	>70%	>80%	IMCCOD
6. Operational Efficiency level of sub-district structures			>65%	>70%	>75%	>80%	MLGRD, MMDAs
7. WGI Government Effectiveness	2022	50.47	Top 50	Top 40	Top 30	Top 30	NDPC/World Bank/CHRAJ/GII/CDD
Focus Area 2: Public Service Delivery, Corruption and Economic Crime							
Policy Objectives: Enhance public service delivery, combat corruption, and reduce economic crimes							
1. Quality of Public Services, Civil Service Independence, Policy Formulation and Implementation Quality	2022	50.47	Top 50	Top 45	Top 35	Top 25	PSRS/OHCS/PSC
2. Perception of Corruption	2022	52.83	Top 50	Top 45	Top 40	Top 40	Transparency International/GII/ CDD

INDICATORS	CURRENT		2027	2037	2047	2057	RESPONSIBILITY
	YEAR	DATA					
3. Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services			>65%	>70%	>75%	>80%	PSRS/OHCS/PSC/CDD
Focus Area 3: Human Security, Public Safety, Law and Order							
Policy Objective: Ensure Human Security, Public Safety, Law and Order							
1. Citizens' Level of public trust in law enforcement agencies	2022	N/A	>65%	>70%	>75%	>80%	Ghana Police Service
2. Change in reported cases of crime							
-Murder		- Murder (569)					
-Rape		- Rape (503)					
-Armed robbery		- Robbery (2040)					
- Drug trafficking		- Drug trafficking (48)					
		37%					
3. Occupancy rate in prison/ detention facilities							
- Adult female							
- Juvenile(M)							
- Juvenile(F)							
	2021	37%					MINTER, Ghana Prisons Service
4. Proportion of unsentenced detainees	2022		<10%	<10%	<10%	<10%	MINTER, Ghana Prisons Service
5. Prison Overcrowding level	2022		<5%	<5%	<5%	<5%	MINTER, Ghana Prisons Service
6. Percentage of population with access to justice	2022	N/A	>70%	>70%	>80%	>90%	Judicial Service

INDICATORS	CURRENT		2027	2037	2047	2057	RESPONSIBILITY
	YEAR	DATA					
7. Crime rate	2022		<5%	<5%	<5%	<5%	Ghana Police Service
8. Rule of Law Index rank	2022		Top 50	Top 50	Top 40	Top 30	NDPC/ World Justice Project
Focus Area 4: Patriotism, Civic Responsibility, and Culture							
Policy Objective: Foster patriotism, strengthen civic participation, and promote cultural preservation							
1. Proportion of highly patriotic citizens	2022	N/A	<70%	<70%	<80%	<90%	NCCE
2. Level of CSO engagement in Government decision-making processes	2022	N/A	<75%	<75%	<80%	<90%	NCCE, WACSI, CSOs
3. Percentage of protected cultural heritage sites	2022	NA	<70%	<70%	<75%	<80%	NDPC/UNESCO/ MOTAC
Focus Area 5: Ghana's Role in International Affairs							
Policy Objective: Enhance Ghana's global presence, reduce aid dependency, and boost global competitiveness							
1. Number of Ghanaians occupying positions in international organisations	2022	6	12	18	24	30	MFARI, OoP
2. Aid dependence level	2022				>5% of GoG Budget	>5% of GoG Budget	MoF, MFARI,
3. Number of Countries Ghana's Passport Can Enter Visa-free	2024	68	70	80	90	100	MFARI
4. Value of Ghanaian and Pan-African Diaspora remittance contributions to GDP							MOF, BOG
5. Penetration rate of Ghanaian products and services on the global market	2022		<50%	<50%	<60%	<70%	MFARI, MOTI

5. Emergency Preparedness and Resilience

INDICATORS	CURRENT		2027	2037	2047	2057	RESPONSIBILITY
	YEAR	DATA					
Goal: Build long-term resilience to withstand threats of different dimensions across relevant sectors and levels							
Focus Area 1: Biological Threats							
Policy Objective 1: Enhance capacity for surveillance and management of epidemics and pandemics							
1. Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness established	2022	N/A	80	90	95	100	MoH, GHS,
1. Number of Centers for Diseases Control established	2022	N/A	80	90	95	100	MoH, GHS,
Focus Area 2: Disaster Risk Resilience							
Policy Objective 1: Build resilient to shocks due to disaster							
1. Economic loss attributed to disasters	2022	GHS 106,587,500	4-6% of GDP	4-6% of GDP	4-6% of GDP	4-6% of GDP	NADMO, NDPC,
2. World Risk Index	2023	117	100	90	60	30	
3. Government allocation on disaster relief and recovery	2022						MoF, NDPC. OoP
Focus Area 3: Hydro meteorological threats – Floods, dry spells							
Policy Objective 1: Minimise Ghana's hydro-meteorological threats to safeguard Ghana against flood.							
1. Percentage of population reached with early warning information on floods	2022	N/A	45%	55%	65%	80%	GMET
2. Hydro meteorological laboratories or stations across the country for flood related threats resourced	2022		Adequately resource stations with modern equipments	Adequately resource stations with modern equipments	Adequately resource stations with modern equipments	Adequately resource stations with modern equipments	GMET

INDICATORS	CURRENT		2027	2037	2047	2057	RESPONSIBILITY
	YEAR	DATA					
Policy Objective 2: Minimise Ghana's hydro-meteorological threats to safeguard Ghana against drought and dry spells.							
1. Percentage of population reached with early warning information on drought and dry spells	2022	N/A	45%	55%	65%	80%	GMET
Focus Area 4: Anthropogenic threats							
Policy Objective 1: Ensure public safety from hazardous substance pollution							
1. Hazardous substance pollution emitters monitored:							
- PM ₁₀	2022	N/A	<50µgm-3	<50µgm-3	<50µgm-3	<50µgm-3	EPA, MESTI, MLGDRD
- PM _{2.5}	2022	N/A	<25µgm-3	<25µgm-3	<25µgm-3	<25µgm-3	EPA, MESTI, MLGDRD
2. GHG emissions	2022	51.3 MtCO2e	Reduce by 30%	Reduce by 45%	Reduce by 50%	Reduce by 75%	EPA, MESTI
3. Incidence of fire outbreaks of all forms	2022	6,796	Reduce incidence by 30%	Reduce incidence by 50%	Reduce incidence by 70%	Reduce incidence by 90%	
Policy Objective 2: Enhance safety and security for all categories of road users							
1. Death rate due to road accidents and road traffic injuries per 100,000 population	2019	26 per 100,000 population	20 per 100,000 population	Less than 17.4 per 100,000 population	Less than 17.4 per 100,000 population	Less than 17.4 per 100,000 population	NRSA

INDICATORS	CURRENT		2027	2037	2047	2057	RESPONSIBILITY
	YEAR	DATA					
Focus Area 5: Social Conflict							
Policy objective 1: Enhance institutional arrangement and management practices to safeguard the social environment							
1. Inter-sectoral coordinating body for the management of the environment established and operationalised	2022	N/A	Parliament passes Act for establishing intersectoral coordinating body	Intersectoral coordinating body established	Intersectoral coordinating body spearhead environment management	Intersectoral coordinating body spearhead environment management	MESTI, EPA
Focus Area 6: Environmental Security / Mining threats							
Policy Objective 1: Enhance the capacity of institutions to safeguard the natural environment							
1. Percentage of population educated on or sensitised on environmental crimes including mining crimes – mining activities	2022	N/A	45%	55%	65%	80%	MESTI, EPA
2. Percentage of safe water for all bodies of water in the country.	2022	40%	50%	65%	80%	100%	MSWR
Focus Area 7: Cyber Security and technological threats							
Policy Objective 1: Enhance the implementation of Ghana National Cyber Security Policy & Strategy and the National Security Strategy.							
1. Proportion of population educated or sensitised on cybercrimes	2022	N/A	45%	55%	65%	80%	MoC, NCA

INDICATORS	CURRENT		2027	2037	2047	2057	RESPONSIBILITY
	YEAR	DATA					
2. Rate of cybercrimes	2020	50%	Reduce by 10%	Reduce by 30%	Reduce by 40%	Reduce 50%	MoC, NCA
Focus Area 8: Geological Threats - Earthquake/Landslide/Mudslide							
Policy Objective 1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to geological-related issues.							
1. Percentage of new anti-seismic buildings	2022	30%	35%	50%	85%	100%	GMET, NADMO, MESTI



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