



REPUBLIC OF GHANA

**THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
GROWTH AND POVERTY REDUCTION STRATEGY (GPRS II)
2006 - 2009**

**2009
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COMMISSION

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AfDB	African Development Bank
ADM	Archer Daniels Midland
ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution
AEAs	Agricultural Extension Agents
AESD	Agricultural Engineering Services Directorates
AG	Attorney General's Department
ALTTFP	Abidjan-Lagos Transport and Trade Facilitation Project
APR	Annual Progress Report
APRM	African Peer Review Mechanism
ART	Anti-Retro-viral Therapy
AS	Audit Service
ABEDA	Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa
BESIP	Basic Education Sector Improvement Programme
BoG	Bank of Ghana
BPEMS	Budget and Public Expenditure Management System
CAGD	Controller and Accountant General's Department
CBO	Community Based Organization
CBD	Central Business District
CEA	Country Environmental Analysis
CEDECOM	Central Region Development Commission
CEPA	Centre for Policy Analysis
CEPS	Customs Excise and Preventive Service
CFMP	Community Forest Management Project
CG	Consultative Group
CHPS	Community Health Planning and Services
CHRAJ	Commission for Human Rights and Administrative Justice
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CIEA	Composite Index of Economic Activity
CIP	Competitive Industrial Performance
COSGA	Copyright Society of Ghana
COTVET	Council for Technical and Vocational Education and Training
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CREMA	Community Resource Management Areas
CRMAS	Community Resource Management Areas
CRT	Criterion Referenced Test
CSIR	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
CSPG	Cross Sectoral Planning Groups
CWIQ	Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire
CWSA	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
DA	District Assemblies
DACF	District Assemblies Common Fund

DAES	Department of Agricultural Extension Services
DANIDA	Danish Aid Agency
DDF	District Development Facility
DCCD	Danish Centre for Culture and Development
DAs	District Assemblies
DCRIP	District Capital Roads Improvement Project
DFID	Department for International Development (UK)
DFR	Department of Feeder Roads
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DMTDP	District Medium Term Development Plan
DPs	Development Partners
DPCU	District Planning Coordinating Unit
DPMG	District Poverty Monitoring Group
DSIP	Distribution System Improvement Project
DSW	Department of Social Welfare
DWST	District Water and Sanitation Team
EFA	Education For All
EMIS	Education Management Information System
ESP	Education Strategic Plan
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EXIM	Export Import
FASDEP	Food and Agriculture Sector Development Programme
FCUBE	Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FOB	Free On Board
GACC	Ghana Anti-Corruption Coalition
GBB	Government Book of Business
GCB	Ghana Commercial Bank
GDHS	Ghana Demographic and Health Survey
GDO	Gender Desk Officer
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GER	Gross Enrolment Rate
GEPC	Ghana Export Promotion Council
GES	Ghana Education Service
GET FUND	Ghana Education Trust Fund
GHDS	Ghana Health and Demographic Survey
GHA	Ghana Highways Authority
GHS	Ghana Health Service
GIDA	Ghana Irrigation Development Authority
GIFMIS	Ghana Integrated Financial Management Information System
GLSS	Ghana Living Standards Survey
GNPC	Ghana National Petroleum Corporation
GoG	Government of Ghana

GDPD	Government Plantation Development Programme
GPRS	Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy
GPRS II	Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
GTZ	German Technical Assistance
HIRDP	High Impact Rapid Delivery Programme
HIPC	Heavily Indebted Poor Country Initiative
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HMIS	Health Management Information System
HRD	Human Resource Development
HSWIM	High Speed Weight In Motion
ICCES	Integrated Community Centres for Employable Skills
ICT	Information and Communication Technologies
ICVB	International Cocoa Verification Board
IDA	International Development Agency
IEA	Institute of Economic Affairs
IGR	Internally Generated Revenue
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IPR	Intellectual Property Rights
ISODEC	Integrated Social Development Centre
ITP	Integrated Transport Plan
ITTU	Intermediate Technology Transfer Unit
KfW	Kreditanstalt fur Wiederaufbau
KIA	Kotoka International Airport
LAP	Land Administration Project
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
LTU	Large Taxpayers Unit
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MCT	Ministry of Communication and Technology
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDBS	Multi Donor Budget Support
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MLGRD	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MMDA	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assembly
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MOESS	Ministry of Education Science and Sports
MOFA	Ministry of Food & Agriculture
MOFEP	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOTI	Ministry of Trade and Industry
MOWCA	Ministry of Women and Children Affairs
MPC	Monetary Policy Committee

MPSD	Ministry of Private Sector Development
MRT	Ministry of Roads and Transport
NCA	National Communication Authority
NCCC	National Climate Change Commission
NDAP	National Decentralization Action Plan
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
NED	National Economic Dialogue
NES	National Electrification Scheme
NGP	National Governance Programme
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
NIPMG	National Intra-Agency Poverty Monitoring Group
NPA	National Petroleum Authority
NPDP	National Plantation Development Programme
NPECLC	National Programme for the Elimination of worst forms of Child Labour in Cocoa
NTE	Non Traditional Exports
NTR	Non Tax Revenue
NYEP	National Youth Employment Programme
OHCS	Office of the Head of Civil Service
OOP	Office of the President
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PEM	Public Expenditure Management
PFM	Public Financial Management
PLWHA	People Living With HIV/AIDS
PPA	Power Purchase Agreement
PPB	Public Procurement Board
PRGF	Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility
PRSC	Poverty Reduction Support Credit
PSR	Public Sector Reform
PSBR	Public Sector Borrowing Requirements
PSRP	Public Sector Reform Programme
PSD	Private Sector Development
PSI	Presidential Special Initiative
PSIA	Poverty and Social Impact Assessment
PUFMAP	Public Financial Management Reform Programme
PURC	Public Utilities Regulatory Commission
PWDs	Persons With Disabilities
QMS	Quality Management Systems
R-PP	Readiness Preparation Proposal
RCC	Regional Co-ordinating Council
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation
REDP	Rural Enterprise Development Programme
RELC	Research - Extension - Farmer Linkage Committee
RPMG	Regional Poverty Monitoring Group
RPCU	Regional Planning Co-ordinating Unit

RTTFP	Regional Transport and Transit Facilitation Programme
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SHEP	Self Help Electrification Project
SIT	Sterile Insect Techniques
SMEs	Small Medium Enterprises
SRAs	Social Responsibility Agreements
STEP	Skills Training & Employment Programme
TDEM	Time Domain Electro Magnetic
TIN	Tax Identification Number
TOE	Tonnes of Oil Equivalent
TOR	Terms of Reference
TPD	Transaction Price Databases
TSDP	Transport Sector Development Programme
TSP	Transport Sector Project
TSPIP	Transport Sector Planning and Integration Programme
TVET	Technical & Vocational Educational Training
TUC	Timber Utilization Contracts
UNICEF	United Nations International Children Educational Fund
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
VLTC	Volta Lake Transport Company Limited
VPA	Voluntary Partnership Agreement
WAGPP	West African Gas Pipeline Project
WB	World Bank
WD	Wildlife Division
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This document is the eighth in the series of Annual Progress Reports (APRs), and the fourth and final assessment of progress of the implementation of the Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy (GPRS II, 2006-2009). The overall goal of the GPRS II is to accelerate economic growth as a means to reducing poverty on a sustainable basis. Policy measures identified to achieve this overall goal are prioritized in four thematic areas namely Macroeconomic Performance and Economic Governance; Private Sector Competitiveness; Human Resource Development; and Good Governance and Civic Responsibility.

The 2009 APR has been prepared from the assessment of the status of indicators and targets adopted for monitoring the progress of key policy and programme interventions undertaken in 2009. It also documents key policy measures and strategies implemented during the year to bring about the expected change in indicators.

This report is presented in seven chapters. The first chapter provides an overview of the monitoring and evaluation activities related to the development of the 2009 APR. Chapter two reviews macroeconomic performance and economic governance, while chapters three to five outline the status of actions taken towards the implementation of policies and measures outlined in the Private Sector Competitiveness, Human Resources Development, and Good Governance and Civic Responsibility thematic areas respectively. The analysis of allocation of budgetary resources for the implementation of the GPRS II policies, programmes and projects is presented in chapter six, while issues relating to the implementation of the District Medium Term Development Plans (DMTDPs) based on the GPRS II are presented in chapter seven.

The overall progress in 2009, based on the assessment of the indicators was considered to be below that of 2008 as many of the indicators, either did not achieve their targets or recorded slow progress. This was more significant in the Private Sector Competitiveness, and Good Governance and Civic Responsibility thematic areas, where the percentage of indicators that achieved their targets or recorded steady progress declined by 17.2% and 13.9% respectively.

The following section presents a summary of progress in the key thematic areas.

2.0 MACROECONOMIC PERFORMANCE AND ECONOMIC GOVERNANCE

The economy experienced lower than budgeted growth in real GDP mainly on account of an under-performance of the Industrial and Services sectors of the economy, with the Agricultural sector being the only sector which performed above expectations. This was on account of a slowdown in economic activity especially in the first two quarters of the year resulting, in part, from reduction in aggregate demand.

Government's fiscal consolidation stance, tight monetary policy and improved food harvest contributed significantly to reducing inflation from 20.7% during the first two quarters of the year to 15.9% by the end of December 2009.

Though domestic revenue fell 13% below the target of Gh¢6.409 billion, domestic primary expenditures amounted to Gh¢5.5 billion, resulting in a domestic primary balance of 0.6% of GDP. During the year, international commodities traded mixed on the international

commodities market, with cocoa and gold prices recording constant increases, while crude oil prices dropped by 35.3%.

3.0 PRIVATE SECTOR COMPETITIVENESS

The policies outlined under the Private Sector Competitiveness thematic area of the GPRS II were aimed at accelerating economic growth through modernized agriculture, led by a vibrant and competitive private sector. Progress made in this thematic area is as follows:

Private Sector Development

The continued implementation of policy reforms aimed at improving the environment for doing business notwithstanding, results were marginal over the 2008 level. Five out of the seven indicators recorded positive outturns compared to 2008 when only four indicators recorded positive outturns.

The number of days to register business declined, however it is still high when compared to other countries that are seriously encouraging the private sector. High cost of borrowing and the high rate of inflation are among the major challenges faced by individuals who want to start business in Ghana. The processes required to start a business in Ghana still remain a challenge.

Modernized Agriculture

The Agricultural sector registered a relatively impressive outturn in 2009 compared with 2008, accompanied by improved food security. The sector grew by 6.2% in 2009, compared to 5.1% in 2008. The impressive growth of the sector in 2009 was led by growth in the crops and livestock sub-sector accompanied by gains in all the other sub-sectors.

Access to agricultural credit continued to remain a challenge to agricultural development, despite some improvement over the 2008 situation. The sectoral distribution of credit indicates that the share of total credit allocated to agriculture, forestry and fishing by deposit money banks, increased marginally from about 4.3% in 2008 to 4.7% in 2009. The processes involved in setting up the proposed Agricultural Development Fund by government have stalled. It is therefore recommended that the initiative be reactivated in order to provide an effective and sustainable financing arrangement for agriculture.

Modernized Fishing and Aquaculture Development

The fisheries sub-sector continued to record positive results in 2009 even though the improvement was marginal. Similar to the last two years, two out of the three indicators registered some progress in 2009, while the remaining indicator has stagnated since 2006. Productivity of fish among small scale farmers continued to stagnate at 1.5 tonnes/ha/year. Among the many interventions implemented to improve the situation in 2009 are assistance to commercial farmers to establish cage farms and construction of cold store facilities. A project to emboss about 8% of canoes operating in the country was developed for full scale implementation in 2010.

Restoration of Degraded Environment and Natural Resource Management

All the sub-sectors including land, mineral and forestry recorded mixed results in 2009. The cost of environmental degradation as a percentage of GDP continued to be high, while hectares of degraded forest, mining, dry and wet lands rehabilitated or restored stood at 13,324 hectares compared to 12,315 hectares established in 2008. In the mining sub-sector, only gold recorded increase in growth rate of about 11.7%. All the other three minerals, including diamonds, bauxite, and manganese, declined in output.

With the persistent high environmental degradation and the slow pace of rehabilitating/restoring degraded environment, it is important for government to prioritize the sector for increased public investment, and also accelerate the pace of implementation of interventions outlined under the Natural Resources and Environmental Governance (NREG) programme in order to reverse the current persistent trend of high environmental degradation.

Promoting Trade and Industrial Development

The manufacturing sector showed some measure of resilience in 2009, in spite of the global economic crisis which appear to have affected aggregate demand in all countries. Overall, growth in Industry was 4.3% lower than in 2008, while the share of manufacturing in total export increased significantly from 17% in 2008 to 32% in 2009. Trade through the ports (both sea and air) did not experience any improvement in 2009. Also time taken to get duty drawback has not seen major improvement since 2005. Instead of the minimum period of less than 3 weeks envisaged under the GPRS II, the total number of days to get duty drawback remains within the range of 6 months - 2 years. The situation has been attributed, in part, to lack of a specialized fund to provide duty drawbacks promptly.

The slow expansion of the manufacturing sector severely limits its ability to create jobs, with new high school and university graduates often facing long unemployment spells. The problem is being exacerbated with changing demographics (about 50% of the population is younger than 21 years). Moreover, Ghana's economy is not satisfactorily diversified while exports are few and dominated by primary commodities (cocoa, gold and timber). Similarly, the country's export markets are mainly the EU and the USA, but with increasing per capita incomes in many parts of the world, including Asia, Latin America and others, it is in the interest of Ghana that exports and their destinations are diversified to minimize risks and reduce dependency on few markets.

Transport Infrastructure: Road, Rail, Water and Air Transport

Nearly all the three road network types experienced deterioration in road condition mix during the year under review. The urban road network which experienced an improvement in 2008 showed a deterioration in road condition-mix in 2009 and accounted for the bulk of the deterioration in the overall road condition-mix. The total length of roads maintained or rehabilitated in 2009 was 21,569.83km, representing 66% of the total road network that required maintenance. The shortfall in road maintenance was attributed to the delays in awarding of contracts and the perennial problem of inadequate resources. Statistics on road accidents indicated that the number of recorded road accidents increased in 2009.

Meanwhile rail sub-sector continued to record mixed results in 2009. While passenger traffic recovered from its downward trend, goods traffic continued to decline in 2009. In 2009, passenger traffic by rail increased by 32.6% over the 2008 outturn, however goods traffic by

rail fell by almost 100% below the 2008 level. The fall in the goods traffic was attributed to the continued deterioration of the rail lines.

In the maritime sub-sector, both the two indicators recorded negative results with both maritime traffic (goods loaded and goods unloaded) performing below the target set for 2009. In the air transport sub-sector, the number of air traffic passengers continued to record increases in 2009, while the number of aircrafts flying into Ghana's airspace declined. The number of air traffic passengers increased marginally by 1.5% in 2009, while the total number of aircraft movement declined by 17.7%.

Energy Supply to Support Industry and Households

The per capita consumption of petroleum per annum declined from 0.0742 tonnes of oil equivalent (TOE) to 0.0481 tonnes of oil equivalent (TOE), while per capita consumption of LPG increased marginally from 0.0053 tonnes of oil equivalent in 2008 to 0.0066 tonnes of oil equivalent in 2009. This marginal increase in per capita consumption of LPG may reflect the shift away from the use of petroleum products by commercial drivers to LPG, as a result of the relative high petroleum prices. In the absence of the domestic electricity supply crisis experienced in previous years, per capita consumption of electricity continued to improve from 0.0246 per annum (in tonnes of oil equivalent (TOE)) in 2008 to 0.0354 per annum TOE in 2009.

An area where concerns still exist is transmission and distribution losses of electricity which continued to be high in 2009, despite continued improvement in the transmission and distribution system. In order to realise the maximum benefit of the system upgrading programme, it is important for government to fully commit the necessary investment required.

Science and Technology to Support Productivity and Development

The weaknesses that existed in the institutional coordination of science and technology development, as well as the operational difficulties that persistently challenged the collation of relevant data was addressed with the establishment of the Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology. It is important, therefore, to accelerate the pace of work on the formulation of a Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) policy, with the appropriate set of indicators to track progress towards the implementation of the policy. Also the necessary mechanism should be developed to monitor and collect data on the identified indicators including the one on the share of public investment in science and technology development.

Developing Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

Significant progress continued to be made in this policy area in 2009. Telephone density continued to increase and internet accessibility improved. Total penetration rate (both mobile and fixed lines) increased by 14.6% over the 2008 level, while the total number of internet users went up from 3.8% in 2008 to 11% in 2009, due largely to the increase in mobile internet and internet modems provided by telecom companies.

This notwithstanding, consumers of telephone services continued to receive poor services from network operators. A lot more effort has to be made to enhance the quality of services provided by operators. Consumers could reap even more benefits from competition if government's agenda of introducing mobile number portability (MNP) is effectively pursued.

Developing the Tourism Sector for Revenue and Employment Generation

Tourist arrivals and receipts continued to increase in 2009 with total tourist arrivals increasing by 15% over the 2008 level. Domestic tourism from 35 sites also indicates an increase of 1.4% over the 2008 level and generated an income of about GH¢1.430 million in the local economy.

To sustain the gains made so far and elevate the sub-sector in terms of its contribution to foreign exchange and the overall economy, it is important for government to commit more resources to the implementation of policies as well as the development, particularly, of tourist sites, museums and monuments, and capacity building of tourist institutions.

The Music and Films Industry for Growth and Job Creation

As with previous years, comprehensive data was still not available to assess the full impact of this sector on the economy in 2009. However the Copyright Office of Ghana registered a total of 855 creative works, including musical works, literary works, audiovisual works, artistic works, logos, and software, while the number of musical albums registered stood at 500.

Even though some consultations took place between the Attorney-General's Department and some members of the creative industry in 2009 on the Legislative Instrument to operationalize the Copyright Act 2005 (Act 690), not much progress was made. It is therefore recommended that government expedite action on the passage of the Legislative Instrument to operationalize the Copyright Act, in order to make the creative arts industry more regulated and effective in contributing to the overall economic growth and development of the country.

Employment Generation and Improvement and Expansion of Safety Nets

Perennial lack of consistent labour statistics makes it very difficult to properly assess developments in this crucial policy area. However, limited statistics available indicate that there was a marginal decline in the number of labour disputes recorded in 2009 even though the level was still high. The high level of labour disputes recorded indicates that more work is required to improve on industrial peace. With unfair termination of employment and summarily dismissal constituting the major source of labour disputes in 2009, it is important to strengthen the dialogue between labour and employers through the tripartite system.

Even though data on the total number of new jobs created in 2009 was not available to assess how employment expanded in the economy along with production, there was a significant scaling up in 2009 of the National Youth Employment Programme (NYEP) which began in 2006 to address the persistent youth unemployment.

4.0 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

The goal of Human Resource Development under GPRS II is to improve the human capital of the country for sustained economic growth. This goal is to be achieved through expanding and improving efficiency in the delivery of basic social services, while addressing issues of geographical and gender equity in access to these services. The targeted sectors for interventions include education, health, population management, water and sanitation, housing and slum upgrading.

Education

Achievements in this sector in 2009 regarding increasing access to quality basic education were mixed. At the primary school level, the national gross enrolment rate (GER) for children in the age group 6-11 years dropped from 95.2% in 2007/08 to 94.9% in 2008/09. At the Junior High School level, the national GER increased for children in the age group 12-14 years from 78.8% in 2007/08 to 80.6% in 2008/09. The positive trend in survival/completion rates at the primary school level reported in previous years suffered a set-back in 2009, dropping from 88% in 2007/08 to 86.3% in 2008/09.

Despite concerted efforts to ensure gender equity in access to education, progress in bridging the gender gap in school enrolment has stagnated at 0.96 at the primary school level and 0.92 at the junior high school level over the past three years.

Improving the quality of education continues to lag behind increasing enrolment. While, at the national level, the target for pupil-to-teacher ratio has largely been achieved at 34 pupils per teacher, the proportion of trained teachers essential to improving learning achievement continues to decline, dropping further from 59.4% to 58.4% between 2007/08 to 2008/09. This has made it more difficult to ensure equitable distribution of the available trained teachers in favour of deprived and hard to reach areas. Consequently, there remain marked geographical differences in the Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE) pass rate. The national qualifying rate for admission into Senior High School based on aggregate 06-30 was 62.4% in 2009 and only 47 out of 138 districts performed above this national average.

Health

The 2009 assessment of this sector indicates that government's efforts to improve access to health and nutritional services continues to yield positive results, particularly in key areas of maternal and child health, control of communicable diseases, national health insurance coverage, and enhancing health services delivery.

The 2008 Ghana Demographic and Health Survey (GDHS) showed substantial reduction in under-five mortality from 111 per 1000 live births to 80 per 1000 live births in the five years up to 2008. The proportion of children underweight also reduced significantly from 18% to 13.8% during the same period. This was, for most part, due to the successful implementation of child survival measures such as immunization, nutrition, neonatal care, diarrhoea prevention and treatment and case management of malaria in all health facilities. After a small drop in immunization coverage in 2008, it is now back on track, reaching 89% coverage. Insecticide Treated Net (ITN) coverage for children under-five also increased in 2009 after dropping in 2008.

With regards to efforts to enhance maternal health, supervised deliveries and institutional Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) experienced significant improvements. From 2008 to 2009, the proportion of deliveries attended by a trained health worker moved up from 39.3% to 45.6%, representing a 7.3% increase. However, at the regional level, there are still substantial gaps in coverage; the best performing regions with coverage above 52% are the Central, Eastern, and Upper West Regions. The poorest performing regions are the Northern (36.1%) and Volta Region (36.7%). The institutional MMR reduced from 208 per 1000 live births in 2008 to 170 per 1000 live births in 2009. However, the proportion of pregnant women who

received antenatal visits dropped from 97.4% in 2008 to 92.1% in 2009. The estimated contraceptive prevalence rate was 17% which was also a drop from the 2008 GDHS figure of 23%.

The decline in HIV median prevalence for pregnant women observed in 2008 could not be sustained in 2009 as prevalence rate increased from 2.2% to 2.9%. However, the number of service delivery points providing Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) has increased steadily from 48 in 2007 to 133 in 2009. Consequently, the number of patients receiving antiretroviral treatment also continues to increase and exceeded the 2009 target of 30,000. The reported number of guinea worm cases dropped significantly from 501 in 2008 to 242 in 2009.

The proportion of the population registered under the NHIS continues to grow and increased from 54% in 2008 to 61.97% in 2009. The proportion of valid card holders also recorded an increase from 45% in 2008 to 53.53% in 2009. The growth in NHIS membership had a positive impact on Out Patient Department (OPD) attendance which increased substantially from 0.71 to 0.81 in the same period.

The government continued its effort to ensure the production and equitable distribution of health workers across the country. The total number of nurses increased from 21,861 in 2008 to 24,201 in 2009, and the nurse-to-population ratio improved from 1: 1,109 to 1: 1,002. At the regional level, the highest density of nurses was recorded in the Upper West Region with 1 nurse to 783 people and the lowest in the Northern Region with 1 nurse to 1,335 people.

The total number of doctors in 2009 was 2,082 which was an improvement on the 2008 figure of 1,855. The national doctor-to-population ratio improved from 1: 13,074 to 1: 11,649. The doctor-to-population ratio ranges from a low of 1 doctor to 4,783 people in the Greater Accra Region to a high of 1 doctor to 56,940 in the Northern region.

Water and Sanitation

As a result of increased investments, the proportion of the rural population with access to safe drinking water improved from 57.1% in 2008 to 58.97% in 2009. The proportion of the urban population with access to safe water also increased from 55% in 2008 to 56% in 2009.

Though more recent data is not available, user-based data from the 2008 Ghana Demographic and Health Survey (GDHS) shows that national coverage for improved sanitation has increased from 8% in 2003 to 11% in 2008. Coverage in urban areas improved marginally from 15% to 16% between 2003 and 2008, while access in rural communities improved from a very low base of 2% in 2003 to 7% in 2008. Also open defecation has declined marginally from 24.4% in 2006 to 23.1% in 2008. This includes defecation into drains, fields, streams, bush and the beaches. With current population estimates for Ghana being about 23.4 million (2008), this implies that about 5.4 million people practice open defecation. The practice is also more widespread in the Northern, Upper West and Upper East Regions.

Housing and Slum Upgrading

The Government's initiative to make housing accessible to low and middle income groups in the country through the Affordable Housing Programme continued in 2009. Work on the 5,138

units that are at various stages of completion slowed down considerable in the early part of 2009, but picked up again at the six sites: Borteyman and Kpone in the Greater Accra Region, Asokore-Mampong in the Ashanti Region, Koforidua in the Eastern Region, Tamale in the Northern Region, and Wa in the Upper West Region.

The Slum Upgrading Facility (SUF) being implemented in collaboration with the UN-Habitat also continued in 2009. Under the SUF, a number of slum upgrading projects including a mixed-use residential facility at Amui-Djor, Ashiaman; and two market sheds under the Sekondi-Takoradi SFU (STMA-CSUF), were successfully implemented during the year.

5.0 GOOD GOVERNANCE AND CIVIC RESPONSIBILITY

The emphasis of GPRS II on accelerated economic growth as a means to reducing poverty requires continuous improvements in the key governance indicators, including strengthening parliament, enhancing decentralisation, protecting rights under rule of law, ensuring public safety and security, improving the management of public policy, empowering women and vulnerable groups, enhancing development communication, increasing access to information, and promoting civic responsibility. The country made progress as far as Good Governance and Civic Responsibility is concerned.

Strengthening the Practice of Democracy and the Rule of Law

The Legislature continued to perform its core function of passing bills into laws with the number of sittings and committee meetings increasing during the year. In 2009, Parliament had a total of 78 sittings and 450 committee meetings. Ten bills were considered while 194 papers including Legislative Instruments (LIs), international credit agreements, reports from the various committees of the House and MDAs were laid. However, the major challenges facing Parliament with respect to well-equipped office space and research assistants have not been adequately addressed. This seriously undermines the capacity of the Legislature to discharge its functions effectively.

In order to promote civic advocacy, independent institutions including the Institute of Economic Affairs (IEA), the Institute of Democratic Governance (IDEG), and the Institute of Policy Alternative based in Tamale continued to organize workshops, public fora and lectures on responsible, tolerance, and peaceful co-existence. Similarly, Centre for Democratic Development (CDD)-Ghana through its regular programmes such as the “Democracy Watch”, and the Afrobarometer survey reports helped to nurture the culture of democracy in Ghana.

The review also show that the National Identification Authority (NIA) continued its mass registration exercise and successfully covered Central, Western and Eastern regions and later, Volta and Greater Accra regions. It is anticipated that the data captured will help promote good governance and successful elections through the establishment of a national database.

Enhancing Decentralization

Composite budgeting was practised by 170 districts and the Local Government Service Act LI 1961 was passed in December 2009. However, in as much as Ghana has increased the number of MMDAs to facilitate the process of transferring authority from central government to the

districts, financial decentralization remains a mirage. There is little financial autonomy, which impedes the process of decentralization. It is recommended that the proposed decentralization policy be passed into law to enhance the decentralization process.

Protecting Rights under the Rule of Law

Access to Justice has continued to feature prominently on the governance agenda. Programmes such as the Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) and 'Justice For All', have afforded some deprived people access to justice at no cost. Also, the automation of the Registrar General's Department and its regional offices has promoted private business registration. Computerization of the courts programme continued in 2009 including the Ministry of Justice building.

Ghana has many laws that protect the rights of its citizenry. However, enforcing these laws has sometimes been slow and difficult. The effort in strengthening the justice system including equipping the court system with modern technology should be accelerated in order to protect rights of people and serve justice to the underserved.

Improving Public Safety and Security

Public safety is paramount in the development of any country. As Ghana's economy grows and becomes sophisticated, so are its demand for policing and other safety measures. Ghana continues to make strides in improving internal security for its citizenry. Since 2001, there has been a continuous effort to increase the proportion of law enforcements officers to the population. Ghana has since 2001 increased its police force from 15,983 to 23,744, indicating an increase in the total strength of the Ghana Police Service by 49% as at December, 2009. As at 2009, Police Population Ratio (PPR) with an estimated national population of 22 million is 1: 927 which show a slight improvement from the 2008 figure of 1:994.

In 2009, a total of 243,769 complaints were received throughout the country. This figure represents an increase of 1.6% over that of 2008. Out of this total, 235,447 were registered as true cases while the remaining 8,322 were refused. The refused cases were regarded as trivial, civil in nature or false and so did not warrant police action.

Although the police-to-citizen ratio for 2009 increased over the previous years, and the Police Service continues to be resourced, there is still room for improvement. It is therefore recommended that recruitment into the Police Service be increased while providing the necessary logistics for policemen to effectively carry out their work. The recruitment should also aim to increase the proportion of women in the Service.

Public Policy Management and Public Sector Reforms

The broad objectives of the Government's public sector reforms agenda include: (i) formulation, implementation, coordination, monitoring and evaluating policies on Public Sector Reform; (ii) increasing the capacity of the Public and Civil Services for efficient service delivery; (iii) restructuring and transforming selected sub-vented agencies to improve their performance and increase their financial sustainability; and (iv) strengthening institutional capacity and human resource capability in the public sector for improved performance.

In 2009 a number of stakeholder workshops were organised on the new performance review and appraisal instruments aimed at monitoring and evaluation of performance at all levels in the Public Service. Also an instrument developed to capture and analyze data on performance levels within the public service, to accurately assess the state of performance of public service institutions, especially with respect to adherence to human resource practices and procedures, was finalized.

Fighting Corruption and Economic Crimes

The capacity of the independent national Anti-Corruption institutions such as Parliament, Commission for Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ) and Serious Fraud Office (SFO) continued to be strengthened. In 2009, SFO investigated 40% of all cases reported to reduce fraud and corruption. To ensure greater focus on Economic and Organized Crimes (EOC), an initiative was made to reform the SFO. The reforms were to minimize the abuse of judicial power in the administration of criminal justice and to augment the human resource base of the criminal justice sector as well as to enhance inter-agency cooperation. This is aimed at reducing the inefficiencies that currently plague the system. Also CHRAJ initiated the formulation of a National Anti-Corruption Plan and a National Working Group officially launched.

Ghana has a number of vibrant anti-corruption organizations. These include the Ghana Anti Corruption Coalition (GACC), a cross-sectoral grouping of nine (9) members including public, private and civil society organizations. Despite these efforts, only a small improvement was observed in the country's Corruption Perception Index (CPI) ranking which in 2009 was 3.9 out of a total of 10, showing that corruption remains a major problem in Ghana.

Empowerment of Women

Slow progress was made in the area of women participation in public life. Areas that Ghana is lacking behind in particular, are at the level of the national legislature and district assemblies. The number of female Members of Parliament (MPs) dropped from 25 in 2004 to 20 in 2008, representing 9% of the total membership of Parliament.

This notwithstanding, the Ministry of Women and Children's Affairs (MOWAC) continued to implement its programmes to ensure that women and children's issues are properly mainstreamed into the national development process. To enhance the smooth implementation of Domestic Violence and Human Trafficking Acts, the Anti Domestic Violence and Human Trafficking Management Boards were reconstituted and inaugurated. A stakeholders' workshop was held to develop inter and intra agency protocols for the implementation of the Domestic Violence Act. Meetings were held to develop Legislative Instruments (LI) on the Domestic Violence Act.

A number of international protocols, conventions and treaties, including the amendment to Article 20 (1) of the Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW); and amendment to Article 43 (2) on Convention on the Right of the Child (CRC), were ratified by Parliament to ensure Ghana's compliance, as well as to enhance Ghana's image in the international community.

Enhance Development Communication

The Ministry of Information continued to fulfill its mandate of ensuring a two-way flow of information on government business, by disseminating accurate and timely information to the public and also taking feedback on government policies and programmes. The Ministry organized eighteen (18) Meet-the-Press series and fifteen (15) Press Conferences/Briefings.

The National Commission on Civic Education (NCCE) and the Ministry of Information continued to educate and undertake awareness campaigns to improve citizens' understanding of their civic responsibilities.

A general issue which cuts across all the sectors, is the need to promote electronic storage of information. Most MDAs have hard copies of relevant data that are often scattered across different units of the same ministries or offices thus making the collation of such useful information very difficult. In 2009 the National Information Technology Agency (NITA) covered component-3 of the e-Ghana project. NITA was unable to achieve most of the intended outputs on the programme for the year since it experienced some challenges such as limited number of technical staff and transportation. In 2010, NITA plans to achieve most of the projects outlined in component-3 of the e-Ghana project mainly the e-Government Applications and Communications, the Implementation of the Government wide area network (GOVNET) and the e-Government Interoperability Framework and Enterprise Architecture, as most of the critical challenges have been resolved

Promoting Evidence Based Decision-Making

To strengthen the capacity of Ghana Statistical System (GSS) to generate adequate and timely data for policy making, GSS rolled out the various components of its Strategic Plan for the Development of Statistics in Ghana and the Corporate Plan. The strategic plan is developed as a framework to ensure a comprehensive, effective and sustainable development of statistics in the country. The plan seeks to involve all the stakeholders in the national statistical system (data suppliers, statistics producers, statistics users, training institutions and the local and international organization and development partners) in the development of statistics. The Strategic Plan is designed for a period of five years.

Also a trial census for the 2010 Population and Housing Census was successfully carried out in November 2009, while technical assistance was sought to facilitate the development of a long term programme of censuses and surveys (2010 – 2025).

The year 2009 is the terminal year for the implementation of the Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy (GPRS II), 2006-2009. The National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) in consultation with various MDAs, the Private sector, NGOs, CSOs, Research Institutions and other relevant stakeholders initiated the preparation of the a successor Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (MTDPF), 2010-2013. The objective of the Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (2010-2013) is to lay the foundation for the structural transformation of the economy through industrialization especially manufacturing, based on modernized agriculture and sustainable exploitation of Ghana's natural resources, particularly minerals, oil and gas.

6.0 LINKING THE 2009 BUDGET TO GPRS II

The 2009 Budget preparation process did not go through the normal processes adopted in previous years due to the 2008 Presidential and Parliamentary elections. However, the Budget Division of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning began soliciting for ideas and contributions from recognized professional bodies, associations, civil society organizations and individuals after the mid-year review of the Budget in 2008. This was to ensure ownership of the budgeting process both at the national and district levels, and enhance its successful implementation.

The planned total payments (statutory and discretionary) for the year 2009 amounted to GH¢9,793.13 million, an increase of about 36.4% over the 2008 outturn of GH¢7,181.770 million. Total outturn for the year amounted to GH¢9,465.10 million, indicating a shortfall of about 3.3% of the planned expenditure for 2009, but 31.8% over the 2008 outturn. Though the share of expenditure on Personal Emoluments (PE) in total payments declined in 2009, it still constituted the largest, representing 26.19% of total expenditure. This was followed by expenditures on Investment (22%), Administration (4.6%) and Services (1.95%) in that order.

The overall resource allocation (Services and Investment) through the 2009 Budget for the implementation of the GPRS II amounted to US\$2,710.03 million. This represents about 44.3% increase over the resource requirement envisaged under the GPRS II for 2009. Out of this amount 42.9% was allocated to expenditures for activities in the Private Sector Competitiveness thematic area, 29.4% to the Human Resource Development thematic area, and 27.7% to the Good Governance and Civic Responsibility thematic area. This was not consistent with the GPRS II costing where 55.7% of the expenditures in 2009 were expected to be allocated to the Human Resource Development thematic area, 33.8% to Private Sector Competitiveness thematic area, and 10.5% to the Good Governance and Civic Responsibility thematic area.

With this pattern of allocation it could be observed that in 2009 budgetary allocations continued to be re-prioritized in favour of activities in the Private Sector Competitiveness and Good Governance and Civic Responsibility thematic areas instead of Human Resource Development thematic area as envisaged under GPRS II.

Total resources (Services and Investment) released for the implementation of the GPRS II however, declined marginally from US\$2,750.645 million in 2008 to US\$2,710.03 million, representing a decline of about 1.5% compared to 31.6% increment recorded in 2008. The decline in overall expenditure was accounted for by decreases in spending in the Private Sector Competitiveness thematic area by 5.9%. This is in contrast with the trend observed in 2008 when both GOG and DPs spending increased by about 32.6%.

Consistent with the pattern observed in 2007 and 2008, about 42.9% of the total resources released in 2009 continued to be prioritized in favour of the Private Sector Competitiveness thematic area. About 29.4% of the total resources released went to the Human Resource Development thematic area, while 27.7% went to the Good Governance and Civic Responsibility thematic area

On the other hand, actual Poverty Reduction expenditure was slightly higher than budgeted at GH¢1,856.19 million, which accounted for 24.2% of actual total Government expenditure. Expenditure on poverty reduction in 2009 was higher than in 2007 and 2008 both in quantum and as a percentage of total government spending.

7.0 IMPLEMENTING THE GPRS II AT THE DISTRICT LEVEL

District APR Preparation

By April, 2010 the number of districts that have submitted their 2009 APR to NDPC stood at 151, representing 88% of the total number of districts expected to prepare APR. All the regions with the exception of Upper West region experienced increases in the number of districts that submitted APRs in 2009. Also all districts in Eastern, Greater Accra and Western regions submitted their 2009 APR to NDPC by April 2010.

District Level Poverty

The evidence suggests that most districts have poverty rates of less than 40%, with about 54% of districts having poverty rates of between 10% and 29%. Eight districts have poverty rates of less than 10%. The 10 poorest districts are in the Upper West and Upper East regions with poverty rates ranging between 68% and 85%. Almost all the districts recorded declines in poverty rates between 2000 and 2009, with the exception of Accra Metropolitan Area (AMA), Wassa Amenfi, Juabeso Bia, Nkwanta and Kadjebi. The greatest declines in poverty were recorded in the Central Region. Out the 10 best performing districts, two were in the Central Region, two were in the Eastern Region and one was in the Northern Region. There is evidence of increasing urban poverty in Accra and Kumasi.

MMDAs Intervention and Poverty Reduction Programmes

Several important interventions were undertaken by or benefited the MMDAs in 2009 as part of the poverty reduction programmes. These included National Health Insurance, Rural Electrification, Capitation Grant, Free Uniforms and Exercise Books, National Youth Employment Programme, National Programme for Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Cocoa, Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP), School Feeding Programme, and Free Ride on Mass Transit Buses. These initiatives have had positive impact on the health conditions, gross enrolment, and gender parity in the districts.

Sources of Finance

The main sources of financing the districts development programmes are DACF, Development Partners, Internally Generated Funds, Government of Ghana, HIPC Fund and more recently in 2009, District Development Fund. The level of all major sources of funding increased in 2009 with the exception of HIPC Fund. Between 2007 and 2009 DACF constituted between 26% and 56% of total revenue of the districts, and remains the most single source of financing the implementation of the District Medium Term Development Plans (DMTDPs).

There were increases in IGF in all regions. Greater Accra led in the mobilization of IGF with 37.6% of total resources, followed by Ashanti (25%) and Western Region (24.8%). The worst performers are the Upper West (2.8%), Northern (5.8%) and Volta Regions (9.8%). This ranking has not changed much since 2006. Eight of the 20 best performing districts are in Greater Accra, and 5 in the Western region. Four of the newly created districts were among the best performing districts. Fifteen of the 20 worst performing districts with internally generated fund of less than 4% of total resources are in the three northern regions.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

The 2009 Annual Progress Report (APR) provides an assessment of the implementation of policies and strategies outlined in the Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy (GPRS II, 2006-2009) for the year 2009. At the core of the GPRS II is the overall goal of accelerating economic growth as a means to reducing poverty on a sustainable basis. Policy measures identified to achieve this overall goal are prioritized in four thematic areas including Macroeconomic Performance and Economic Governance, Private Sector Competitiveness, Human Resource Development, and Good Governance and Civic Responsibility.

The APR of 2009 has been carried out by assessing the status of indicators and targets adopted for monitoring and evaluating the key policy and programme interventions undertaken during the year. The objective of the APR includes the following:

- provide a single source of information on the progress the country is making in the implementation of the GPRS II;
- identify challenges that are likely to hinder the achievement of the goal and objectives of the GPRS II; and
- propose policy recommendations for addressing these challenges.

This document provides an update on the status of actions taken on policies, programmes and projects implemented during 2009 within the framework of GPRS II. Specifically, it outlines and assesses the status of the following:

- the set of core indicators agreed upon in the GPRS II M&E Plan, including additional ones that have since been identified;
- the linkage between the 2009 Annual Budget and the GPRS II;
- policy initiatives prioritized in the 2009 Annual Budget;
- follow-up actions on policy recommendations made in the 2008 APR;
- the Multi-Donor Budget Support (MDBS) programme; and
- progress towards the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the Africa Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) Programme of Action.

This report is presented in seven chapters. The first chapter provides an overview of the monitoring and evaluation activities related to the development of the 2009 APR. Chapter two reviews macroeconomic performance and economic governance, while chapters three to five presents the status of actions taken towards the implementation of policies and measures outlined in the three thematic areas, namely Private Sector Competitiveness, Human Resources Development, Good Governance and Civic Responsibility. Resources allocated for the implementation of the GPRS II through the Annual National Budget is analyzed in chapter six, while issues relating to the financing of the GPRS II at the national and district levels are presented in chapter seven. Highlights of progress made in implementing the GPRS II in 2009 and recommendations for addressing the shortfalls identified are presented at the end of each thematic area. Appendices 1 – 7 presents summary of implementation status of key 2009 budgetary initiatives; status report on 2009 Poverty Reduction Support Credit (PRSC) and 2009 Multi-Donor Budgetary Support (MDBS); status report on the implementation of the

Programme of Action (POA) of the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM); and Ghana's Progress towards the Millennium Development Goals.

1.2 KEY ACTIVITIES FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF GPRS II

1.2.1 Sector and District Monitoring and Evaluation of the GPRS II Implementation

Following orientation workshops for sectors and districts to prepare their respective M&E plans held in 2007, nearly all districts prepared M&E plans. Based on these M&E plans, 151 out of the 170 districts (about 88.8%) prepared and submitted 2009 District APRs to NDPC by April 2010.

Though most MDAs did not comply with the directive to prepare M&E plans, 6 out of the 33 existing MDAs which form the cost centres of the national budget, prepared and submitted their respective Annual Progress Reports (APRs) on the implementation of their Sector Medium Term Development Plans. They include Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, Ministry of Women and Children's Affairs, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, and Ministry of Water Resources, Works and Housing.

Meanwhile efforts continued to be made at strengthening the capacities of MDAs and MMDAs to undertake M&E on a regular basis. M&E capacity building workshops were organized by NDPC for the newly created districts in 2009. District Planning Coordinating Units (DPCUs) of newly created districts from Central, Greater Accra, Volta, and Eastern regions assembled in Cape Coast, for a one week training workshop, while those from Ashanti, Brong-Ahafo and Western Regions undertook their training in Kumasi. A third group of DPCUs from Northern, Upper East and Upper West Regions converged in Tamale for their training workshop.

1.2.2 2008 Citizens' Assessment of the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS)

As part of the M&E framework for monitoring the implementation of the GPRS II, Citizens' Assessment Survey was initiated in 2008. This is the third in the series of Citizens' Assessment Surveys undertaken by NDPC since the inception of the GPRS process in 2002, and the first under the GPRS II. This survey which is a Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation mechanism is usually undertaken to complement the quantitative data obtained from the Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) and the Metropolitan, Municipal, and District Assemblies (MMDAs) in assessing the effects of key GPRS policies, and also to provide an opportunity for citizens to participate in the monitoring and evaluation process of the GPRS. A key part of assessing the effect of GPRS policies is to find out from citizens, whether they have experienced improvements in their lives with respect to specific policy objectives of the GPRS II.

The scope of the 2008 Citizens' Assessment Survey was limited to the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS), which is a key health sector initiative to support the GPRS II policy objective of ensuring sustainable financial arrangements that protect the poor. The objective was to ascertain from the citizens whether the NHIS provides an affordable health care financing arrangement that protects the poor as envisaged under the GPRS II.

The survey took place between the 5th to 29th November 2008. The report was finalized, launched and disseminated to key stakeholders in 2009.

1.2.3 National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS)

The NSDS was developed as a framework to ensure a comprehensive, effective and sustainable development of statistics in the country. It seeks to involve all the stakeholders in the national statistical system (data suppliers, statistics producers, statistics users, training institutions, local and international organizations and development partners) in the development of statistics in order to:

- provide quantitative basis for informed decision-making in planning for socio-economic development;
- provide effective and unbiased basis for monitoring development programmes and projects; and
- sufficiently evaluate the outcomes of development programmes and projects.

In 2009 the following activities were undertaken to strengthen the capacity of the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) to generate official statistics in respect to the implementation of the NSDS:

- The GSS secured funding from Government and Development Partners for the implementation of the 5-year Corporate Plan and the 5-year Ghana Statistical Development Plan (GSDP). Government committed over 50% of the required resource to the 2010 Population and Housing Census and made provision for other GSDP activities. The GSS successfully submitted an application to source funding from the Statistics for Results Facility Catalytic Fund (SRF-CF) and was able to secure US\$10 million. Funding from the World Bank Statistics for Results Facility and the IDA credit are expected to be available from 2011.
- The GSS Institutional Reform Road Map was developed and submitted for approval. Extensive stakeholder engagement was undertaken (Cabinet, Parliament and Council of State) to ensure the appropriate level of commitment. Execution of the Road Map will begin in 2010 with support from a Multi-Donor Trust Fund which will be administered by the World Bank.
- Nine MDAs prepared their 5-year Statistical Plans, but there was limited evidence of implementation due to a lack of ownership and funding.
- GSS staff were trained on the GSDP to support its successful implementation.

1.2.4 Ghana Info Database

GhanaInfo is a national database designed to provide reliable, timely and accurate data for M&E and other uses in the country. GhanaInfo disseminates the endpoints of secondary data. The main purpose of GhanaInfo is to allow an overall, up-to-date view of the socio-economic situation in Ghana and to facilitate the use of data for analysis by policy makers and other users. The GhanaInfo project has been mainstreamed into activities of Ghana Statistical Service. The activities undertaken in 2009 with respect to the GhanaInfo Database included the following:

- With the support of UNICEF, the homepage of GhanaInfo website was modified and the GhanaInfo Unit was also networked.
- GhanaInfo team with the support of UNFPA and UNDP collaborated with the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) team to conduct training workshops at two centres for staff of the Statistics Units of selected MDAs, including GSS Staff in all the 10 regions.

- Indicators for the GhanaInfo database were updated in the following areas:
 - 2006 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) Report
 - 2008 Education Management Information System (EMIS) Report
 - Key economic indicators including GDP and CPI
- In conjunction with NDPC, a three-day workshop was organized for the preparation of a 5-year plan for improving the operations of GhanaInfo.
- NDPC also organized a training for ISSER Masters degree students in the application of GhanaInfo

1.2.5 Monitoring and Evaluation Sector Working Group

The M&E Sector Working Group (SWG) was reconvened in March 2009 in order to improve dialogue on issues related to M&E and statistics. It provides the forum for the Government of Ghana (GOG), Development Partners (DPs) and other interested parties to have constructive dialogue, and provide coordinated support to M&E and statistics. The membership of the group include GOG representatives (i.e. NDPC, GSS, and MDAs), and Development Partners and CSOs who have interest in M&E.

The activities of the M&E sector working group include:

- Conduct regular sector policy dialogue between the MDAs representatives, the DPs and other interested stakeholders, relating to the formulation of M&E and statistics strategies and implementation plans.
- Review the performance of the M&E and statistics strategies and plans at least once a year (before the end of April), assess progress towards agreed outcomes and agree on actions that could contribute to improved performance. This sector review contributes to the performance assessment processes of the annual budget cycle, the Multi-Donor Budgetary Support (MDBS) mechanism and the Consultative Group (CG)/Annual Partnership (AP) Meeting.
- Improve the harmonization and alignment of Government's and DPs' procedures, projects, programmes and skills in order to ensure the efficiency of implementation of Government's M&E and statistics strategies.
- Mobilize resources for monitoring and evaluation and statistics.

Given the broad nature of issues usually discussed, a sub-committee on statistics, and sub-committee on sector M&E, were established to take up the dialogue on specific topics.

1.2.6 Distribution of the 2008 APR

The NDPC prepared the 2008 APR and distributed it to the Presidency, Parliament, Judiciary, Sector Ministers, and Regional Ministers. Other stakeholders including MDAs, MMDAs, Development Partners, High Commissions in Ghana, Ghanaian Missions abroad, the Media, Universities, other Tertiary Institutions, Civil Society Organizations, Community Based Organizations, Private Sector and other relevant stakeholders in the country were also sent copies of the report. As part of the process of improving the dissemination of the APR and related publications, the 2008 APR was posted on the NDPC website (www.ndpc.gov.gh).

A popular version of the 2008 APR, which is written in a more simplified format without losing the key messages in the original report, was also prepared and distributed nationwide to ensure

that the broad masses of people who could not read and understand the main report because of the technical language, benefit from the information it contains.

1.2.7 Budget and Public Expenditure Management Systems

In 2009 the GoG launched the Ghana Integrated Financial Management Information System (GIFMIS).

GIFMIS is GoG's new initiative to improve budget processes and financial accounting methods under the MOFEP. A three year implementation period for GIFMIS has been initiated. The desired outcome of this initiative is to improve fiscal discipline. The GIFMIS project is being implemented in three phases as follows:

- Phase 1(Sept – Dec 2009): Pilot implementation of GIFMIS in selected MDAs
- Phase 2(Jan – Dec 2010): Deployment of GIFMIS in remaining MDAs
- Phase 3(Jan – Dec 2011): Deployment of GIFMIS to the regions and districts

A number of activities were undertaken in 2009 with regards to GIFMIS including:

- The installation of software and hardware in selected MDAs on a pilot basis. A total of 14 pilot initiatives were started.
- Provision of training for technical staff and end-users within the pilot MDAs to begin using upgraded software and hardware.
- The establishment of GIFMIS implementation steering committee with a Deputy Minister of Finance and Economic Planning as the Chairman. The steering committee is made up of Chief Directors, Revenue Agencies, Association of Ghana Industries and other key stakeholders.
- Development of a project charter, plan and budget by the project team for approval by the steering committee.

1.3 MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN POLICY FRAMEWORK

1.3.1 Ghana's Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA) 2010 – 2013

The terminal year for the implementation of the Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy (GPRS II) is 2009. The National Development Planning Commission in consultation with various MDAs, the Private sector, NGOs, CSOs, Research Institutions and other relevant stakeholders initiated a process to prepare a successor Medium-Term Development Policy Framework known as the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA), 2010-2013. The objective of the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda is to lay the foundation for the structural transformation of the economy through industrialization especially manufacturing, based on modernized agriculture and sustainable exploitation of Ghana's natural resources, particularly minerals, oil and gas. The GSGDA, 2010 - 2013 focuses on the following broad thematic areas as follows:

- Ensuring and sustaining macroeconomic stability;
- Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector;
- Agriculture modernization and natural resource management;
- Oil and Gas Development
- Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development;
- Human resources development, productivity and employment;

- Transparent and accountable governance; and
- Enabling Environment

On the basis draft GSGDA, 2010 – 2013 guidelines were issued by NDPC to MDAs and MMDAs to prepare their respective sector and district medium term development plans, which were to inform the 2010 national budget statement.

1.4 DATA COLLECTION FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE 2009 APR

1.4.1 Data collection challenges

The challenges encountered in data collection have not changed significantly from the previous years. Based on the lessons learnt from previous APR preparations, a weekly team meeting was instituted to provide a forum and a platform to notify and resolve data collection challenges. Teams were formed based on the various thematic areas of the GPRS II to lead the data collection process. Secondly, three stakeholder engagement activities were built into the preparation schedule to allow for broad participation of various MDAs, DPs and CSOs. Requests were also made to all the municipal and district assemblies to submit their annual progress reports for 2009.

The challenges encountered during the data collection process in 2009 include:

- Different reporting formats and cycles continued to exist, particularly, at the MDA level, making harmonization of data and alignment to other government processes including the APR reporting cycle, MDBS and Annual National Budget very difficult. Significant progress has been made at the MMDAs level to align the reporting format and cycle to the APR reporting requirements. This success has been linked largely to the role of the DACF and FOAT accessibility requirements in the plan implementation process at the MMDA level;
- Inadequate financial and technical resources for the MDAs to conduct monitoring and evaluation activities;
- Significant delays by MDAs and MMDAs in making data available due to internal data verification and release processes;
- Delay in providing the requisite data by MDAs due to lack of effective mechanism to generate information on regular basis; and
- Attrition and personnel changes in MDAs and MMDAs which cause delays in data collection due to new personnel not familiar with the process.

The persistent data collection challenges highlighted in this and previous versions of the APRs is a reflection of institutional weaknesses and wider public sector reforms issues, including lack of capacity, poor conditions of service, weak supportive environment for public service delivery, and lack of effective reward and sanction mechanisms in the policy planning and management processes.

To strengthen the national M&E system for effective tracking of progress of the implementation of national policies and programmes, future efforts should take into consideration the need to build capacity at all level for efficient public service delivery. The current efforts in public sector reforms should focus on creating incentives, improving on the conditions and the environment for delivery of public services, and introducing effective reward and sanction mechanism for policy planning, implementation and monitoring and

evaluation. In addition, continued efforts need to be made to ensure that M&E is made an integral part of the planning process at all levels by developing the decentralized M&E system with greater responsibility for monitoring and evaluation given to the MDAs and MMDAs. There is also the need to improve the demand for M&E results.

1.4.2 Reporting Cycle of Selected MDAs

The data required for the preparation of the 2009 APR were obtained mainly from MDAs and MMDAs. Table 1.1 below presents the reporting cycles of selected MDAs:

Table 1.1: Reporting Cycle among Selected MDAs

Macroeconomics:

Ministries, Agencies and Departments (MDAs)	ANNUAL REPORTING PERIOD
Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning	End of March
Bank of Ghana	End of March
Ghana Statistical Service	April
Controller and Accountant-General's Department	February/March
Revenue Agency Governing Board	March

Private Sector Competitiveness

Ministries, Agencies and Departments (MDAs)	ANNUAL REPORTING PERIOD
Ministry of Transport	End of March
Ministry of Communications	February
Ministry of Energy	February
Ministry of Roads and Highways	April
Ministry of Food and Agriculture	March
Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources	March
Ministry of Trade and Industry	Mid March
Ministry of Tourism	February
Ministry of Manpower and Social Welfare	March
Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	March

Human Resource

Ministries, Agencies and Departments (MDAs)	ANNUAL REPORTING PERIOD
Ministry of Education	End of February
Ministry of Health	June
Ministry of Water Resource, Works and Housing	February
Ministry of Women and Children Affairs	March
Ghana Health Service	June
National Health Insurance Scheme	February
National Population Council	June
Ghana Water Company	April
Community Water and Sanitation Agency	March

Governance and Civic Responsibility

Ministries, Agencies and Departments (MDAs)	ANNUAL REPORTING PERIOD
Ministry of Justice and Attorney-General's Department	March
Ministry of Chieftaincy and Culture	March
Ministry of Information	March
Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development	March

Ministries, Agencies and Departments (MDAs)	ANNUAL REPORTING PERIOD
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration	February/March
Domestic Violence and Victim's Support Unit (DOVVUSU)	January
Office of Parliament	March
Ghana Police Service	April
Electoral Commission	April
National Media Commission	March
Internal Audit Agency	March
District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF)	June
Districts Progress Reports	March

1.5 SUMMARY OF PROGRESS MADE IN 2009 – GPRS II CORE INDICATORS

Assessment of progress made in the implementation of GPRS II is based on analysis of indicator achievement, as well as progress made in implementing key reforms outlined in the GPRS II. In situations where indicators failed to achieve their targets, assessment of underlying reforms provides additional information for holistic assessment of progress in respect of that policy objective.

A total number of 160 indicators were assessed in 2009, similar to that of 2008. About 19.4% of the indicators made significant progress or achieved their targets in 2009, compared to 20.6% in 2008, while 35% made steady progress, compared to 46.9% in 2008. The number of indicators which did not achieve their targets or recorded slow progress increased from 25.6% in 2008 to 38.1% in 2009. The number of indicators without data also increased from 6.9% in 2008 to 7.5% in 2009 (Figures 1.1 & 1.2).

The overall progress made in 2009 based on the assessment of the indicators was below that of the 2008 as many indicators, either did not achieved their targets or recorded slow progress in 2009. The poorest performance was recorded in the Private Sector Competitiveness, and Good Governance and Civic Responsibility thematic areas where the percentage of indicators that achieved their targets or made steady progress declined by 17.2% and 13.9% respectively. Summary of progress in the key thematic areas is presented in Table 1.2 below:

Table 1.2: Summary of Progress made on Indicators in 2009

Thematic Area	Target Not Achieved/Slow Progress	Steady Progress	Target Achieved/Significant Progress	Inadequate Data	Total	Percentage of Targets Achieved/ Steady Progress (%)	
						2008	2009
Macroeconomic & Economic Governance	15	9	6	1	31	55.0	48.4
Private Sector Competitiveness	27	24	12	8	71	67.9	50.7
Human Resource Development	10	7	9	2	28	60.7	57.1
Good Governance & Civic Responsibility	9	16	4	1	30	80.6	66.7
TOTAL	61	56	31	12	160	67.5	54.4

Figure 1.1: Summary of Indicator Achievement, 2007 - 2009

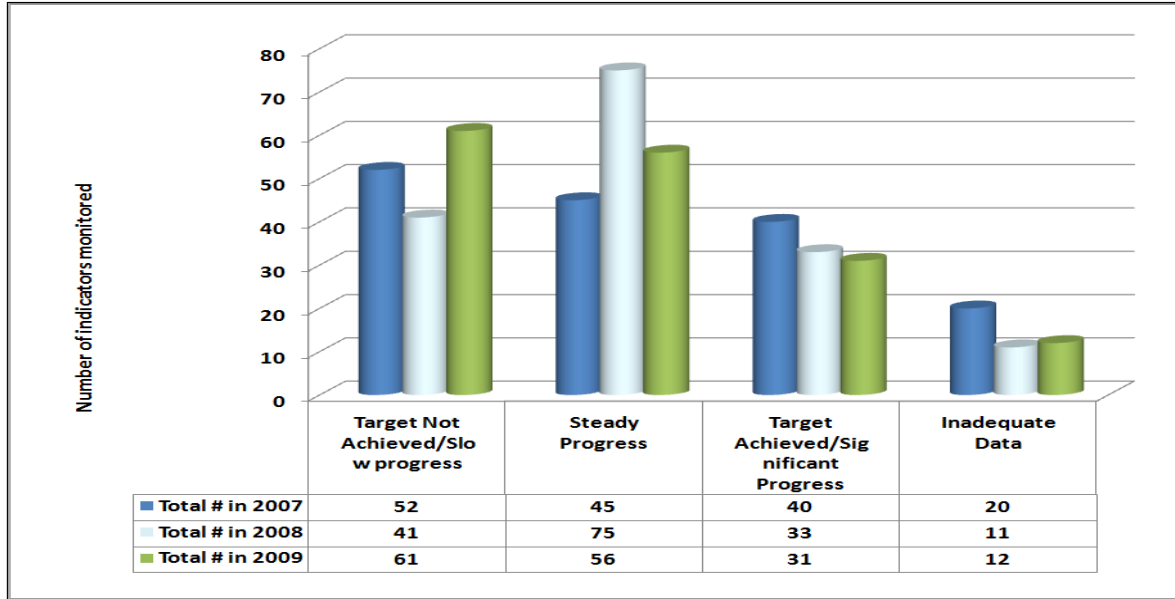
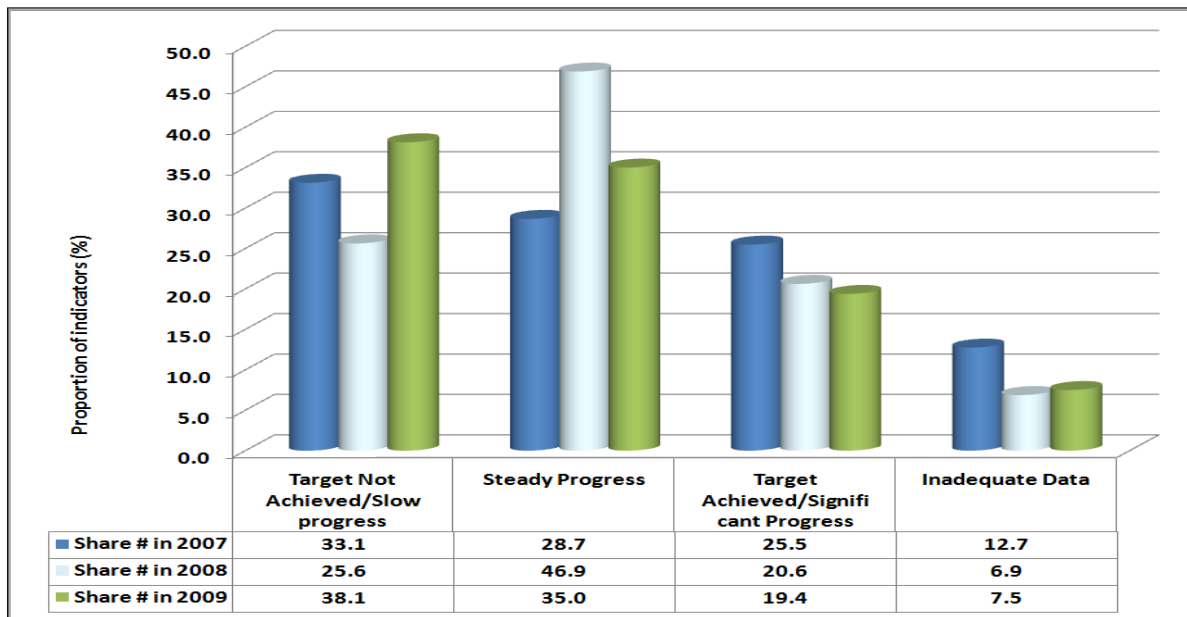


Figure 1.1: Summary of Indicator Achievement, 2007 - 2009 (%)



CHAPTER TWO

MACROECONOMIC PERFORMANCE AND ECONOMIC GOVERNANCE

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The long term goal of the GPRS II is to raise the per capita income of the average Ghanaian to that of a middle income country. In setting the economic growth targets that underlie the GPRS II, the important consideration was to ensure that the nation developed at a rate that would allow the majority of Ghanaians to enjoy better standards of living, including access to better food, housing, clothing, water, education, health, and transport facilities.

Middle income countries are characterized not only by the relatively high value of their production, but also by the following attributes:

- achieved international competitiveness in one or multiple aspects of the global trade in industrial or service products
- supported by a significant level of “scientific autonomy” which is reflected in their application of science and technology in their production processes and their ownership of intellectual property
- attainment of critical mass in economic transformation, with high rates of domestic savings and investments, and the ability to tap into global capital market.

Despite the substantial progress made towards the realisation of the objectives of the GPRS II, macroeconomic and structural imbalance characterized by large fiscal and balance of payment deficits emerged at the end of 2008. In order to correct these imbalances, government policies in the 2009 were focused on scaling back the fiscal deficit to create fiscal space for increased spending on critical infrastructure, job creation and poverty reduction. In addition macroeconomic policy was expected to focus on improving fiscal resource mobilization and improving public resource management.

2.2 TRENDS IN SELECTED MACROECONOMIC AND ECONOMIC GOVERNANCE INDICATORS

Government faced serious economic challenges in 2009 as a result of the expansionary fiscal policies adopted in 2008, resulting in large fiscal and current account deficits. This unfavourable fiscal position at the end of 2008, together with dampening expectations about the performance of the economy as a result of the global financial crisis informed Government’s macroeconomic targets in the national budget for the year 2009 as follows:

- real GDP growth of 5.9%;
- average inflation target of 15.3%;
- end period inflation target of 14.5%;
- an overall budget deficit equivalent to 9.4% of GDP; and
- gross international reserves of more than two months of import cover of goods and services.

2.2.1 Real GDP Growth Rate

Provisional estimates of GDP for 2009 put real GDP growth rate at 4.7%, significantly lower than the GPRS II target of 8.0% and the revised 2009 National Budget target of 5.9%. This under-performance was on account of a slowdown in economic activity especially in the first two quarters of the year, resulting in part, in reduced aggregate demand. The reduced aggregate demand may also be attributed to the impact of the global financial crisis on capital inflows and private remittances. This was however, partly offset by the improved agricultural output and the continued high prices for Ghana's main exports in 2009.

Economic activity picked up significantly in the last two quarters of the year as the Composite Index of Economic Activity (CIEA) of the Bank of Ghana, which declined by 2.1% and 0.3% during the first and second quarters respectively, increased by 2.3% and 9.9% in the third and fourth quarters respectively.

The 2009 Annual National Budget set targets for the Industry and Services sectors which were higher than the GPRS II targets on account of strong growth (above 6.5% in all cases) of these sub-sectors in the preceding three years. The targeted growth rate for the Agricultural sector on the other hand was lower than that the GPRS II target for 2009, due in large part to the poor performance of this sector in the previous three years (average of 4.6%).

The lower than targeted growth in real GDP achieved in 2009 was mainly accounted for by an under-performance of the Industrial and Services sectors of the economy, with the Agricultural sector being the only sector which performed above expectations. The Agricultural sector grew by 6.2 %, against a target of 5.7%. The high growth was led by the Crops and Livestock sub-sector, largely on account of expansion in area of cultivation and good rainfall pattern. Growth in cocoa output at 5% in 2009 was higher than targeted but just equal to the growth achieved in 2008. Fisheries on the other hand experienced higher growth in output in 2009 than 2008, but were not better than the target set in the 2009 budget.

Table 2.1: Selected Macroeconomic and Economic Governance Indicators

Indicator	Indicator Level at 2006	Indicator Level at 2007	Indicator Level at 2008	GPRS Target for 2009	Budget Target for 2009	Indicator Level at 2009	Progress Towards GPRS Target
1. Per capita GDP (in US\$)	570.1	654.0	712.25	686	-	722.24	Target exceeded
2. Nominal GDP (million US\$)	12,729.89	14,943.90	16,652.41	15,916.4	-	16,912.24	Target exceeded
3. Population (in millions)	22.33	22.85	23.38	23.0	-	23.42	
4. Real GDP growth rate (%)	6.4	6.3	7.3	8.0*	5.9 ^a	4.7	Target not achieved
5. Real sectoral growth rate (in %)							
- Broad Agriculture	4.5	4.3	5.1	6.6	5.7	6.2	Target not achieved
- Broad Industry	9.5	7.4	8.1	5.72	5.9	3.8	Target not achieved
- Broad Services	6.5	8.2	9.3	5.72	6.6	4.6	Target not achieved
6. Percentage contribution of Sub-sectors to GDP (%)							
- Broad Agriculture	35.4	34.3	33.5	32.2	-	34.06	Target not achieved
- Broad Industry	25.9	25.7	25.9	29.3	-	25.67	Target not achieved
- Broad Services	30.0	31.2	31.8	31.3	-	31.78	Steady Progress
7. Inflation:							
- End of Year	10.9%	12.75%	18.1%	5.8%	14.5%	15.97%	Target not achieved
- Annual Average	10.5%	10.73%	16.5%	-	15.3%	19.24%	Target not achieved
8. Nominal Exchange Rate Depreciation (Ghana Cedi/US\$)	1.1%	4.8%	20.1%	Between 0.4%-4%	Na	15.0%	Target not achieved
9. Interest Rate (%):							
- Bank of Ghana Prime Rate	12.50	13.5	17.0	Na	Na	18.0	Target not achieved
- Demand Deposits (Annual Av.)	7.13	7.13	3.88	Na	Na	3.75	

Indicator	Indicator Level at 2006	Indicator Level at 2007	Indicator Level at 2008	GPRS Target for 2009	Budget Target for 2009	Indicator Level at 2009	Progress Towards GPRS Target
- Savings Deposits (annual Av.)	4.75	4.55	9.0	Na	Na	9.17	
- Lending Rates (Annual Av.)	24.25	24.3	27.25	Na	Na	31.92	
- 91-Day Bills (Annual Av.)	10.70	10.19	24.67	Na	Na	23.87	
10. Total Foreign Remittance:							
- Value (US\$m)	1,644.58	1,833.81	1,970.4	-	-	1,779.4	Target not achieved
- As a percentage of GDP	13.1	12.5	11.6	-	-	-	
11. Gross international reserve:							
- Equivalent of months of imports cover	3.0	3.2	1.8	≥3.0	≥2.0	3.02	Target achieved
- In value terms (US\$ mil)	2266.7	2836.7	2,036.22	-	-	3,164.81	Target achieved
12a. Gross Domestic Debt:							
- In million GH¢	3,133.31	3,708.2	4,893.5	Na	Na	6,083.2	Target not achieved
- As % of GDP	24.8	26.5	27.9			28.12	
12b. Gross External Debt							
- In million US\$	2,176.5	3,590.4	4,035.1	Na	Na	5007.8	Target not achieved
- As % of GDP	17.1	23.9	24.8			33.6	
12c. External Debt Service as % of GDP	3.17	-	4.2	Na	4	3.3	Steady progress
13a. Domestic Revenue (excl. grants):							
- In million GH¢	2,556.91	3,566.72	4,802.41	-	6,409.154	5,673.980	Target achieved
- As % of GDP	22.25	25.52	27.26	-	29.60	26.10	
13b. Tax Revenue	2,326.31	3,195.82	4,299.45		5,304.723	4,657.527	Steady progress
13c. Tax Revenue as % of Total Receipts	53.70	54.16	45.08%		51.5	50.0%	Target exceeded
14a. Discretionary Payments:							
- In million GH¢	3,083.04	4,348.2	7,171.9	Na	6,999.44	6,997.63	Steady progress
- As % of Total Payments	71.2	71.5	75.3	Na	68.0	73.9	Steady progress
14b. Total payments as % of GDP	37.7	40.2	40.6	Na	45.8	43.5	Steady progress
15. Total Poverty Reduction Expenditure (million GH¢)	1,237.4	1,050.77	1,584.28	Na	1,791.95	1,856.19	Steady progress
16a. Budget deficit (excl. divestiture)/ GDP (%)	7.7	9.3	14.9	≤ 4	9.4	10.1	Target not achieved
16b. Budget deficit (incl. divestiture)/ GDP (%)	4.9	8.1	11.5		9.4	9.7	
17. BOG financing of Deficits/ Domestic Revenue (excl. grants)	-0.8	-	4.49	≤10%	Na	Na	Lack of data
18a. Total Merchandise Exports (in US\$m)	3,726.7	4,172.1	5,300.00	Na	Na	5,852.43	Steady progress
18b. Total Merchandise Imports (in US\$m)	6,753.7	5,275.3	10,260.9	Na	Na	8,013.60	Steady progress
18c. Oil imports as % of Total Imports	24.4	26.0	22.9	Na	Na	18.20	Steady progress
18d. Proportion of Trade with ECOWAS Countries	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	
19. Overall Balance of Payments (in million US\$)	415.2	413.1	(904.8)	Na	Na	1,158.78	Steady progress

[^] Revised Budget

^a revised budget target (original target was 8%)

+ Up to end September

Sources: Growth data are from Ghana Statistical Service, Fiscal data are from MOFEP, and the monetary data are from BOG

The Industrial sector under-performed on account of the negative growth achieved by the Construction sub-sector, despite growth in other sub-sectors outstripping expectations. Mining and Quarrying grew by 8% against a budget target of 5.5% and a GPRS II target of 4.91% for the year 2009. The 5% growth in the manufacturing sub-sector was below the GPRS II target for 2009 (7.1%) but was higher than the level achieved in the sub-sector in 2008 (4.5%) and the budget target of 4.0%.

The Services sector also under-performed in 2009, achieving a growth rate of 4.6% compared with 7.3% achieved in 2007 and 9.25% in 2008. This is also lower than the GPRS II target for the sector of 5.72%, and the budget target of 6.6%.

Table 2.2: Percentage Sector Growth Rates, 2006 – 2009

Indicator	2007 GPRS Target	2007 Budget	2007 Actual	2008 GPRS Target	2008 Budget	2008 Revised Outturn	2009 GPRS Target	2009 Budget Estimate	2009 Provisional Outturn
GDP	5.83	6.5	5.70	6.06	7.0	7.27	5.72	5.9	4.7
AGRICULTURE	6.71	6.1	2.46	5.18	5.0	5.14	6.6	5.7	6.2
Crops and Livestock	5.83	6.6	3.10	6.92	5.5	5.82	4.88	6.5	7.0
Cocoa	2.62	6.0	-3.50	2.75	4.0	5.00	2.31	3.5	5.0
Forestry and Logging	4.85	4.0	2.50	6.06	3.0	3.50	5.72	3.5	3.5
Fishing	4.71	5.0	5.00	4.92	5.0	3.00	5.72	5.0	5.0
INDUSTRY	5.83	7.7	5.06	6.06	9.8	8.09	5.72	5.9	3.8
Mining & Quarrying	4.84	6.0	13.89	4.66	7.9	2.11	4.91	5.5	8.0
Manufacturing	6.53	5.5	-2.30	7.11	4.0	4.53	7.10	4.0	5.0
Electricity and Water	5.83	10.0	-17.20	6.06	22.1	19.42	5.72	5.0	9.0
Construction	7.19	10.0	15.00	7.40	13.0	12.00	7.71	8.0	-1.0
SERVICES	5.90	6.7	10.05	5.99	7.3	9.25	5.72	6.6	4.6
Transport, Storage & Communication	5.83	6.0	9.80	5.47	8.0	8.93	5.27	7.0	7.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	5.83	7.0	10.60	6.06	10.0	10.16	5.72	7.0	2.0
Finance & Insurance	5.83	10.0	14.40	5.81	13.0	9.63	5.97	10.0	10.0
Government Services	5.83	6.0	9.20	5.57	2.7	9.70	6.02	5.0	3.0
Community, Social & Personal Services	5.83	5.0	5.00	5.72	6.0	4.50	5.72	4.5	4.5
Producers of private Non-profit services	5.59	5.0	5.00	5.09	6.0	5.00	5.36	4.0	4.0

Sources: Ghana Statistical Service

None of the six sub-sectors grew at a rate higher than the target set in the 2009 budget, with Wholesale and Retail Trade recording a lower growth rate of 2%, compared to 10.16% achieved in 2008. This was also below the budget target of 7% which was set because of the historically high performance of the sub-sector in the preceding three years. Government Services was another sub-sector which achieved a low growth rate in 2009, recording only a 3% growth, compared with 9.7% in 2008. Finance and Insurance was the best performing sub-sector, recording a growth rate of 10% in 2009 in line with the budget target and the historical trend of high growth rate.

2.2.2 Trends in Inflation

The 2009 budget set an annual average inflation target of 15.3% and an end-of-period inflation target of 14.5% on account of the high levels of monthly inflation recorded in 2008.

Inflation, which hovered just above 10% between March 2006 and November 2007, began increasing in December 2007, rose throughout 2008 and reached a peak of 20.7% in June 2009 (Figure 2.1a). Inflation figures show that monthly inflation on the average was higher throughout 2009 than 2008, after the lows of 2007 (Figure 2.1b).

Government's fiscal consolidation stance, tight monetary policy and improved food harvest contributed significantly to reducing inflation to 18% in October 2009 on account of food inflation falling from 19.3% in April to 13.5% by end October. Overall inflation dropped to 16.9% in November 2009, and then lost 1% to reach 15.97% by end December 2009. This is an improvement on the end-of-period inflation rate of 18.1% achieved at the end of December

2008. The Bank of Ghana’s measure of core inflation (defined to exclude energy and utility) followed similar trends in headline inflation as it increased from 13.9% at the end of 2008 to peak at 21.5% in July 2009 before declining steadily to 16.2% at the end of 2009.

Figure 2.1a: Annual Rate of Inflation (2006 – 2009)

Chart 1: Inflation in Ghana (Year-on-Year): 2006-2009

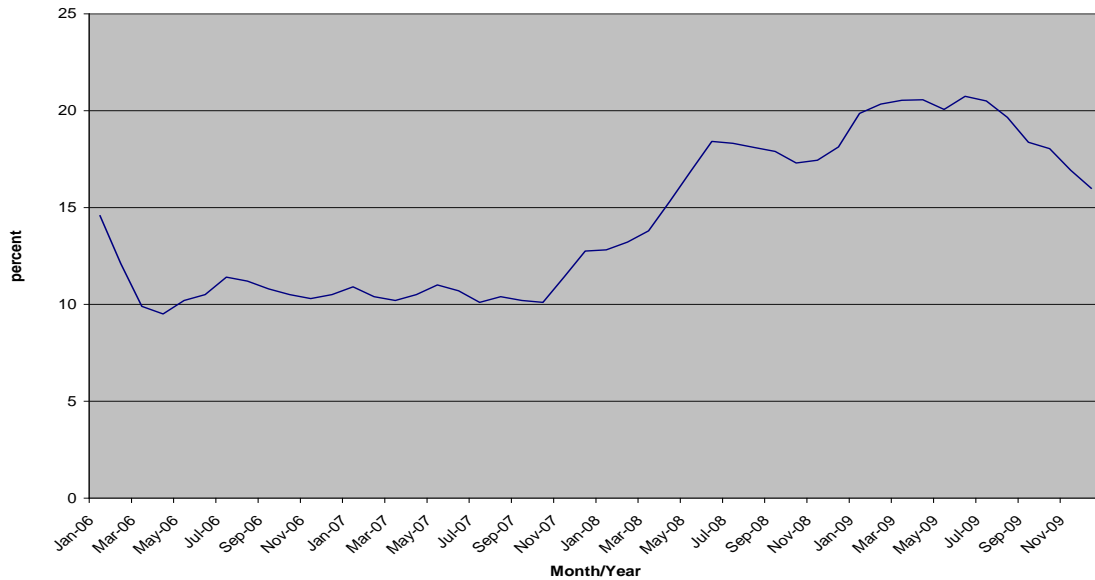
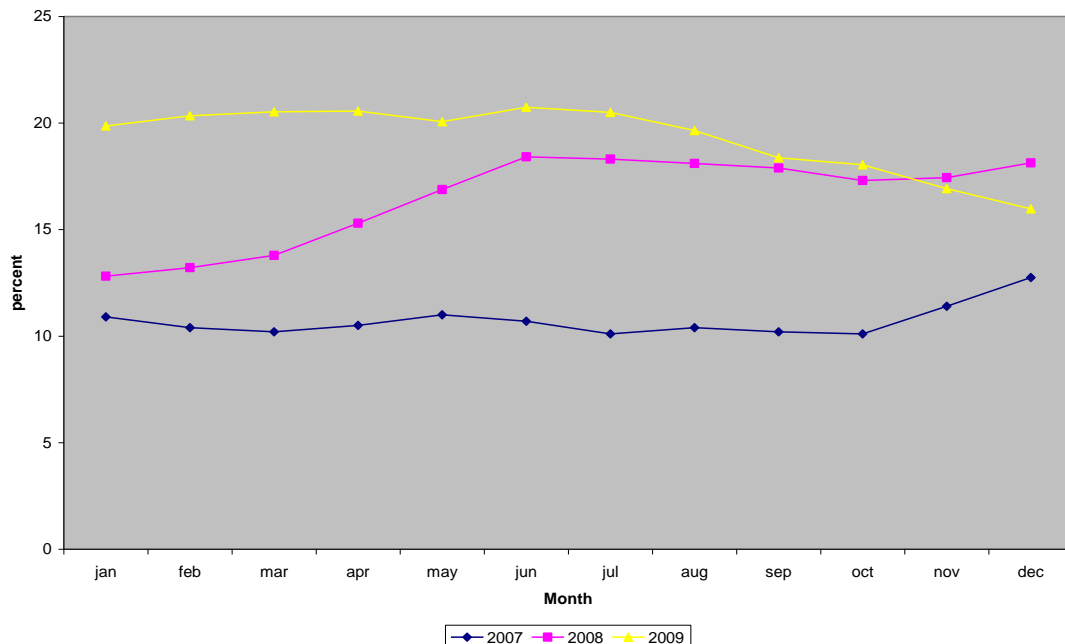


Figure 2.1b: Annual Rate of Inflation (2007 – 2009)

Chart 2: Year-on-Year Inflation: 2007-2009



2.2.3 Interest Rates

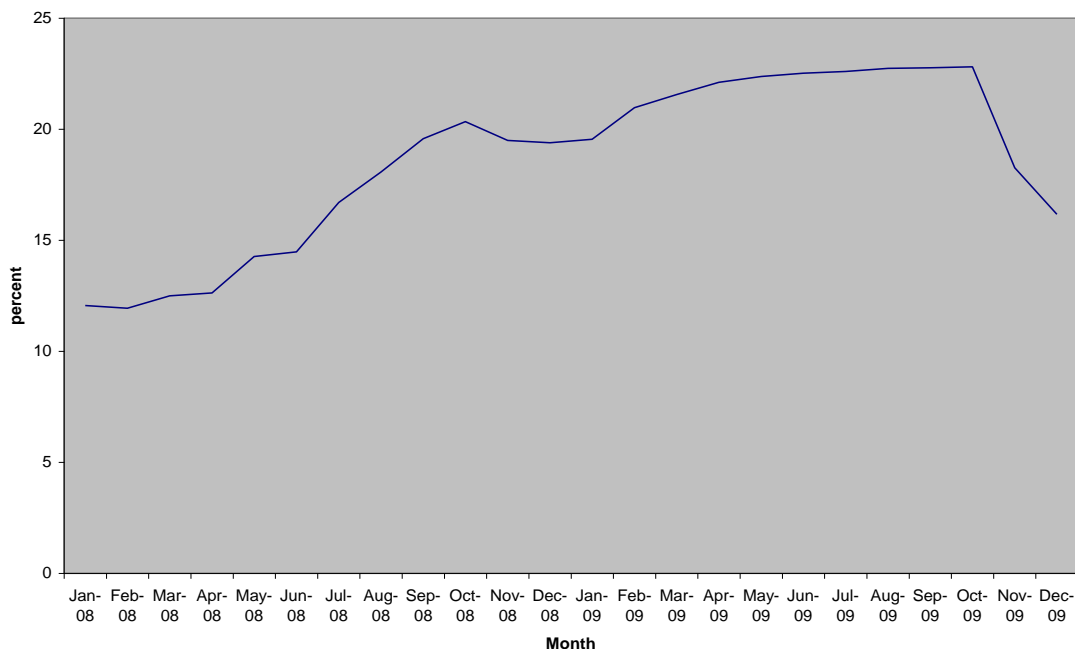
In line with inflationary trends at the beginning of the year, the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) of the Bank of Ghana increased the Prime rate by 150 basis points to 18.5% in February 2009. In November 2009, the MPC however reduced the Prime rate by 50 basis points as it became evident that both headline inflation and inflationary expectations were gradually

declining. Market interest rates generally followed the above developments. Money market interest rates began to increase from the beginning of the year through to November 2009 before it assumed a declining trend. Banks' deposit and lending rates also followed a similar pattern.

The benchmark 91-day Treasury bill rate increased marginally to 25.9% in the third quarter compared with 25.3% and 25.8% in the first and second quarters respectively, in response to the change in the policy rate. The 182-day treasury bill rate similarly rose to 28.9% in the third quarter of 2009 compared with 28.6% and 27.1% in second and first quarters respectively. The 1-year-note rate was unchanged at 21% in the third quarter of 2009 after recording 20% in the first quarter of 2009. The 2-year fixed rate note however moved to 25.5% in the third quarter of 2009, from the 21% recorded in both the first and second quarters of 2009.

Figure 2.2: Inter Bank Interest Rate, Jan'08 – Dec'09

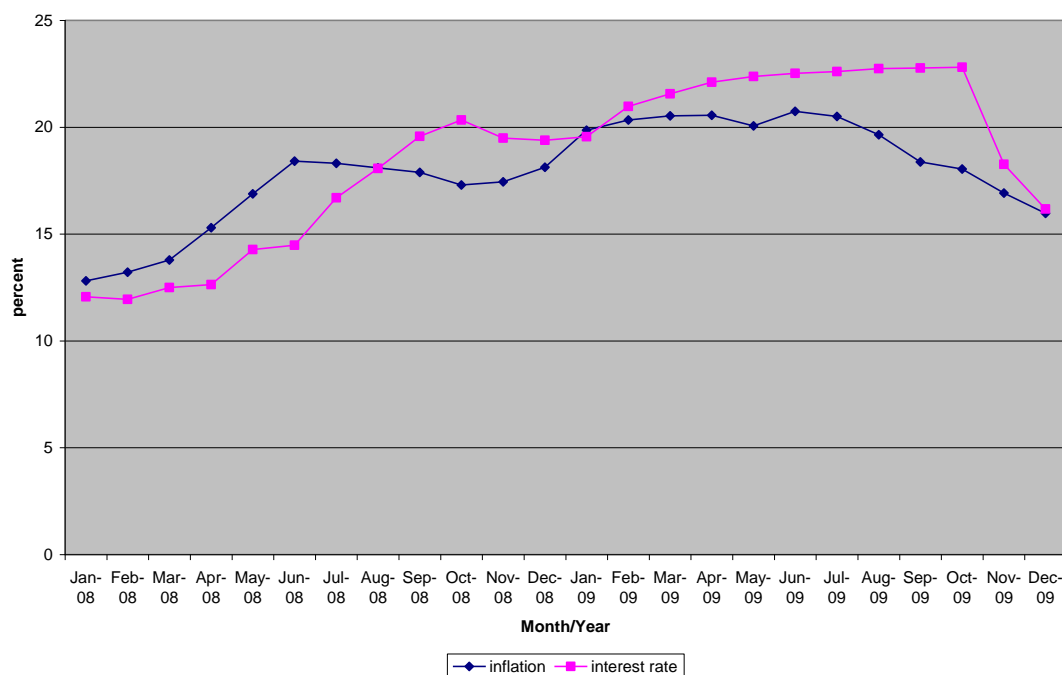
Chart 3: Inter Bank Interest rates: Jan '08 - Dec '09



The improvement in the fiscal situation during the course of 2009 resulted in a reduction in the Public Sector Borrowing Requirement (PSBR), ensuring that Government was prepared to pay lower rates on its borrowings. This contributed to a reduction in the Treasury bill rates in the last quarter of 2009 (Figure 2.2). Falling inflationary pressures and the increased policy rates in 2009 ensured that real interest rates were in the positive range throughout 2009, compared to the period between January and August 2008 when real interest rates were negative (Figure 2.3).

Figure 2.3: Interest Rate and Inflation, Jan'08 – Dec'09

Chart 4: Interest Rate & Inflation - 2008/2009



2.2.4 Fiscal Developments

The 2009 budget was designed to maintain momentum in revenue generation while improving the efficiency of government expenditure. The pursuance of the above objectives was however not without challenges.

i. Domestic Revenue and Expenditure

The total receipts for the 2009 Annual National Budget including the supplementary budget was projected at GH¢10,298.713 million, 7.96% higher than the 2008 actual receipts of GH¢9,538.24 million. The actual outturn for the year amounted to GH¢9,465.097 million, 8.7% below the budget estimate. This short fall resulted largely from shortfalls in Grants and domestic revenue.

Domestic Revenue excluding grants amounted to GH¢5,673.980 million, about 11.5% below the budget target of GH¢6,409.154 million, and about 18.2% higher than the 2008 actual Domestic Revenue collections of GH¢4,802.41 million. As a share of GDP, domestic revenue continued to be an increasing proportion since 2006. It has increased from 22.25% of GDP in 2006 to 26.1% in 2009.

Tax revenue for the year was lower than budgeted and accounted for a lower proportion of total receipts than projected. The three tax revenue collecting agencies, the Customs, Excise and Preventive Service (CEPS) continued to account for a greater share of total tax revenue collected. In 2009 CEPS collected a total of GH¢2,083.20 million, representing 44.9% of total tax revenue, and an 8% increase over the 2008 tax revenue collected by the agency. The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and the Value Added Tax (VAT) Service collected GH¢1,797.86 million and GH¢754.45 million respectively, representing 38.8% and 16.3%.

Total payments comprise statutory and discretionary payments, where statutory payments include interest payments, external debt repayments and payments to statutory funds. Total payments for 2009 amounted to GH¢9,465.096 million, equivalent to 43.5% of GDP, against a budget target of GH¢10,298.713 million, equivalent to 45.8% of GDP. Total payments for the same period in 2008 amounted to GH¢7,154.7 million, equivalent to 40.6% of GDP

By end September 2009, total statutory payments amounted to GH¢1,914.0 million, 5.8% lower than the budget target for that period, indicating 18.7% increase over the outturn for the same period in 2008. For the year as a whole, statutory payments amounted to GH¢2,467.468 million, compared to a budget estimate of GH¢3,299.27 million.

ii. Overall Budget Deficit

The 2009 Budget Statement and Economic Policy targeted an overall budget deficit including divestiture at 9.4% of GDP. Through strong fiscal consolidation and macroeconomic stability, the overall budget deficit (excluding divestiture) was brought down from 14.5% of GDP in 2008 to 10.1% of GDP in 2009. The overall cash balance (excluding divestiture) for the year amounted to GH¢2,193.162 million compared to the end year target of GH¢2,049.389 million. However, overall cash balance (including divestiture) for the year amounted to GH¢2,118.627, constituting 9.7% of GDP. The overall budget deficit was financed from both domestic and foreign sources. The net domestic financing amounted to GH¢1,042.06 million while the net foreign financing amounted to GH¢955.46 million. Out of the domestic financing, the banking sector accounted for GH¢791.56 million while the non-bank sector financed GH¢250.49 million.

2.2.5 Developments in the External Sector

During the year, prices of international commodities traded mixed on the international commodities market. While cocoa and gold prices registered an upward trend, increasing by 31.6% and 11.6% respectively, crude oil prices declined by 35.3%.

i. Exchange Rate

The Ghana Cedi recorded high depreciation rates of 12.2% against the US dollar during the first quarter of the year and 6.1% during the second quarter. In the third quarter however, stability in the foreign exchange market led to an appreciation of 1.5% of the Ghana Cedi against the US dollar. On an annual basis the Ghana Cedi depreciated by 15% against the US dollar, compared to the depreciation of 20.1% in 2008. Also the Ghana Cedi recorded annual depreciation of 16% and 21.5% against the Euro and Pound Sterling respectively in 2009, compared with annual depreciation of 16.3% and appreciation of 8.1% recorded against the Euro and the Pound Sterling respectively in 2008.

ii. Balance of Payments

In 2009, the external sector continued to show improvements in trade and current account balances. Ghana's balance of payments improved significantly over the first three quarters of 2009, recording an overall deficit of US\$29.5 million, compared to a deficit of US\$716.8 million in the first three quarters of 2008. The satisfactory performance was due to a sharp improvement in the current account which narrowed from a deficit of US\$1,030.0 million in the first three quarters of 2009 as a result of lower prices of crude oil in the international market,

compared to a deficit of US\$2,730 million during the same period of 2008. By the end of the year, the overall Balance of Payments was in surplus of US\$1.2 billion compared with a deficit of US\$904.8 million in 2008.

Export earnings were provisionally estimated at US\$4,229.7 million in the first three quarters of the year, reflecting a 3.8% increase over the 2008 level. This rose to US\$5.8 billion by the end of the year, compared with US\$5.3 billion in 2008, an increase of 11.1% over 2008. The increased revenue from exports was accounted for mainly by price increases in the country's major exports, mainly cocoa beans and gold. Exports of cocoa beans and products amounted to US\$1.9 billion compared with US\$1.5 billion for 2008. The export value of gold was US\$2.6 billion, compared to US\$2.2 billion in 2008.

Total merchandise imports declined by 23.4%, from US\$7,834.1 million in 2008 to US\$6,003.5 million, in the first three quarters of 2009. By the end of the year total merchandise imports amounted to US\$8,013.6 million compared with US\$10,300 million for 2008 (a decline of 29.5%). Total oil imports which was estimated at US\$1,083.9 million at the end of September, rose to US\$1.5 billion by the end of the year, compared with US\$2.4 billion in 2008. The significant drop in the oil bill was driven mainly by lower prices of crude oil and oil products on the international market, as well as lower volume of oil imports resulting from an increase in the hydro component of power generation.

The value of non-oil imports at the end of the first three quarters of the year declined by 15.2%, from US\$5,816.5 million in 2008 to US\$4,919.6 million in 2009. By the end of the year, non-oil imports were US\$6.6 billion, compared with US\$7.9 billion in 2008. Imports of capital goods fell by 25%, intermediate goods by 11.3% and consumption goods by 12.9%.

iii. Foreign Reserves

Gross international reserves rose from a stock of US\$2,036.2 million at the end of 2008 to US\$2,317.1 million at the end of September 2009. This translated into a cover for 2.4 months of imports of goods and services. At that stage, gross international reserves were projected to grow further to US\$2,727.0 million at the end of 2009, enough to cover 2.5 months of imports of goods and services, compared to 2.1 months of import cover at the end of 2008. However, as a result of the improvements achieved in the external sector during the last quarter of the year, gross international reserves increased steadily to US\$3,164.8 million in 2009, representing 3 months of imports cover at the end of the year.

In view of the negative effect of the global financial crisis on worker remittances, private inward remittances decreased from US\$1,970.4 million in 2008 to US\$1,779.4 million in 2009.

2.2.6 Public Debt Management

Public debt to GDP ratio, which measures the solvency position of the public debt, recorded 61.72% by the end of 2009. This showed an increase of about 6.4% over the 2008 position of 55.3% of GDP and also exceeded the 2009 target of 60% of GDP.

i. Domestic Debt Stock

Domestic debt strategies targeted the lengthening of the maturity profile of the portfolio by increasing the size of the medium and long term instruments and reducing the short term instruments within the Net Domestic Financing (NDF) targets of US\$1,032.8 million. The domestic debt stock rose from GH¢4,893.5 million as at end December 2008 to GH¢6,083.3 million by end December 2009.

Debt securities issued for the first three quarters of the year amounted to GH¢5,308.2 million, compared to GH¢3,848.3 million for the same period in 2008. Total maturities amounted to GH¢4,752.3million, resulting in a net sale of GH¢556.8 million compared to the net sale of GH¢359.4 million for the same period in 2008. Debt arising from the issuance of government securities to finance the budget rose from GH¢3,375.1 million as at end December 2008 to GH¢4,401.5 million by end September 2009, constituting an increase of 16.6%. The non-marketable debt also increased by GH¢69.9 million.

The banking sector's share of domestic debt stock fell from 67% in December 2008 to 65.6% in September 2009. Over the same period, the non-bank share in domestic debt stock increased marginally from 24.0% to 25.2%. Government's exposure with respect to foreign investor holdings decreased marginally from 9% in December 2008 to 8.9% in September 2009. Total maturities up to end September 2009 was GH¢4,752.32 million compared to GH¢1,756.31 million for the same period in 2008. The sharp increase in maturities in 2009 is mainly due to the high issuance of discount securities with shorter maturities.

ii. External Debt

Measures to reduce and restructure external debt focused on contracting concessional loans, exploring more avenues for grant aid and limited recourse to commercial borrowing. This was supported by the restriction on non-concessional borrowing and guaranteeing under the Extended Credit Facility (ECF) arrangement with the World Bank and IMF. The strategy was largely pursued to ensure that debt sustainability was maintained as well as meeting the structural benchmark under the programme with the IMF.

By the end of 2009, external debt stock stood at US\$5,007.8 million, representing 33.6% of GDP and an increase of about US\$980.0 million over the 2008 position. Of this increment, about 30% came from the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) financial assistance under the ECF arrangement. Project financing disbursement for the West African Gas Pipeline, Bui Dam project and borrowing to improve electricity sub-transmission and expansion also resulted in the increases in external debt stock.

iii. Debt Servicing

The prevailing macroeconomic environment and the financing of the budget deficit did not favour sharp decline in domestic interest rates as anticipated. The cost of borrowing by Government therefore, increased significantly. The 2009 projected the domestic interest payment for the year to be GH¢507.659 million and was later revised to GH¢623 million. As a result of higher-than-anticipated interest rates, an additional estimate of GH¢115.340 million was made. This put overall domestic interest payment for 2009 at GH¢738.340 million, representing 3.4% of GDP. The actual domestic interest payments as at the end of year amounted to GH¢773.503 million, representing 3.6% of GDP and 4.8% higher than the estimated target.

External Debt Service up to the end of 2009 was GH¢716.533 million representing 3.3% of GDP. Principal and interest payments were GH¢457.713 million and GH¢258.820 million, respectively. External debt service payment was provisionally estimated at GH¢855.1 million for the year as a whole, which represents 4% of GDP.

2.2.7 Developments in the Capital Markets

The year 2009 was a particularly difficult year for the stock market and this was against the background of 2008 being one of the best years of the market. With a drop of 46.6% in the GSE All-Share index, the Ghana Stock Exchange ended the year 2009 as the least performing market in Africa. In the previous year 2008, the gain in the GSE All-share Index of 58% put Ghana ahead of all the African markets. The market capitalization of the Exchange declined by 11% to end the year at GH¢15.94 billion down from GH¢17.90 billion in 2008. Volume and value traded for 2009 were 97 million shares worth GH¢74.19 million.

2.3 TRENDS IN SELECTED POVERTY INDICATORS

Ghana is on track to attaining the Millennium Development Goal target of halving the proportion of people living in extreme poverty by 2015. The increasing GDP growth rates continued to be accompanied by increases in per capita income over time. Real GDP growth averaged 6.2% during the period 2006 – 2009. This has translated into an increase in per capita income from US\$570.1 in 2006 to US\$722.24 in 2009. Total poverty reduction expenditure as percentage of total Government spending which declined from 34.6% in 2006 to 22.8% in 2007 and further down to 22.3% in 2008, increased to 24.2% in 2009.

Government's social protection interventions including the capitation grant initiative, school feeding programme and the Livelihoods Empowerment against Poverty Programme (LEAP) continued to be strengthened. With the good track record of growth and poverty reduction over the period, World Bank staff estimates of the trends in the incidence of poverty indicate that a 5% growth in real GDP annually should see Ghana reducing the overall incidence of poverty to 24% by 2011.

According to the Ghana Statistical Service, national poverty incidence was 28.5% in 2005/2006, down from 39.5% in 1998/99 indicating a decline of 11% over the period. On the other hand, the proportion of the population living in extreme poverty has declined from 36.5% in 1991/92 to 26.8% in 1998/99, and then to 18.2% in 2005/06. This represents about 50.1% decline in the incidence of extreme poverty over the period 1991/92 to 2005/2006, putting Ghana on track to achieving the MDG target of reducing by halve the proportion of the population living in extreme poverty, ahead of the target date of 2015. The challenge now for Ghana is how to sustain the trend and ensure that people do not fall back into extreme poverty ahead of the MDG target date of 2015.

Though incidence of overall poverty has declined at the national level, there remains a large proportion of the population living below the poverty line. Between 1991/92 and 1998/99 the decline in poverty was unevenly distributed with poverty reduction concentrated in Greater Accra and forest localities, while rural and urban poverty fell moderately except in the urban savannah. The trend changed between the period 1998/1999 and 2005/2006 when all the regions recorded marked improvements except Greater Accra and the Upper West which

experienced worsening trend. The proportion of rural population living below the poverty line also declined substantially. Food crop farmers remain the poorest occupational group, while the situation of women has not significantly changed (GSS, 2008).

Although incidence of overall poverty has declined, the 2009 Human Development Report (HDR) showed that Ghana's Human Development Index (HDI) had declined, suggesting that the high GDP growth rate has not necessarily been consistent with improved human development indicators, as the country continues to face challenges with health and other social services.

2.4 DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MACROECONOMIC AND ECONOMIC POLICY ENVIRONMENT

The section examines specific measures adopted in 2009 in an effort to create the enabling environment for sustained economic growth and poverty reduction. With respect to fiscal policy, the analysis looks at Government's efforts at ensuring improvement in expenditure management, including transparency in the use of statutory funds; promoting effective debt management; and improving fiscal resource mobilization in 2009. Under monetary policy, efforts made to improve liquidity management; improve the institutional, legal and regulatory framework to strengthen the financial sector; and to deepen the capital markets are also discussed. Specific actions taken to improve international trade including improving import competitiveness; diversify and increase the export base; and institution of mechanism to manage external shock are also discussed.

2.4.1 Management of Fiscal Policy

i. Improving Expenditure Management

Cash management has improved significantly with the introduction of reforms in 2009. More frequent and up-to-date monitoring of revenues, expenditures, and cash balances has enhanced expenditure management. The National Expenditure Tracking System (NETS) coupled with the Budget Management System (BMS) used by the Controller and Accountant General's Department (CAGD) in processing releases ensure non occurrence of budget overrun.

To ensure prudent and efficient cash management and the operation of the Treasury Single Account, several dormant accounts of MDAs were closed in 2009. Also, the CAGD started the process of linking all government accounts to avoid idle cash and reduce domestic cost of borrowing.

The upgrading and expansion of the Budget and Public Expenditure Management System (BPEMS) under a user-driven Ghana Integrated Financial Management Information System (GIFMIS) began in 2009. The first phase of the Implementation of the new integrated system focused on installing the hardware and software.

ii. Promote Effective Debt Management

The main goal of domestic debt management policy under the GPRS II is to monitor the size of the domestic debt; restructure the domestic debt stock and to reduce the stock of domestic debt by applying 20% of projected HIPC Funds to domestic debt reduction.

iii. Improve Fiscal Resource Mobilization

To improve fiscal resource mobilization, the GPRS II advocates for policies and actions that

- Minimize revenue leakages in all collecting agencies:
- Review and revise existing taxes, fees and user charges:
- Strengthen revenue collection institutions
- Strengthen MDAs for improved tax collection

In 2009, the IRS introduced free “Pay As You Earn” (PAYE) software for employers and expanded field operations to identify new tax payers. It also set up a Rent Tax Unit to coordinate the collection of rent tax at all levels. The construction of a data centre located at the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) Head Office began in 2009 and was about 50% complete. Government also upgraded and introduced an enhanced and web-based user friendly software, Ghana Customs Management Systems (GCMS) II to improve customs administration. It also expanded the CEPS Valuation Unit.

Government also piloted the Electronic Cash Register System for VAT Retailers, and opened new offices for the VAT Service to ensure improved efficiency in their operations. It also commenced the integration of the revenue agencies with the passage of the Ghana Revenue Authority (GRA) Act 2009, (Act 791) to enhance their operations. The GRA conducted special audits on the telephony sector and selected medium and small scale enterprises for tax collection, in addition to those carried out by the agencies themselves.

2.4.2 Monetary Policy

The focus of monetary policy during the first part of 2009 was to restore macroeconomic stability. It was aimed at improving liquidity management; improving the institutional, legal and regulatory framework; deepening the capital market; and strengthening the financial sector.

i. Improve Liquidity Management

Broad money supply including foreign currency deposits (M2+) and reserve money were programmed to grow at 19% and 16.5% year-on-year respectively in 2009. Provisional estimates for end December 2009 indicated that the outturn for both M2+ and reserve money exceeded their respective end-year targets, and were better than the 2008 outturn. M2+ decreased from GH¢2,310.5 million in 2008 to GH¢2,172.1 million in 2009. The change in M2+ was reflected mainly in foreign currency deposits, quasi money and currency with the non-bank public. Foreign currency deposits rose by GH¢847.4 million (46.6%), while quasi money and currency outside banks also grew by GH¢966.6 million (39.6%) and GH¢420.7 million (25.3%) year-on-year respectively in 2009.

At the end of December 2009, outstanding credit to public and private institutions by deposit money banks increased from GH¢5,966.804 million in 2008 to GH¢6,928.641 million in 2009. In real terms, the annual growth rate of banks’ outstanding credit to public and private sector

grew marginally by 0.1% in 2009. Out of this amount about 81.2% went to the private sector in 2009, compared to 81.8% in 2008.

Deposit Money Banks (DMB) continued to diversify the deployment of their annual flow of funds in 2009 from extending credit to public and private institutions. Credit extension that had traditionally been the most preferred area of deployment was overtaken by banks investment in Government securities during the year. The share of credit extension in the annual flow of banks' funds declined from 65.7% in 2008 to 26.3% in 2009. On the other hand, the proportion of the annual flow of funds deployed into Government securities increased from 5.3% in 2008 to 26.6% in 2009, thus overtaking credit extension. Other areas of deployment of banks' annual flow of funds were acquisition of foreign assets (15.4%), balances with the Bank of Ghana as required reserves (9.4%) and other assets (22.3%).

ii. Improve the Institutional, Legal and Regulatory Framework

Efforts were made in 2009 to establish collaboration between the Bank of Ghana (BOG), Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MOFEP) & National Security to establish a Financial Intelligence Centre to operationalize the Anti-Money Laundering Act, 2007 (Act 749).

iii. Deepen the Capital Market

Despite the difficult year, the Ghana Stock Exchange (GSE) still crossed a watershed in 2009. The Automated Trading System (ATS) and the Electronic Clearing/Settlement both went live to complement the Depository system which went live in November 2008. With that move all the operations of the GSE are now fully automated. Dealers now have access to trading from the Exchange's Trading Floor; the offices of Dealers; and through a secured internet facility at any location. Bi-lateral settlement between brokers ended with the introduction of Electronic Clearing and Settlement. Therefore trades are settled electronically on T+3 and the underlying securities also credited to the Depository accounts of buying investors. The GSE Securities Depository Company which became fully operational in November 2008 had 34,000 depository accounts opened at the end of 2009. Through resolutions and public education at the various AGMs, the Exchange's listed companies have amended their company regulations not to issue any paper share certificates

iv. Strengthen the Financial Sector

In response to the Credit Bureau Act 2007 (Act 726) the first credit referencing bureau company Xpart Decision System (XDS) was licensed and became operational in 2009, while a second bureau Hudsonprice Ghana Ltd has been granted a provisional license.

In 2009, The National Pension Regulatory Authority board was inaugurated and Final Conversion specification paper for an external actuarial review of SSNIT to facilitate pension reforms was submitted and data required for actuarial calculation were obtained from SSNIT.

2.4.3 International Trade Policy

i. Improve Import Competitiveness

Government designed and implemented several parallel negotiations to improve capacity building, institutional strengthening and appropriate negotiation skills. The Inter- institutional Committee on multilateral and bilateral trade was also re-established to ensure effective stakeholder consultation and participation in Ghana's trade agenda.

Regarding the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) negotiations, both at the West Africa level and the Ghana Interim Agreement workshops and sensitization seminars were organised for stakeholders including Parliamentarians, academics, journalists, and trade related MDAs.

ii. Diversify and Increase the Export Base

Under the Export Market and Quality Assurance Programme (EMQAP), a comprehensive course on Agriculture Export Value Chain was organized for 116 farmers at Denu, Keta, Somanya and Amasaman. Again, export Marketing Management Programmes were organized for 32 personnel from key trade support institutions.

Through the Ghana Export Promotion Council (GEPC), Government facilitated the development of 55,000 seedlings of exotic varieties of mango for distribution to farmers. In addition, the Trade in Services Programme was launched with sensitization seminars for 22 services-based associations, including those in finance, information technology, tourism, construction, allied engineering services, education and medical services.

iii. Institute Mechanism to Manage External Shock

The increase of international reserves to cover at least three months of import cover continues to be the main policy goal of government relating to the management of external shock, over the period under review. The continued improvement in the external sector ensured an overall balance of payment surplus. Government therefore could increase its international reserves from 1.8 months of import cover in 2008 to 3.02 months of import cover in 2009 as well as the value of the international reserves.

2.5 SUMMARY OF POLICY RECOMENDATIONS

1. The preparation of budget strategy paper, which highlights the potential risks and opportunities associated with each year's budget, and guides the preparation of each year's budget, should be instituted as part of the annual budget preparation process.
2. Alternative growth scenarios that reflect risks and opportunities arising from external and domestic exogenous shocks should be provided.
3. The annual budget should be drafted within the context of a medium term macro-economic framework to ensure that fiscal policy supports government's objective of maintaining macroeconomic stability and other objectives.

4. There is the need to ensure the implementation of strategies to strengthen public financial management and to improve governance and accountability in the public sector, especially in respect of State Owned Enterprises.
5. Government should target increased domestic revenue mobilization rather than austere expenditure measures so as not to dampen aggregate demand in an effort to deal with the problem of budget deficits.
6. The national Identification Programme should be pursued vigorously to help with the implementation of the Credit Referencing Bureau programme.

CHAPTER THREE

PRIVATE SECTOR COMPETITIVENESS

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The policies outlined under the Private Sector Competitiveness thematic area of the GPRS II were aimed at accelerating economic growth through modernized agriculture, led by a vibrant and competitive private sector. Therefore the broad areas of policy interventions in this thematic area include:

- private sector development;
- modernized agriculture;
- development of the fisheries industry and aquaculture;
- restoration of the degraded environment and improvement in natural resource management;
- promotion of trade and industrial development;
- development of transport infrastructure in road, rail, water and air;
- improvement in energy supply to industry and households;
- increased support to science and technology development;
- development of Information and Communication Technology (ICT);
- harnessing the revenue and employment generation potential of the tourism sector;
- harnessing the potentials of the music and films industry for growth and job creation; and
- increased generation of employment, and improvement and expansion of the social safety nets.

This chapter reviews the progress made in 2009 towards achieving the objectives outlined under these broad policy areas.

3.2 STATUS OF SELECTED INDICATORS, AND KEY POLICY MEASURES, AND STRATEGIES IN 2009

The following section presents the assessment of progress made in 2009 using specific indicators and targets adopted to track progress of implementation, and key policy measures and strategies implemented to bring about the expected change.

3.2.1. Private Sector Development

The overall strategy to develop the private sector focuses on achieving nine key policy objectives. These are: (i) improving Ghana's position in global and regional markets, (ii) enhancing efficiency and accessibility of national markets, (iii) strengthening firms competency and capacity to operate effectively and efficiently, (iv) enhancing government capacity for private sector policy formulation, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation, (v) facilitating private sector access to capital, (vi) facilitating the removal of institutional and legal bottlenecks, (vii) facilitating innovation and entrepreneurship, (viii) ensuring accelerated

development of strategic sectors, and (ix) supporting and promoting attitudinal change of the population towards the private sector.

In order to track progress towards the attainment of the objectives outlined in this focus area the following indicators were adopted:

- ease of doing business ranking;
- FDI net inflows;
- private fixed investment (as % GDP);
- number of days to register a business;
- the number of days spent on resolving commercial disputes; and
- domestic credit to the private sector as a percentage of GDP.

Status of Selected Indicators:

Though the private sector continued to show some measure of resilience in 2009, private enterprises faced huge structural challenges as result of the negative impact of the global economic crisis. In spite of recent progress in improving the business climate in Ghana, fundamental challenges still remain in the areas of infrastructure, the institutional framework for promoting the growth of the private sector, and the administrative system. The macroeconomic environment also posed a significant challenge to the private sector in 2009.

The global recession caused severe problems as many macroeconomic targets including inflation, fiscal and current account deficits were missed. Inflationary pressures continued to be high in the first half of 2009 as a result of an excessive expansion of the money supply in the run-up to the general elections in December 2008 and the food and energy crises of 2008.

After about a decade of relative impressive economic performance with real GDP growing at an average of about 6% annually over the last five years, economic growth slowed in 2009 to 4.7% (the lowest since 2002) after rising to a two-decade high of 7.3% in 2008. This rate was achieved in spite of the austerity measures that were instituted during the year to correct the previous year's macroeconomic imbalances. The Bank of Ghana's Composite Index of Economic Activity (CIEA), which is used in gauging the trend of economic activity declined in the first half of 2009 before recovering steadily into the fourth quarter of the year with a year-on-year growth of 9.9%.

The policy reforms aimed at improving the environment for doing business appeared to have recorded mixed results in 2009. According to the World Bank's *Doing Business* Report, Ghana's rank in terms of doing business worsened 5 positions from 87 out of 181 in 2008 to 92 out of 183 in 2009, while the number of days to register limited liability company which stood at 10 days in 2008 reduced to 5 days in 2009. The number of days for resolving commercial disputes increased from 30 days in 2008 to over 100 days in 2009, as a result of the sudden increases in the number of cases filed at the commercial court, following the reduction of filing fees and charges in 2009.

Access to domestic credit by the private sector which stood at 27.7% of GDP in 2008 decreased to 26.1% in 2009 (Table 3.1). The sectoral distribution of the annual flow of credit to the private sector shows that the bulk of it went to construction (18.3%), electricity, gas and water (17.7%), manufacturing (14.3%) and transportation (11.8%). About 65.3% of the total credit flow went to Services (35.7%), Commerce and Finance (19.1%), and Manufacturing (14.3%), while only 6.7% went into import trade. Enterprises continued to dominate user distribution of credit flow

to the private sector, with a share of 96.2%, compared with 77.8% in 2008. Households absorbed only 3.6%, a significant drop from 20.6% in 2008.

The Stock Market recorded a relatively poor performance in 2009 against the backdrop of significant improvements in 2008. The GSE All-Share index, a measure of the stock market performance and private sector access to equity capital, dropped by 46.6% in 2009 compared to an increase of 58.1% in 2008. The sharp decline in the GSE All-Share index has been attributed to the combined effects of the global financial crisis, the migration of the exchange from paper certification to electronic book entry securities under the new Automated Trading System, and the rise in local interest rates that have made money market instruments relatively more attractive. A significant depreciation of equity prices pushed down market capitalization by 11% to end the year at GH¢15.94 billion, down from GH¢17.90 billion in 2008. The only company which gained in 2009 recorded a gain of 23% on its share price. Twelve companies maintained their share prices while twenty three (23) companies recorded declines in their share prices.

Table 3.1: Private Sector Development

INDICATOR	Target in 2009	Indicator Level at 2007	Indicator Level at 2008	Indicator Level at 2009	Progress towards target
1. Ease of Doing Business ranking	Within the first 55 countries in the world by 2009	87(out of 175 countries)	87 out of 181 countries)	92 out of 183	Target not achieved.
2. Complementary Indicator: Composite Index of Economic Activities (CIEA) CIEA – Nominal Movement = CIEA – Year-on-Year growth (Nominal) CIEA – Real Movement = CIEA – Year-on-Year growth (Real) =		347.39% 24.79% 208.00% 16.63%	420.63% 21.08% 228.23% 9.73%	- - - 9.9%	Steady progress
3. FDI net inflows (in millions of US\$)	Na	970.3	1,211.59	1,677.84	Significant Progress <i>Indicator recorded 38.5% increased over 2008 level</i>
4. Private fixed investment (as % GDP)	19.0%	18.3%	18.7%	25.0%	Target achieved
5. Number of days for registering a Limited Liability Company	2	5	10	5	Target not achieved <i>Sole proprietorship –from 5 to 3 days</i>
6. The number of days for resolving a commercial disputes	Na	80	30	100	Slow progress <i>The recorded increases in the number of days to resolve commercial disputes has been attributed to large numbers of cases filed at the court including minor cases, as a result of the reduction in filing fees and charges</i>
7. Domestic credit to the private sector as a ratio of GDP	Na	22.5%	27.7%	26.1%	Slow progress

Source: MOTI/BOG, 2009

Initial analysis of the impact of the global financial crisis suggested that Ghana's economy was somehow insulated from the global financial crisis because of its relatively limited level of integration with global financial markets. Apart from remittances which was negatively affected by the crisis, available data suggest that private fixed investment and FDI net inflows recorded an increase over the 2008 level. In 2009 private fixed investment remained strong on

the back of robust investor confidence in the economy, in spite of the global economic crisis. Private fixed investment as percentage of GDP increased from 18.7% in 2008 to 25% in 2009, while FDI net inflows increased by 38.5% from US\$1,211.59 million in 2008 to US\$1,677.84 million in 2009.

Challenges relating to weak capacity and low competencies at the firm level to efficiently take advantage of the emerging opportunities in the economy appear to have received significant attention in 2009. A SME toolkit was launched by the Ministry of Trade and Industry to assist entrepreneurs overcome the challenges of starting a business, managing a business, and dealing with the legal and regulatory issues. In addition capacity building support was provided to a number of Business Advisory Centres (BACs) and Rural Technology Facilities (RTFs) which resulted in the training and upgrading of about 9,500 SMEs under the umbrella of Rural Enterprises Project (REP).

Key Policy Measures and Strategies:

The following specific policy measures were pursued in 2009 to support the development of the private sector:

Improve Ghana's Competitiveness in the Global Market and Regional Markets

To enhance Ghana's competitiveness in global and regional markets, policy reforms continued to be implemented to lower trade barriers, lower cost of doing business and promote greater efficiency among local entrepreneurs. The following are the major policy interventions pursued in 2009:

i. Trade Policy

The highlights of activities implemented in 2009 in this policy area include the following:

- *Multilateral Trade*
 - The Inter-Institutional Committee for multilateral and regional trade negotiations which was revived and strengthened under the Private Sector Development Strategy (PSDS) has effectively become the primary vehicle for inter-institutional mechanism dialogue, information exchange and feedback involving key MDAs.
 - Workshops and sensitization seminars about the current state of the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) negotiations were organised by the Ministry of Trade and Industries for stakeholders including parliamentarians, academics, journalists, and trade related MDAs. Also, there was increased participation in key sub-regional and ECOWAS meetings and seminars related to the regional EPA.
- *Trade Facilitation*
 - Implementation of the Business French Language Training Project, to provide language proficiency training for selected officials of key public institutions and business operators nominated through associations, was extended from Accra to centres in Kumasi and Takoradi in April 2009. A second batch of participants also commenced in Accra. The total number of participants as at 2009 was 120;
 - The trade in services programme was launched with sensitization seminars for 22 services based associations including those in finance, information technology, tourism, construction, allied engineering services, education and medical services.

- *Import-Export Regime*
 - A 5-member Tariff Advisory Board was inaugurated by the Minister of Trade and Industry in September 2009, after approval had been granted by Cabinet in August 2009. The role of the Board is to provide a scientific basis for defining optimal trade tariffs and to advise Government on how to deal with dumping, tariff peaks and escalations;
 - In addition to initial stakeholder sensitization seminars organized by the Ministry of Trade and Industries for sections of the private sector, MDAs and the Media, orientation meetings for members of the Tariff Advisory Board have also been held in Accra; and
 - A draft cabinet memo on the establishment of a Ghana International Trade Commission was referred to the Tariff Advisory Board for review.

- *Export Trade Support Services*
 - Under the Export Development and Investment Fund (EDIF) an amount of Gh¢19,083,340.84 was disbursed of which Gh¢8,079,355.78 was credit and Gh¢1,003,985.06 was grant. Credit facility went to 12 projects and grant facility were for 11 projects;
 - The preparation of the National Export Support Strategy which begun in 2008 was reviewed and prepared under the new MSME project;
 - Under the Export Market and Quality Assurance Programme (EMQAP), a comprehensive course on Agriculture Export Value Chain was organized for 116 farmers at Denu, Keta, Somanya and Amasaman; and
 - Export Marketing Management Programmes were organized for 32 personnel from key trade support institutions;

- *Domestic Trade and Distribution*
 - As part of efforts to increase the patronage of Made-in-Ghana goods, a Web-based Product Gallery has been developed;
 - Initial work on revising the draft Competition Bill was completed, and validated by key stakeholders including the private sector, key regulatory bodies, MDAs such as the Ministry of Justice and Attorney-General's Department. It has also been reviewed by the Competition and Consumer Policies Branch of the International Trade Division of UNCTAD which provided extensive comments for Ghana's consideration. UNCTAD is to support Ghana to formulate a complementary Competition Policy in the light of the comments provided; and
 - A draft Consumer Protection Policy was prepared. The contract was concluded and comments received from the Competition and Consumer Policies Branch of the International Trade Division of UNCTAD was incorporated. The policy document is expected to be submitted to Cabinet by the end of 2010 after Ministerial review and approval.

ii. Quality Standards:

Key measures to enhance Ghana's competitiveness in 2009 included the following:

- Review of Standards, Quality Assurance, Metrology and Accreditation was completed, and National Quality Policy drafted for submission to Cabinet by the end of 2010, after inter-Ministerial review and approval. The new policy is to strengthen and harmonize the legal and institutional framework for the development of standards and technical regulations and their enforcement.

- Seventeen (17) workshops were also organised nation-wide on Quality Management Systems (QMS) to enable SMEs appreciate and install QMS at the firm level to enhance competitiveness in the local and export markets.
- The evaluation of Quality Inspection systems at the Ports was completed to inform inter-agency dialogue and consultations on measures to improve product quality inspection procedures at the Ports. An agreed Joint Action Plan to be implemented by the key agencies involved in quality inspection at the Ports and tracked by the Standards Division of MOTI is the expected output of this review process.
- Four laboratories including the Metallic Contaminant and Textiles laboratories were upgraded and refurbished to ISO 17025:2005 level.
- The British Standards Institution was contracted to train 50 Ghana Standard Board staffs and private sector operators as Auditors of ISO 9001:2008, and ISO 22000.
- Guidelines in respect of codes of practice were drafted and submitted to the Attorney-General's Department by FDB for the amendment of relevant laws.
- A nationwide survey of artificial colorants and other additives in locally produced foods and drugs has been undertaken. The Consultant's report has been submitted to the FDB.
- In the light of the results of the colorants survey, two 3-day workshops with 85 participants were held to train food and drugs manufacturers on colourants and other additives.

iii. Investment Promotion

The Ghana Investment Promotion Centre (GIPC) is the main institution of government responsible for promoting investment in the country. In 2009 the government through GIPC, embarked on the following policy measures aimed at improving the investment situation of the country:

- Final draft Investment Bill was ready and submitted to the GIPC Board for review;
- Investors were supported to secure the relevant permits and approvals for the implementation of their businesses, provide advisory and hand holding services by responding to enquiries and developed promotional materials to provide the necessary information to investors;
- Facilitated the processing of recommendations for customs exemptions on capital goods for investors, and in making the Ghana TradeNet System operational.
- Enhanced the Ghana Investment Promotion Council's website to focus on marketing the investment opportunities in the country and incorporated a functional online Payment System to support online application process;
- Held meetings with the Foreign Diplomatic Missions and Consulates of the top 20 countries with the highest value of FDI inflows into Ghana to highlight investment opportunities in Ghana and help identify potential investors in the seven priority sectors for match making with local entrepreneurs;
- The "I-Track" system was installed to facilitate project implementation. Training was provided for GIPC professional staff;
- The GIPC hosted potential investors, including LTL Holdings from Sri Lanka on generation of electricity from gas and residual oils from refinery; Abellion Clean Energy Ltd from India on electric power generation from agricultural residues and municipal waste; and VEGPRO from Kenya on cultivation of vegetables and horticultural products for export; and
- Thirty investment profiles were developed, 10 of which were printed for distribution;

- The GIPC facilitated a tour of 5 regions, namely, Central, Western, Upper East, Upper West and Northern Regions to educate both potential foreign and domestic investors on investment opportunities.

Enhance Efficiency and Accessibility of National Markets

i. Financial Sector Reforms

The highlights of some of the key financial sector development activities undertaken in 2009 are as follows:

- The use of the Automated Trading System and remote trading on the trading floor through the Wide Area Network (WAN) and the internet in Ghana Stock Exchange was commenced.
- The draft Insurance Regulations, the Code of Practice and the Market Conduct Rules Report was prepared.
- The draft Accounting Manual and the Guide for completing Returns and the Final Conversion Specification Paper with principles determined for transitional arrangements for existing SSNIT contributors and inclusion of members of other schemes were also submitted to NIC.
- The Bank of Ghana made progress in the implementation of the capital flows project and published the first phase of the 2008 Survey Report on Monitoring Cross Border Capital Flows in Ghana.
- Xpart Decision Systems Data (XDS data), the first licensed credit bureau referencing company, became operational in March 2009 while a second company CBR - Hudsonprice Ghana Ltd was granted a provisional license to commence operations.
- A local research firm was successfully procured to conduct research into the use and demand for financial services with the ultimate aim of formulating measures to improve the reach and depth of financial services in Ghana.
- The second annual Financial Literacy Week was held in September 2009 to create public awareness of financial services, products and opportunities available to households, MSMEs and the private sector.

ii. Public Sector Reform

The activities implemented under the public sector reforms in 2009 focus on the key areas of the reforms and payroll management with the aim of ensuring efficiency and accountability that will ultimately impact the private sector. The key objective was to ensure effective human resource management and development and good governance in the public services.

Key activities included the following:

- Headcount of employees of the Ghana Education Service was conducted in July-August 2009, with data collected from 25,000 educational establishments. It is expected that public awareness of functions and procedures will be enhanced after the implementation of interventions;
- Progress was made on migrating 54 sub-vented agencies onto the computerized payroll database of the Controller and Accountant General's Department even though the pace was slow as the target deadline for full migration of end of September was not met;

- A stakeholders' workshop was organised on the new performance review and appraisal instrument aimed at monitoring and evaluating performance at all levels in the public service;
- To accurately assess the state of performance of public service institutions, especially with respect to adherence to human resource practices and procedures, an instrument developed to capture and analyse data on performance levels within the public services was finalised;
- To ensure transparency and good governance within ministries and other public sector agencies, ministers of state and government officials and appointees had several discussions on issues relating to the effective handling of human resource management;
- A Culture change training plan and manuals were developed for training to commence in 2010;
- Seven Client Service Units (CSUs) were established;
- The Rapid Response Unit office was established, and to facilitate the implementation of rapid response interventions, a public services user group was inaugurated and first meeting held; and
- 72 Charters for MDAs were developed, printed and launched.

Reforms regarding Revenue Collection

The Ghana Revenue Authority (GRA) Act 2009, (Act 791) was passed by Parliament. The GRA will integrate the management of domestic tax and customs divisions and modernize domestic tax and customs operations through the review of processes and procedures.

The authority will also integrate the three revenue agencies, namely the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), Value Added Tax (VAT) and Customs Excise and Preventive Service (CEPS) under one umbrella, with one head known as the Commissioner-General to make the system more efficient and eliminate duplication. Through the process, the GRA will reduce administrative and tax compliance cost and provide better services to taxpayers.

Customs Reforms – Customs, Excise and Preventive Service (CEPS)

To enhance customs clearance procedures, the following initiatives were undertaken in 2009:

- To improve efficiency and accuracy, CEPS was supported to provide training to its officers on document verification and compliance procedures as well as commodity classification;
- To enhance dialogue and improve stakeholder sensitization, fora were organised at Tema, KIA, Aflao, and Takoradi on custom procedures for importers and exporters, associations and other private sector stakeholders;
- The Ghana Customs Network (GCNet) system was also strengthened through the upgrading of the Ghana Customs Management System (GCMS) of GCNet in the second quarter of 2009 to further simplify the Customs Clearance system and facilitate trade;
- To improve efficiency and effectiveness in CEPS operations, the Service embarked on enhancement of the automation system through the roll out of the GCMS II along with sensitization and training of officers;
- Measures to enhance officer welfare and moral through promotion, transfer, work and living environment, and training as well as improving the integrity and the image of the service in general were instituted;
- Valuation and classification activities through training was undertaken and communication equipments were procured and installed at various stations; and

- CEPS also strengthened preventive activities and enhanced the automation process by rolling out a higher and more user friendly version of GCMS II to improve revenue collection.

Business Registration Reforms:

The highlights of activities implemented in 2009 under these reforms include the following:

- The completion of the automated and customer-friendly front office at the Registrar-General's Department has resulted in increased registration and revenues. As part of the processes to bring business registration to the doorsteps of businesses, offices have been opened in Takoradi, Kumasi and Tamale. The operations have been boosted by collaboration with Ghana Post to use their facilities as collection points. It is reported that since the customer-friendly front office was launched, over 10,000 companies have registered.
- Drawings for the front offices of the regional offices in Kumasi, Takoradi and Tamale were initiated;
- Wide Area Network linking 3 regional offices and Head Office of the Registrar-General (RGD) was installed and made operational in 2009. This has improved time taken to conduct company name searches considerably. A sensitization of the business community on the benefits of business registration and other reforms at RGD was undertaken using radio and TV jingles in English and some Ghanaian languages; and
- The electronic tax administration programme took off with the acquisition of the software Development Tools License.

Judicial Service Reforms

Reforming the judicial system in order to make it more responsive to the business community and ensure overall confidence in the judicial system remains paramount. The highlights of interventions implemented in 2009 towards this objective include:

- A consultant was selected to undertake a fundamental review of methods of execution of justice;
- Forty Attorneys received training in Commercial Investment Law in 2008. Three more batches have been trained in 2009. Three Attorneys went on internship programme with an international law firm to acquaint themselves with Energy, Telecommunication and consumer protection laws;
- 2,000 copies of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) manuals and guidelines were printed to boost the application of pre-trial procedures within the commercial courts in particular and the Judicial Service in general;
- Four circuit courts in Takoradi, Cape Coast, Koforidua and Kumasi were refurbished and automated for use as commercial courts; and
- Contracts for the refurbishment of 6 selected high courts in Kumasi, Tamale, Sunyani, Koforidua, Cape Coast and Takoradi and the circuit court in Sunyani was awarded;
- The review of the Companies Code by a 5- member Committee of Experts. Enactment of the Customs and Excise (Petroleum Taxes and Petroleum related levies) (Amendment) Act 2009 (Act 781), the Airport Tax (Amendment) Act, 2009 (Act 782) and the Appropriation Act, 2009(Act 783);
- Trained 40 mediators in ADR, resolved 4,000 disputes countrywide and represented 5,000 persons in courts around the country;
- The Anti-corruption and Treaty Manual was completed;

- Twelve Attorneys successfully completed Masters degree programmes in Oil and Gas in Universities outside Ghana;
- Under the auspices of the Commonwealth Secretariat and the Ministry of Justice, twenty-five (25) lawyers from Commonwealth African Countries were trained in Legislative Drafting;
- A working paper on Criminal Injuries Compensation Law was developed.
- 152 students were enrolled and called to the Bar; and
- Rationalization and improvement of the business registration process in Ghana

Business Law Reforms

Under this initiative the following interventions were implemented in 2009:

- An interim report of the committee of experts on the revision of the Companies Code 1963 (Act 179) was presented to the Attorney General. An external consultant was engaged to advise on the draft Companies Bill 2009 and the draft Securities Industry Bill Stakeholder consultations on the interim report was conducted;
- The Ghana Association of Restructuring and Insolvency Advisors (GARIA) completed work on the draft Corporate Insolvency Bill, which was subjected to stakeholder review before it was finalized;
- Work effectively commenced in August 2009 on the implementation of the 3-year Intellectual Property Rights project signed with Swiss Government for Swiss Intellectual Property to provide technical assistance in the areas IPR policy, awareness creation, capacity building and modernization of intellectual property offices and laws. The collaborative project is being implemented jointly by MOTI and MOJ;
- A consultative document on the review of Law of Contracts and a background paper on the review of Mohammedan Law were also developed;
- The Reprographic Rights Organization (RRO) to license and regulate the mass photocopying of literary works in the country was set up; and
- Anti-piracy campaign activities and awareness creation and training on Copyright Regulations (L.I) were undertaken.

Strengthening Firm's Competency and Capacity

Highlights of the activities towards increasing competence and capacity at firm level in 2009 include the following;

- Under the Rural Enterprises Project (REP), capacity building support was provided to 66 Business Advisory Centres (BAC's) and 21 Rural Technology Facilities (RTF's) which resulted in the training and upgrading of about 9,500 SMEs. In addition, Rural Technology Facilities (RTF) were established in Bibiani and Asankragua in the Western Region, Assin Fosu in the Central Region and Konongo in the Ashanti Region;
- About 227 enterprises under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Project (MSME) were assisted through the Business Development Services (BDS) Fund. The SME toolkit was also launched to assist entrepreneurs overcome the challenges of starting a business, managing a business, and dealing with the legal and regulatory issues;
- Five thousand, five hundred (5,500) entrepreneurs were provided with business advisory services and 110 entrepreneurs accessed credit from financial institutions; and

- BDS support under the MSME project commenced in January 2008. A total of \$2.0 million was committed to 88 projects, 31 of which were completed. The total value of grants to completed projects is \$0.6 million.

Enhancing Government Capacity for Private Sector Policy Formulation, Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation

The highlights of the activities undertaken in 2009 in this area were as follows:

- A consolidated M&E framework was developed and a training programme on the use of Microsoft Programme for selected staff of PSDS implementing MDAs begun. The first phase of the rollout included MPSR, Judicial Service, GIPC, GEPC, RGD, GPHA/CEPS;
- A draft Domestic Content bill was developed for Stakeholders' consultation;
- The reports on the surveys conducted on "starting business" and "trading across borders" was published;
- Private Sector Development (PSD) project was created to facilitate the development and growth of a competitive and vibrant private sector and also to help reduce the cost of doing business in Ghana;
- The PSD project established an Institutional and Legal Reform Division to facilitate the drafting of a number of reform bills, including the Companies Code, the Insolvency Bill, Money Laundering Bill and the Insurance Bill, aimed at improving the business environment;
- The PSD project also facilitated the development of a National Medium Term Private Sector Development Strategy, which provides the framework for a common approach to addressing private sector development challenges by relevant Ministries, Departments and Agencies in a more coherent manner; and
- The design and development of the second phase of the private Sector Development Strategy (PSDS) began with the development of a concept note which was approved by stakeholders and endorsed by H. E. The President of the Republic of Ghana. The theme of the strategy is "*A thriving private sector – creating jobs and enhancing livelihoods for all*".

3.2.2. Modernized Agriculture

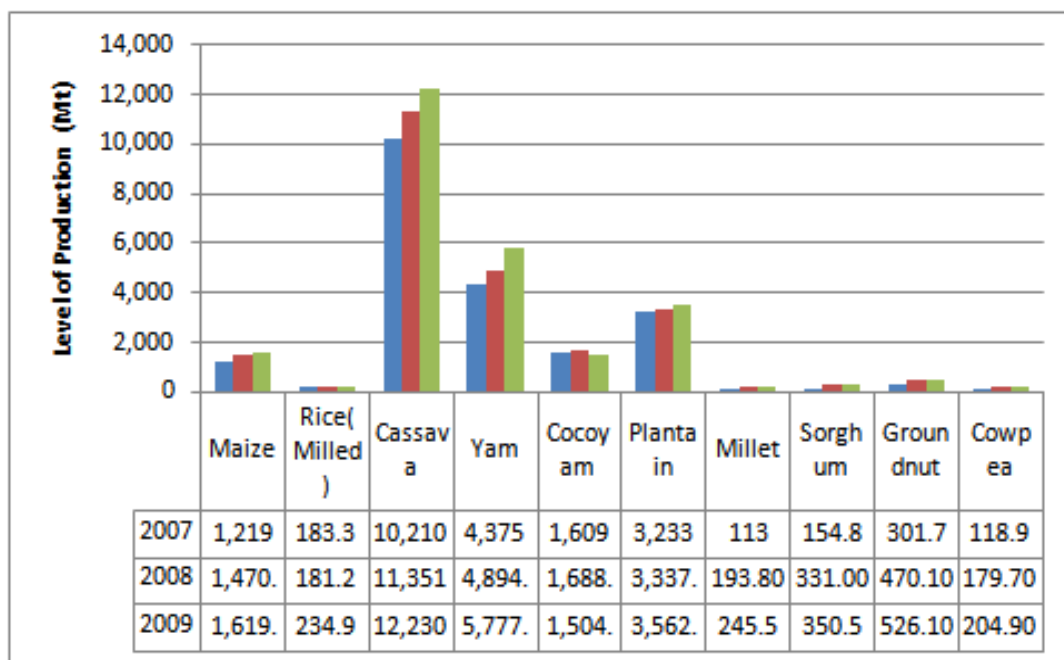
Status of Selected Indicators:

Agricultural sector policies under the GPRS II focus on achieving three broad objectives: (i) sustainable increase in agricultural productivity and output to support industry and provide stable income for farmers; (ii) food security for all and increase the access of the poor to adequate food and nutrition; and (iii) the development and strengthening of the requisite institutional capacity to support increased productivity.

The key indicators selected to monitor progress of implementation include the following:

- percentage change in the yield of selected traditional crops;
- percentage change in volume of export and the value of non traditional crops;
- percentage of cultivated lands under irrigation;
- share of credit to agriculture, forestry and fisheries by Deposit Money Banks (excluding cocoa);
- per capita production of key staple foods;
- farm and non-farm household incomes; and
- ratio between subsistence crop/livestock and commercial crop/livestock farming.

Figure 3.1: Production Levels of Selected Staple Food Crops (2007-2009)



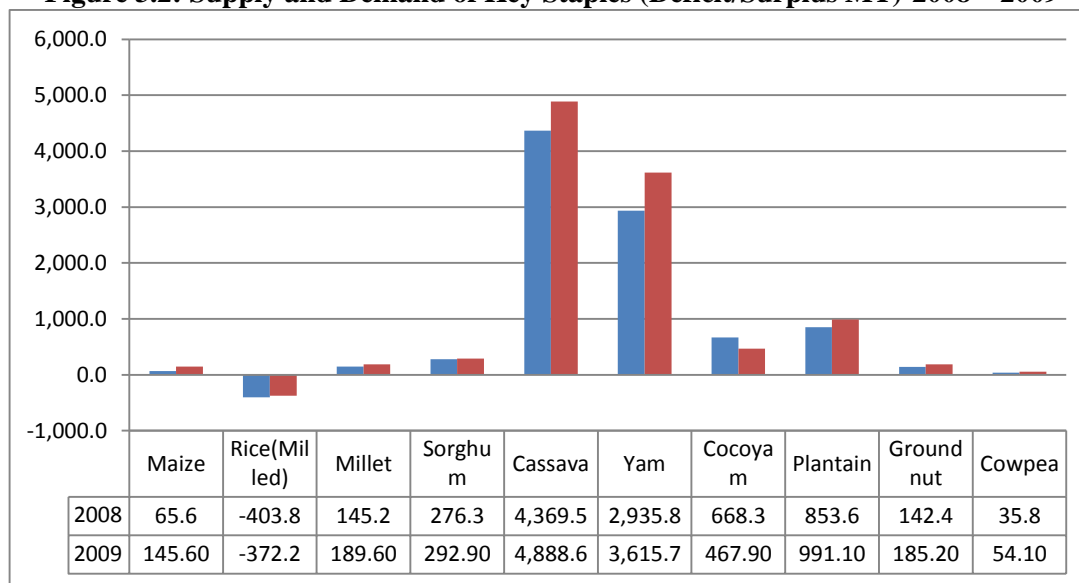
Source: MOFA, 2009

Review of performance in 2009 showed that the role of agriculture in the economy remains dominant, constituting 34.07% of GDP in 2009 compared to 33.6% in 2008. The growth rate of the sector which initially declined in 2007 to 2.5%, however increased to 5.1% in 2008 and then to 6.19% in 2009. The relatively impressive performance is as a result of interventions such as the fertilizer subsidy, agricultural mechanization service centres, youth in agriculture and block farming programmes implemented by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and other stakeholders in the sector. Total domestic production of major staple foods recorded a significant increase from 24,293,323 metric tonnes in 2008 to 26,555,470 metric tonnes in 2009 representing 9.3% increase (Figure 3.1).

Total food production for human consumption in 2009 of 20,208.7 metric tonnes far exceeded the national consumption needs of 9,870.4 metric tonnes. The total surplus recorded for all staples was estimated at 10,338.4 metric tonnes in 2009, compared to 8,971.8 metric tonnes in 2008.

This was accounted for by the improvements in the production of millet, yam, cowpea, groundnut, maize, and cassava which recorded increases of 26.6%, 18%, 14%, 11.9%, 10.2%, and 7.7% respectively. Even though rice production recorded an increase of 29.6% in 2009, domestic rice production for human consumption fell short of national consumption needs by 372,200 metric tonnes (Figure 3.2).

Figure 3.2: Supply and Demand of Key Staples (Deficit/Surplus MT)-2008 – 2009



Source: MOFA, 2009

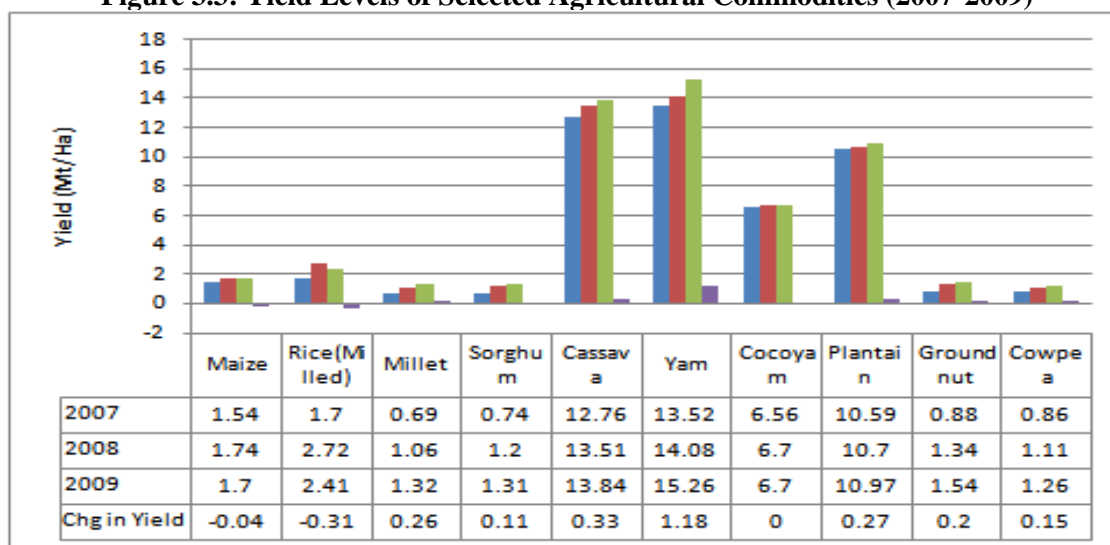
Progress made towards achieving the broad objectives are:

i. Sustainable Increase in Agricultural Productivity and Output:

Crops Sub-Sector:

Nearly all the staple crops, except maize, rice and cocoyam, recorded improvements in yields (Figure 3.3 and Table 3.2a). Millet, sorghum, groundnut and cowpea which recorded decline in 2007, have continued to increase in yields since 2008. The average percentage increase in yields of these staple crops in 2009 was estimated at 6.2% compared to 46.7% in 2008. The percentage increase in yield of millet was estimated at 24.5%, while that of groundnut, cowpea, sorghum and yam were estimated at 14.9%, 13.5%, 9.2 and 8.4% respectively. The average increase in yield of these staple crops in 2009 was estimated at 0.35mt/ha compared with 0.42mt/ha in 2008. Yam production recorded the greatest increase in yield of 1.18mt/ha, while sorghum recorded the lowest of 0.11mt/ha.

Figure 3.3: Yield Levels of Selected Agricultural Commodities (2007-2009)



Source: MOFA, 2009

Meanwhile maize and rice which have recorded improvements in yields since 2006 recorded declines in yields of 0.04mt/ha and 0.31mt/ha in 2009, representing 2.3% and 11.4% respectively, while cocoyam recorded no improvement in yield in 2009 (Table 3.2a).

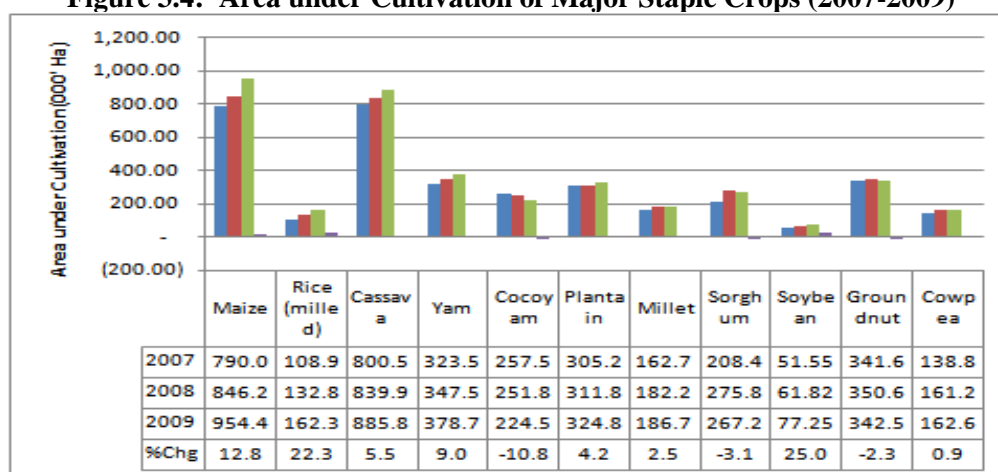
Table 3.2a: Productivity of Crops and Livestock

INDICATOR	Target in 2009	Indicator Level at 2007	Indicator Level at 2008	Indicator Level at 2009	Progress towards target
1. Change in yield of selected traditional crops and productivity of livestock.					Steady Progress
Maize	0.52	0.06	0.2	-0.02	Four out of six staple crops of which data is available recorded increases in yields. The average increased in yields of these staple crops in 2009 was estimated at 0.35mt/ha compared with 0.42mt/ha in 2008.
Rice(milled)	1.56	0.50	1.02	-0.31	
Cassava	0.76	0.63	0.75	0.33	
Yam	0.65	0.33	0.56	1.18	
Plantain	-	0.45	0.14	0.27	
Cocoa	-	0.58	0.11	0.44	
Poultry	0.12	Na	Na	Na	
Sheep	0.11	Na	Na	Na	
Goat	0.06	Na	Na	Na	
Cattle	0.14	Na	Na	Na	
2. Percentage change in export volume and value of non traditional crops.					
Pawpaw					The declining pattern observed in the value and volume of some export crops in 2007 and 2008 exacerbated in 2009. The value and volume of exports, of Pawpaw, Pineapple, Mango, and Banana declined at a faster rate than in 2008.
Volume =(891,903Kgs in 2009)	Na	-37.56	-18.9	-65.15	
Value =(US\$545,600 in 2009)	Na	8.94	-67.2	-63.13	
Mango					
Volume = (434,873Kgs in 2009)	Na	351.45	4.1	-54.92	
Value =(US\$234,950 in 2009)	Na	1099.6	-47.7	-54.98	
Pineapple					
Volume = (31,566,665Kgs in 2009)	Na	-33.4	-13.2	-44.48	
Value =(US\$10,628,200 in 2009)	Na	-29.40	-12.1	-10.25	
Banana					
Volume = (47,613,058Kgs in 2009)	Na	17.79	34.0	-53.28	
Value =(US\$11,589,500 in 2009)	Na	-3.54	27.6	-8.87	

Source: MOFA, 2009

Land area under cultivation of cocoyam continued to decline by 10.8% in 2009 compared to 2.2% in 2008, while land areas under sorghum and groundnut production declined for the first time in 2009 at the rate of 3.1% and 2.3% respectively. This means that the increases in production observed in sorghum and groundnut are as a result of increases in yield instead of land expansion (Figure 3.4).

Figure 3.4: Area under Cultivation of Major Staple Crops (2007-2009)

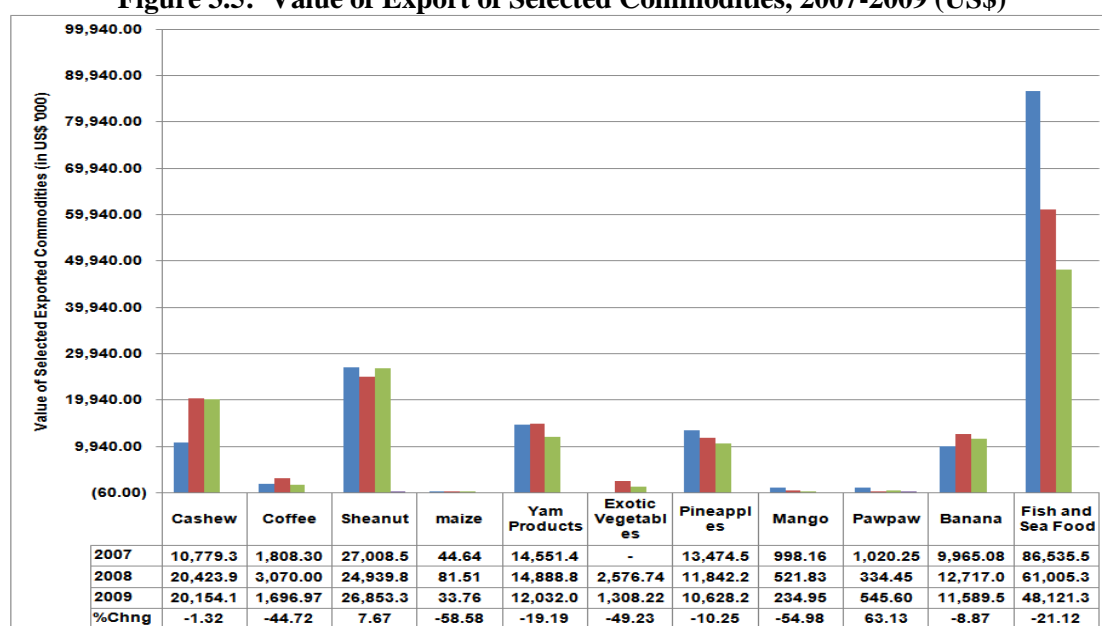


Source: MOFA, 2009

Meanwhile, land area under production of maize, rice, cassava, yam, plantain, millet, soya bean and cowpea continued to increase at an average of 10.2% in 2009, compared to an average increase of about 11.5% in 2008. Soybeans production experienced the largest expansion in land area under cultivation (25%), followed by rice (22.3%), while cowpea production experienced the least (0.9%).

The declining pattern observed in the value and volume of some export crops in 2007 and 2008 exacerbated in 2009. With the exception of pawpaw and shea butter which recorded 66.13% and 7.67% increases in the value of exports in 2009, the rest of the selected export commodities including pineapple, mango, and banana declined at relatively faster rates than in 2008 (Table 3.2a). The decline in value of exports was highest among maize (58.58%), mango (54.98%), exotic vegetables (49.23%) and coffee (44.72%), while cashew nut recorded the lowest decline of (1.32%) (Figure 3.5).

Figure 3.5: Value of Export of Selected Commodities, 2007-2009 (US\$)



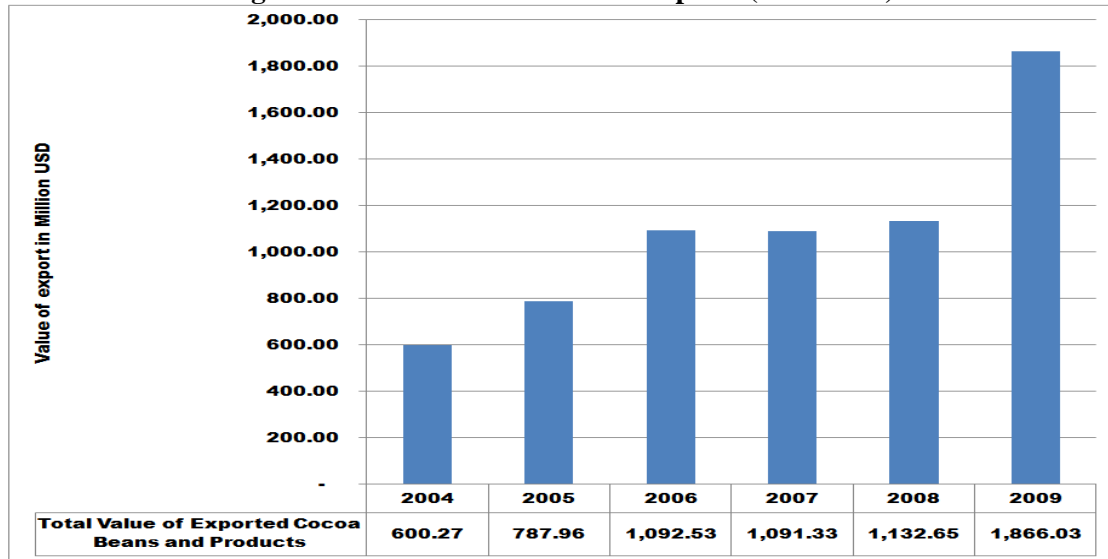
Source: MOFA, 2009

Cocoa Sub-Sector:

During the 2008/2009 crop season, a total of 710,638 metric tonnes of cocoa were declared purchased, representing a 4.4% increase over the 2008/2009 level. The producer price of cocoa during the early part of the 2008/2009 Crop Season was GH¢1,632.00 per metric tonnes, representing 70.46% of the net F.O.B price, compared to the GH¢1,200.00 per metric tonnes of February 2008 which represented about 74.62% of the net f.o.b price at that time.

To improve the storage and warehousing of cocoa, a 50,000 metric tonnes capacity Warehouse Complex was commissioned at Tema in 2008. Currently the country has the capacity to process about 48.3% of the cocoa production. The current installed domestic processing capacity is around 358,000 metric tonnes following the commissioning of the 30,000 metric tonnes processing facility of the Archer Daniels Midland (ADM) company in Kumasi. This is in line with the target of processing 50% of cocoa beans locally by the year 2010/2011. The total value of cocoa beans and products exported in 2009 is estimated at US\$1,866.03 million, representing about 65% increase over the 2008 level of US\$1,132.65 million (Figure 3.6).

Figure 3.6: Total Value of Cocoa Exports (2004-2009)

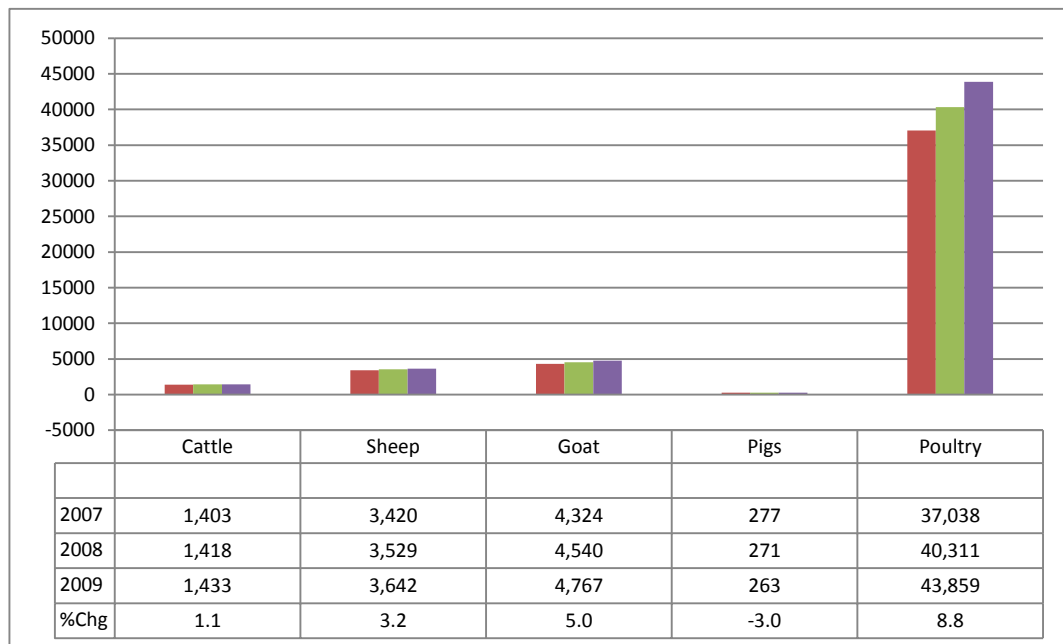


Source: MOFA, 2009

Livestock Sub-Sector:

In the livestock subsector, available estimates show that the rate of growth in the production of the various species has increased by an average of 3% compared with 4.5% in 2008 (Cattle; 1.1%, sheep; 3.2%, goat; 5.0%, pig -3.0% and poultry; 8.8%). It is estimated that a total of 1,433,157 cattle, 3,642,253 sheep, 4,767,757 goats, 263,026 pigs and 43,859,599 poultry were raised in 2009, while a total of 21,204 head of live animals (cattle, sheep and goats) were imported compared to 3,997 head of live animals in 2008. The observed increases in the livestock production have been attributed, in part, to improved animal husbandry practices, improved disease surveillance and management system and improved breeds introduced to farmers

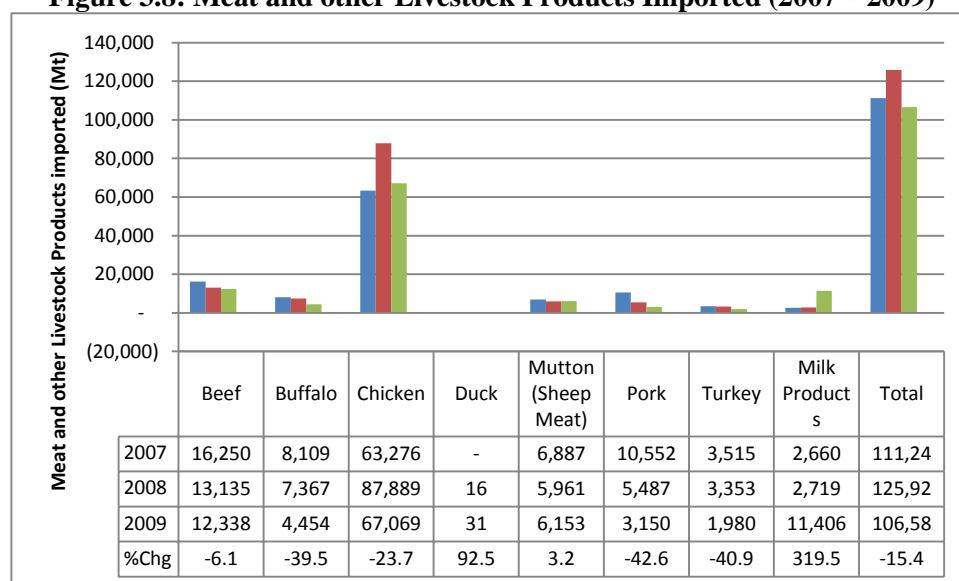
Figure 3.7: Livestock/Poultry Population (000' Heads) (2007 – 2009)



Source: MOFA, 2009

On the other hand, imports of meat and other livestock products declined by 15.4% to 106,582 metric tonnes in 2009 after increasing from 64,948.90 metric tonnes in 2005 to 125,927.35 metric tonnes in 2008. With the exception of ducks and milk products, the importation of major meat and other livestock products declined in 2009. The quantity of chicken imported declined by 23.7%, while beef declined by 6.1%. This appears to be good news for the growth of the local poultry industry which continues to suffer from high cost of production and the reduction of import tariff on meat products, thereby making the price of locally produced chicken uncompetitive.

Figure 3.8: Meat and other Livestock Products Imported (2007 – 2009)



Source: MOFA, 2009

Key Policy Measures and Strategies:

The attainment of the overall objective of the Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy (GPRS II) is anchored on the Agricultural Sector showing a strong growth, and leading to increased productivity, employment and incomes. In line with this, the following policy interventions were implemented in 2009:

Crops Sub-Sector

The Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MOFA) continued to put measures in place in 2009 to improve the quality and quantity of planting materials in order to enhance productivity of crop farming.

Grains and Legumes:

In 2009, 20 hectares of Nerica rice foundation seeds were produced and a total of 2,269 hectares of land cultivated by 339 Registered Certified Seed Growers to produce 4,080 metric tonnes of certified seed.

Roots and Tubers:

Under the Root and Tuber Improvement and Marketing Programme (RTIMP), 1,204 producers were registered to produce secondary planting materials on a total of 517 hectares of land. Also

a total of 4 hectares plantain planting materials were multiplied at 3 locations including Agricultural Research Station (ARS)-Kade, Crop Research Institute (CRI)-Fumesua, and Agricultural Station, Mampong - Ashanti).

Horticulture:

To supply quality planting materials to farmers, the Horticulture Development Unit (HDU) facilitated the establishment of 0.5 acre observation plots as a trial to confirm the performance of varieties of tomatoes.

Also, pheromone traps for the monitoring of fruit fly (*Bactrocera invadens*) populations in selected mango farms in outbreak zones in affected regions were procured and distributed to farmers.

Under the Cashew Development Project, 5 metric tonnes of cashew seed nuts were procured and sold to farmers to add about 4,000 hectares of cashew farms.

The Cocoa Sub-sector:

The Ghana Cocoa Board (COCOBOD) paid GH¢21,228,637.11 to cocoa farmers as the second tranche of the 2007/2008 bonus payments and continued with its Diseases and Pests Control Programme (CODAPEC). The Hi-Tech programme started by COCOBOD was continued in 2009, with farmers encouraged to adopt fertilizer application and improved planting materials. In addition government established a Social Security Fund for cocoa farmers with an initial seed money of GH¢15 million from the 2009/2010 cocoa season.

The tarring of selected roads in the remote cocoa growing areas to improve efficiency of cocoa evacuation continued in 2009, with reshaping and spot improvements of a total of 1,644.5 km of feeder roads in the six cocoa producing regions namely Volta, Eastern, Central, Western, Ashanti and Brong Ahafo. Also the construction of 19 units of 3-bedroom self-contained houses for cocoa farmers was completed in the Brong Ahafo, Ashanti and Central Regions using locally manufactured building materials, compared with 10 unit houses in 2008.

Plant Protection and Regulatory Services

To enhance the quality of exports and improve the country's credibility by ensuring the export of pest free plants and plant products as well as preventing the introduction of exotic pests into Ghana, 22 phyto-sanitary inspectors from Volta, Central, Western and Eastern Regions were trained in Plant Quarantine Procedures and Practices during the year.

Crops

A total of 197,631.58 metric tonnes of fertilizer were imported with 105,649.28 metric tonnes being NPK (15-15-15, and 23-10-05) while the rest were other types of fertilizers. Imported liquid fertilizer amounted to 216,900 litres.

Livestock Services

To boost meat production, about 25,000 chicks (cockerels) were ordered for brooding and onward distribution to selected farmers countrywide at subsidized prices to boost local poultry

production. Livestock farmers were also supplied with improved breeds of livestock from the national breeding stations.

The Central Veterinary Laboratory at Pong-Tamale produces bacterial vaccines for improved protection of livestock against pathogens of endemic diseases such as anthrax, blackleg, and haemorrhagic septicaemia. During the period 108,100 doses of anthrax spore vaccines and 63,000 doses of blackleg vaccines were produced. No haemorrhagic septicaemia and new castle vaccines were produced due to carry over stocks from the previous year,

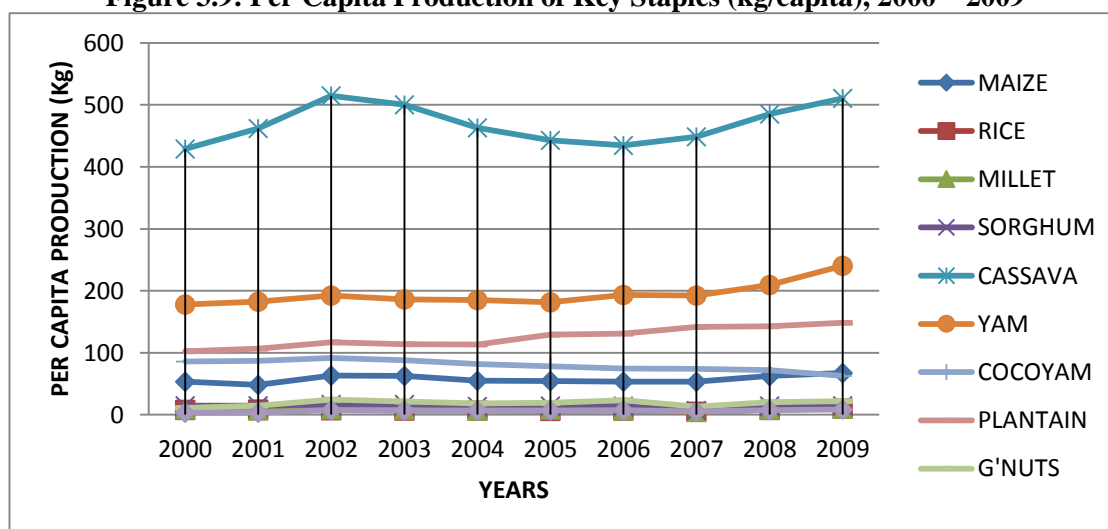
Agricultural Financing

The major sources of financing agriculture in Ghana are the Deposit Money Banks, Small Loans and Credit Schemes operated by government through a number of MDAs, and microfinance schemes by NGOs. The government in collaboration with the Agricultural Development Bank (ADB) has been extending credit to farmers over the years. In 2009, total credit disbursed to the agricultural sector by ADB was Gh¢69,704,417, of which GH¢11,311,065.62 (16.2%) was for agricultural production and Gh¢42,029,720.42 was for agricultural marketing (60.3%)

ii. Food Security and Increase in the Access of the Poor to Adequate Food and Nutrition:

In terms of the per capita production of key staple foods, which is an important indicator of the level of food security, the data show that the total production of staples increased by 9.3% which is above the average population growth rate of 2.4%. Once again, the per capita production of all major crops except cocoyam showed an increase over the 2008 figures. Legumes and cereals increased from 10.3kg/capita to 11.7kg/capita and 23.26kg/capita to 25.50kg/capita respectively in 2008 to 2009 respectively, while roots and tubers generally increased from 279.0kg/capita to 299.75kg/capita during the same period (Figure 3.9).

Figure 3.9: Per Capita Production of Key Staples (kg/capita), 2000 – 2009



Source: MOFA, 2009

Food access continued to improve with additional weekly food distribution points, better mobility of commodities and relatively good access road network. The number of food access points increased by 88 nationwide, representing an increase of 3.6% in 2009 over 2008. The

average weekly/daily number of food distribution points per district was 13 with Ashanti Region recording the highest number (84) of food distribution points per district and Upper East Region recording the minimum number (2) of food distribution points per district. The general food access situation was favourable in most rural areas, however the year experienced heavy rainfall in most rural settings destroying most motorable roads and making access to food outlets difficult.

Table 3.2b: Farm Household Incomes and Food Security

INDICATOR	Target in 2009	Indicator Level at 2007	Indicator Level at 2008	Indicator Level at 2009	Progress towards target
1. Per capita production of key staple foods (crops), livestock and fish; (in kg/Annum, except * which is in live animal/annum)					Significant progress Nearly all selected staple foods and livestock, except one recorded improvement over the previous year's level, with four exceeding their target
Maize	74.0	55.6	62.9	67.42	
Rice(milled)	55.0	9.4	12.9	9.78	
Sorghum	-	7.3	14.2	14.59	
Millet	-	5.4	8.3	10.22	
Cassava	158.0	459	485.4	510.41	
Yam	44.0	197	209.3	240.53	
Plantain	25.0	147	142.7	148.31	
Cocoa	-	46.2	29.1	29.58	
Poultry*	-	1.57	1.72	1.96	
Sheep*	0.18	0.15	0.15	0.18	
Goat*	0.24	0.18	0.19	0.22	
Cattle*	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.07	
Fish	23	17.2	17.0	23.6	
2. Farm Household incomes	= > 60%	61%	63%	63%	Steady progress
Non-farm Household income	= < 40%	39%	37%	37%	

Source: MOFA, 2009

+Estimated Ghanaian Population of 23,382,848

Key Policy Measures and Strategies:

Post-Harvest Losses:

In an effort to develop the appropriate policy responses and targeting mechanism for the implementation of policies, a study on post-harvest losses was conducted in 2008 to establish the baseline percentage losses of the various commodities along the value chain. A range of baseline levels were established for the following commodities indicating the progress in an effort to contain their post-harvest losses: mango 61%/36%, cassava 25%/11%, maize 18%/10%, rice 6%/9%, sorghum 7%/2%, pineapple 25%/32%, tomato 20%/30%.

The country's existing food storage capacity was increased to support the National Strategic Food Buffer Stock. Two warehouses, one each in Tamale and Yendi were rehabilitated and a total of 900 metric tonnes of maize stored using the pro-cocoon technology.

Under the Market Oriented Agriculture Project (MOAP), five solar driers were procured in 2007 for selected fruit and vegetable processing companies. In 2009, 2 solar, 4 driers and 3 cabinet driers were used by various processing companies. FBOs were strengthened in terms of group development and provision of services to members (including joint marketing, and organising training for members), and value chains for some commodities such as pineapple and mango were supported.

In the area of value addition to agricultural products, particularly horticultural products, Blue Skies Company, Tongu Fruits Ltd., Pinolla, First Catering Ltd, Ebenute and Athena Foods Ltd, currently process pineapple, oranges, papaya, mango, coconut, etc as fresh cut pre-packaged, dried fruit or juice for export. This value-addition has not only created jobs but has also increased income for practitioners in the sector and also foreign exchange earnings for the country.

iii. Improving the Environment for Increased Agricultural Productivity:

For agriculture to continue to lead growth and poverty reduction, priority efforts to modernize agriculture are: i) increase the share of commercial agriculture by both expanding farm size and farm intensification; ii) add value to production by promoting and consolidating the agricultural non-farm value chain, in particular the agro-processing and agro-business sector; iii) facilitate timely access to credit and mechanization to motivate increased production and investment in commercial agriculture.

Data is currently not available to track progress on the efforts being made at moving towards commercial farming, however the situation was expected to improve over the 2008 level due to the block farming system introduced by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MOFA) in 2009.

Cultivated lands under irrigation increased from 20,918.4 hectares in 2008 to 21,970.0 hectares in 2009, representing about 5% increase over the 2008 level. It is estimated that area cropped under formal irrigation decreased by 12% from 7,904.5 hectares to 6,955 hectares, leading to a decrease in land intensification ratio¹ from 0.85 in 2008 to 0.70 in 2009. This was attributed, in part, to insufficient irrigation water availability to farmers and therefore non-availability of some irrigated plots for farming.

Available data indicates that the share of credit to agriculture, fisheries, and forestry (excluding cocoa) increased marginally from 4.28% in 2008 to 4.74% in 2009. The medium term objective is to ensure that the overall credit to agriculture is maintained above 10% in order to support the agenda of modernizing agriculture. The slow movement in this indicator reduces the opportunities for increased investment by the private sector in agriculture.

Table 3.2c: Improving the Environment for Agricultural Productivity

INDICATOR	Target in 2009	Indicator Level at 2007	Indicator Level at 2008	Indicator Level at 2009	Progress towards target
1. Ratio between subsistence crop/livestock and commercial crop/livestock farming	Na	2.51	2.37	Na	Lack of data However the situation is expected to improved over the 2008 level due to the block farming system introduced by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MOFA) in 2009
2. Cultivated lands under irrigation (Area developed for irrigation/ha)	0.35 (25,000)	0.21 (15,108.3)	0.89 (20,918.4)	0.47 (21,970.0)	Target not achieved The cultivated lands under irrigation increased by about 5% over the 2008 level

¹ Land intensification ratio shows the efficiency of land use, comparing total cropped area to total developed area.

INDICATOR	Target in 2009	Indicator Level at 2007	Indicator Level at 2008	Indicator Level at 2009	Progress towards target
3. The Share of Credit to Agriculture, forestry and Fishing by Deposit Money Banks (excluding Cocoa)	≥10%	4.41%	4.28%	4.74%	Target not achieved However there was marginal improvement of about 0.5% over the 2008 level

Source: MOFA, 2009

Key Policy Measures and Strategies:

Irrigation

To enhance agriculture productivity through irrigation, effort was made to develop and improve existing irrigation facilities, including the rehabilitation of 72 breached dams/dugouts, while the rehabilitation of the Tono Irrigation Project was also completed. In addition 8 irrigation schemes covering a total of 257 hectares were completed during the year, and work commenced on the construction sites for 32 dug-outs and 16 boreholes in the Northern and Brong Ahafo regions. About 34 technicians from 15 private companies were trained in borehole construction, while 47 boreholes were drilled by the Ghana Irrigation Development Authority (GIDA) at various sites in the following MMDAs: Accra Metropolitan Assembly (AMA), Dangme West, Tema Municipal Assembly (TMA), Ga West, Kwadaso, Ewutu Afutu Senya and Ashiaman District.

Fifty (50) Agriculture Extension Agents (AEAs) and supervisors in the Afram Plains were trained in the rudiments of rain water management, with over 50 farmers in 3 zones in the Afram Plains district adopting at least one rain water management technology.

Agricultural Mechanization Services

Various activities were undertaken, targeted at improving the level of use of appropriate forms of power, machinery and other agricultural engineering technologies, consistent with sound and sustainable environmental conservation practices.

The Ministry of Food and Agriculture facilitated the assembling and sale of about 78 Kubota tractors. Also training was carried out for 25 Regional Engineers/Technicians and Mechanics of MoFA on the proper use and management of Kubota tractors and rice mills.

Sixty-four (64) Agricultural Mechanization Centres were established to improve farmers' access to mechanization services. Technical information on selection, procurement and use of various agricultural machinery and equipment was also provided to 950 farmers, processors, students, researchers, artisans and manufacturers. The machinery and equipment included tractors, planters, rice harvesters, rice mills, threshers, irrigation facilities (water pumps, with accessories etc), fruit and oil processing equipment.

Extension Services:

To enhance the application of science and technology in food and agricultural development, efforts were made to provide the necessary support to producers through improved extension service delivery, involving crop and livestock demonstrations by Agricultural Extension Agents (AEAs) and dissemination of technologies through appropriate media at the regional and district levels.

The Department of Agricultural Extension Services (DAES) also collaborated with Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) to organize stakeholders meetings for 85 participants from the national and regional levels to review the draft Research Extension Liaison Committee (RELC) manual.

Development of agricultural research, technology dissemination and adoption

Various technologies were updated with agricultural research institutes and disseminated to farmers. A total of 34 agricultural technologies in the area of crops and livestock were transferred to 1,040,864 stakeholders (including farmers, processors and sellers) as against 1,105,702 in 2008. A total of 369,834 (35.5%) females benefited. In all there were 21 (61.8%) technologies for crops and 13 technologies for livestock.

3.2.3. Fisheries and Aquaculture Development

The fisheries sub-sector provides fish, a much needed low cost protein source that enhances Ghana's food security. With a recommended per capita consumption of 40kg/annum, the total annual fish requirement for Ghana was estimated to be 960,000 metric tonnes in 2009, while the annual production was estimated at 567,145 metric tonnes. This leaves a deficit of 392,855 metric tonnes, part of which is met through imports.

To reduce overdependence on marine fisheries which has reached optimum sustainable yield levels, the focus of policies under this broad area include: (i) develop aquaculture infrastructure including fish hatcheries; (ii) promote private investment in aquaculture; and (iii) utilize irrigation systems and other impounded reservoirs for aquaculture; and (iv) ensure value addition of fisheries products to improve fisheries contribution to Ghana's GDP.

The key indicators selected to monitor progress towards the attainment of the objectives include:

- total fish production;
- quantity of fish produced per hectare of pond per year; and
- total surface of pond/cage/pen under fish farming

Estimated total supply of fish for the year 2009 stood at 567,145 metric tonnes, representing about 3.5% decline over the 2008 level. Out of this figure, nearly 56.1% is accounted for by marine fisheries, while 30.1% is from imports. Production from aquaculture accounted for only 1.3% of the overall fish supply, while inland capture accounted for 12.5%. Compared to 2008, marine fisheries production increased marginally by 0.05% in 2009, while fish import declined by 10.9%. On the other hand, production from aquaculture increased by 28.7%, while inland capture declined by 2.3% (Table 3.3).

The marginal increase in marine fisheries has been attributed in part to unfavourable environmental conditions and intensification of fishing efforts in 2009. The artisanal canoes contributed 70% of the total catch followed by industrial fleet with 26%, with semi-industrial fleet contributing the remaining 4%.

Revised data on total surface area under functional fish ponds shows marginal increase of 0.9% from 9,682.1 hectares in 2008 to 9,772.21 hectares in 2009, even though productivity of fish

ponds, particularly from small-scale fish farmers, continued to stagnate at the 2005 level of 1.5 mt/ha/yr. A total of 419 new ponds covering an area of over 26.51 hectares were constructed during the year in 9 regions, compared with 253 new ponds covering 12.99 hectares in 2008 in five regions. About 46% of the total number of ponds were constructed in the Brong Ahafo Region with the least 1% coming from the Upper West Region. Fish production from cages and pens increased from 3,508 metric tonnes in 2008 to 4,962 metric tonnes in 2009.

Table 3.3: Fisheries and Aquaculture Development

INDICATOR	Target in 2009	Indicator Level at 2007	Indicator Level at 2008	Indicator Level at 2009	Progress towards target
1. Total Fish Supply (mt)					
a. Marine	Na	293,398	318,146.0	318,300	Slow progress Total domestic production increased marginally by 0.02%, compared to 5% in 2008, while output from aquaculture increased by 28.7% compared to 72% in 2008s
b. Inland Capture fisheries	Na	82,989.8	72,590.1	70,898	
c. Harvesting of Ponds/Cages	Na	3,256.87	5,595.7	7,203	
- Ponds & Reservoirs	Na	1,725.67	2,807.2	2,241*	
- Cages & Pens	Na	1,504.0	3,508.0	4,962	
Total Domestic Production (mt)	Na	378,654.7	396,331.8	396,401	
d. Import	Na	212,945.4	191,656.5	170,744	
2. Quantity of fish produced per hectare of pond per year (Tonnes/ha/yr)	3	1.5 [#]	1.5 [#]	1.5 [#]	Target not achieved. Commercial farms estimated at 6.0mt/ha/yr
3. Total surface water Area under fish farming (excluding cages) (Ha)	Na	1,150.45	9,682.1	9,772.21	Steady progress

Source: MOFA, 2009

[#]= Largely from small- scale fish farms

Key Policy Measures and Strategies:

The overall objective of the fisheries sub-sector is to promote sustainable and thriving fisheries enterprises through research, technological development and extension services to fishers, processors and fish mongers. The highlights of key activities implemented in 2009 to achieve the objective included:

- Government supported the production of about 9,500 mt of farmed fish and assisted 3 commercial farmers to establish cage farms in the Volta Region;
- About three million fingerlings were produced from the 2 public and other private hatcheries. An aquaculture facility at Asamasa in the Western Region was also ongoing.
- Fisheries Commission and Ministry of Food and Agriculture under the Spanish Protocol Agreement were constructing cold store facilities in the Central, Western and Greater Accra Regions. The beneficiary communities are Prampram, Nyanyano, Kormantse, Shama, New Takoradi and Half Assini.
- With the exception of Nyanyano which has a storage capacity of 900 cubic meters and 10 tonnes/day of ice flake, the rest have storage capacity of 450 cubic meters with 5 tonnes/day of ice flake. So far, the Nyanyano project is far advanced with the rest progressing slowly;
- To ease identification of operating canoes, a project to emboss about 8% of canoes operating in the country was developed with full scale implementation in 2010.

3.2.4. Restoration of Degraded Environment and Natural Resource Management

Status of Selected Indicators:

Strengthening environmental governance is key to ensuring that natural resources contribute to greater wealth and sustainable growth. The major policy measures implemented in 2009 were all aimed at achieving the following set of policy objectives outlined under the GPRS II: (i) secure the current natural resources through the promotion of sustainable natural resource management practices and the restoration of degraded natural resources, (ii) improve environmental and natural resource governance through the building of the requisite institutions and strengthening of the regulatory framework; (iii) ensure that benefits are equitably distributed to resource owners; and (iv) take advantage of opportunities existing under the various regional and global arrangements to build linkages for the efficient management of natural resources.

To help monitor progress towards implementation, the following indicators have been identified:

- cost of environmental degradation as a ratio to GDP (lands, forests, fisheries);
- rate of deforestation;
- number of Timber Utilization Contracts (TUCs) awarded;
- number of Social Responsibility Agreements (SRAs) signed;
- hectares of degraded forest, mining, dry and wet lands rehabilitated/restored;
- proportion of timber royalties going to resource owners; and
- time taken to register land.

Review of performance in 2009 still shows challenges in achieving key targets. Projections based on 2007 Country Environmental Analysis (CEA) show that the cost of environmental degradation as percentage of GDP continued to be high, accounting for nearly 10% of GDP in 2009, while hectares of degraded forest, mining, dry and wet lands rehabilitated or restored stood at 13,324 hectares compared to 12,315 hectares established in 2008. The policy of maintaining and securing the previous year's plantations rather than adding more plantations was continued in 2009, and that explains why the target of 20,000 hectares for 2009 was not achieved.

In 2009 no Timber Utilization Contracts (TUC) were awarded through competitive and transparent process, compared to 61 in 2008. This was as a result of the unavailability of harvestable timber plantation since available plantations had not reached the harvestable age. Subsequently no Social Responsibility Agreements (SRAs) were signed in 2009.

The number of days to register lands further reduced in 2009 though the computerized system under the Land Administration Projects (LAP), which is still ongoing to make it fully operational. The time taken to register land was reduced to 2.5 months in 2009, from 3 months in 2008. A total of 38 Customary Land Secretariats were established in 2009 with regional distribution as follows: 4 in Greater Accra, 3 in Eastern, 2 in Volta, 4 in Western, 3 in Central, 4 in Brong Ahafo, 4 in Northern, 3 in Upper West, 4 in Upper East and 7 in Ashanti.

The gains recorded under the policy objective of ensuring more equitable distribution of the benefits from natural resources in favour of resource owners, was sustained in 2009. The ratios of revenue sharing on-reserve still remain 50% for Forestry Commission and 50% for other

stakeholders, while the revenue sharing formula on off-reserve was revised in favour of other stakeholders who now receive 50% of revenue instead of 40% in 2008.

In the mining sub-sector, major declines in production of 40.8%, 26.8%, and 9.3% were recorded for Diamonds, Bauxite, and Manganese respectively, while gold recorded an increase in production of about 11.7%. The overall investment into the sector also decreased from US\$765.3 million in 2008 to US\$762.26 million in 2009, while mineral rights granted for mining lease, prospecting, reconnaissance, salt, quarry, clay, sand winning, small scale gold/diamond, mica decreased from 278 in 2008 to 130 in 2009. Total employment generated by the sector increased marginally (0.3%) over the level in 2008 to 527,481, while taxes and royalties from mineral revenues increased by 258.4% and 59.6% respectively over the 2008 level (Table 3.4).

Table 3.4: Restoration of Degraded Environment and natural Resource Management

INDICATOR	Target in 2009	Indicator Level at 2007	Indicator Level at 2008	Indicator Level at 2009	Progress towards target
1. Cost of environmental degradation as a ratio of GDP (lands, forests, fisheries)	Na	7%	10%	10%	Slow Progress This estimate was provided by the country environmental analysis (CEA), 2007. The figure is expected to reduce in subsequent years due to the massive reforestation programme of government and other complementary conservation measures being pursued by the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources and the Forestry Commission.
2. Rate of deforestation	(-0.6%)	1.2%	65,000 ha per annum (FAO estimates)	1.37%	Target not met These estimates were provided by FAO in 2005/2006 and need to be updated to reflect the reforestation programme of government.
3. Number of Timber Utilization Contracts (TUCs) awarded					Target not met
a. <u>Natural Forest:</u>	10 Consists of: Next Comp. Bidding (Nat.Forests) = 10	0	61	0	No TUCs were awarded in natural forest
b. <u>Plantation:</u>	10	3TUCs Signed	0	0	No TUCs were awarded in plantations
4. The number of Social Responsibility Contracts (SRC) signed	20 Consist of: SRA (Nat. Forests) =10 SRA (Plan-tation) = 10	3 Consist of: SRA (Nat. Forests) = 0 SRA (Plan-tation) = 3	61 Consist of: SRA (Nat. Forests) = 61 SRA (Plan-tation) = 0	0	Target not met No SRAs were awarded in plantations. There were no SRAs since this was contingent on the TUCs awarded
5. Hectares of degraded forest, mining, dry and wet lands rehabilitated/ restored ²					Steady progress
a. Forest	20,000 ha	17,000 ha	12,315 ha	13,324 ha	The focus of the government in 2009 was to secure the previous year plantations rather than adding on more plantations. This explains why the target for 2009 was not met.
b. Mining	Na	238ha	Na		

² Data on degraded dry and wetland restored is currently not available. However conservation measures for the protection of wetlands are being pursued.

INDICATOR	Target in 2009	Indicator Level at 2007	Indicator Level at 2008	Indicator Level at 2009	Progress towards target
6. Proportion of timber royalties going to resource owners	50:50 (on reserve)	50:50 (on reserve)	50:50 (on-reserve)	50:50 (on reserve)	Target met
	50:50 (off reserves)	60:40 (off reserve)	60:40 (off-reserve)	50:50 (off reserves)	The off reserve was reviewed to 50:50 to enhance the benefits to the communities
7. Statistical Overview of the Mineral Sector					Slow progress
a. Mineral Production					
- Gold (thousand ounces)	3,000,000	2,500,000	2,796,834	3,123,797	Diamonds, Bauxite, and Manganese, production declined by 40.8%, 26.8%, and 9.3% respectively, while gold recorded an increase of about 11.7%.
- Diamonds (carat)	350,000	80,000	599,007	354,443	
- Bauxite (Mt)	500,000	50,000	574,389	420,477	
- Manganese (Mt)	1,100,000	1,800,000	1,261,000	1,143,569	
b. Labour					
- Large Scale	27,000	24,742	25,717	27,481*	Employment increased marginally by 0.3%
- Small Scale (legal & illegal)*	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000*	
c. Foreign Direct Investments (in million US\$)	750,000	665.30	765.3	762.26*	Foreign Direct Investments (FDI) declined by 0.4%
d. Benefits of Mining					
Mineral Revenues (Gh¢)					Mineral royalties increased by 59.6%, while tax revenues increased by 258.4%
- Royalties	90,000,000	42,174,316	59,000,000	94,186,626*	
- Taxes	Na	85,425,417	89,000,000	319,022,67*	
- Corporate Social Responsibility	310,000,000	Na	Na	Na	
e. Mineral Rights Granted (Mining Lease, Prospecting, Reconnaissance, Salt, Quarry, Clay, Sand Winning, Small Scale Gold/Diamond, Mica)	150	110	278	130	Mineral rights granted decreased by 53.2% over 2008
8. Time to register land	≤3mths	5mths	3mths	2.5mths	Steady Progress

Source: MLFM, 2009

*Provisional Estimates.

Key Policy Measures and Strategies:

In order to ensure proper environmental governance and natural resource management, the following policy interventions were pursued in 2009.

Forestry Sub-Sector

To increase the nation's forest cover, the Forestry Commission planted 13,324 hectares of the 20,000 hectares target under the National Plantation Development Programme (NPDP). Of this, 3,500 hectares were planted under the Government Plantation Development Programme, 2,347 hectares under the Modified Tuangya System (MTS), 150 hectares under the FSD Model plantation programme and 4,293 hectares under the Community Forest Management Project (CFMP). Private plantation developers contributed 3,034 hectares. The species planted include Teak, Cedrela, Eucalyptus, Cassia, Edinam, Ofram, Emire, Nyankom, Wawa, Mansonia and Mahogany.

About 1,622,392 seedlings were raised and supplied by the Forestry Commission's nurseries while the private nursery contractors supplied 25,845,000 seedlings that were all planted during the year. In addition 3,740 hectares of detached forest lands were planted and 23,881,333

seedlings were delivered for planting and refilling. The programme continued to provide employment to the 12,100 workers engaged previously.

The implementation of forest plantation programmes/projects created a total of 470,359 man-days of temporary by-day jobs (equivalent to 1,881 full-time jobs). The Government Plantation Development Programme (GPDP) component also generated 12,595 full-time jobs.

Ghana's commitment and progress towards forest law enforcement and good governance is underpinned by her ratification of the Voluntary Partnership Agreement (VPA) with the European Union (EU). Under the VPA, a timber licensing system comprising of an improved log tracking system, timber legality standard and an independent monitor will be the major vehicles that will be used to achieve the expected improvement in the governance environment. These new systems will enter the pilot phase in March 2010. The pilot phase involves four timber exporting firms selected across the large, medium and small sized companies. It is planned to run for a period of six months. Ghana will be expected to start issuing timber legality licenses to the European Union (EU) market after the successful review of the pilot and roll-out of the new systems. The improvements in the governance regime should lead to improved revenue collection, reduced illegalities and the concomitant adherence to legal harvesting levels as well as improvement in revenue flows to beneficiaries.

As part of efforts to involve community participation in the management of the resource, eight (8) Community Resource Management Areas (CREMAs) were inaugurated. Four hundred and ninety-six (496) sites with an area of 718.8 hectares were identified under six (6) CREMAs for tree planting and agro-forestry practices in cocoa farms in the Western Region.

In addition, social, economic, biological & ethno-biological baseline studies were conducted for three (3) proposed CREMAs namely; Pusupu, Sureso-pebase and Zukperi. Thirty (30) technical staff from Digya National Park, Kogyae Strict Nature Reserve and Bomfibri Wildlife Sanctuary were trained, while forty-four (44) newly recruited staff in the Mole National Park were also given induction training.

Arresting deforestation and forest degradation is an important priority for the country, and Ghana through the Forestry Commission, is embarking on a series of forest and natural resource governance initiatives to address these challenges. The most prominent of these are the Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) which aims to assist Ghana to prepare itself for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD). Ghana's REDD Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) was developed through a consultation and participation process with stakeholders at all levels. The final document has been submitted to the forest carbon partnership facility (FCPF) of the World Bank for approval to access financial resources from the REDD readiness funds to implement Ghana R-PP.

Others interventions include:

- Signing of 51% Benefit Sharing Agreements (BSA) between the Forestry Commission and the participating Taungya Groups. In addition, about 1.0 million seedlings were raised and 3.0 million seedlings of various species distributed to schools, churches, district/municipal assemblies and communities as part of the Greening Ghana Programme.
- The results of the study on the removal of the pungent smell in Dahoma was disseminated;
- About 1,200 copies of monthly export statistics report were produced and disseminated;
- Sixty-seven field staff of the Wildlife Division (WD) were trained in weapon handling and wildlife laws for effective enforcement;

- Government continued to foster trans-boundary collaboration between Kyabobo and adjoining FAZAO National Park in Togo;
- Socio-economic studies in and around Ankasa to explore the possibility of establishing more CREMAs around Ankasa Conservation Areas were carried out;
- Completion of the construction of the Bongo and Kunkumso camps in Bia. Three other satellite camps were about 95% complete in the same town;
- Assessment of the cost of construction of concrete bridge in Lovi on Mole was completed for commencement of work and the construction of ½ km of access road from Bui park entrance gate towards first Hippo pool rehabilitated; and
- Major stakeholders from communities around the Digya National Park were educated on effect/problems of livestock and illegal settlement in Digya National Park.

Mining Sub-Sector

The following activities were undertaken in 2009 in the mining sub-sector:

The sector continued to strengthen internal controls in adherence to the administrative directives by the Kimberly Process Certification Scheme (KPCS). In compliance with the directives, the sector continued with the identification of artisanal diamond mining sites with the view to registering them and capturing their production. However, the registration exercise has been suspended due to fall in diamond prices in 2009 which subsequently led to diamond winners shifting to gold mining.

To enhance information provision to investors on a timely basis, the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources updated the mineral information and upgrading database systems. Investor interest in the sector continued to grow following investment promotion conferences in Indaba, South Africa and Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada (PDAC) with enquiries on the major minerals mined namely gold, diamonds, manganese and iron. Interest has also been shown in lesser known industrial minerals and the country's potential for the discovery of minerals generally, following various geological and geophysical programmes carried out in the country.

Monitoring visits were carried out to one hundred (150) exploration companies to ensure their compliance with the mining regulations. Small-scale mining sites were also visited for the purposes of education on best mining practices in the industry as well as transfer of technology. Twenty eight (28) training sessions were organized on mercury pollution abatement in the seven District Mining Centres by the Minerals Commission to increase awareness of dangers of mercury pollution by small-scale miners.

In pursuance of the alternative livelihood agenda to extend the frontiers of sustainable development to selected mining communities in the Wassa West District, a 10,000 acre oil palm estate programme is being undertaken with funding from HIPC funds. The project is expected to be implemented over the period 2007 - 2012. A total of over 6,500 acres of land have been planted with oil palm seedlings.

Others activities include:

- Development of a Geodatabase for the sector to assist its agencies in the capture, analyses and provision of data to prospective investors on timely basis was ongoing. As at December, 2009 about 50% of available data have been captured into the database.
- Satellite Imagery interpretation and Magnetic and Spectrometry survey of Keta and Voltaian Basins were completed. Regional Time Domain Electro Magnetic (TDEM)

Airborne Surveys were completed in six (6) selected areas in the country.

- Under the geological mapping component of the programme, eight (8) map sheets in the Central, Eastern, Brong Ahafo, Upper West, Western and Volta Regions were mapped and production of the respective maps were in progress. This is expected to assist in the exploration of traditional and non-traditional minerals in Ghana and forms the basis for the compilation and upgrading of the existing geological map of Ghana.
- Geochemical sampling was conducted on eight (8) field sheets in 2009. It is expected that funds will be made available from the MDF in subsequent years to cover the whole country.
- The first phase of mercury pollution abatement component of the MSSP was completed in 2007. Direct smelting of concentrates, which is a high-temperature processing technique for recovering metals from ores and concentrates, was found to be the most appropriate. Additionally, "sika bukyia", a locally manufactured furnace that uses charcoal as fuel was designed. Field demonstrations of the equipment was carried out in 2009 in some selected sites across the country. Training of selected miners in the usage of the furnace was also undertaken. Contract was awarded to consultants to implement the second phase of the programme which included resolving some of the technical problems identified during the first phase and for countrywide trials and education of the new system. The second phase has been concluded and the technical problems resolved. An alternative gold extraction method has therefore been found for small scale miners. This is the Direct Smelting method which does not make use of mercury. The equipment for the extraction, "Sika Bukyea" is highly patronized by the small scale miners.
- As part of the Environmental Impact Assessment/Strategic Environmental Assessment project, the impact of previous and current mining operations on the environment was evaluated and remediation plans recommended for implementation. Also the Strategic Environmental Assessment of the mining industry was carried out for the first time to guide future mining practices in the country.
- Enormous geo-scientific data (airborne geophysical and geological) has been gathered and are being packaged for investment promotion. For the first time, Ghana boasts of total coverage of magnetic and radiometrics. Gravity and Time - Domain EM data also exist for some parts of the country
- Draft Regulations to give effect to the Minerals and Mining Act 2006, Act 703 were prepared and subjected to multi-stakeholder review. The regulations were submitted to the Attorney General's Department for finalization and transmission to Parliament. The regulations are:
 - Minerals (Royalties)
 - Mines (Support Services)
 - Mines (Compensation & Resettlement)
 - Explosives (Mining And Civil)
 - Regulations on Health And Safety
 - Mineral Licensing Regulations
 - Mining (General)
- Draft guidelines of various activities (usage of mineral royalties, social responsibility, compensation, mine closure and post closure etc.) to improve the socio-economic lives of people living in mining communities were prepared pending stakeholder validation in 2010.

- Under the objective of improving mining sector revenue collection, management, and transparency, an Action Plan was prepared. Additionally, a Fiscal Model was developed and applied to two mines namely; Goldfields Ghana Ltd and Newmont Ghana Gold Ltd (Ahafo). This model will be applied to one additional mine during 2010. The model is expected to help increase mining sector revenue to Government.
- Three areas were also identified and awarded on contract for geological investigation in the Western Region. The areas are: Prestea, Kutukrom and Japa. It is expected that viable areas will be delineated for licensing to small scale miners. This will help solve the problem of encroachment on large-scale concessions by illegal miners and also improve the lives of the miners. Four other areas namely, Datoko in the Upper East region, Akoase in the Eastern region, Awisam in the Central region and Berekum in the Brong Ahafo region have been identified and will be awarded in 2010.
- Three (3) EITI reports were published for the year 2004 and 2005. Reports for 2006- 2008 are expected to be published in 2010.
- About 6000 small-scale diamond miners have been registered in compliance with Kimberley Process Certification Scheme.

Lands

The following activities were undertaken in 2009:

- As part of efforts towards a more effective and efficient lands administration system, new district offices of the Office of Administrator of Stool Lands (OASL) were opened at Bechem and Odumasi in the Brong Ahafo Region, Dadieso in the Western Region and Foase in the Ashanti Region. A revenue collection point was also opened at Dodowa in the Greater Accra Region;
- The first phase of the farmland demarcation exercise involving some 2,500 acres in the Brong Ahafo Region was completed under the Sankore Lands Project in 2009. Meanwhile, the second phase of the exercise at Atekoano was ongoing. To enhance revenue mobilization, publicity and sensitization activities were carried out to educate stakeholders and the general public about the OASL. Furthermore, to protect existing land resources, 15 hectares of a total area of 20 hectares of teak in the Brong Ahafo and Eastern regions were planted with the intention of replicating the programme in all the operational regions; and
- For a more effective planning of the country's cities and towns, Government established and operationalised Mobile Planning Teams; undertook legal and institutional reforms; and commercialized Town and Country Planning services. Data collection for the preparation of planning schemes covering eight state acquired lands released by government to their allodial owners in the Greater Accra Region was also completed. Also, preliminary planning schemes were prepared for Dambai (Krachi East District) and Kpando (Kpando District) under the pilot Regional Mobile Planning Team for Volta Region.

Fisheries

Most of Ghana's fisheries are fully exploited and many are currently showing signs of overexploitation or suffering from environmental degradation. Unsustainable fisheries

practices have led to decreased production and loss in the value of production as the most profitable fisheries are generally the first to be subjected to overexploitation. Some of the measures put in place to strengthen the enforcement and enhance management for the fishery resources to regenerate include the following:

- The Ministry of Food and Agriculture initiated a programme to combat Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing through more appropriate regulations and more effective monitoring, control and surveillance. Specifically, the following were pursued;
- Part payment of US\$ 12 million was made for the purchase of two patrol vessels. Also the Ministry of Food and Agriculture collaborated with Ghana Navy for patrols and subsequent arrest of offenders of illegal fishing such as: fishing with light, pair trawling and fishing with light and explosives;
- An observer programme was conducted on-board 2 Bait-boat and 5 Purse seiners. The programme was sponsored by International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas /Japanese Data Improvement Project (ICCAT/JDIP); and
- A total number of 600 vessels called at Tema port and were checked during routine inspections. The inspections were centered on availability of Safety Certificates, Certificate of Competency of crew, fishing logbooks, fishing license, fishing gears and other relevant documents. The breakdown of vessels inspected were 435 trawlers, 102 tuna pole & line vessels, 53 tuna Purse seiner and 10 carriers. There was a 4.5% increase in vessels calling at port for 2009 as compared to that of 2008.

Environmental Management

In the area of good environmental management, the following activities were undertaken in 2009:

- Government continued the monitoring schedules of the ambient air quality monitoring programme for 12 sampling sites in the Accra metropolis. Monitoring of roadside air quality at 2 out of 4 identified monitoring sites including an existing site at Kaneshie First Light was also undertaken. A mobile vehicular emission monitoring involving the testing and data gathering of 12 petrol driven vehicles was also undertaken to verify adherence to emissions standards;
- About 36 x-ray facilities and eight radioactive sources were assessed and monitored. Over 200 radiation workers were monitored by providing them with TLD badges for personnel monitoring;
- A nationwide technical training in safe handling of pesticides (basic level) was conducted for 586 pesticide dealers who are members of the Ghana Agri-input Dealers Association;
- The removal of invasive water weeds from the Tano and Volta rivers continued. Biological control activities were also continuing in the Tano for water Hyacinth and Kariba weed. Waders and other equipment were supplied to community water weeds committee;
- Various environmental and scientific country reports were submitted to the respective international bodies. Ghana also participated in conferences of parties while efforts were made to internalize various conventions through different forms of legislation on the environment. Also, a National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) was constituted;
- Under the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, country profiles were prepared and presented on Agenda 21 themes including sustainable consumption and production patterns, waste management; chemicals and mining. Furthermore, a national

sustainable strategy which aims to balance the economic, social and environmental practices is at various stages of completion.

3.2.5. Promoting Trade and Industrial Development

Status of Selected Indicators:

As part of the strategic growth framework of the GPRS II, the trade and industry sector was expected to play a supporting role, as well as act as a catalyst towards the achievement of the long term objective of an agro-industrial economy. Within this strategic objective, policy measures continued to be implemented in 2009 towards: (i) ensuring proper integration of the nation's production sector into the domestic market, (ii) enhancing access to export markets, (iii) increasing industrial output and improving the competitiveness of domestic industrial products, (iv) strengthening the legal, regulatory and institutional framework to support industrial production and trade, and (v) ensuring the health, safety and economic interest of consumers.

To monitor progress towards the attainment of these objectives, the following indicators have been identified:

- percentage change in value of non-traditional exports (NTE);
- average number of days for clearing goods from the nations ports;
- manufacturing value added share in GDP;
- share of manufacturing in total export;
- composite index of competitive industrial performance (CIP); and
- time taken to get duty drawback.

Review of performance in 2009 showed an overall industrial sector growth of 3.8% compared to 8.1% recorded in 2008. The major sources of growth for the industrial sector were Construction and Mining and Quarrying sub-sectors which recorded 8% and 5.5% growth rates respectively. Available data indicates that manufacturing value added share of GDP remained at 7.9% in 2009. This notwithstanding, the share of manufacturing in total export increased from 17% in 2008 to 32.4% in 2009.

Overall, domestic and international trade registered modest gains during the year. Estimates of trade statistics show that total merchandise exports for 2009 amounted to US\$5,839.70 million, compared to US\$5,269.73 million in 2008. Exports of Cocoa beans and products amounted to US\$1,866.03 million in 2009 million, compared to US\$1,132.65 million recorded in 2008. Gold export was US\$2,551.36 million as against US\$1,733.78 million recorded for 2008. Increased earnings from cocoa and gold (in both volume and value terms) continued to contribute significantly to the higher export earnings. A negative growth rate of 9.1% of non-traditional exports was recorded in 2009. In value terms, non-traditional exports declined from US\$1,336 million in 2008 to US\$1,215 million in 2009.

Total merchandise imports declined by 21.6% to US\$8,046.26 million in 2009, compared US\$10,268.50 million recorded in 2008. Both oil and non-oil imports (including capital and intermediate goods) declined during the year. Petroleum and related products accounted for nearly 18.5% of the total imports bill in 2009, compared to about 23% recorded in 2008, dropping from US\$2,356.75 in 2008 to US\$1,488.97 in 2009. This has been attributed, in part, to lower prices of oil products and crude oil as well as lower volume of crude oil imports by the Volta River Authority as a result of increase in the hydro component of power generation.

Capital and intermediate goods accounted for 79% of the total import bill in 2009, compared to 81.6% in 2008.

On the domestic front, though Wholesale and Retail trade recorded a positive growth rate of 7%, the rate of growth declined when compared to the 10.2% growth rate in 2008. This level, though lower than the 2008 level, is higher than the 6.1% target set under the GPRS II. Trade through the ports was further enhanced by the introduction of simplified procedures for transaction at the ports and the provision of additional ports infrastructure, and the involvement of the private sector in ports operations. The number of days to clear goods from the ports remains at an average of 2 days, compared to an average of 4 days pertaining in 2005. A similar trend was also found for the number of days to clear goods from the airports which remained at 5 hours in 2009.

However the time taken to get duty drawback continue to fall below expectation. Instead of less than 3 weeks envisaged under the GPRS II, the total number of days to get duty drawback remains at more than 6 months. The situation has been attributed, in part, to lack of specialized fund to provide duty drawbacks promptly.

Table 3.5: Promotion of Trade and Industrial Development

INDICATOR	Target in 2009	Indicator Level at 2007	Indicator Level at 2008	Indicator Level at 2009	Progress towards target
1. Percentage change in non-traditional exports (NTE) = (Value in Million US\$)	11%	30.5% (1,200.0)	11.3% (1,336)	-9.1% (1,215)	Target not achieved
2. Average number of days for clearing goods from the nations ports	24hrs	2days at the sea port; 6 hours at the airports	2days at the sea port; 5 hours at the airports	2days at the sea port; 5 hours at the airports	Target not achieved
3. Industrial Sector Performance:					
a. Manufacturing value added share in GDP	Na	8.1%	7.9%	7.9%	Slow progress
b. share of manufacturing in total export	Na	23.7%	17.0%	32.4%	Significant progress
c. composite index of competitive industrial performance (CIP)	Na	Na	Na	Na	Lack of data
4. Time Taken to get duty drawback	≤3wks	6 months	6 months	6months	Slow progress

Source: MOTI, 2009

Key Policy Measures and Strategies:

Some of the major policy interventions that were undertaken in 2009 are as follows:

- As part of an enhanced capacity building scheme for the Ministry of Trade and Industry (MOTI) in the area of multilateral trade, selected middle-level officials from the Multilateral and Regional Trade Division, participated in a post-graduate level training programme in international trade in Geneva;
- The Ghana participated in a number of trade and investment related seminars, workshops and conferences including the ECOWAS workshop on adoption of a Common Investment Code; the ECOWAS Trade and Investment Conference in Brussels; the Agribusiness Forum in Cape Town, South Africa; Africa in the Global Crisis & Trade Disorder, Lausanne, Switzerland; and Expert Group meeting on Industrial Investment Policies in Africa, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia;
- Ghana Export Promotion Council (GEPC) facilitated the development of 55,000 seedlings of exotic varieties of mango for distribution to farmers;

- In addition, the trade in services programme was launched with sensitization seminars for 22 services based associations including those in finance, information technology, tourism, construction, allied engineering services, education and medical services;
- Through the Technology Improvement Programme, Government facilitated the manufacture of equipment for local and regional markets, as well as the development of new technologies for micro and small-scale industries. Training in managerial and technical skills was also organized for 6,410 entrepreneurs, while 238 income generating groups with a membership of 20,500 entrepreneurs in 78 districts in 6 regions were trained and supplied with equipment;
- Again, 5,500 entrepreneurs were provided with business advisory services and 110 entrepreneurs accessed credit from financial institutions; and
- The report on the policy options of the various thematic areas of the Industrial Policy was reviewed and subjected to stakeholder consultations.

3.2.6. Transport Infrastructure: Road, Rail, Water and Air Transport

Status of Selected Indicators:

In addition to being strategic support services sector to facilitate productivity in agriculture and agro-industry, the development of transport infrastructure is also expected, to integrate the rural economy and the urban economy through: (i) improvement of the overall maintenance of the transport infrastructure, (ii) rehabilitation of farm-to-market roads, bridges and ferries, (iii) promotion of Intermediate Means of Transport (IMT), and (iv) improving and encouraging general aviation and aviation support services. These are expected to lower transportation costs, lengthen vehicle life, save foreign exchange in fuel and spare parts imports, and generate savings in travel time.

Progress toward the attainment of these objectives, was monitored using the following indicators:

- total funds disbursed for routine maintenance, periodic maintenance, reconstruction and upgrading works, relative to the maintenance needs of each modal network;
- proportion/length of roads maintained/rehabilitated;
- annual accident statistics for each transport mode;
- passenger traffic and goods traffic by railways;
- maritime traffic: goods loaded and unloaded;
- total air freight and number of air traffic passengers; and
- road condition mix

With respect to road transport, the inventory of national network size of roads is currently estimated at 66,437km, representing about 0.4% increase over the 2008 network size. About 17.5% of these roads, compared to 19% in 2008, are trunk roads, 64% compared to 63% in 2008 are feeder roads, while 19% compared to 18% in 2008 are urban roads. The increase in network size is attributed largely to an increase of 180 km in urban roads and 97km in feeder roads.

The region with the largest road network size is Brong Ahafo, averaging 14.98% of the total national road network size, while Upper East has the lowest network size, representing 4.43% of the total network size. The feeder road network is distributed as follows: Ashanti Region (13.11%), Brong Ahafo Region (17.50%), Central Region (7.46%), Eastern Region (10.09%), Greater Accra Region (15.30%), Northern Region (3.12%), Upper East region (5.07%), Upper

West Region (7.48%), Volta Region (12.96%) and Western Region (7.91%). Almost 69% of all urban roads are in Greater Accra (50.86%) and Ashanti Region (17.57%). Similar to the situation in 2008, the Northern, Brong Ahafo, Ashanti and Western regions continued to have the highest trunk road network size constituting 19.22%, 14.19%, 12.88% and 12.35% respectively in 2009

The condition report indicated a road condition mix of 38% in good condition, 28% fair and 34% poor, representing a deteriorating road condition mix compared to that of 2008. Nearly all the three road network types experienced deterioration in road condition mix in 2009. The road condition mix for the trunk road network constituted 38% good, 32% fair and 30% poor, compared to 40% good, 32% fair and 28% poor recorded in 2008. The urban road network which experienced an improvement in 2008 showed a deterioration road condition mix from 50% good, 3% fair, and 38% poor in 2008, to 34% good, 15% fair and 51% poor. The feeder road network, on the other hand, showed a road condition mix of 39% good, 30% fair, and 31% poor in 2009, compared to 38% good, 32% fair and 30% poor in 2008.

The main sources of funding for the road sector are Road Fund, Consolidated Fund, and Donor inflows. Out of the total amount disbursed by the sector in 2009, Gh¢334.03 million (US\$278.358 million) went into routine maintenance, periodic maintenance, minor reconstruction and upgrading works. Overall the total length of roads maintained or rehabilitated in 2009 was 21,569.83km, representing 66% of the total road network that required maintenance. The shortfall in road maintenance was attributed to the delays in awarding contracts. In all, feeder roads accounted for the bulk of all maintenance and rehabilitation works in 2009, constituting about 51.3%, followed by trunk roads (36%) and urban road (12.7%) in that order.

Provisional estimates on the annual accident rate indicate that road accidents increased marginally in 2009, with fatalities resulting from these accidents averaging 1 for every 7.2 accidents. This though, represents a marginal improvement from the 2008 level when fatalities resulting from these accidents averaged 1 for every 7 accidents. The provisional estimate of 12,565 accidents for 2009 puts the accident rate beyond the projected target of not more than 10,000 envisaged under the GPRS II.

Table 3.6a: Development of the Road Transport

INDICATOR	Target in 2009	Indicator Level at 2007	Indicator Level at 2008	Indicator Level at 2009	Progress towards target
1. Total funds disbursed for routine maintenance, periodic maintenance, minor rehabilitation relative to the maintenance needs of the road network	Na 57%	(\$255.70mil) = 132.5%	(\$338.66mil) Na	\$ 278.36 mil = 109.5%	
2. Proportion/length of roads maintained/Rehabilitated	100%	(28,243km) 65.4%	(31,295km) 76%	(21,569.83km) 66%	Target not achieved Shortfall due to delay in award
<u>Trunk Roads (in km):</u>					
a. Routine maintenance	13260	8,114.94	13,755	6,949.01	
b. Periodic maintenance	454	208.63	555	284.99	
c. Minor Rehab & Reconstruction	552	347.33	115	324.93	
d. Major Rehab & Reconstruction	200	183.55	200	200	
<u>Urban Roads (in km):</u>					
e. Routine maintenance	5,173	2,827.34	2,679.0	2,213	
f. Periodic maintenance	384	249.0	252.0	416	
g. Minor Rehab. & Reconstruction	298 12	282.29 7.0	Na 7.0	119 N/A	

INDICATOR	Target in 2009	Indicator Level at 2007	Indicator Level at 2008	Indicator Level at 2009	Progress towards target
h. Major Rehab. & Reconstruction					
<u>Feeder Roads (in km):</u>	26,913	13,620.0	11,937.0	9,516	
i. Routine maintenance	868	481.0	560.0	347.0	
j. Rehabilitation	0.0	32.6	3.0	-	
k. Regravelling	1,533	1,403.0	965.0	788.1	
l. Spot Improvement	0.0	Na	Na	Na	
m. Reconstruction	144	267.3	267.3	411.8	
n. Surfacing					
3. Annual accident statistics for each transport mode (Total number of road accidents)					
- Total number of road accidents	10,000	12,038	11,339	12,565(Prov.)	Target not achieved
- Annual Accident fatalities	1,346	2,043	1,938	1,746	
- Annual Accident Injuries	Na	14,373	14,531	12,697	
- Annual Road Traffic Fatality Rate#	12	22	19	16	
- Annual Road Traffic Accident Population Risk	6	8.92	8.23	7.9	
4. Road condition mix					
<u>National:</u>		62,954km	66,160km*	66,437km	Steady progress
Good	Na	32%*	42%	38%	
Fair	Na	29%*	32%	28%	
Poor	Na	39%*	31%	34%	
<u>Trunk Roads:</u>					
Good	13,367km	11,180 km	11,618 km**	11,618km	
Fair	= 55%	57%	40%	38%	
Poor	=35%	26%	32%	32%	
	=10 %	17%	28%	30%	
<u>Urban Roads:</u>					
Good	12,630Km	9,764km	12,450km	12,630 km	
Fair	=65%	34%	50%	34%	
Poor	= 20.6%	2%	3%	15%	
	= 14.4%	64%	38%	51%	
<u>Feeder Roads:</u>					
Good	41,000km	42,010km	42,092km	42,189 km	
Fair	= 60%	35%	38%	39%	
Poor	= 28%	37%	32%	30%	
	=12 %	28%	30%	31%	

Source: MRH, 2009

* Re-base network size of roads, with computation based on new estimate of road network size.

** Data excludes trunk roads under rehabilitation

With respect to rail transport, passenger traffic recovered its downward trend in 2009, however goods traffic continued to decline. Passenger traffic by rail which stood at 26,000 (thousand passenger-km) in 2007 declined by 42% to 15,000 (thousand passenger-km) in 2008, however it increased to 19,890 (thousand passenger-km) in 2009. On the other hand, goods traffic by rail (thousand tonnes-km) fell by 61.5% in 2007 to 46,770 (thousand tonnes-km) in 2008 and further declined to 14.83 (in thousand tonnes-km) in 2009 (Table 3.6b).

These changes have been attributed in part to the rapid deterioration of the rail way lines. The increase in passenger traffic was as a result of the rehabilitation of the Accra-Asaprochona sub-urban line for mass passenger traffic which was commissioned in December 2008. The fall in the goods traffic was due to the continued deterioration of the rail lines. Currently, the Eastern and Central lines are non-operational while minimal intervention work is now being undertaken on the Western line, which is the main line for haulage of mineral ore. As a result of the deterioration of the lines, the haulage of bulk goods is now done by road transport.

Maritime traffic (goods loaded and unloaded) recorded a decline in 2009. While cargo transport (goods loaded) recovered from 3,706.9 (in thousand tonnes) in 2007 to 3,948.9 (in thousand tonnes) in 2008, it declined to 3,108,489 (in thousand tonnes) in 2009. Cargo transport (goods unloaded) also increased from 8,725.4 (in thousand tonnes) in 2007 to 9,388.3 (in thousand tonnes) in 2008, but declined to 7,669,981 (in thousand tonnes) in 2009. Total traffic (goods load and unloaded) which stood 14,446.71 (in thousand tonnes) in 2006 has fallen to 10,778.47 (in thousand tonnes) in 2009. The decline can be attributed to the implementation of the axle load scheme resulting in most importers especially from the landlock countries diverting their goods to the neighbouring ports of Cote d'Ivoire, Senegal, Benin, etc.

Table 3.6b: Development of the Rail and Maritime Transport

INDICATOR	Target in 2009	Indicator Level at 2007	Indicator Level at 2008	Indicator Level at 2009	Progress towards target
1. Passenger traffic and goods traffic by railways					
a. Passenger traffic (in 1000 passengers-km)	220,038	26,000*	15,000	19,890	Steady progress
b. Good traffic (1000 tonnes-km)	280.1	121.70	46.77	14.83	Target not achieved
2. Maritime traffic : Goods loaded and unloaded (in 1000 tonnes)					Targets not achieved
a. Goods loaded (in 1000 tonnes)	4,300,268	3,706.9	3,948.9	3,108,489	2009 Traffic by location (in tonnes):
b. Goods Unloaded (in 1000 tonnes)	9,339,063	8,725.4	9,388.3	7,669,981	<u>Goods Loaded</u> Tema - 995,651 Takoradi - 2,112,838 Total - <u>3,108,489</u> <u>Goods Unloaded</u> Tema - 6,410,839 Takoradi - 1,259,142 Total - <u>7,669,981</u> <u>Total Vessels</u> Tema - 1,631 Takoradi - 956 Total - <u>2,587</u>

Source: MOT, 2009

*Revised

However, vessel calls recorded upward trend in 2009 due to the completion of dredging of berth 11 and 12 which now receive larger vessels. In 2007, 2,266 vessels called at both ports, but reduced to 2,183 in 2008. Total vessels call for 2009 was 2,587.

The Tema Port continued to receive the bulk of cargo and containers due to a number of infrastructural developments that have taken place at the port in recent years.

The Volta Lake is the major inland water transport for the movement of people and goods. The Volta Lake Transport Company Limited (VLTC) is the main transport services provider on the Volta Lake, and transports petroleum products, cement, food stuffs and other cargoes. It also undertakes ferry services for transporting passengers to communities along the lake catchment areas. The volume of cargo transported over the lake in 2004 declined from 85,175 metric tonnes to about 81,789.9 metric tonnes in 2008, while passenger traffic increased from 23,815 in 2004 to 466,571 in 2008. However, there was a turnaround in volume of goods transported in 2009. The volume of goods transported increased from 81,789.9 metric tonnes in 2008 to 83,145.2 metric tonnes in 2009. The passenger traffic continued to increase from 466,571 in 2008 to 544,478 in 2009.

Table 3.6c Traffic Statistics for 2008/2009

Category of Cargo	Actual Tonnage 2008	2009 Target	Actual Tonnage 2009
Liquid Cargo	47,725.9	61,228.8	13,306.1
Cement	21,235.2	31,500	57,045.4
Foodstuffs	9,032.6	12,000	6,918.6
Other Cargoes	3,796.2	9,200	5,875.1
Total	81,789.9	113,928.8	83,145.2
Passengers(Number)	466,571	530,000	544,478

With the exception of number of air traffic passengers (arrival and departure), all other indicators recorded marginal decline in 2009 contrary to what pertained in 2008 when all indicators except total air freight recorded increases. The number of traffic passengers increased marginally by 1.5% in 2009, even though the total number of aircraft movement recorded a decline of 17.7% during the same period. The total number of air freight and aircraft movement recorded decline of 1% in 2009 (Table 3.6d).

Domestic flight movement as well as passenger traffic also recorded marginal decline in 2009, in spite of the improved infrastructure at the regional airports including Kumasi, Takoradi and Tamale. The number of domestic air traffic passengers declined from 132,087 in 2008 to 122,059 in 2009.

Table 3.6d: Development of the Air Transport sector

INDICATOR	Target in 2009	Indicator Level at 2006	Indicator Level at 2007	Indicator Level at 2008	Progress towards target
1. Total air freight and number of air traffic passengers:					
a. Total air freight in thousand tonnes	55.9	59.5	55.5	45.7	Target not achieved
- Loaded	33.1	33.5	32.7	28.3	
- Unloaded	22.8	26.0	22.8	17.4	
b. Number of air traffic passengers (arrival and departure) in thousand	1,294.1	1,066.0	1,186.557	1,204,786	Target not achieved
- Arrival	636.0	524.6	587.745	601.584	
- Departure	658.1	541.4	598.812	603.202	
c. Number of air craft movt (arrival and departure) in thousand	18.6	15.723	17.481	17.3	Target not achieved
- Arrival	9.3	7.950	8.738	8.655	
- Departure	9.3	7.773	8.743	8.646	
d. Number of domestic air traffic passengers	106,600	85,115	132,087	122,059	Target exceeded

Source: MOT, 2009

Key Policy Measures and Strategies:

As a strategic support sector under the GPRS II, the following key activities were undertaken in 2009 in the road, rail, water and air transport sector:

Road Transport:

Under the Transport Sector Development Programme (TSDP), several projects were formulated and approved for implementation. These are the Transport Sector Project (TSP), Transport Sector Planning and Integration Programme (TSPIP), Integrated Transport Plan (ITP), Social and Environmental Assessment of ITP, Capacity Development in Policy and Planning in the Transport Sector and Public Finance Management in the Transport Sector.

The preparation of the Abidjan-Lagos Transport and Trade Facilitation Project (ALTTFP), and the ECOWAS Regional Transport and Transit Facilitation Programme (RTTFP) also continued in 2009. These projects are aimed at assisting ECOWAS and UEMOA, to implement two transit facilitation programmes towards the free movement of goods and services in the sub-region.

Ghana Highways Authority (GHA) undertook routine maintenance works on a total of 4,047 km in 2009 compared to 3,867.18 km in 2008. Another 108km of re-gravelling/spot improvement, resealing and other periodic maintenance works were carried out in 2009, compared to 106.6km in 2008. Also 44.29km of improvement works representing 116.6%, were executed out of an approved programme of 38km. Improvement works (partial reconstruction, upgrading, and rehabilitation of roads including town roads) on a total of 71 km, as well as 62 km of major construction/reconstruction works were undertaken as part of the development of the road network.

In order to regulate overloading of vehicles on the roads, the Axle Load Control System received 7 High Speed Weigh-in Motion (HSWIM) equipments for monitoring of the axle load limits on the country's trunk roads.

In the feeder road sub-sector the Department of Feeder Roads (DFR) completed a total of 6,854 km of routine maintenance works on its network in 2009, in addition to 869 km of regravelling, spot improvement and rehabilitation works under its periodic maintenance works.

Under the District Capital Roads Improvement Project (DCRIP), a total of 55 culverts, 20.4 km of U drains and 874 meters of kerbs were completed. This project was initiated by Government to provide a facelift to the capitals of some of the newly created districts. The project covers 47 Districts Capitals in all the 10 regions of Ghana. Also a total of 1,644.5 km of feeder roads were reshaped and spot improved under the COCOBOD funded programme. This was to surface-dress roads in six cocoa producing regions namely Volta, Eastern, Central, Western, Ashanti and Brong Ahafo.

In the urban roads sub-sector a total of 1,416 km of routine and periodic maintenance works were completed, in addition to about 60 km of minor rehabilitation and upgrading works. The status of development projects executed is as follows:

- Construction of Phase II of Nsawam Road (Kwame Nkrumah Circle – Achimota), involving works of 3 roads adjoining the corridor and extension at the Achimota transport terminal, was 70% completed;
- The progress of work on the Central Business District (CBD) road works was about 95% complete, in addition to completion of the Korle Lagoon Bridge which was opened to traffic. Works on the Asafoatse Nettey and Korle Lagoon roads were ongoing;
- Under the Kumasi Road and Urban Development project, construction works for the provision of facilities at the new site, Sokoban, earmarked for woodworkers was completed. Relocation of the woodworkers was in progress. Works on the Oforikrom-Asokwa bypass (including an interchange at Timber Gardens) was 13% complete.

- Sunyani Road (Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital to Abuakwa) project, including the construction of an interchange at Sofoline and about 11 km of adjoining roads was 25% complete.

The Driver and Vehicle Licensing Authority (DVLA) continued the new numbering system for all vehicles. This system has separate registration for motor cycles which form about 17% of total vehicle population. It also developed regulatory standards and manual for Basic Driver for driving schools and driving instructors to improve the quality of driving on the road. In pursuance of its mandate to ensure roadworthy vehicles on the roads it also developed materials to educate vehicle owners and drivers on symptoms and signs of vehicle defects in order to reduce road crashes. The development of software for the automation of DVLA processes was 85% complete.

As part of measures to minimize road traffic accidents and associated injuries and deaths in the country, the National Road Safety Commission (NRSC) introduced the following special initiatives to address specific problems related to over-speeding, fatigue and poor or limited visibility on the roads:

- Log books in long distance running commercial vehicles;
- Licensing of six (6) private companies to remove disabled vehicles on the highways;
- Fitting of retro-reflective tapes on certain vehicles, including passenger buses and goods vehicles of gross vehicle weight of 3.5 metric tonnes and above, to improve vehicle conspicuity.

In addition, the NRSC undertook a number of Road Safety Education programmes to promote the safety of road users across the country. These included sensitization and awareness creation activities for drivers, passengers, pedestrians and other road users to improve their knowledge, understanding and appreciation of road safety. A total of 800,000 Posters/Handbills and Stickers were produced and distributed nationwide.

The Maritime and In-Land Water Transport

In pursuance of the strategic objective of making ports competitive through infrastructural development and provision of increased opportunities to the private sector, the nine private stevedoring companies licensed to handle 75% of the general cargo at the Ports continued to carry out their work. Other services provided by the private sector at the Ports include clearing and forwarding services, tank farms, commercial warehousing, off-Dock terminals for container storage, bunkering services, port clearing and shore handling.

To support and provide backbone for delivery of competitive services, a number of port infrastructural projects were completed in 2009 including the Slipway Project at the port of Takoradi to handle repair of vessels at the port.

To improve the safety of water, transportation on the Volta Lake, a second Tug Boat, MV Volta Queen was rehabilitated and made operational between Akosombo and Buipe on the Volta Lake.

In addition, inland water safety code was developed and disseminated to all users. The draft Legislative Instrument (LI) on the construction and use of boats has been submitted to the Attorney General's Department for their opinion. A stakeholders' forum has been planned to seek further inputs.

The development of Boankra inland port is still ongoing with a Strategic Investors expected to participate in the financing of the project. Progress so far includes:

- Administration block completed;
- Extension of utility services, e.g. electricity, water, and telecommunication;
- Preparing to construct access roads from the Accra-Kumasi main road to the site.

The Rail Transport

To provide cheaper and faster means of transport as well as decongest the roads, critical intervention works were commenced on the Western Railway Line to make it operational for the haulage of goods including manganese, bauxite and cocoa. Feasibility studies for the total rehabilitation of the Western Railway Line continued.

A contract was signed for the completion of the Asaprochona-Tema section of the Accra-Tema railway line to facilitate the operation of the sub-urban railway between Accra and Tema. This is expected to be completed by end of July 2010.

The Air Transport

In 2009 Government negotiated and signed bilateral air service agreements with Turkey and Singapore, while it reviewed the air service agreement with Republic of South Africa in line with the Yamoussoukro Decision (YD) to liberalize air transport within the African region. Also license was issued to one new domestic airline to provide air transport services.

In the area of infrastructure development, the scope of works for the Phase III rehabilitation of the Kotoka International Airport was commenced. Rehabilitation works were undertaken at some regional airports. The works included the installation of Aerodrome Ground lighting system at Takoradi Airport to assist with night operations.

The Ministry of Transport continued to encourage the private sector to establish training schools to develop human resource capital to meet the needs of the industry. In this regard, WASSPS continued to offer basic pilot training and has also built an amphibian aircraft capable of landing on water which can be used for emergency responses and is currently in the process of building a four seater aircraft. Also, CTK is in the process of being certified to run a training facility.

3.2.7. Energy Supply to Support Industry and Households

Status of Selected Indicators:

To ensure consistent energy supply to support industry and household consumption, the medium term policies under the GPRS II were aimed at: (i) modernizing and expanding power infrastructure; (ii) improving the regulatory environment in the power sector, (iii) ensuring full cost recovery for power supply and delivery while protecting the poor; (iv) ensuring increased access to modern forms of energy for the poor and vulnerable; and (v) ensuring productive and efficient use of energy.

The following indicators were adopted for monitoring performance within the sector:

- per capita consumption of energy per annum;
- average number of hours of electricity outage per consumer per year;
- percentage reduction in transmission and distribution losses; and
- percentage of households covered by electricity supply.

Biomass in the form of firewood and charcoal dominated the final energy reaching the consumer, representing 63%, while petroleum products and electricity followed with 21% and 16% respectively. Household consumption of energy represented about 63% of total supply on the account of high fuel wood usage. The proportion of households with access to electricity increased from 54% in 2008 to 66% in 2009.

Government carried out an assessment of the progress made so far on the National Electrification Scheme (NES) to determine the accessibility rate of electricity in the various regions and districts in the country. The results of the assessment revealed that the three northern regions of Ghana have accessibility rates far below those in the southern regions.

In view of the large disparities in the accessibility rates between the northern regions and the southern regions, effort is being made to accelerate the pace of electrification in the northern regions by targeting a large portion of proposed concessionary Credit Facilities for the NES towards the electrification of communities in these regions to ensure equity in implementation of the NES.

Due to the fluctuating world price of crude oil, the government through the National Petroleum Authority (NPA) adjusted prices five (5) times, between January and December 2009 constituting an overall upward price adjustment of 40.01% for gasoline and 32.01% for gas oil in 2009. The per capita consumption of petroleum per annum declined from 0.0742 tonnes of oil equivalent (TOE) to 0.0481 tonnes of oil equivalent (TOE), while per capita consumption of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) increased marginally from 0.0053 tonnes of oil equivalent in 2008 to 0.0066 tonnes of oil equivalent in 2009. This marginal increase in per capita consumption of LPG may reflect the shift from the use of petroleum product by commercial drivers to LPG as a result of a relatively high petroleum prices.

Per capita consumption of electricity continued to improve from 0.0246 per annum (in tonnes of oil equivalent (TOE) in 2008 to 0.0354 per annum (in tonnes of oil equivalent (TOE) in 2009. However the average number of hours of electricity outages per consumer per year continued to increase for both Electricity Company of Ghana (ECG) and Northern Electricity Department (NED). Second quarter data on the average number of hours of electricity outages per consumer per year for ECG shows an increase from 107 in 2008 to 145 in 2009, while that for NED increased from 153 in 2008 to 160 in 2009.

Transmission and distribution losses of electricity continued to be high in 2009 despite continued improvement in the transmission and distribution system. Transmission losses increased from 3.36% in 2007 to about 3.46% in 2008 and then to 3.7% in 2009, while the distribution losses from ECG increased from 23.96% in 2007 to 24.24% in 2008 and then to 27.09% in 2009. On the other hand, the distribution losses through NED declined from 22.86% in 2007 to 19.20% in 2008 and then to 17.82%, thereby meeting the Public Utility Regulatory Commission (PURC) benchmark of 21.4%. The persistent increases in distribution losses in the operation of ECG have been attributed in part to the rural electrification project which puts excessive load on the distribution lines of ECG.

Table 3.7: Energy Supply to Industry and Households

INDICATOR	Target in 2009	Indicator Level at 2007	Indicator Level at 2008	Indicator Level at 2009	Progress towards target
38. Per capita consumption of energy per annum (in Tonnes of Oil Equivalent)(TOE) a. Electricity b. Petroleum c. LPG	0.2956 Na Na	0.0244 0.0905 0.005	0.0246 0.0742 0.0053	0.0354 0.0481 0.0066	Slow Progress
39. Average number of hours of electricity outage per consumer per year - ECG - NED	≤100 hours/year	124 746	107 153	145** 160**	Steady progress Significant progress
40. Percentage reduction in transmission and distribution losses: a. Transmission b. Distribution - ECG - NED	2.98 21.4 21.4	3.36% 23.96% 22.86%	3.46% 24.24% 19.20%	3.71% 27.09% 17.82%	Target Not achieved Target not achieved Target exceeded
41. Percentage of households covered by electricity supply	Increase by 12%	54%	54%	66%*	Significant Progress

Source: Ministry of Energy (MOE), 2009

* Estimate

** Second quarter data

Key Policy Measures and Strategies:

The following key activities were undertaken in the energy sector in 2009:

i. Power Sub-sector

As part of the medium-term arrangements to secure power supply, a number of power projects which were initiated at the wake of the power crisis in 2006/2007 were continued in 2009. The 126 megawatts Tema Thermal 1 Power Project (TT1PP) which is now fully operational was commissioned in 2009. Other ongoing activities included the installation of 49.5 megawatts Tema Thermal 2 Power Project (TT2PP) (95% complete). Government also signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Brazilian Government for the development of a 90 megawatts Juale hydro project.

The Power Purchase Agreement signed with Balkan Energy Company to operationalize the 125 MW Osagyefo Power Barge at Effasu-Mangyea is still ongoing. However the refurbishment and ancillary works expected to be carried out by Balkan Energy could not be completed for the plant to be operational in March 2008 as envisaged under the work programme. Balkan Energy could not complete the refurbishment of the Osagyefo Power Barge as scheduled. The Company has filed a complaint against the Government of Ghana for breach of the Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) and the matter is being resolved through arbitration.

Work on the Bui Hydro Project which begun in 2007 progressed according to schedule and is expected to be completed in 2015.

Work continued on the Regional Capitals Street Light Project for selected roads/streets in Accra and Kumasi. About 22 km of poles out of a target of 420 km were erected. Works for 223 km stretch for Ho, Takoradi, Tema, Sunyani and Bolgatanga also commenced.

A training manual for Solar PV testing, installation and maintenance was developed. Government also facilitated the development of training and testing materials and testing facilities in Tamale Polytechnic and Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology (KNUST) for human resource development in Solar PV. In addition, Government facilitated the signing of a protocol on off-grid solar electrification for security outposts, schools and health centres. An operational manual for providing matching grants to support renewable services by the private sector was also developed and Solar PV systems installed in 75 rural health posts.

West African Power Pool

The VRA is implementing the West Africa Power Pool (WAPP) project which seeks to increase energy trading in the West African sub-region. The packages under this project include:

- 330kV Aboadze - Tema transmission line;
- Upgrade of electromechanical equipment at Akosombo/Tema line;
- SCADA and Communication Systems Upgrade;
- Accra Third Bulk Supply Point; and
- Kumasi Second Bulk Supply Point.

Distribution System Improvement Project (DSIP)

A number of projects were initiated to improve the reliability and quality of power supply as well as reduce system losses. These include:

- contract for the supply and installation of 33/11KV in Accra, Tema and Kumasi have been signed and site handed over to the contractors.
- construction of 15 customer service centres and 4 District offices at about 30% - 32% complete

Rural Electrification

The national access to electricity is currently estimated at 66.4%. The Ministry of Energy is working towards achieving 80% access by 2015. Sixty-two (62) communities have been connected to the national electricity grid under the US\$90 million project package by China International Water and Electric Corporation (CWE). The second phase of the CWE Project (US\$170 million) involving 800 communities is expected to commence in the 4th quarter of 2009. Out of the targeted 200 communities, 61 were completed under SHEP 4. All the targeted 200 communities in the Upper Denkyira district were completed under the Japanese Govt/GOG facility. Extension of electricity to 106 communities in the Brong Ahafo and Ashanti Regions under the ECOWAS Bank for Investment and Development is expected to commence in the 4th quarter of 2009.

There are a number of on-going electrification projects at various stages of completion in 2009. Two hundred and forty (240) communities have been connected to the national electricity grid under the National Electrification Scheme (NES).

ii. Petroleum Sub-Sector

West African Gas Pipeline Project

Under the West African Gas Pipeline Project (WAGPP), repair works on damaged Escravos-Lagos pipeline in Niger Delta started. The Regulating and Metering (R&M) Station at Tema was 95% complete, while that of Takoradi was 100% complete. The Tema lateral (shore crossing) was 95% complete, and the overall construction completion rate was about 91%. The delivery of first free flow gas commenced effectively during 2009. The total quantity of gas delivered to VRA by December was 200MMSCF. The pipeline was however vandalised thus affecting the flow of gas.

Liberalization of the Petroleum Downstream sub-sector

In line with the deregulation of petroleum downstream sub-sector and the promotion of private sector in the petroleum industry, the National Petroleum Authority (NPA) undertook monthly reviews of petroleum pricing to ensure full cost recovery, reasonable return on investment and competitive prices for petroleum products. The government adjusted the petroleum price five (5) times in 2009, with total adjustment of 40.01% for gasoline and 32.3% for gasoil.

BOST Expansion Projects

The Phase II of expansion of the holding capacity of BOST petroleum depots at Accra Plains, Buipe and Bolgatanga has been completed and handed over. In the case of the Phase II Kumasi Depot Expansion Project, installation of inventory automation was in progress.

Oil Discovery/Exploration

The activities of Ghana National Petroleum Corporation (GNPC) aimed at facilitating the drilling of oil continued in 2009. The development of the Jubilee field was in progress, and production of oil and gas is to commence in the last quarter of 2010.

Subsequently, Phase 1 Plan of Development for the Jubilee field was approved in July 2009 after it was submitted in mid-April by the consortium of companies that are in partnership with the Ghana National Petroleum Corporation (GNPC) in the Deep Water Tano and West Cape Three Points Contract areas.

As a result of intensive negotiations by GNPC, with the support of the Government, the partners agreed that the first 200 billion cubic feet of gas that will be produced in association with the oil and that would be the share of the partners of gas produced from the field will not be sold at US\$4 per thousand cubic feet, as had been envisaged as of December 2008, but will be delivered free of charge to GNPC which has the responsibility to develop the infrastructure for gas gathering and processing not only for the Jubilee field but for gas from other fields nearby. This will result in a value of US\$800 million to be realized for the nation.

Prior to the approval of the Phase I Plan of Development, important modifications were made to the draft that was submitted by the consortium to ensure maximization of value to the nation from the development of the Jubilee field. Approval was also given to a Unitization and Unit Operating Agreement which addresses the situation arising from the Jubilee field straddling two Contract Areas and there being significant differences in the provisions in the two Petroleum Agreements.

3.2.8. Science and Technology to Support Productivity and Development

Status of Selected Indicators:

The major objective under this policy area is to ensure a science and technology base which will contribute effectively to sustainable national development. The promotion of a science and technology culture at all levels of society and the mastery of known and mature technologies and their application in agriculture and industry will support the agro-based industrialization agenda envisaged under the GPRS II.

To appreciate government commitment to this agenda, it is important to understand how much public resources are being committed to science and technology development. The weaknesses that existed in the institutional coordination of Science and Technology development, and the operational difficulties that persistently challenged the availability of adequate data on the proportion of public resources that has gone into science and technology development on an annual basis, appeared to have been resolved with the creation of the Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology in 2009. The Ministry initiated a process to ensure that data on proportion of public resources that has gone into science and technology development is made available on a regular basis.

Meanwhile, figures on budgetary resources (Services and Investment) released in 2009 to the four main public institutions engaged in science and technology development, namely MEST, Tertiary institutions, CSIR and Ghana Atomic Energy Commission (GAEC), show a marginal increase from US\$39.10 million in 2008 to US\$39.16 million in 2009 in nominal terms. However, in real terms this constituted 0.23% of GDP, thereby falling short of the average annual share of between 0.3% - 0.5% envisaged under the GPRS II.

Table 3.8: Science and Technology Development

INDICATOR	Target in 2009	Indicator Level at 2007	Indicator Level at 2008	Indicator Level at 2009	Progress towards target
1. Percentage change in Research and Development expenditure (Public)	0.3 – 0.5% of GDP	Na	Na	Na	Data not available to evaluate the indicator 2008 Public Expenditure (Investment and Services): Institution MEST - US\$83,177.57 CSIR - US\$948,598.13 GAEC - US\$332,542.06 TERTIARY - US\$37,732,913.08 Total - US\$39,097,230.84 (0.24% of GDP) 2009 Public Expenditure (investment and services): Institution MEST - US\$8,331,523.28 CSIR - US\$166,270.42 GAEC - US\$472,225.25 TERTIARY - US\$30,186,330 Total - US\$ 39,156,349.41 (0.23% of GDP)

Source: MEST, 2009

Key Policy Measures and Strategies:

Some of the major policy interventions that were pursued in 2009 to promote science and technology are as follows:

- The government initiated the formulation of the Ghana Science, Technology and Innovation Policy. The policy is to serve as guide to stimulate and drive the National Science, Technology and Innovation Agenda and ensure that Ghana attained its goal of a middle income status;
- The Government set aside 2% of the GETFund to initiate an annual Mathematics, Science and Technology Education Scholarship Scheme which seeks to provide scholarships to needy but brilliant students. The Scheme will cover students studying Science and Technical subjects in the secondary, technical and tertiary institutions across the country while street children and Kayaye will also have the opportunity to enroll in schools;
- Re-constituting the Interim National Authority of Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) as part of the process to internalize the CWC into national legislation.
- Reviewing of the draft National Biodiversity Strategy continued and the development of an Action Plan to implement the strategies was on-going;
- Development of a Clearing House Mechanism where information on Biodiversity is posted for shared learning by all stakeholders in biodiversity conservation;
- Training of 41 Master of Philosophy students to acquire skills in the various nuclear fields to expand nuclear knowledge in Ghana at the Graduate School of Nuclear and Allied Sciences (SNAS);
- The technology for processing plantain into several commercially convenient products was transferred to plantain farmers and local food entrepreneurs in food manufacturing;
- Studies continued on the effect of the form and processing of groundnut on blood lipid profiles, the use of Alfafa as food supplement for HIV/AIDS patients and the development of sorghum malt for use in the local brewery industry;
- A survey was conducted of household electrical appliances for the development of a national refrigeration efficiency standard;
- The setting up of a Biogas System for the New Ankaful Maximum Security Prison was about 90% complete. A similar version of the Biogas System was also being constructed for a cluster of schools under the Ghana School Feeding Programme;
- An accident prediction model was developed for signalized junctions in Ghana;
- A National Biotechnology Policy for Ghana was developed;
- Through the Sterile Insect Techniques (SIT) project, the Tsetsefly and Animal Tripanosomiasis in the Northern Region was controlled; and
- In line with the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, country profiles on Agenda 21 themes, were prepared and submitted to the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development to be incorporated into the United Nations Secretary General's report for the 18th Session of the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD 18). The profiles covered Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, Waste Management, Chemicals, Transport, and Mining.

3.2.9. Developing Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

Status of Selected Indicators:

The Information and Communication Technology sector is treated both as a support service as well as potential growth point. It is envisaged to be a pivotal tool to improve governance, accountability and transparency, development of human resource potential, in addition to facilitating e-transactions. Subsequently the focus of ICT policy under the GPRS II is to: (i) enhance the development of ICT infrastructure; (ii) promote development of e-strategies in key sectors of the economy; (iii) promote the use of ICT in Education; (iv) promote the use of ICT

in productive activities; and (v) strengthen the legal and institutional framework to support ICT.

The following indicators have been adopted to monitor and assess progress within the sector:

- size of the ICT industry
- teledensity/penetration rate
- the level of access to the internet

The enabling environment provided by government continues to promote competition among telecom operators in the sector resulting in tremendous growth in telephone subscriptions of fixed line and mobile telephone subsectors. The mobile penetration rate increased from 51.8% in 2008 to 65.7% in 2009, while fixed line penetration rate increased from 0.6% in 2008 to 1.2% in 2009. Total penetration rate (both mobile and fixed lines) stood at 67% in December 2009, compared to 52.4% of 2008 and against a target of 70%.

Total mobile phone subscriptions stood at 15,108,916 in 2009, compared to 11,568,850 in 2008, while fixed lines accounted for 267,389 in 2009 compared to 143,900 in 2008. The decline in fixed lines by 61.7% in 2008 due to the removal of dormant subscribers from the GT fixed line network was however reversed in 2009. Meanwhile, total internet subscribers increased to 55,000 in 2009 from 45,000 in 2008, while the total number of internet users went up from 3.8% in 2008 to 11% in 2009. This can be attributed to the increase in mobile internet and internet modems provided by telecom companies. Even though this represents more than the 14% annual increase envisaged under the GPRS II, the size of the population who has access to internet however still remains low.

According to a study conducted in 2008 by the Ministry of Education, only 56.9% of second cycle schools have functioning computers in their schools. This put the average ratio of students to computers at the national level at 42:1 (i.e. forty two students to one computer), with the Northern Region having the worst ratio of 50:1 and Volta Region the best ratio of 33:1. The survey revealed that 40% of all second cycle institutions have a student enrolment of more than one thousand (1000). Also it was observed that nearly 22% of these schools had local area networks, with only 17.7% with access to the Internet. About 90% of these schools with Internet access are in urban or semi-urban areas. The number of Senior High Schools with internet access stands at 89 in 2009, while teacher training institutions with internet access is 17.

On the other hand, the total number of radio and television stations operating in Ghana has increased from 140 in 2007 to 185 in 2009. This represents about 67% of the total number of FM radio and TV station granted licences to operate in the country.

The Information and Communications Technology (ICT) sector represents one of the fastest growing sectors of the economy of Ghana with average growth rate of not less than 8% over the past three years. Third and fourth quarter information for 2009 from the National Communication Authority (NCA) indicates that the size of the industry is about US\$ 1,122.765 million, hence becoming a major source of employment in Ghana, with direct and indirect employment in the sector increasing on consistent basis. The country's IT-enabled services industry already provides direct employment for more than 2,500 people.

Table 3.9: Information, Communication and Technology Development

1. Size of the ICT industry (in million US\$)	750 million by 2011	863.7	1,539.924	1,122.765	Target exceeded. About 150% target achieved
2. Teledensity/Penetration rate:	70%	36.3%	52.4%	67%	Steady progress
a. Fixed Line		1.9% (376,509)	0.6% (143,900)	1.21% (267,389)	
b. Mobile		34.4% (7,604,053)	51.8% (11,568,850)	65.7% (15,108,916)	
3. Internet Access					
a. Subscribers	≥14% per annum	23,000	45,000	55,000	Steady progress due to vibrant awareness creation
b. Users	Na	2.8%	3.8%	11%	Significant progress. This is due to increase in mobile internet and internet modems provided by telecommunication companies
c. Providers (total number)					
- Number Authorize	Na	107	190	90	Slow progress
- Number in Operation	Na	34	36	35	
d. Number of school with internet access	Na(SHS) ...(Teacher Training)	89 (SHS) ... (Teacher Training)	89 (SHS) 17 (Teacher Training)	Steady progress
4. Electronic Media					
a. FM Radio					
- Number Authorize	Na	183	190	227	Significant progress
- Number in Operation	Na	129	146	171	
b. Television*					
- Number Authorize	Na	26	47	49	Steady progress
- Number in Operation	Na	11	19	14	

Source: Ministry of Communications (MOC)/GIPSA/MOE, 2009

*Include those who are authorize to operate in more than one region (e.g. GBC, Metro TV, TV3, TV Africa, etc)

Key Policy Measures and Strategies:

A number of important actions were undertaken in 2009 towards the implementation of policies and programmes outlined in the GPRS II.

- The government in pursuance of the promotion of an all-inclusive information and knowledge society, constructed about 120 out of 230 Community Information Centres (CICs) which were at various stages of completion. CIC managers were also recruited for 42 out of 120 centres. Forty- two CICs were also being equipped with LAN and WAN connectivity. A workshop on sustainability of CICs and shared connectivity model was organized for the CICs managers of the northern sector at Kumasi.
- To enhance connectivity in underserved and unserved rural areas, 6 common telecommunications facilities were installed at Akwasiho, Ayomso, Agogo, Oppong Valley, Agona Amenfi and Ajaaka Manso;

- The Ghana Investment Fund for Electronic Communication (GIFEC) assisted 5 first and second cycle institutions with connectivity and ICT equipment, while successful trial tests on the new Automatic Weather Station (AWS) sensors were carried out.
- Government formally adopted and identified priority skills development areas within the Business Process Outsourcing (BPO)/ITES industry. In addition, global skill standards were set for the BPO/ITES functions and services. The BPO/ITES training curriculum has also been streamlined with the skill requirement of the industry, and 60 public sector personnel were trained at the Microsoft Laboratory, in addition to 30 Data Entry Trainers under the BPO training programme.
- Modalities were finalized for the Business School at Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology (KNUST) in collaboration with the Ghana Multimedia Incubator Centre (GMIC) to deliver business development training to clients under the ICT Business Incubation Programme.

3.2.10. Developing the Tourism Sector for Revenue and Employment Generation

Status of Selected Indicators:

The policy thrust for the tourism sector is to make Ghana a competitive and quality tourism destination while preserving the country's cultural, historical and environmental heritage. The strategies and policy measures implemented in 2009 were aimed at: (i) promoting tourism as a major source of national revenue; (ii) promoting domestic tourism to foster national cohesion as well as redistribution of income; (iii) promoting sustainable and responsible tourism in such a way as to preserve historical, cultural and natural heritage; and (iv) enhancing the capacity and strengthening the legal and institutional framework to support the tourism industry.

Among the key indicators adopted to monitor progress of implementation are:

- percentage change in tourist arrivals;
- percentage change in investment (stock of tourism facilities) in the tourism sector; and
- percentage change in domestic tourism.

The tourism sub-sector continues to be one of the most important sectors of the Ghanaian economy, being the third largest foreign exchange earner after merchandise exports and remittances. It also contributes significantly to the Services sector which currently constitutes 31.8% of the GDP.

Tourist arrivals and receipts continued to increase in 2009 with total tourist arrivals of 802,779 in 2009, representing 15% increase over the 2008 levels. This exceeded the target of 14% envisaged under the GPRS II and represents significant progress, especially at the period of global recessions which affected global tourism negatively in 2009. United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) estimates suggest a decline of about 2% in global tourism in 2009 as a result of the global financial crisis. Total receipts from tourism in Ghana in 2009 is estimated at US\$1,615.2 million (GH¢2,342.04 million)

Available statistics on domestic tourism for 35 sites indicate that 646,173 resident tourists visited various tourists' sites within the country in 2009 and generated an income of about GH¢1.430 million (US\$ 0.986million) in the local economy.

Both direct and indirect employment generated by the sector in 2009 was estimated at 260,002 of which about 45% were women.

After the 11.5% increase in hotel accommodation in 2008 as result of a number of high profile events including CAN 2008 African Soccer Tournament and the UNCTAD conference, the number of hotel accommodation in 2009 increased marginally by 1.7%. The total number of hotel establishments registered which stood at 1,595 in 2008 increased to 1,622 in 2009, while the number of catering establishments registered increased by 4.9%. However, the number of Travel Agents and Tour Operation Establishments declined by 5.3%. The number of car rental companies registered also increased from 84 in 2008 to 88 in 2009.

Table 3.10: Developing the Tourism Sector for Employment and Revenue Generation

INDICATOR	Target in 2009	Indicator Level at 2007	Indicator Level at 2008	Indicator Level at 2009	Progress towards target
1. Percentage change in tourist arrivals	14%	(Total Arrival= 586,612)	19% (Total Arrival= 698,069)*	15% (Total Arrival= 802,779)	Target achieved RECEIPTS (US\$ Million): 2007 = 1,172.0 2008 = 1,403.1 (20%) 2009 = 1,615.2 (15%) EMPLOYMENT: 2007 = Na 2008 = 232,803 2009 = 260,002
2. Percentage change of investment (stock of tourism facilities) in the tourism sector					
a. Accommodation Establishments (Hotels, Guest houses, lodges, etc)	15.25%	1.8* (1430)	11.5% (1595)	1.7% 1622	Target not achieved
b. Catering Establishment (Restaurants, fast food joints etc)	10.73%	40.8* (352)	-2.3% (344)	4.9% (361)	Target not achieved
c. Travel Agents and Tour Operations Establishment	8.89%	0.3* (351)	-19.1% 284	-5.3% 269	Target not achieved Decline attributed to closure of facilities for not meeting minimum standards
d. Car Rental companies	13.26%	-3.4* (57)	47.4% (84)	4.8% 88	Target not achieved
3. Percentage change in domestic tourism	Na	-	-		Steady progress
a. No. of domestic tourists		(417,558 for 25 sites)	(637,550 for 33 sites)	(646,173 for 35 sites)	The data suggests that nearly 18,462 visited each site in 2009, compared to 19,320 in 2008. This amounts to 4.5% marginal decline over 2008 level per site)
b. Revenue accrued from entrance fees alone (GH ¢)		748,241	1,096,273	1,430,359	

Source: MOT, 2009

*=Revised

Key Policy Measures and Strategies:

The following activities were carried out in line with the objective of the tourism sector in 2009:

- A draft Tourism Bill which was prepared to restructure tourism administration, including the establishment of the National Tourism Authority to regulate the tourism industry and the establishment of the Tourism Development Fund was endorsed by Cabinet and referred to Parliament to be passed into law;
- Five thousand, four hundred and ninety-nine (5,499) accommodation and catering establishments in both formal and informal establishments were inspected and issued with operational licenses. 364 Travel Trade Operators were also licensed as part of ensuring standards and quality service delivery
- The Ministry of Tourism embarked on site/assessment visits of seven (7) ongoing Tourist Receptive Facilities country-wide to evolve action on their completion to open-up the sites for increased patronage;
- The Ministry initiated the commencement of the Lions Project, the Ghana Gold Coast Project, Accra Visitors Centre, District Tourism Cadets and Eco-brigades as part of its plans to add value to the tourism products as well as boost investments in the sector for employment creation and generation of revenue.
- The Ghana Tourist Board collaborated with Food and Drugs Board, SNV, MDAs, Kumasi Polytechnic to organize training programmes to enhance service delivery for 5,386 hospitality service providers such as food service providers, Trade Association Executives and 29 life-guards/pool attendants on aquatic life saving;
- The Ministry of Tourism and the Ghana Tourist Board continued to facilitate tax relief under the GIPC Tourism Incentive for applicants from private tourism sector;
- A Tourism Sector Medium Term Development Plan (2010-2013) was prepared in 2009 within the context of the Government of Ghana Medium Term National Development Policy Framework to guide tourism development;
- Public-Private Partnership was strengthened to improve the collaboration, co-operation and partnership required between the public and private sectors for development and promotion of the Tourism Sector. Three (3) Public – Private Partnership meetings were held;
- National Chocolate Day Celebration, Emancipation/ Panafest Celebrations, 3rd National Regatta at Elmina, and the 30th International World Tourism Day celebrations were organized to enhance public awareness on leisure , recreational and investment opportunities in the sector, as well as increase the patronage of the tourist facilities and services by Ghanaians;
- The Ghana Tourist Board facilitated visits of 10,864 tourists to various tourist sites in the country;
- Over 60 outreach programmes on Radio and Television were organized to sensitize the public on domestic tourism in Brong Ahafo, Central, Northern, Western and Greater Accra Regions;
- The Ministry of Tourism initiated the transfer of Accra Redevelopment Agency (which is a legacy of the Ministry's Modernization Programme) to Accra Metropolitan Assembly;
- Twelve (12) informational materials, comprising 9 advertisements and 3 press releases on major events were published;
- The Ghana Tourist Board undertook four (4) public awareness programmes at Bono Manso slave market, Forikrom Eco-tourism centre, Kintampo Waterfall and for Prime Minister, Dr. K. A. Busia's Mausoleum; and
- The Hotel, Catering and Training Institute (HOTCATT) offered pre-industry training for school leavers and trainees in industry-related skills including front desk office operations, housekeeping, food and beverage production, tour guiding and ground handling skills.

3.2.11. The Music and Film Industry for Growth and Job Creation

The music and film industry is a fast growing industry with unlimited potential. As one of Ghana's most significant pioneer industries, the music and film industry is a powerful means of enhancing the country's identity and distinctiveness, while simultaneously creating employment.

Towards this end the policy objectives proposed under the GPRS II were aimed at promoting the industry to support tourism as well as make it a growth point for job and wealth creation.

The specific interventions expected to be pursued under the GPRS II include: (i) the provision of the right legal and regulatory framework to develop and promote the music and films industry; (ii) promotion of research into existing policies, legal and legislative framework in order to create, review and revise legislature and policies; (iii) human and institutional capacity building; (iv) expansion of opportunities for specialists and stakeholders in the creative industry (film and music) to acquire industry related knowledge and resources; (v) creation of avenues for distribution, exhibitions, awards and live performances at national and international levels through Ghana's embassies and missions abroad.

These provisions provide entry points for the private sector and other stakeholders to initiate programmes that can help realize the broader objectives of promoting development in these areas. Civil society and other interested local and foreign institutions have taken up the challenge and have designed and implemented programmes in that regard.

Status of Selected Indicators:

Among the key indicators adopted to monitor progress of implementation are:

- size of the music and film industry; and
- number of employment generated by the industry.

In 2009, the Copyright Office of Ghana registered a total of 855 creative works, including 525 musical works, 238 literary works, 61 audiovisual works, 10 artistic works, 10 logos, and 11 softwares. The passage of the Copyright law in 2005 affected the legal position of Copyright Society of Ghana (COSGA). As a result it was unable to collect royalties during 2009 because of a challenge of its legitimacy to collect royalties on behalf of right holders. However, monies collected by Customs, Excise and Preventive Service (CEPS) on Blank levy for home/private copying on musical works were paid as royalties to owners of creative works (Table 3.11).

Data on the size of the creative arts industry, as well as the number of jobs it generated in 2009 were not available. The Creative Arts Council envisaged under the GPRS II to coordinate the activity of the industry and to facilitate the development of a mechanism for future assessment of the impact of the industry on the economy was still at its formative stage.

Table 3.11: The Music and Film Industry for Growth and Job Creation

INDICATOR	Target in 2009	Indicator Level at 2007	Indicator Level at 2008	Indicator Level at 2009	Progress towards target
1. Size of the Music and Film Industry	Na	Music = Na (US\$...mil) Films = 0.10% (US\$14.5mil)	Music = Na (US\$...mil) Films = 0.12% (US\$20.5mil)	Music = Na (US\$...mil) Films = Na (US\$...mil)	Data is currently not available. 1. Amount of royalties due owners of creative arts: Year Amount (in Ghe)

INDICATOR	Target in 2009	Indicator Level at 2007	Indicator Level at 2008	Indicator Level at 2009	Progress towards target
		Other Arts =% (US\$...mil)	Other Arts =% (US\$...mil)	Other Arts =% (US\$...mil)	2007 570,813.00 2008 267,000.00 2009 0.0 Total 1,253,013.00 2. Total amount of levies collected on material for home taping (Blank Cassette or CD) from customs = Gh¢ 509,508.97 3. No. of albums registered = 500 - Gospel = 266 - Hiplife = 177 - Highlife = 35 - Reggae = 18 - R&B = 3 - Traditional album = 1
2. Number of jobs created by the Music and films industry	Na	Na	Na	Na	Data is currently not available. However 2006 estimates put the total number of people employed by the music industry alone at 21,000, of which 3,000 are shops and 3,000 hawkers selling music. Total No. of Spinners (2009) = 1,884

Source: MCC/MOTI/MOT/MUSIGA, 2009

Key Policy Measures and Strategies:

Some specific activities undertaken in 2009 to promote the creative industry are as follows:

- MUSIGA organized ten (10) workshops to prepare Ghana to participate in the 2010 FIFA World cup in South Africa;
- MUSIGA in collaboration with ECOWAS and the AU initiated a mechanism to facilitate regional integration through cross-border float with the neighbouring countries, song writing contests on ECOWAS and Africa Union (AU), and networking of Musicians Unions in ECOWAS countries. A draft concept note has been forwarded to the ECOWAS Commission for a consultative meeting between heads of Musicians Union and Ministers in charge of regional integration in the 15 ECOWAS member states to have a Summit in Ghana in 2010;
- A forum was organized with the Ministry of Justice to discuss the possibility of a Copyright legislation. Also a workshop was organised with the Copyright office to explore ways of promoting the sales of Ghanaian music on the international market;
- Danish Center for Culture and Development (DCCD) sponsored and facilitated the opening of a training facility and a rehearsal hall at the MUSIGA Head Office. The Training facility is for training musicians in the rudiments of music, learning of the various musical instruments, vocal coaching, the business of music and intellectual property issues as well as the social life of an artiste;
- A workshop was organized by I.L.O for Musicians on Intellectual Property Rights (IPR), Basic Contracts, etc;
- As the first African country to qualify for the 2010 World Cup, Ghana, together with other participating countries, were offered the opportunity to conduct a range of cultural activities and exhibitions of creative products and services as a side show to increase support for the six qualified countries.

3.2.12. Employment Generation and Improvement and Expansion of Safety Nets

The overall objective of the employment sector strategy is to pursue cross-sectoral development interventions that ensure that employment expands along with production and that the benefits of growth are widely shared. Subsequently the focus of policy interventions were aimed at: (i) creating employment opportunities; (ii) sustaining harmonious labour relations; (iii) ensuring safe and healthy working environment; and (iv) integrating people with disabilities (PWDs), the vulnerable, extreme poor and the excluded into the mainstream of society to enable them contribute towards national development and growth.

Status of Selected Indicators:

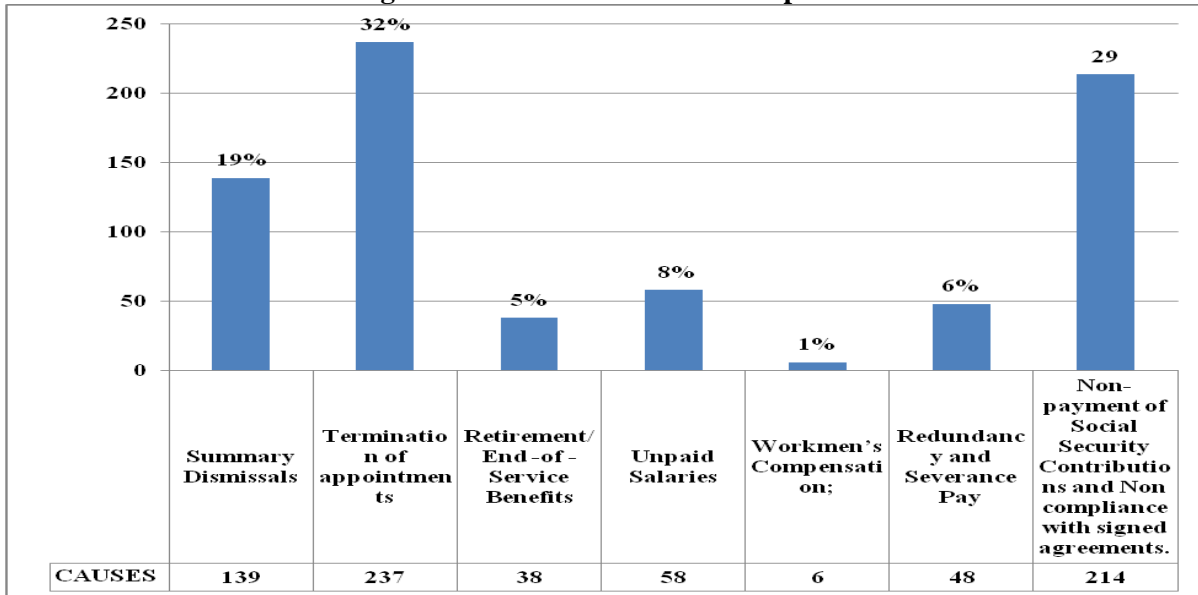
The following indicators were used to assess performance in 2009:

- number of new jobs created by sectors,
- number of labour disputes, and
- social protection expenditure as percentage of GDP.

Data on total number of new jobs created in 2009 was not available to assess how employment expanded in the economy along with production, however the interventions under the national youth employment programme (NYEP) which began in 2006 to address the persistently high youth unemployment continued in 2009. Overall 110,796 youth were engaged under the programme in all the 10 regions in 2009, with 64,137 recruited in 2009 alone. About 88% of these new recruitments were under Community Education Teaching Assistant (36.3%), Waste and Sanitation (30.5%), Health Extension Workers (20.5%), and Youth in Agricultural (0.4%) modules. The Ashanti region recorded the highest number of new recruitments with a total of 10,599 jobs, while Upper East region recorded the lowest with 3,169. The breakdown of the overall recruitments according to region and by module is shown below in Table 3.12.

A total of 614 labour disputes were recorded, representing a 2.9% decline in 2009 compared to 3.7% decline in 2008 (Figure 3.10). Out of this number, 291 were completely settled compared to 215 in 2008, with the rest at various stages of resolution. The main causes of the labour disputes included unfair termination of employment (32%), non-payment of social security contributions and non-compliance with signed agreements (29%), summarily dismissal (19%), unpaid salaries (8%), redundancy and severance payment (6%), retirement and end of service benefits (5%), and workman's compensation (1%). The Labour Commission was also able to collect an amount of GH¢173,699.31 in respect of petitioners through agreements signed and rulings made by the Commission.

Figure 3.10: Causes of Labour Disputes



Source: National Labour Commission, 2009

Budgetary resources to social protection related interventions increased marginally from Gh¢408.830 million in 2008 to Gh¢409.333 million in 2009. Expenditure outlay to some existing social protection interventions including Capitation Grants, School Feeding Programme, and the LEAP Programme, as well as new interventions such as the free text books and school uniforms in 2009 were increased.

In 2009 government increased the Capitation Grant by 50% to enable basic schools to provide additional services for improving teaching and learning. A total of GH¢23.19 million was released as Capitation Grant and all Capitation Grant arrears were paid to schools. Also government made available an amount of GH¢4.68 million as the annual subsidy for the conduct of the BECE for 2009. Government also provided an amount of GH¢17.2 million for the implementation of the free uniform and the provision of free exercise books, in addition to supplying textbooks to basic schools as part of efforts to make textbooks available to every pupil.

To provide opportunity for the poor and vulnerable to take part in the growth process the interventions outlined under the National Social Protection Strategy continued to be implemented. During the year, an amount of GH¢7.5 million was allocated for the implementation of the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) Programme and by the end of October 2009, 24,346 households had benefitted from the programme which is a component of the social protection strategy. A further 6,000 households in communities affected by floods in the 3 northern regions were also covered under an emergency programme. Government also initiated a programme to promote school enrolment and retention of vulnerable children living in the LEAP households, and about 28,434 household members in 54 districts benefitted from payment of either premiums and/or registration under the NHIS Scheme. An enhanced LEAP MIS/Single Register that improved targeting for use by other MDAs in pro-poor programmes has so far been produced.

In real terms, however, social protection related expenditure continued to decline from the 2007 level of 2.4% of GDP to 1.9% of GDP in 2009, and falls short of the target of at least 4.42% of GDP envisaged under the GPRS II (Table 3.12).

Table 3.12: Employment Generation and Expansion of Social Safety Net

INDICATOR	Target in 2009	Indicator Level at 2007	Indicator Level at 2008	Indicator Level at 2009	Progress towards target
1. Number of Labour Disputes	Na	656	632	614	Slow progress
2. The number of new jobs created by sector	240,000	Na	692,714 <i>Serv:17.6%</i> <i>Ind: 2.1%</i> <i>Agric:80.3%</i>	Na	Lack of data 110,796 jobs created under the youth employment programme, in all 10 regions as at 31 December, 2009. Employment figures as at December 2009 are as follows: REGIONS Ashanti - 19,276 Brong Ahafo - 12,867 Central - 6,189 Greater Accra - 14,598 Northern - 14,653 Upper East - 5,181 Upper West - 5,493 Volta - 13,605 Eastern - 11,728 Western - 7,206 SECTORS: Agric Biz - 26,263 Comm. Edu Tech -28,778 Comm. Protect - 3,293 Aux. Nursing - 14,602 Waste & s'tion - 21,005 Internship - 13,795 Trades & vocations - ICT - Other modules - 3,060 (Forestry, Rev. Mobi, Volu. Teachers, Sanitation Guards, etc) Programme Staff -
3. Social Protection Expenditure as percentage of GDP	≥4.42%	2.4% (Gh¢340,245,466.97)	2.3% (Gh¢408,830,342.41)	1.9% (Gh¢409,332,521.31)	Lack of data L em 2008 Persons with - Disabilities 459,606.53 Orphans and Vulnerable children * Implementation of Social Protection Strateg 3,763,487.76 Capitation Grant 150,000,000.0 Reducing Maternal Mortality 692,912.00 Malaria Prevention and Control 18,637,831.00 Reducing Child Mortality * School Feeding Prog. 33,371,477.00 Health Insurance 256,500,000 Public Works Proj - Lab. Based Civil work 33,808,729.65 - Cocoa mass spraying 12,029,100.00 - Nat. Affor. Prog 13,874,000.36 Suppl. Feeding prog for child <5yrs 55,821.31 Integ. Agric input support for extreme poor farmers 20,637,376.80 Total 408,830,342.41 Gh¢ 2009 1,308,115.76 * 7,500,000.00 23,186,091.00 826,228.27 22,223,750.00 * 32,953,101.88 248,000,000 18,365,360.67 13,043,805.00 9,608,827.40 66,561.33 32,250,680 409,332,521.31

Source: MMYE, 2009

Key Policy Measures and Strategies:

In line with the objectives under the GPRS II, the following activities were carried out by government in 2009:

- Government in 2009 established the National Plan of Action (NPA) which reviewed and prepared a standard MOU that formed the basis for co-operation between the employment and social welfare sector and other key sectors of the economy including Health, Education, Agriculture, and institutions such as Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) and National Development Planning Commission (NDPC). The National Action Plan was submitted to Cabinet;
- In response to global concerns on incidence of worst forms of child labour, particularly

the Harkin-Engel Protocol, an unconditional certificate was secured from the International Cocoa Verification Board (ICVB), Communities, parents, children, teachers and policy makers in 47 cocoa producing districts in Ghana were sensitised and a manual developed on Hazardous Framework Activity to guide farmers and stakeholders;

- About 6,300 children were supported to access school and skill training in 36 districts;
- Over 600 stakeholders were trained on programme delivery and on hazardous child activity framework to intensify awareness creation on prevention of children's involvement in hazardous activities;
- Government reconstituted and inaugurated the National Council on Persons with Disability. Major gains achieved by the Council included the development of a Strategic Plan, organization of the Disability week in June 2009, development of a Legislative Instrument (LI) to operationalise Persons With Disability Act 2006, and the development of guidelines to disburse the 2% District Assembly Common Fund for Disabled persons;
- A Social Protection and Livelihood Technical Committee (SPLiT) that would strengthen coordination and capacity of some MDAs to effectively implement other complementary social protection services was established. Government instituted a Special Employment Task Force to review the existing Policy and bring it in line with job creation objectives of the new National Development Policy Framework, 2010 - 2013;
- Inputs were solicited and received to finalise the draft HRD Policy. The Policy would mainstream training, retraining and capacity building into the National Agenda to produce the skills needed to drive the nation's socio-economic development;
- Eight thousand, One hundred and thirty-eight (8,138) people were trained by the various training institutions under the ministry, including the National Vocational Training Institute, Integrated Community Centre for Employable Skills, Opportunity Industrialization Centre, Co-operative College and School of Social Welfare;
- Middle level management training was delivered in various disciplines by the Management Development and Productivity Institute (MDPI).
- In May 2009, Government organized a stakeholders consultative workshop on work done on the Single Spine Pay Policy (SSPP) and finalized the policy for implementation in January 2010; and
- The National Tripartite Committee (NTC) successfully concluded the 2009 National Daily Minimum Wage negotiations.

3.3 SUMMARY AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The global recession appear to have caused significant slowdown in economic activity in the country through both financial and real sector linkages. A survey by the Bank of Ghana revealed a general tightening of credit conditions for enterprises in 2009 as both monetary and fiscal policies remained extremely conservative. There were also reports of increases in non-performing loans because of the deceleration in economic activity. The quality of the banks' aggregated loan portfolio was reported to have deteriorated in 2009 due to sub-standard and doubtful loans.

Economic growth in 2009 continued to be led by strong private investment and robust private and public consumption. As efforts are being made at commencing the production of oil and gas at the last quarter of 2010, future economic performance is expected to be primarily shaped

by investments in oil-related infrastructure and expected revenues from oil exports. To minimize the risk of Dutch disease, it will be imperative to develop a strategy for the judicious use of oil and gas revenues, in terms of the size and nature of additional public expenditure. Oil production should be combined with strong private sector investment and sustained strong growth in the non-mineral sector, and continued export diversification.

The summary and specific recommendations for the various policy areas are as follows:

3.3.1 Private Sector Development

The objective of Government to make the private sector the engine of growth suffered significant setbacks in 2009, despite government's continued efforts to enhance the country's competitiveness in global and regional markets. The continued implementation of policy reforms aimed at improving the environment for doing business notwithstanding, results were mixed. Progress made in this policy area in 2009 was marginal. Five out of the seven indicators recorded positive outturns compared to 2008 when only four indicators recorded positive outturns. Though the progress made was marginal, two of the indicators made significant progress and exceeded their targets.

Challenges however exist in the environment for doing business where policy reforms implemented over the years appear not to have made significant impacts. Though the number of days to register business declined, it is still high, with continued weakening of the capacity and competencies of firms to take advantage of the existing business opportunities in the economy. High cost of borrowing and the high rate of inflation were among the major challenges faced by individuals who want to start business in Ghana. The processes required to start a business in Ghana still remain a challenge in the Ghanaian business environment. Other challenges include weak institutional framework and unreliable power supply.

Achieving an improved environment for doing business in Ghana will require ensuring and sustaining macroeconomic stability, deepening institutional and regulatory reforms, and removing the structural bottlenecks. Government should continue to commit itself to enhancing non-oil revenue mobilization. Emphasis should be placed on improving the efficiency of the tax system by reforming the tax administration.

3.3.2 Modernized Agriculture

The Agricultural sector registered a relatively impressive outturn in 2009 compared with 2008, accompanied by high household incomes and improved food security. The impressive growth of the sector in 2009 was led by growth in the crops and livestock sub-sector with gains in all the sub-sectors.

Both land intensification and expansion continued to support the increases in agricultural production in 2009. The appropriate mix of interventions which resulted in the increased output included the fertilizer subsidy programme, agricultural mechanization service centres, youth in agriculture and block farming programmes. It is recommended that these interventions be sustained and possibly scaled-up in the medium term, while a long-term strategy towards an effective marketing and value chain system is developed.

Access to agricultural credit continued to remain a challenge to agricultural development, despite some improvement over the 2008 situation. The sectoral distribution of credit indicates that the share of total credit allocated to agricultural, forestry and fishing by deposit money banks in the year 2009, increased marginally. However, of the total credit of GH¢69 million advanced by the Agricultural Development Bank only about 16.2% was allocated to agricultural production. The processes involved in setting up the proposed Agricultural Development Fund by government should be reactivated in order to provide an effective and sustainable financing arrangement for agriculture production.

3.3.3 Modernized Fishing and Aquaculture Development

The fisheries sub-sector continued to record positive results in 2009 even though the improvement was marginal. Similar to the last two years, total domestic production and total surface area of water under fish production registered some progress in 2009, while the productivity of fish among small-scale farmers continued to stagnate since 2006. The interventions aimed at improving the productivity especially of small-scale farmers should be reviewed with the view to introducing new and effective interventions.

3.3.4 Restoration of Degraded Environment and Natural Resource Management

The land, mineral and forestry sub-sectors recorded mixed results in 2009. The cost of environmental degradation as a percentage of GDP continued to be high, while hectares of degraded forest, mining, dry and wet lands rehabilitated or restored increased, compared to 2008. The policy of maintaining and securing the previous year's plantations rather than adding more plantations was continued in 2009, and that explains why the target of 20,000 hectares for 2009 was not achieved. The cost of environmental degradation as percentage of GDP is expected to reduce in the coming years due to the massive reforestation programme and other complementary conservation measures being adopted by Government.

In the mining sub-sector, only gold recorded increase in growth rate of about 11.7%. All the other three minerals namely diamonds, bauxite, and manganese experienced declines in output. Foreign Direct Investments (FDI) to the sector declined marginally in 2009. Mineral royalties and tax revenues increased in 2009 while total employment generated by the sector also increased marginally.

With the persistent high environmental degradation and the slow pace of rehabilitating/restoring degraded environment, it is important for government to prioritize the sector for increased public investment, while accelerating the pace of implementation of interventions outlined under the Natural Resources and Environmental Governance (NREG) programme in order to reverse the current persistent trend of high environmental degradation.

3.3.5 Promoting Trade and Industrial Development

Overall, growth in Industry was lower than in 2008, while Trade through the ports (both sea and air) did not experience any improvement in 2009. The manufacturing sub-sector showed some resilience in 2009, in spite of the global economic crisis. Manufacturing value added share of GDP remained at 7.9% in 2009. This notwithstanding, the share of manufacturing in total export increased in 2009.

Time taken to get duty drawback has not seen major improvement since 2005. Instead of the minimum period of less than 3 weeks envisaged under the GPRS II, the total number of days to get duty drawback remained above 6 months. The situation has been attributed, in part, to lack of a specialized fund to provide duty drawbacks promptly. In the interim, it is recommended that a special budget line be set aside through the Annual National Budget to cater for the drawback requirements for a given year, while a process is put in place to adopt the voucher system used in several parts of the world including Brazil. This voucher system involves payment of duty drawbacks using a special voucher which could be used for paying duties on next import consignment. If the voucher is not sufficient to pay the duties and taxes on the next import, the difference is paid in cash. The advantage of the voucher system is that it is simple to operate, not disruptive to government accounts, and less conducive to corruption.

Ghana's economy is not satisfactorily diversified while exports are few and dominated by primary commodities (cocoa, gold and timber). Similarly, the country's export markets are mainly the EU and the USA but with increasing per capita incomes in many parts of the world, including Asia, and Latin America, it is in the interest of Ghana that exports and their destinations are diversified to minimize risks and reduce dependency on few markets.

It is also recommended that the country's trade and industrial strategies be reviewed and updated. The preparation and implementation of the industrial policy and export strategy should take into consideration the appropriate interventions to enhance the capacity and competencies of industries, particularly the small, medium, and micro-enterprises to enable them compete effectively in the global environment.

3.3.6 Transport Infrastructure: Road, Rail, Water and Air Transport

Nearly all the three road network types experienced deterioration in road condition mix in 2009. The urban road network which experienced improvement in 2008 showed a deterioration road condition in 2009 and accounted for the bulk of the deterioration in the road condition mix.

The total length of roads maintained or rehabilitated in 2009, represented 66% of the total road network that required maintenance. The shortfall in road maintenance was attributed to delays in awarding contracts and the perennial problem of inadequate resources. To overcome this situation it is recommended that avenues for raising more funds should be explored, including raising the road toll, and taxing vehicles which use LPG to augment the road fund, which is the dedicated fund for road maintenance. Also for the effective management of the road sector, award of contract for road maintenance and construction should be predicated on availability of adequate funding.

Road accidents increased in 2009. It is therefore important to intensify the road safety campaigns and interventions, including enforcement of road safety laws and regulations, increasing the collaborative activities with other road sector agencies to ensure the minimization of risks on the roads.

Mixed results were reported in the rail sub-sector in 2009. While passenger traffic by rail increased in 2009, goods traffic by rail fell below the 2008 level. The fall in the goods traffic was attributed to the continued deterioration of the rail lines. Thus, to provide a cheaper and faster means of transport as well as decongest the roads, it is recommended that quick action be taken on the feasibility studies conducted on the various corridors of the rail transport network, including the multimodal freight transport between Tema – Buipe via Akosombo.

In the maritime sub-sector, all the two indicators recorded negative results with both maritime traffic (goods loaded and goods unloaded) performing below the target set for 2009. In the air transport sub-sector, the number of traffic passengers increased marginally in 2009, while the total number of air aircraft movement declined.

3.3.7 Energy Supply to Support Industry and Households

Out of the seven indicators monitored in this sub-sector, two exceeded their targets while five recorded either marginal or significant progress over the previous year's levels.

The per capita consumption of petroleum per annum declined, while per capita consumption of LPG increased marginally in 2009. This marginal increase in per capita consumption of LPG may reflect the shift away from the use of petroleum products by to LPG commercial drivers as a result of relative high petroleum prices.

Per capita consumption of electricity continued to improve in 2009, while the average number of hours of electricity outages per consumer per year continuing to increase for both ECG and NED.

An area of great concern is the transmission and distribution losses of electricity which continued to be high in 2009 despite continued improvement in the transmission and distribution system. In order to realise maximum benefits of the system upgrading programme, it is important for government to fully commit to the necessary investment required.

3.3.8 Science and Technology to Support Productivity and Development

The challenge regarding inadequate data to track progress in this policy area still persisted in 2009. However weaknesses that existed in the institutional coordination of science and technology development, as well as the operational difficulties that persistently challenged the collation of relevant data appear to have been addressed in 2009 with the establishment of a Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology which is responsible for science and technology development in the country.

It is important to accelerate the pace of work on the formulation of a Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) policy, with the appropriate set of indicators and target to track progress of implementation of the policy. Also the necessary mechanism should be developed to monitor and collect data on the identified indicators including the one on the share of public investment in science and technology development.

3.3.9 Developing Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

Significant progress continued to be made in this policy area in 2009. Telephone density continued to increase and internet accessibility improved. Out of the four main indicators monitored, one made significant progress and exceeded its target, while one recorded a significant progress over the previous year's level even though there was no baseline target. The other two indicators made progress though they were marginal.

Total penetration rate (both mobile and fixed lines) increased over the 2008 level, while the total number of internet users went up in 2009. In the area of electronic media, the total number of radio and television station operating in Ghana has increased by 67%.

This notwithstanding, consumers of telephone services continued to receive poor services from network operators. A lot more effort has to be made to enhance the quality of services provided by operators. Consumers could reap even more benefits from competition if government's agenda of introducing mobile number portability (MNP) is effectively pursued. Also, even though the total number of internet users increased in 2009, the proportion of the population with access to internet remains low and more effort has to be made to improve on internet accessibility and usage.

3.3.10 Developing the Tourism Sector for Revenue and Employment Generation

Tourist arrivals and receipts continued to increase in 2009 with total tourist arrival increasing by 15% over the 2008 level. Domestic tourism also indicated and increased over the 2008 level and generated an income of about GH¢1.430 million in the local economy.

To sustain the gains made so far and improve the sub-sector's contribution to foreign exchange and the overall economy, it is important for government to commit more resources into the implementation of policies as well as the development, particularly, of tourist sites, museums and monuments, and capacity building of tourist institutions. Also the perennial problem of lack of comprehensive data on tourist arrivals should be resolved by the relevant agencies of government including Ghana Immigration Service (GIS), Ministry of Interior, Ghana Tourist Board and Ministry of Tourism.

3.3.11. The Music and Films Industry for Growth and Job Creation

As with the previous years, comprehensive data is still not available to assess the full impact of this sector on the economy in 2009. However the Copyright Office of Ghana registered a total of 855 creative works, including musical works, literary works, audiovisual works, artistic works, logos, and software, while the number of musical albums registered stood at 500.

Even though some consultations took place between the Attorney-General's Department and some members of the creative industry in 2009 on the Legislative Instrument to operationalize the Copyright Act 2005, (Act 690), not much progress was made. It is recommended that Government should expedite action on the Legislative Instrument to operationalize the Copyright Act, in order to make the creative arts industry more regulated and effective in contributing to the overall economic growth and development of the country.

Additional recommendations made in the 2008 report which still require action by government include:

- promoting the use of more local content in programmes of electronic media;
- commitment of more resources to fighting piracy;
- improving access to long term finance by the creative arts industry;
- effective implementation of interventions in the music and films industry under the GPRS II;
- introduction of policy interventions to protect Ghanaian artists in the areas of:
 - export of Ghanaian music through live performances,

- support for the creation of Cultural and Business desks in Ghanaian Missions abroad,
- construction of performance venues and theatre halls nationwide,
- creation of regular and consistent interactive dialogue/forum between actors in the creative arts industry and policy makers at all levels, and
- collaboration with the music sector to create theme songs/videos to facilitate the driving of national agenda.

3.3.12 Employment Generation and Improvement and Expansion of Safety Nets

Perennial lack of consistent labour statistics makes it very difficult to properly assess developments in this crucial policy area. However, limited statistics available indicate that though labour disputes declined marginally in 2009, they remain high. More work is therefore required to improve on the industrial peace. With unfair termination of employment and summarily dismissal constituting the major source of labour disputes in 2009, it is important to strengthen the dialogue between labour and employers through the tripartite system.

Even though data on total number of new jobs created in 2009 is currently not available to assess how employment expanded in the economy along with production, there was a significant scaling-up in 2009 of the National Youth Employment Programme (NYEP) which began in 2006 to address the persistent youth unemployment. There are, however, several key challenges with the initiative, including inadequate funding and delays in the release of funds for payment of workers under the programme. In order to address these challenges it is recommended that a Legislative Instrument should be passed to set up NYEP fund. Meanwhile the percentage of the Communication Service Tax dedicated to the NYEP should be increased instead of the current 20%.

STATUS OF INDICATORS – 2009

Table 3.13: Summary of Status of Private Sector Competitiveness Indicators, 2007 – 2009

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	Target in 2009	Indicator Level at 2007	Indicator Level at 2008	Indicator Level at 2009	Progress towards target
PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	1. Ease of Doing Business ranking	Within the first 55 countries in the world by 2009	87(out of 175 countries)	87 out of 181 countries)	92 out of 183	Target not achieved.
	2. Complementary Indicator: Composite Index of Economic Activities (CIEA) CIEA – Nominal Movement = CIEA – Year-on-Year growth (Nominal) = CIEA – Real Movement = CIEA – Year-on-Year growth (Real) =		347.39% 24.79% 208.00% 16.63%	420.63% 21.08% 228.23% 9.73%	- - - 9.9%	Steady progress
	3. FDI net inflows (in millions of US\$)	Na	970.3	1,211.59	1,677.84	Significant Progress <i>Indicator recorded 38.5% increase over 2008 level</i>
	4. Private fixed investment (as % GDP)	19.0%	18.3%	18.7%	25.0%	Target achieved
	5. Number of days for registering a Limited Liability Company	2	5	10	5	Target not achieved <i>Sole proprietorship –from 5 to 3 days</i>
	6. The number of days for resolving a commercial disputes	Na	80	30	100	Slow progress <i>The number of days to resolve commercial disputes has been attributed to large numbers of cases filed at the court including minor cases, as a result of the reduction in filing fees and charges</i>
	7. Domestic credit to the private sector as a ratio of GDP	Na	22.5%	27.7%	26.1%	Slow progress
MODERNIZED AGRICULTURE	8. Change in yield of selected traditional crops and productivity of livestock.					Steady Progress
	Maize	0.52	0.06	0.2	-0.02	Four out of six crops of which data is available recorded increases in yield. The average increase in yields of these staple crops in 2009 was estimated at 0.35mt/ha compared with 0.42mt/ha in 2008.
	Rice(milled)	1.56	0.50	1.02	-0.31	
	Cassava	0.76	0.63	0.75	0.33	
	Yam	0.65	0.33	0.56	1.18	
	Plantain	-	0.45	0.14	0.27	
	Cocoa	-	0.58	0.11	0.44	
	Poultry	0.12	Na	Na	Na	
	Sheep	0.11	Na	Na	Na	
	Goat	0.06	Na	Na	Na	
Cattle	0.14	Na	Na	Na		
9. Cultivated lands under irrigation	0.35	0.21	0.89	0.47	Target not achieved	

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	Target in 2009	Indicator Level at 2007	Indicator Level at 2008	Indicator Level at 2009	Progress towards target
	(Area developed for irrigation/ha)	(25,000)	(15,108.3)	(20,918.4)	(21,970.0)	The cultivated lands under irrigation increased by about 5% over the 2008 level
	10. The Share of Credit to Agriculture, forestry and Fishing by Deposit Money Banks (excluding Cocoa)	≥10%	4.41%	4.28%	4.74%	Target not achieved
	11. Per capita production of key staple foods (crops), livestock and fish; (in kg/Annum, except * which is in live animal/annum)					Significant progress
	Maize	74.0	55.6	62.9	67.42	Nearly all selected staple foods and livestock, except one recorded improvement over the 2008 level, with four exceeding their target
	Rice(milled)	55.0	9.4	12.9	9.78	
	Sorghum	-	7.3	14.2	14.59	
	Millet	-	5.4	8.3	10.22	
	Cassava	158.0	459	485.4	510.41	
	Yam	44.0	197	209.3	240.53	
	Plantain	25.0	147	142.7	148.31	
	Cocoa	-	46.2	29.1	29.58	
	Poultry*	-	1.57	1.72	1.96	
	Sheep*	0.18	0.15	0.15	0.18	
	Goat*	0.24	0.18	0.19	0.22	
	Cattle*	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.07	
	Fish	23	17.2	17.0	23.6	
	12. Percentage change in export volume and value of non traditional crops.					Slow progress
	Pawpaw					The declining pattern observed in the value and volume of some export crops in 2007 and 2008 exacerbated in 2009. The value and volume of exports, of Pawpaw, Pineapple, Mango, and Banana declined at a faster rate than in 2008.
	Volume =(891,903Kgs in 2009)	Na	-37.56	-18.9	-65.15	
	Value =(US\$545,600 in 2009)	Na	8.94	-67.2	-63.13	
	Mango					
	Volume = (434,873Kgs in 2009)	Na	351.45	4.1	-54.92	
	Value =(US\$234,950 in 2009)	Na	1099.6	-47.7	-54.98	
	Pineapple					
	Volume = (31,566,665Kgs in 2009)	Na	-33.4	-13.2	-44.48	
	Value =(US\$10,628,200 in 2009)	Na	-29.40	-12.1	-10.25	
	Banana					
	Volume = (47,613,058Kgs in 2009)	Na	17.79	34.0	-53.28	
	Value =(US\$11,589,500 in 2009)	Na	-3.54	27.6	-8.87	
	13. Farm Household incomes	= > 60%	61%	63%	63%	Steady progress
	Non-farm Household income	= < 40%	39%	37%	37%	
	14. Ratio between subsistence crop/livestock and commercial crop/livestock farming	Na	2.51	2.37	Na	Lack of data
						The situation is expected to improved over the 2008 level due to the block farming system

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	Target in 2009	Indicator Level at 2007	Indicator Level at 2008	Indicator Level at 2009	Progress towards target
						introduce by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MOFA) in 2009
	15. Percentage increase in agro-processing and agro-business enterprises and micro-enterprises registration	Na	Na	Na	Na	Lack of data
FISHERIES DEVELOPED	16. Total Fish Supply (mt)	Na	293,398	318,146.0	318,300	Slow progress Total domestic production increased marginally by 0.02%, compared to 5% in 2008, while output from aquaculture increased by 28.7% compared to 72% in 2008
	a. Marine	Na	82,989.8	72,590.1	70,898	
	b. Inland Capture fisheries	Na	3,256.87	5,595.7	7,203	
	c. Harvesting of Ponds/Cages	Na	1,725.67	2,807.2	2,241*	
	- Ponds & Reservoirs	Na	1,504.0	3,508.0	4,962	
- Cages & Pens	Na	378,654.7	396,331.8	396,401		
Total Domestic Production (mt)	Na	378,654.7	396,331.8	396,401		
d. Import	Na	212,945.4	191,656.5	170,744		
	17. Quantity of fish produced per hectare of pond per year	3 Tons/ ha/yr	1.5 [#]	1.5 [#]	1.5 [#]	Target not achieved. Commercial farms estimated at 6.0mt/ha/yr
	18. Total surface water Area under fish farming (excluding cages) (Ha)	Na	1,150.45	9,682.1	9,772.21	Steady progress
RESTORATION OF DEGRADED ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	19. Cost of environmental degradation as a ratio of GDP (lands, forests, fisheries)	Na	7%	10%	10%	Slow progress This estimate was provided by the country environmental analysis (CEA) 2007. The figure is expected to reduce in subsequent years due to the massive reforestation programme of government and other complementary conservation measures being pursued by the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources and the Forestry Commission.
	20. Rate of deforestation	(-0.6%)	1.2%	65,000 ha per annum (FAO estimates)	1.37%	Target not achieved These estimates were provided by FAO in 2005/2006 and need to be updated to reflect the reforestation programme of government.
	21. Number of Timber Utilization Contracts (TUCs) awarded					Target not achieved
	a. <u>Natural Forest:</u>	10 Consists of: Next Comp. Bidding (Nat.Forests) = 10	0	61	0	No TUCs were awarded in Natural Forest
	b. <u>Plantation:</u>	10	3TUCs Signed	0	0	No TUCs were awarded in plantations

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	Target in 2009	Indicator Level at 2007	Indicator Level at 2008	Indicator Level at 2009	Progress towards target
	22. The number of Social Responsibility Contracts (SRC) signed	20 Consist of: SRA (Nat. Forests) =10 SRA (Plan-tation) = 10	3 Consist of: SRA (Nat. Forests) = 0 SRA (Plan-tation) = 3	61 Consist of: SRA (Nat. Forests) = 61 SRA (Plan-tation) = 0	0 0	Target not achieved No SRAs were awarded in plantations, since this was contingent on the TUCs awarded
	23. Hectares of degraded forest, mining, dry and wet lands rehabilitated/ restored ³ a. Forest b. Mining	20,000 ha Na	17,000 ha 238ha	12,315 ha Na	13,324 ha Na	Steady progress The focus of the government in 2009 was to secure the previous year's plantations rather than adding on more plantations. This explains why the target for 2009 was not met.
	24. Proportion of timber royalties going to resource owners	50:50 (on reserve) 50:50 (off reserves)	50:50 (on reserve) 60:40 (off reserve)	50:50 (on-reserve) 60:40 (off-reserve)	50:50 (on reserve) 50:50 (off reserves)	Target achieved The off-reserve was reviewed to 50:50 to enhance the benefits to the communities
	25. Statistical Overview of the Mineral Sector a. Mineral Production - Gold (thousand ounces) - Diamonds (carat) - Bauxite (Mt) - Manganese (Mt) b. Labour - Large Scale - Small Scale (legal & illegal)* c. Foreign Direct Investments (in million US\$) d. Benefits of Mining Mineral Revenues (Gh¢) - Royalties - Taxes - Corporate Social Responsibility e. Mineral Rights Granted (Mining Lease, Prospecting, Reconnaissance, Salt, Quarry, Clay, Sand Winning, Small Scale Gold/Diamond, Mica)	3,000,000 350,000 500,000 1,100,000 27,000 500,000 750,000 90,000,000 Na 310,000,000 150	2,500,000 80,000 50,000 1,800,000 24,742 500,000 665.30 42,174,316 85,425,417 Na 110	2,796,834 599,007 574,389 1,261,000 25,717 500,000 765.3 59,000,000 89,000,000 Na 278	3,123,797 354,443 420,477 1,143,569 27,481* 500,000* 762.26* 94,186,626* 319,022,67* Na 130	Slow progress Diamonds, bauxite, and manganese, production declined by 40.8%, 26.8%, and 9.3% respectively, while gold recorded an increase of about 11.7%. Employment increased marginally by 0.3% Foreign Direct Investments (FDI) declined by 0.4% Mineral royalties increased by 59.6%, while tax revenues increased by 258.4% Mineral rights granted decreased by 53.2% over 2008
	26. Time to register land	≤3mths	5mths	3mths	2.5mths	Steady Progress

³ Data on degraded dry and wetland restored is currently not available. However conservation measures for the protection of wetlands are being pursued.

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	Target in 2009	Indicator Level at 2007	Indicator Level at 2008	Indicator Level at 2009	Progress towards target
PROMOTING TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	27. Percentage change in non-traditional exports (NTE) = (Value in Million US\$)	11%	30.5% (1,200.0)	8.3% (1,300.0)	-36.1% (830.2)	Target not achieved
	28. Average number of days for clearing goods from the nations ports	24hrs	2days at the sea port; 6 hours at the airports	2days at the sea port; 5 hours at the airports	2days at the sea port; 5 hours at the airports	Target not achieved
	29. Industrial Sector Performance: d. Manufacturing value added share in GDP e. share of manufacturing in total export f. composite index of competitive industrial performance (CIP)	Na Na Na	8.1% 23.7% Na	7.9% 17.0% Na	7.9% 32.4% Na	Slow progress Significant progress Lack of data
	30. Time Taken to get duty drawback	≤3wks	6 months	6 months	6months	Slow progress
TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE: ROAD, RAIL, WATER AND AIR TRANSPORT	31. Total funds disbursed for routine maintenance, periodic maintenance, minor rehabilitation relative to the maintenance needs of the road network	Na 57%	(\$255.70mil) = 132.5%	(\$338.66mil) = Na	\$ 278.36 mil = 109.5%	Target achieved
	32. Proportion/length of roads maintained/Rehabilitated	100%	(28,243km) 65.4%	(31,295km) 76%	(21,569.83km) 66%	Target not achieved Shortfall due to delay in award of contracts.
	<u>Trunk Roads (in km):</u>					
	o. Routine maintenance	13260	8,114.94	13,755	6,949.01	
	p. Periodic maintenance	454	208.63	555	284.99	
q. Minor Rehab & Reconstruction	552	347.33	115	324.93		
r. Major Rehab & Reconstruction	200	183.55	200	200		
<u>Urban Roads (in km):</u>						
s. Routine maintenance	5,173	2,827.34	2,679.0	2,213		
t. Periodic maintenance	384	249.0	252.0	416		
u. Minor Rehab. & Reconstruction	298	282.29	Na	119		
v. Major Rehab. & Reconstruction	12	7.0	7.0	Na		
<u>Feeder Roads (in km):</u>						
w. Routine maintenance	26,913	13,620.0	11,937.0	9,516		
x. Rehabilitation	868	481.0	560.0	347.0		
y. Regravelling	0.0	32.6	3.0	-		
z. Spot Improvement	1,533	1,403.0	965.0	788.1		
aa. Reconstruction	0.0	Na	Na	Na		
bb. Surfacing	144	267.3	267.3	411.8		
33. Annual accident statistics for each transport mode (Total number of road accidents)						
- Total number of road accidents	10,000	12,038	11,339	12,565(Prov.)	Target not achieved	
- Annual Accident fatalities	1,346	2,043	1,938	1746		
- Annual Accident Injuries	Na	14,373	14,531	12,697		
- Annual Road Traffic Fatality Rate#	12	22	19	16		

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	Target in 2009	Indicator Level at 2007	Indicator Level at 2008	Indicator Level at 2009	Progress towards target
	- Annual Road Traffic Accident Population Risk	6	8.92	8.23	7.9	
	34. Passenger traffic and goods traffic by railways					
	c. Passenger traffic (in 1000 passengers-km)	220,038	26,000*	15,000	19,890	Steady progress
	d. Goods traffic (1000 tonnes-km)	280.1	121.70	46.77	14.83	Target not achieved
	35. Maritime traffic : Goods loaded and unloaded (in 1000 tonnes)					Targets not achieved
	c. Goods loaded (in 1000 tonnes)	4,300,268	3,706.9	3,948.9	3,108,489	2009 Traffic by location (in tonnes):
	d. Goods unloaded (in 1000 tonnes)	9,339,063	8,725.4	9,388.3	7,669,981	<u>Goods Loaded</u> Tema - 995,651 Takoradi - 2,112,838 Total - <u>3,108,489</u>
						<u>Goods Unloaded</u> Tema - 6,410,839 Takoradi - 1,259,142 Total - <u>7,669,981</u>
						<u>Total Vessels</u> Tema - 1,631 Takoradi - 956 Total - <u>2,587</u>
	36. Total air freight and number of air traffic passengers:					
	e. Total air freight in thousand tonnes	55.9	59.5	55.5	45.7	Target not achieved
	- Loaded	33.1	33.5	32.7	28.3	
	- Unloaded	22.8	26.0	22.8	17.4	
	f. Number of air traffic passengers (arrival and departure) in thousand	1,294.1	1,066.0	1,186.557	1,204,786	Target not achieved
	- Arrival	636.0	524.6	587.745	601.584	
	- Departure	658.1	541.4	598.812	603.202	
	g. Number of air craft movt (arrival and departure) in thousand	18.6	15.723	17.481	17.3	Target not achieved
	- Arrival	9.3	7.950	8.738	8.655	
	- Departure	9.3	7.773	8.743	8.646	
	h. Number of domestic air traffic passengers	106,600	85,115	132,087	122,059	Target exceeded
	37. Road condition mix					
	<u>National:</u>		62,954km	66,160km*	66,437km	Steady progress

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	Target in 2009	Indicator Level at 2007	Indicator Level at 2008	Indicator Level at 2009	Progress towards target
	Good Fair Poor	Na Na Na	32%* 29%* 39%*	42% 32% 31%	38% 28% 34%	
	<u>Trunk Roads:</u> Good Fair Poor	13,367km = 55% =35% =10 %	11,180 km 57% 26% 17%	11,618 km** 40% 32% 28%	11,618km 38% 32% 30%	
	<u>Urban Roads:</u> Good Fair Poor	12,630Km =65% = 20.6% = 14.4%	9,764km 34% 2% 64%	12,450km 50% 3% 38%	12,630 km 34% 15% 51%	
	<u>Feeder Roads:</u> Good Fair Poor	41,000km = 60% = 28% =12 %	42,010km 35% 37% 28%	42,092km 38% 32% 30%	42,189 km 39% 30% 31%	
ENERGY SUPPLY TO SUPPORT INDUSTRY AND HOUSEHOLDS	38. Per capita consumption of energy per annum (in Tonnes of Oil Equivalent(TOE) a. Electricity b. Petroleum c. LPG	0.2956 Na Na	0.0244 0.0905 0.005	0.0246 0.0742 0.0053	0.0354 0.0481 0.0066	Slow Progress
	39. Average number of hours of electricity outage per consumer per year - ECG - NED	≤100 hours/ year	124 746	107 153	145** 160**	Steady progress Significant progress
	40. Percentage reduction in transmission and distribution losses: a. Transmission b. Distribution - ECG - NED	2.98 21.4 21.4	3.36% 23.96% 22.86%	3.46% 24.24% 19.20%	3.71% 27.09% 17.82%	Target not achieved Target not achieved Target exceeded
	41. Percentage of households covered by electricity supply	Increase by 12%	54%	54%	66%*	Significant Progress
	42. Percentage change in Research and Development expenditure (Public)	0.3 – 0.5% of GDP	Na	Na	Na	Lack of data
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TO SUPPORT PRODUCTIVITY AND DEVELOPMENT						2008 Public Expenditure (investment and Services): Institution MEST - US\$83,177.57 CSIR - US\$948,598.13 GAEC - US\$332,542.06 TERTIARY - US\$37,732,913.08

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	Target in 2009	Indicator Level at 2007	Indicator Level at 2008	Indicator Level at 2009	Progress towards target
						Total - US\$39,097,230.84 (0.24% of GDP) 2009 Public Expenditure (investment and services): Institution MEST - US\$8,331,523.28 CSIR - US\$166,270.42 GAEC - US\$472,225.25 TERTIARY - US\$30,186,330 Total - US\$ 39,156,349.41 (0.23% of GDP)
DEVELOPING INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)	43. Size of the ICT industry (in million US\$)	750 million by 2011	863.7	1,539.924	1,122.765	Target exceeded. About 150% target achieved
	44. Teledensity/Penetration rate:	70%	36.3%	52.4%	67%	Steady progress
	a. Fixed Line		1.9% (376,509)	0.6% (143,900)	1.21% (267,389)	
	b. Mobile		34.4% (7,604,053)	51.8% (11,568,850)	65.7% (15,108,916)	
	45. Internet Access	≥14% per annum	23,000	45,000	55,000	Steady progress
	a. Subscribers					
	b. Users	Na	2.8%	3.8%	11%	Significant progress.
c. Providers (total number)	Na	107	190	90	Slow progress	
- Number Authorize	Na	34	36	35		
- Number in Operation						
d. Number of school with internet access	Na(SHS) ...(Teacher Training)	89 (SHS) ... (Teacher Training)	89 (SHS) 17 (Teacher Training)	Steady progress	
46. Electronic Media						
a. FM Radio						
- Number Authorize	Na	183	190	227	Significant progress	
- Number in Operation	Na	129	146	171		
b. Television*						
- Number Authorize	Na	26	47	49	Steady progress	
- Number in Operation	Na	11	19	14		
	47. Percentage change in tourist arrivals	14%	-	19%	15%	Target achieved

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	Target in 2009	Indicator Level at 2007	Indicator Level at 2008	Indicator Level at 2009	Progress towards target										
DEVELOPING THE TOURISM SECTOR FOR REVENUE AND EMPLOYMENT GENERATION			(Total Arrival= 586,612)	(Total Arrival= 698,069)*	(Total Arrival= 802,779)	RECEIPTS (US\$ Million): 2007 = 1,172.0 2008 = 1,403.1 (20%) 2009 = 1,615.2 (15%) EMPLOYMENT: 2007 = Na 2008 = 232,803 2009 = 260,002										
	48. Percentage change of investment (stock of tourism facilities) in the tourism sector															
	e. Accommodation Establishments (Hotels, Guest houses, lodges, etc)	15.25%	1.8* (1430)	11.5% (1595)	1.7% 1622	Target not achieved										
	f. Catering Establishment (Restaurants, fast food joints etc)	10.73%	40.8* (352)	-2.3% (344)	4.9% (361)	Target not achieved										
	g. Travel Agents and Tour Operations Establishment	8.89%	0.3* (351)	-19.1% 284	-5.3% 269	Target not achieved Decline attributed to closure of facilities for not meeting minimum standards										
h. Car Rental companies	13.26%	-3.4* (57)	47.4% (84)	4.8% 88	Target not achieved											
49. Percentage change in domestic tourism	Na	-	-		Steady progress											
a. No. of domestic tourists			(417,558 for 25 sites)	(637,550 for 33 sites)	(646,173 for 35 sites)											
b. Revenue accrued from entrance fees alone (GH ¢)			748,241	1,096,273	1,430,359											
MUSIC AND FILMS INDUSTRY FOR GROWTH AND JOB CREATION	50. Size of the Music and Films Industry	Na	Music = Na Films = 0.10% (US\$14.5mil) Other Arts =% (US\$...mil)	Music = Na Films = 0.12% (US\$20.5mil) Other Arts =% (US\$...mil)	Music = Na Films = Na (US\$...mil) Other Arts =% (US\$...mil)	Lack of data. 4. Amount of royalties due owners of creative arts: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Amount (in Gh¢)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2007</td> <td>570,813.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2008</td> <td>267,000.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2009</td> <td>0.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>1,253,013.00</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Amount (in Gh¢)	2007	570,813.00	2008	267,000.00	2009	0.0	Total	1,253,013.00
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Total	1,253,013.00															

AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	Target in 2009	Indicator Level at 2007	Indicator Level at 2008	Indicator Level at 2009	Progress towards target																								
						<p>5. Total amount of levies collected on material for home taping (Blank Cassette or CD) from customs = Gh¢ 509,508.97</p> <p>6. No. of albums registered = 500</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gospel = 266 - Hiplife = 177 - Highlife = 35 - Reggae = 18 - R&B = 3 - Traditional album = 1 																								
	51. Number jobs created by the Music and films industry	Na	Na	Na	Na	<p>Data is currently not Available.</p> <p>However 2006 estimates puts the total number of people employed by the music industry alone at 21,000, of which 3,000 are shops and 3,000 hawkers selling music.</p> <p>Total No. of Spinners (2009) = 1,884</p>																								
EMPLOYMENT GENERATION AND IMPROVEMENT AND EXPANSION OF SAFETY NETS	52. Number of Labour Disputes	Na	656	632	614	Slow progress																								
	53. The number of new jobs created by sector	240,000	Na	692, 714 <i>Serv:17.6%</i> <i>Ind: 2.1%</i> <i>Agric:80.3%</i>	Na	<p>Lack of data</p> <p>110,796 jobs created under the youth employment programme, in all 10 regions as at 31 December, 2009.</p> <p>Employment figures as at December 2009 are as follows:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;"><u>REGIONS</u></th> <th style="text-align: left;"><u>SECTORS:</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Ashanti - 19,276</td> <td>Agric Biz - 26,263</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Brong Ahafo - 12,867</td> <td>Comm. Edu Tech -28,778</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Central - 6,189</td> <td>Comm. Protect - 3,293</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Greater Accra - 14,598</td> <td>Aux. Nursing - 14,602</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Northern - 14,653</td> <td>Waste & s'tion - 21,005</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Upper East - 5,181</td> <td>Internship - 13,795</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Upper West - 5,493</td> <td>Trades & vocations -</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Volta - 13,605</td> <td>ICT -</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Eastern - 11,728</td> <td>Other modules - 3,060</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Western - 7,206</td> <td>(Forestry, Rev. Mobi, Volu. Teachers, Sanitation Guards, etc)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Programme Staff -</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<u>REGIONS</u>	<u>SECTORS:</u>	Ashanti - 19,276	Agric Biz - 26,263	Brong Ahafo - 12,867	Comm. Edu Tech -28,778	Central - 6,189	Comm. Protect - 3,293	Greater Accra - 14,598	Aux. Nursing - 14,602	Northern - 14,653	Waste & s'tion - 21,005	Upper East - 5,181	Internship - 13,795	Upper West - 5,493	Trades & vocations -	Volta - 13,605	ICT -	Eastern - 11,728	Other modules - 3,060	Western - 7,206	(Forestry, Rev. Mobi, Volu. Teachers, Sanitation Guards, etc)		Programme Staff -
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54. Social Protection Expenditure as percentage of GDP	≥4.42%	2.4% (Gh¢340,245,466.97)	2.3% (Gh¢408,830,342.41)	1.9% (Gh¢409,332,521.31)	<p>Lack of data</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;"><u>I em</u></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><u>2008</u></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><u>Gh¢</u> <u>2009</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Persons with - Disabilities</td> <td style="text-align: center;">459,606.53</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1,308,115.76</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Orphans and Vulnerable children</td> <td style="text-align: center;">*</td> <td style="text-align: center;">*</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<u>I em</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>Gh¢</u> <u>2009</u>	Persons with - Disabilities	459,606.53	1,308,115.76	Orphans and Vulnerable children	*	*																
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AREA OF FOCUS	INDICATOR	Target in 2009	Indicator Level at 2007	Indicator Level at 2008	Indicator Level at 2009	Progress towards target
						Implementation of Social Protection Strateg
						3,763,487.76
						7,500,000.00
						Capitation Grant
						150,000,000.0
						23,186,091.00
						Reducing Maternal Mortality
						692,912.00
						826,228.27
						Malaria Prevention and Control
						18,637,831.00
						22,223,750.00
						Reducing Child Mortality
						*
						*
						School Feeding Prog.
						33,371,477.00
						32,953,101.88
						Health Insurance
						256,500,000
						248,000,0000
						Public Works Proj
						- Lab. Based Civil work
						33,808,729.65
						18,365,360.67
						- Cocoa mass spraying
						12,029,100.00
						13,043,805.00
						- Nat. Affor. Prog
						13,874,000.36
						9,608,827.40
						Suppl. Feeding prog for child <5yrs
						55,821.31
						66,561.33
						Integ. Agric input support for extreme poor farmers
						20,637,376.80
						32,250,680
						Total
						408,830,342.41
						409,332,521.31

Table 3.14: Action taken on 2008 Policy Recommendations

2008 POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS		ACTION TAKEN IN 2009	
POLICY AREA	RECOMMENDATIONS	STATUS (Tick: ✓ if any action taken × if no action taken)	REMARKS (i.e. specific action taken or why, if no action taken)
1.1 Private Sector Development <i>(Section 3.3.1, pg 94 of 2008 APR)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The area where challenges exist is the environment for doing business where policy reforms implemented in 2008 appear to have yielded marginal results. The number of days to register business stagnated, while the capacity and competencies of firms to take advantage of the existing business opportunities in the economy continued to be weak. It is therefore recommended that appropriate policy responses be developed to correct the possible macroeconomic imbalances which seem to have impacted negatively on the environment for doing business. Also the preparation and implementation of the Industrial Policy for Ghana should take into consideration the appropriate interventions to enhance the capacity and competencies of industries, particularly those in the small, medium, and micro-enterprises sector to enable them compete effectively in the globalized environment. 	✓	Capacity building support was provided to 66 Business Advisory Centres (BAC's) and 21 Rural Technology Facilities (RTF's) which resulted in the training and upgrading of about 9,500 SMEs. About 227 enterprises under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Project (MSME) were assisted through the Business Development Services Fund. Again, 5,500 entrepreneurs were provided with business advisory services and 110 entrepreneurs accessed credit from financial institutions.
1.2. Modernised Agriculture <i>(Section 3.3.2, pg 94 of 2008 APR)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to agricultural credit remains a challenge to agricultural development. The share of credit to agriculture by deposit money banks which stood at 4.41% in 2007, declined further to 4.28% in 2008, thereby constraining investments in agricultural inputs and infrastructure. The processes involved in setting up the proposed Agricultural Development Fund by government have so far stalled. It is therefore recommended that the initiative be reactivated in order to provide an effective and sustainable financing arrangement for agriculture production. 	×	
1.3. Modernised Fishing and Aquaculture Development <i>(Section 3.3.3, pg 95 of 2008 APR)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Productivity of fish among small-scale farmers continued to stagnate. Among the many interventions implemented to improve on the situation in 2008 are the provision of technical assistance to farmers in survey sites for construction of ponds, cages and pens, supply of fingerlings, etc which have not yielded the desired results yet. A draft fisheries and aquaculture policy document has currently been prepared and with its speedy and effective implementation, the productivity of fish among small scale farmers is expected to improve. 	×	

2008 POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS		ACTION TAKEN IN 2009	
POLICY AREA	RECOMMENDATIONS	STATUS (Tick: ✓ if any action taken × if no action taken)	REMARKS (i.e. specific action taken or why, if no action taken)
1.4 Restoration of Degraded Environment and Natural Resource Management (Section 3.3.4, pg 95 of 2008 APR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> With the persistent high environmental degradation and the low pace of rehabilitating/restoring degraded environment, it is important to accelerate the pace of implementation of interventions outlined under the Natural Resources and Environmental Governance (NREG) support programme in order to reverse the current persistent trend of high environmental degradation. 	✓	<p>Forestry Commission planted 13,324 hectares of the 20,000 hectares target under the National Plantation Development Programme (NPDP). In addition 3,740 hectares of detached forest lands were planted and 23,881,333 seedlings were delivered for planting and refilling.</p> <p>Preparation of draft Readiness Preparation proposal (R-PP), which aims to assist Ghana to prepare itself for reducing emissions from de-forestation and forest degradation.</p>
1.5 Promoting Trade and Industrial Development (Section 3.3.5, pg 96 of 2008 APR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> With the full impact of global economic crisis yet to be felt by the developing economies including Ghana it is important for government to review the current situation in the manufacturing sub-sector with the view to developing the necessary stop-gap measures to cushion domestic industries against the possible negative impact of the global crisis. In the interim, it is recommended that a special budget line be set aside through the annual national budget to cater for the drawback requirements for a given year, while a process is put in place to adopt the voucher system used in several parts of the world including Brazil. The voucher system involves payment of duty drawbacks using a special voucher which could be used for paying duties and taxes on subsequent import consignment. If the voucher is not sufficient to pay the duties and taxes on the next import, the difference is paid in cash. The advantage of the voucher system is that it is simple to operate, not disruptive to government accounts, and less conducive to corruption. 	×	
1.6 Transport Infrastructure: Road, Rail, Water and Air Transport (Section 3.3.6, pg 97 of 2008 APR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The perennial problem of using resources planned for road maintenance in a given year to settle road arrears persisted in 2008. This led to a shortfall in the planned road maintenance works in 2008 and recurrent road fund arrears. To overcome this situation it is recommended that avenues for raising more funds should be explored, including taxing vehicles which use LPG to augment the road fund (which is the dedicated fund for road maintenance). Also for the effective management of road network, road agencies should resist the temptation of spreading their resources too thinly as this leads to a large number of uncompleted projects and persistent road arrears. 	×	

2008 POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS		ACTION TAKEN IN 2009	
POLICY AREA	RECOMMENDATIONS	STATUS (Tick: ✓ if any action taken × if no action taken)	REMARKS (i.e. specific action taken or why, if no action taken)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The downward trend in indicators and the deteriorating conditions experienced in the rail sub-sector in 2007 continued in 2008. To provide alternative cheaper and faster means of transport as well as decongest the roads, it is recommended that quick action be taken on the feasibility studies conducted on the various corridors of the rail transport network, including the multimodal freight transport between Tema – Buipe via Akosombo. The policy of government has been to attract private capital into the sector in the form of Public-Private Partnership (PPP). However this appears not to be yielding the desired results. A review in favour of public financing may be necessary in view of the long term benefit of the railway sector, in terms of bulk haulage, preserving the road network and reducing accidents on the roads. 	✓	<p>Emergency works was undertaken to rehabilitate the Takoradi-Awaso portion of Western line to facilitate the haulage of bulk goods as a short term measure while government continues to look at securing funding to implement the recommendations of the feasibility studies.</p> <p>Government acquired Diesel Multiple Units (DMUs) which will be used in sub-urban rail transport upon completion of Accra-Tema rail project in 2010.</p>
1.7 Energy Supply to Support Industry and Households (Section 3.3.7, pg 98 of 2008 APR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concerns exist about the transmission and distribution losses of electricity which continued to be high in 2008 despite continued improvements in the transmission and distribution system. Transmission losses increased from 3.36% in 2007 to about 3.46% in 2008, while the distribution losses from ECG increased from 23.96% in 2007 to 24.24% in 2008. On the other hand, the distribution losses through NED declined from 22.86% in 2007 to 19.2% in 2008, thereby meeting the PURC benchmark of 25%. In order to realise the maximum benefit of the system upgrading programme, it is important for government to fully commit to the necessary investment required. 	✓	Contract for the supply and installation of 33/11KV in Accra, Tema and Kumasi have been signed and site handed over to the contractors
1.8 Science and Technology to Support Productivity and Development (Section 3.3.8, pg 98 of 2008 APR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The challenge regarding inadequate data to track progress in this policy area still persisted in 2008. The capacity and logistical constraints identified in 2007 could not be addressed as planned in 2008 due to some operational difficulties. It is expected that mechanism will be put in place to address these challenges. 	×	A new Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology established in 2009 is expected to improve coordination and efficiency in operation
1.9 Developing Information and Communication Technology (ICT) (Section 3.3.9, pg 98 of 2008 APR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> though the number of internet subscribers increased by about 96% in 2008, the proportion of the population with access to internet services remain extremely low (i.e. 3.8%). It is therefore important to accelerate the pace of interventions towards improving affordable internet accessibility to businesses and households. 	×	

2008 POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS		ACTION TAKEN IN 2009	
POLICY AREA	RECOMMENDATIONS	STATUS (Tick: ✓ if any action taken × if no action taken)	REMARKS (i.e. specific action taken or why, if no action taken)
1.10 Developing the Tourism Sector for Revenue and Employment Generation (Section 3.3.10, pg 99 of 2008 APR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The tourism sector continues to be one of the most important and fastest growing sectors of the Ghanaian economy. To sustain the gains made so far it is important for government to commit more resources into development, particularly of tourist sites, museums and monuments, and institutional capacity building of tourist institutions. Also the recurrent problem of lack of comprehensive data on tourist arrivals should be resolved by the relevant agencies of government including Ghana Immigration Service (GIS), Ministry of Interior, Ghana Tourist Board and Ministry of Tourism. 	✓	Seven (7) ongoing Tourist Receptive Facilities country-wide were completed to open-up the sites for increased patronage. The Ghana Tourist Board collaborated with Food and Drugs Board, SNV, MDAs, Kumasi Polytechnic to organize training programmes to enhance service delivery for 5,386 hospitality service providers such as food service providers, Trade Association Executives and 29 life-guards/pool attendants on aquatic life saving. A Tourism Sector Medium Term Development Plan (2010-2013) was prepared in 2009 within the context of the Government of Ghana Medium Term National Development Policy Framework to guide tourism development.
1.11 The Music and Films Industry for Growth and Job Creation (Section 3.3.11, pg 99 of 2008 APR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To make the creative arts industry more regulated and effective in contributing to the overall economic growth and development of the country, it is recommended that government expedite action on the passage of the Legislative Instrument to operationalize the Copyright Act 2005 (Act 690). Also it is important for government to take a leading role in the formation of appropriate and effective Collection Society for the creative arts industry, as well as effectively enforcing the intellectual property laws in Ghana. 	✓	Five member an Interim Management Board for the Copyright society of Ghana (COSGA) to assist in the collection and distribution of royalties for 2009. The membership register was also cleaned. Work has been initiated towards establishing at least four (4) CMOs for Ghana. One for music composers and publishers, Audio visual, Performers and Book publishers.
1.12 Employment Generation and Improvement and Expansion of Safety Nets (Section 3.3.12, pg 100 of 2008 APR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The relatively high level of labour disputes recorded indicates that more work is required to improve on industrial peace. With unfair termination of employment and summary dismissal constituting the major source of labour disputes in 2008, it is important to strengthen the dialogue between labour and employers through the tripartite system. 	✓	The National Tripartite Committee (NTC) successfully concluded the 2009 National Daily Minimum Wage negotiations.

CHAPTER FOUR

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

4.1 INTRODUCTION

Human Resource Development under GPRS II aims at ensuring that the population of Ghana is healthy, knowledgeable, and capable of driving and sustaining private sector-led growth. The broad policy areas in this thematic area include:

- education;
- training and skills development;
- access to quality health care;
- malaria control;
- HIV/AIDS prevention;
- population control;
- safe drinking water and sanitation; and
- adequate and affordable housing.

This chapter reviews progress made in 2009 towards achieving the above policy objectives.

4.2 STATUS OF SELECTED INDICATORS AND KEY POLICY MEASURES AND STRATEGIES IN 2009

4.2.1 Education

Policy interventions in the Education sector in 2009 continued to focus on achieving three broad objectives: (i) increasing access to, and participation in education and training, with greater emphasis on gender and geographical equity; (ii) improving the quality of education; and (iii) enhancing delivery of education services.

Progress during the year towards the attainment of these broad objectives, as monitored by the selected indicators against targets, and specific policy measures and strategies implemented are presented:

i. Increase access to, and participation in basic education, with emphasis on gender and geographical equity

Status of Selected Indicators:

Indicators used to assess the performance of the educational sector with regard to increasing access to the three levels of basic education (kindergarten, primary, junior high school) include:

- gross enrolment ratio;
- net enrolment rate;
- survival rate; and
- gender parity index.

(a) Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)

As an indicator of participation in the education system, the GER measures the number of pupils/students at a given level of schooling, regardless of age, as a proportion of the number of children in the relevant age group. The performance of this indicator at the various levels of basic education, is indicated in Table 4.1:

Kindergarten

The gross enrolment ratio for children in the age group 4-5 years in 2008/09 was 92.9%, representing a 3% increase over the 2007/08 figure of 89.9%.

Primary

The gross enrolment ratio for the primary school level for children in the age group 6-11 years decreased marginally from 95.20% in 2007/08 to 94.9% in 2008/09. However, the GER for the primary school increased significantly across the three deprived northern regions

Junior High School (JHS)

The gross enrolment ratio for Junior High School increased significantly for children in the age group 12-14 years from 78.8% in 2007/08 to 80.6% in 2008/09, indicating an increase of 2.3%.

Table 4.1: Trend in GER for Basic Schools, 2004-2008/09

Gross Enrolment Ratio	Target 2015	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	Progress toward target
<u>Kindergarten</u>							
National	65.0%	60.14%	85.30%	83.6%	89.9%	92.9%	Target exceeded
Northern		29.28%	30.80%	64.6%	69.1%	76.6%	
Upper East		28.56%	30.90%	56.5%	66.2%	70.2%	
Upper West		21.94%	30.90%	63.9%	72.8%	76.2%	
<u>Primary</u>							
National	100.0%	87.50%	92.10%	93.7%	95.2%	94.9%	Steady progress
Northern		72.70%	76.20%	77.60%	92.1%	93.5%	
Upper East		80.40%	84.40%	84.29%	96.9%	94.1%	
Upper West		77.30%	81.05%	81.54%	98.1%	100.0%	
<u>Junior High School:</u>							
National	100.0%	72.80%	74.70%	77.4%	78.8%	80.6%	Significant progress

Source: Ministry of Education, Education Sector Performance Report 2009

(b) Net Enrolment Rate (NER)

The Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) measures the number of appropriately aged pupils/students enrolled in school as a proportion of children in the relevant age group. Table 4.2 provides information on trends in NER at the primary and junior secondary school levels of basic education.

Primary

At the primary level, the net enrolment rate for children in the age group 6-11 years increased from 83.7% in 2007/08 to 88.5% in 2008/09, an increase of 4.8%. The NER for male pupils performed slightly better than that of females during the year.

Junior High School

The NER figure for Junior High School was 47.8% in 2008/09, representing a decrease of 5.2% from the previous year's figure of 53%. This observation suggests that a significant number of children did not enrol in school at the appropriate age during the year. In the context of efforts to achieve universal basic education, the issue needs to be investigated and appropriate measures taken to address it, as NER is known to be positively correlated with school completion rate.

Table 4.2: Trends in Net Enrolment Rates in Basic Schools, 2005/06 - 2008/09

Net Enrolment Rate	Target 2008/09	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	Progress towards target
Primary:						
National	84.9%	69.20%	81.1%	83.7%	88.5%	Target exceeded
Northern		65.40%	67.5%	71.8%	84.0%	
Upper East		69.00%	72.8%	77.7%	80.7%	
Upper West		70.00%	70.1%	77.2%	79.1%	
Sex						
Male		69.80%	79.8	84.2%	89.6%	
Female		68.10%	77.3	81.6%	87.4%	
Junior High School:						
National	58.4%	74.5%	52.4%	53.0%	47.8%	Target not achieved
Sex						
Male		Na	53.3	54.1%	47.9%	
Female		Na	55.5	51.8%	47.7%	

Source: Ministry of Education, Education Sector Performance Report, 2009

(c) Survival Rates:

The survival rate indicates the proportion of pupils/students who remain and complete school after enrolment. Table 4.3 shows that the indicator for school completion at the primary level did not perform as well as it did during the previous years. The positive trend in survival rates at the primary level suffered a set-back, decreasing from a high of 88.0% in 2007/08 to 86.3% in 2008/09.

On the other hand, the survival rate at the Junior High School showed a significant increase from 67.7% in 2007/08 to 75.0% in 2008/09.

With regard to gender, the rate for both boys and girls increased at both the primary and junior high school levels of basic education during the year. However, the general trend suggests that boys are more likely to complete their basic school education than girls.

Table 4.3: Trends in Survival Rates in Basic Schools by Gender, 2004/05 to 2007/08

Survival/Completion Rates	Target 2008/09	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	Progress towards target
Primary						
National	88.3%	75.6%	85.4%	88.0%	86.3%	Target not achieved
Males		78.70%	91.2%	88.9%	89.3%	
Females		72.4%	79.6%	82.4%	83.2%	
Junior High School						
National	70.3%	77.90%	64.9%	67.7%	75.0%	Target exceeded
Males		81.2%	69.6%	72.4%	79.7%	
Females		74.7%	60.0%	62.9%	70.7%	

Source: Ministry of Education, Education Sector Performance Report, 2009

(d) Gender Parity Index:

The Gender Parity Index (GPI) measures the ratio of boys to girls in enrolment rates, the balance being 1. Ghana was unable to achieve the MDG on gender parity in 2005 and has since instituted measures to improve gender parity. These include i) creating awareness among the populace of the importance of girls education; ii) provision of scholarships, educational materials and food rations for girls in deprived areas; iii) provision of gender friendly toilets in schools; and iv) provision of bicycles for girls commuting long distances to school in the three northern regions.

Despite these and other interventions the GPI has stagnated at 0.96 at the primary level and 0.92 at the Junior High School level over the past three years.

Table 4.4: Trends in National Gender Parity Index (GPI) at Basic School, 2004/2005-2007/2008

GPI	Target 2008/09	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/08	2008/09	Progress towards target
National						
- KG	1.0	1.03	0.99	0.98	0.99	Significant progress
- Primary	1.0	0.95	0.96	0.96	0.96	Steady progress
- JHS	1.0	0.93	0.91	0.92	0.92	Steady progress
Deprived Districts						
- KG	1.0	N/A	0.99	0.97	0.98	Steady progress
- Primary	1.0	N/A	0.95	0.94	0.94	Steady progress
- JHS	1.0	N/A	0.88	0.90	0.91	Steady progress

Source: Ministry of Education, Education Sector Performance Report, 2009

Key Policy Measures and Strategies:

In order to improve enrolment at the basic level of education, a number of policy measures were implemented in 2009. These include (i) construction/rehabilitation of schools; (ii) strengthening the Capitation Grant initiative and (iii) expanding and improving the School Feeding Programme.

The construction/rehabilitation of schools

The availability of adequate number of schools is critical for school enrolment. This section reviews growth in the number of schools at kindergarten, primary and junior levels of basic education during the year.

Kindergarten

The total number of both public and private kindergartens stood at 16,439 in 2009. Table 4.5a shows that this figure is a significant improvement over the 2007/08 figure of 15,449.

Table 4.5a: Number of Kindergartens by Type, 2008 and 2009

<i>Type of kindergarten</i>	<i>Number</i>		<i>% change</i>
	<i>2007/08</i>	<i>2008/09</i>	
Public	11,140	11,827	6.2%
Private	4,309	4,612	7.0%
Total	15,449	16,439	6.4%

Primary

The number of public primary schools was 13,510 in 2008/09, representing an increase of 2.0% over the 2007/08 figure of 13,247. The number of private primary schools was 4,371, showing an increase of 7.4%, when compared to the 2007/08 figure of 4,068. The total number of primary schools nationwide in 2008/2009 were 17, 881.

Table 4.5b: Number of Primary Schools by Type, 2008 and 2009

<i>Type of primary school</i>	<i>Number</i>		<i>% change</i>
	<i>2007/08</i>	<i>2008/09</i>	
Public	13,247	13,510	2.0%
Private	4,058	4,371	7.4%
Total	17,315	17,881	3.3%

Junior High

The number of Junior High Schools in 2008/2009 was 10,213, representing 4.8% increase over the 2007/2008 figure of 9,742. As shown in Table 4.5c, the growth in the number of Junior High Schools was faster in the private sector (10.3% increase), compared to the public sector (3.1% increase). This is a boost to the government-private sector partnership in the provision of basic education.

Table 4.5c: Number of Junior High Schools by Type, 2008 and 2009

<i>Type of Junior High School</i>	<i>Number</i>		<i>% change</i>
	<i>2007/08</i>	<i>2008/09</i>	
Public	7423	7656	3.1%
Private	2319	2557	10.3%
Total	9,742	10,213	4.8%

Capitation Grant:

The Capitation Grant initiative was introduced in 2003 to increase enrolment and sustain attendance at the basic school level. In 2009, the government increased the Capitation Grant by 50% to GH¢4.50 per child. The key challenge to the implementation of the programme is ensuring the timely delivery of the funds to schools. There have also been questions about the adequacy of the grant by some districts and schools.

School Feeding Programme:

The positive impact of the School Feeding Programme on school enrolment and retention continued in 2008/2009 as evidenced in the year's achievements in primary gross enrolment rates and survival rates. The programme's coverage expanded in 2008/2009 academic year reaching 656,624 children in 1,697 public schools across the country. This compares with 476,083 pupils in 975 schools in 2007/2008 academic year.

ii. Improve Quality of Education and Enhance Delivery of Educational Services

Status of Selected Indicators:

The quality of basic education, as measured by learning achievements, is generally poor in Ghana. This section reports on progress towards improving quality of basic education, using the following indicators:

- Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE) pass rate
- Percentage of trained teachers
- Pupil: teacher ratio

(a) BECE Examination 2009:

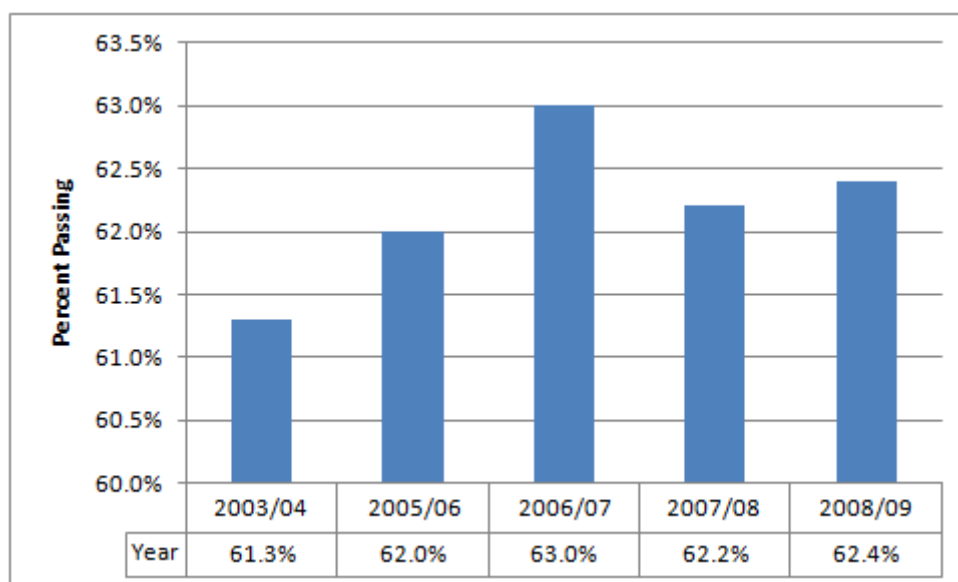
The Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE) is the terminal examination used upon completion of the basic education cycle to select pupils who will progress to second cycle educational institutions. The criterion for selection to a second cycle school is an aggregate score of between 6 and 30 in the examination. In practice, however, because of the limited number of second cycle schools, education experts agree that a pupil may have to obtain an aggregate score below 20 to stand any chance of gaining admission to a senior high school. The general trend in the pass rate of BECE is shown in Figure 4.1.

Detailed analysis of the 2009 BECE results by districts undertaken by the Ministry of Education revealed marked geographical differences:

- The national qualifying admission rate into Senior High School based on aggregate 06-30 was 62.4% in 2009 and only 47 out of the 138 districts performed above this national average.
- The national average for aggregate six (aggregate 06) candidates stood at 2.23% and only 13 districts out of 138 districts in the analysis scored above it. Fifty two (52) districts did not have any of their candidates obtaining aggregate 06 in the BECE written in 2009.

The above analysis shows the need for Ministry of Education including the Ghana Education Service to develop new strategies and introduce innovations to help improve the performances of candidates in the BECE.

Figure 4.1: Trend in the Proportion of students passing BECE with Aggregate 6-30, 2003-2008



Source: Ministry of Education and West Africa Examination Council (WAEC)
N.B: BECE scores on each test range from 1-9; and a pass grade ranges from 1-5.

(b) Percentage of Trained Teachers:

The proportion of classroom teachers who have received professional training is a critical component of the inputs required for the delivery of quality teaching and learning, and achieving favourable learning outcomes. One of the key challenges facing the educational sector is ensuring the production and equitable distribution of trained teachers across the country. Table 4.6 presents trends in the percentage of trained teachers in public basic schools. Overall the proportion of trained teachers has been less than optimal across all levels of the basic education system.

The proportion of trained teachers at the kindergarten level in 2008/09 was 31.3%, indicating an increase of only 1.3% over the previous year's figure of 30.9%.

At the primary level, the downward trend in the proportion of trained teachers since 2006/2007 academic year continued in 2008/2009. The indicator has experienced a consistent decline from 70.8% in 2005/06 to 58.4% in 2008/09. The continued decline in the percentage of trained teachers has been attributed, in part, to the low rate at which trained teachers are graduating, compared to the higher number of untrained teachers recruited out of the National Service Scheme and National Youth Employment Programme.

The proportion of trained teachers at the Junior High School level, however, showed an increase of 0.3% from 76.4% in 2007/08 to 76.7% in 2008/09.

Table 4.6: Trend in percentage of trained teachers in public basic schools, 2005/06 to 2008/09

	Target 2015	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	Progress towards target
Kindergarten	95.0%	33.10%	35.6%	30.9%	31.3%	Target not achieved
<u>Primary</u>						
National	95.0%	70.80%	62.1%	59.4%	58.4%	Target not achieved
Deprived districts		55.9%	42.8%	37.2%	Na	
<u>Junior High</u>						
National	95.0%	85.50%	77.2%	76.4%	76.7%	Target not achieved
Deprived districts		77.7%	64.2%	62.9%	Na	

Source: Ministry of Education, Education Sector Performance Report 2009

(d) Pupil to Teacher Ratio (PTR):

PTR is a key input indicator used as a proxy for quality of education. The policy objective of improving the quality of education at all levels also aims at achieving a national PTR target of 35:1 at the primary level and 25:1 at the JHS level, as these levels are expected to be optimal for ensuring quality education.

In 2008/2009, PTR at the kindergarten and primary levels remained unchanged at 35:1 and 34:1 respectively (Table 4.7). However the PTR for Junior High School increased marginally to 17:1 in 2007/2008 to 18:1 in 2008/2009, representing an increasing teaching burden for teachers though the level is still within the optimal level of 25:1.

Table 4.7: Trends in PTR in Public Basic Schools, 2005/06 to 2008/09

	Target 2015	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	Progress towards target
<u>Kindergarten(National)</u>	25:1	Na	32.8:1	35:1	35:1	Steady progress
<u>Primary</u>						
- National	35:1	35.7:1	34:1	34:1	34:1	Steady progress
- Deprived districts	Na	Na	36.3:1	38: 1	Na	
<u>Junior Secondary School</u>						
• National	25:1	19.4:1	17.9:1	17:1	18:1	Steady progress
• Deprived districts	Na	22.5:1	18.9:1	19.1:1	Na	

Source: Ministry of Education, Education Sector Performance Report, 2009

4.2.2 Training and Skills Development

i. Provision of Skills and Entrepreneurial Training

Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET)

The government of Ghana considers the expansion and improvement of technical and vocational education and training (TVET) as an important component of its policy of

expanding employment opportunities for the youth through skills and entrepreneurship training.

A Council for Technical and Vocational Education and Training (COTVET) was established in 2006 to coordinate all aspects of TVET. To lay the foundation for meaningful investment in the development of skills to meet the needs of industry, COTVET has carried out studies over the past two years to facilitate effective skills development for the Ghanaian industry. The studies include: TVET situational analysis, harmonization of competency based training modes of teaching and learning in technical and vocational institutions, and sector studies for demand and supply of skills for the oil and gas industry. Table 4.8 provides information on the number of TVET institutions in 2009.

Table 4.8: Number of TVET institutions by type and enrolment, 2009

No.	Training Providers	Public	Private	No. of skill areas
1.	N.V.T.I	37	-	29
2.	Integrated Community Centers for Employable Skills(MESW)	65	-	7
3.	Community Development Centres (MLGRD)	24	-	167
4.	Social Welfare Centres (MESW)	15	-	91
5.	Agriculture Training Institute (MoFA)	3	-	3
6.	Leadership Training Institute (formally MESW) now MYS	10	-	50
7.	Ministry of Roads & Transport Training Centres (MRT)	1	-	4
8.	GRATIS Foundation (MOTI)	9	-	50
9.	Opportunities Industrialization Centre (MESW)	3	-	19
10.	Private Vocational Institutions (Registered)	-	365	898
11.	Private Vocational Institutions (Non-Registered)	-	150	300
12.	GES Technical Institutions (GES)	26	-	104

Specific achievements of some of the institutes in 2009 include the following:

- 30,116 trainees were tested in various skill areas to enable them enter the job market.
- 4,750 trainees were trained in various skills in the 37 NVTI centres across the country.
- 6,163 candidates were examined to test their proficiency in Secretarial and ICT skills.
- 50 TVET institutions were inspected and monitored to access the quality of training
- 1750 trainees from 37 NVTI centres were sent for 3 months on the job training in their respective skills to build up experience.
- 114 new and old trained in defensive driving techniques to reduce road accidents.
- 71 instructional staff from TVET institutions were trained in effective teaching skills to enhance the standard skills development.

National Youth Employment Programme (NYEP)

The National Youth Employment Programme (NYEP) was initiated in 2006 to:

- (i) provide training in employable skills to school dropouts; and

- (ii) find temporary job placements for the large number of unemployed youth with educational qualifications and/or marketable skills, with the aim of eventually placing them in permanent employment.

Table 4.9 provides information on the categories of employment modules being implemented under the NYEP, together with the number of beneficiaries in each module for 2008 and 2009.

Table 4.9: Youth Employment Modules and Employment Figures, 2008 and 2009

<i>Module</i>	<i>Number of Youth Engaged</i>		<i>% change</i>
	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	
Agri-Business-Crop	25,383	25,383	0
Community Education Teaching and Volunteer Teachers	32,801	23,300	-29
Community Protection	2,749	2749	0
Health Extension Workers/Aux. Nursing	15,000	13,913	7
Waste and Sanitation, and Sanitation Guards	9,100	21,000	33
Internship	5,200	5,200	0
Other modules (trade &vocation, forestry and revenue mobilization,)	16,881	16,881	0
Eco-brigade	-----	10,000	-----
Total	107,114	118,426	

Source: Ministry of Youth and Employment, 2008 and 2009

4.2.3 Health

The ultimate goal of the health sector under the GPRS II is to ensure a healthy and productive population capable of contributing to socio-economic development and wealth creation in the country. To achieve this goal, the health sector policy objectives continue to be focused on:

- bridging the equity gap in access to quality healthcare and nutrition services;
- ensuring sustainable financial arrangements that protect the poor; and
- strengthening efficiency in health service delivery.

Significant progress continued to be made in the sector in 2009, as the per capita expenditure on health increased by about 10% to US\$25.6 per capita between 2008 and 2009. Access to health, availability of health care professionals and financial barrier to affordable health care continued to improve. Progress made towards achieving the health sector objectives identified in the GPRS II is presented as follows:

i. Bridge Equity Gap in Access to Quality Health Care and Nutritional Services

The key measures implemented in 2009 to achieve this policy objective included (i) strengthening the Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) in all districts; (ii) construction/rehabilitation of health sector infrastructure; (iii) improving the quality of clinical care, including emergency and referral services; and (iv) strengthening the Community Health Planning Services (CHPS) to improve the delivery of maternal and child health services.

Progress made in improving access to quality health care and nutritional services during the year was examined by assessing the performances of the following indicators:

- Outpatient (OPD) attendance;

- immunization coverage;
- antenatal care coverage;
- supervised deliveries;
- number of guinea worm cases;
- child mortality rate;
- children under five years who are malnourished (underweight); and
- maternal mortality ratio

OPD Attendance

This indicator measures the extent to which the population is utilizing outpatient services for health care. The overall trend in OPD visits continued to be positive since 2006 increasing from OPD attendance per capita of 0.55 in 2006 to 0.77 in 2008, and then further to 0.81 in 2009 (Table 4.10). The continued improvements in OPD attendance over the years have been attributed, in part, to reduction in financial barrier to health care under the National Health Insurance Scheme.

Table 4.10: Summary of Achievements of Selected Health Sector Indicators, 2006-2009

Indicator	Target 2009	2006	2007	2008	2009	Progress towards target
1. OPD Attendance	0.75	0.55	0.69	0.71	0.81	Target exceeded
2. Nurse-population ratio	1: 2,000	1: 2,125	1: 1,537	1: 1,353	1: 1,172	Target exceeded
3. Doctor-population ratio	1:10,000	1: 15,423	1: 13,683	1: 13,449	1: 11,649	Target not achieved
4. Immunization Coverage - Penta 3 - Measles	90.0%	84.2% 85.10%	88.0% 89.0%	86.6% 86.0%	89.3% 89.0%	Steady progress
5. Antenatal care coverage	95.0%	88.4%	89.5%	97.4%	92.1%	Target not achieved
6. Supervised deliveries by skilled personnel	60.0%	44.5%	32.1%	39.1%	45.6%	Target not achieved
7. Guinea worm cases	200	4136	3358	501	242	Steady progress

Source: MOH/GHS Health Sector Programme of Work 2009 Reviews
NB: ANC figures is defined by "at least one visit"

However, there are wide regional differences in OPD attendance ranging from as low as 0.53 OPD attendance per capita in the Northern Region to a high of 1.37 and 1.15 visits per capita in Upper East and Brong Ahafo Regions respectively (Table 4.11). The growth in OPD attendance seems to coincide with growth in membership of NHIS, which suggests that NHIS has increased the utilization of health services.

Table 4.11: Regional Differentials in OPD attendance, 2008 and 2009

Region	OPD per capita in 2008	OPD per capita in 2009
Northern	0.49	0.53
Western	0.86	0.99
Central	0.68	0.71
Ashanti	0.70	0.89
Volta	0.73	0.69
Upper West	0.70	0.72
Upper East	1.01	1.37
Eastern	0.97	0.95

Region	OPD per capita in 2008	OPD per capita in 2009
Greater Accra	0.51	0.51
Brong Ahafo	1.30	1.15
Ghana	0.77	0.81

Source: MOH/GHS Health Sector Programme of Work 2008 and 2009 Reviews

Immunization Coverage

Immunization is an important intervention for improving child health and achieving the Millennium Development Goal of reducing child mortality (MDG 4). Vaccination coverage data from the Ghana Health Service showed that after dropping in 2008, the proportion of infants who received Penta 3 was back on track reaching 89.3% in 2009 from its level of 86.6% in 2008. The proportion of children aged 9 months who were vaccinated against measles also increased from 86% in 2008 to 89% in 2009.

Ante-natal Care (ANC) Coverage

Access to antenatal care during pregnancy improves maternal health and it is one of the key strategic initiatives to reduce maternal mortality ratio (MDG 5). Ante-natal care improves maternal health and child survival. During the year, 92.1% of mothers received antenatal care from health professionals at least once during pregnancy, representing a decline of about 5% from the 97.4% recorded in 2008 (Table 4.10). The decline may be attributed in part to the institutional challenges encountered in 2009 in the implementation of the free maternal health scheme for pregnant women under the NHIS.

Supervised Delivery

Supervised delivery reduces the risk of complications and infections during childbirth and is used to measure progress towards implementation of complementary maternal mortality interventions.

Routine data collected by the Ghana Health Service showed a positive trend in the proportion of deliveries attended by a trained health worker. The coverage of supervised delivery at the national level increased from 32.1% in 2007 to 45.6% in 2009. However, the indicator level is still low and there is a need to intensify efforts to improve access to delivery care in order to reduce the high maternal mortality ratio in the country.

The 2008 Ghana Demographic and Health (GDHS) estimated coverage of supervised delivery at 58.7%. This is significantly higher than the figure reported from the health information system. Thus there is the need to look closely at quality and completeness of data reported through the routine health information system.

At the regional level, there are gaps in the proportion of supervised deliveries (Table 4.12). Overall, all the regions performed better than in the previous year, except the Greater Accra Region where the indicator level dropped from 50.2% in 2008 to 47.9% in 2009. There is also some indication that the gap between best and poorest performing regions is closing in terms of coverage. The Northern region (the poorest performing region) improved coverage by almost 40%. A combination of factors may account for the observed differences in coverage of supervised deliveries, including differential distribution of health facilities offering

maternity services and varying socio-cultural factors that influence reproductive health behaviour.

Table 4.12: Regional Differentials in supervised delivery, 2008 and 2009

Region	% of supervised deliveries in 2008	% of supervised deliveries in 2009
Northern	26.0%	36.1
Western	27.7%	42.6
Central	34.3%	52.5
Ashanti	35.0%	42.4
Volta	37.5%	39.4
Upper West	38.1%	36.7
Upper East	40.4%	52.6
Eastern	48.0%	52.1
Gt. Accra	50.2%	47.9
Brong Ahafo	51.1%	53.7
Ghana	39.3%	45.6

Source: MOH/GHS Health Sector Programme of Work 2008 and 2009 Reviews

Guinea Worm Cases

The Guinea Worm Eradication Programme continued to achieve significant results in 2009. Interventions under the programme have resulted in dramatic decline in guinea worm cases from a high of 4,136 reported cases in 2006 to only 242 cases in 2009. The Northern region reduced the number of cases by 50% but still accounts for some 98% of all cases.

Child Mortality

Under-five mortality rate which has shown worrying trends since 1998 has now begun registering improvements. After declining successively from 122 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 98 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1998, the under-five mortality rate appears to have stagnated at 111 deaths per 1,000 live births during the period of 2004 and 2006. The 2008 Ghana Demographic and Health Survey (GDHS), which provides the latest data on this indicator, reported an appreciable decline in under-five mortality rate to 80 per 1,000 live births, representing about 28% decline from the figure of 111 per 1000 live births in the 2004 GDHS and 2006 MICS (Table 4.13). This put Ghana back on track in reducing childhood mortality rates after experiencing a worsening in infant mortality rate and stagnation of the under-five mortality rate over the past eight years.

To significantly improve the child survival indicators which for the longest period showed stagnation and had not responded to the many interventions, Ghana launched a new Child Health Policy and Child Health Strategy which outlines the key interventions to be scaled-up along the continuum of care and focuses on improving access to, quality of, and demand for essential services. The strategy also includes new technologies such as low osmolarity ORS and zinc for the management of diarrhoea, and introduction of new vaccines such as second dose measles vaccine, pneumococcal vaccine and rotavirus vaccine through the national EPI programme.

Table 4.13: Trends in Basic Health Outcome Indicators, 1998-2006

Indicator	2009 target	2004	2006 MIC	2007 GMHS	2008 DHS	2009	Progress to date
1. Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births	Na	64	71	-----	50	Na	Lack of data
2. Under-five mortality rate per 1000 live births	Na	111	111	-----	80	Na	Lack of data
3. Under-five who are malnourished (underweight) (%)	Na	22	18	-----	13.9	Na	Lack of data
4. Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	Na	Na	Na		451	Na	Lack of data
5. Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 (institutional)	170	Na	187 (GHS)	224 (GHS)	201 (GHS)	170 (GHS)	Target achieved

Source: GDHS, 1988-2008; Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), Preliminary Report, 2006
 N.B: Data source for maternal mortality ratio (institutional) from Ghana Health Service (GHS)

Child Malnutrition

Poor nutrition at young ages increases the vulnerability of children to childhood illnesses such as diarrhoea and respiratory infections. According to the 2008 GDHS, about 14% of Ghanaian children are underweight or too thin for their age. This represents 4% decline from an earlier survey result of 18% in the 2006 MICS (Table 4.13)

Maternal Mortality

In Ghana a large number of women die annually as a result of pregnancy related complications. These complications include severe bleeding, hypertensive diseases, infections and abortions. The 2007 Ghana Maternal Health Survey reported Maternal Mortality Ratio figure of 451 per 100,000 live births in the seven years preceding the survey. There is no recent data available for comparison. However, available institutional Maternal Mortality Ratio data showed significant reduction from 201 per 100,000 live births in 2008 to 170 per 100,000 live births in 2009.

A number of initiatives have so far been implemented to positively affect maternal health outcomes including increased production of midwives through direct midwifery training (13% increase in enrolment between 2007 and 2009), two new midwifery training schools opened in Tamale and Tarkwa and the implementation of free maternal health services, which is still ongoing.

ii Ensure Financial Arrangements that Protect the Poor

The Government of Ghana established the National Health Insurance System (NHIS) in 2003 with the overall objective of removing the financial barrier to access to health care and nutritional services, particularly for the poor and vulnerable in society.

This section of the report provides an assessment of the NHIS for 2009.

Mutual Health Insurance Scheme

The total number of districts with Mutual Health Insurance Schemes (DMHIS) in 2009 was 145. This figure has remained the same since 2007, as a result of a deliberate policy of the National Insurance Commission not to allow the setting up of new schemes in the newly created districts. The satellites districts will register members, collect premiums, distribute Health ID cards, and undertake public education

The regional distribution of DMHIS presented in Table 4.14. The number of DMHIS ranges from a high of 24 schemes in the Ashanti region to a low of 6 in the Upper West region. The number of DMHIS reflects the number of districts in a region.

Table 4.14: Distribution of DMHIS by region, 2008 and 2009

Region	Number of Schemes 2008	Number of Schemes 2009
Ashanti	24	24
Brong Ahafo	19	19
Central	13	13
Eastern	17	17
Greater Accra	10	19
Northern	18	18
Upper East	6	6
Upper West	8	8
Volta	15	15
Western	15	15
Total	145	145

Source: NHIA Annual Progress Report, 2008 and 2009

Coverage and Equity:

The NHIS coverage expanded significantly between 2008 and 2009. The proportion of the population registered under the scheme grew from about 54.7% in 2008 to about 62% in 2009 (Table 4.15). In terms of membership, an additional 1,993,217 new members registered in the scheme during the year. However, the NHIS is yet to achieve its mandated universal coverage, since a large proportion of the population (32.03%) has still not been covered by the scheme.

Table 4.15: Aggregate NHIS Subscribers by Category, 2008 and 2009

Category	Number of registrants 2008	% of total population in 2008	Number of registrants 2009	% of total population in 2009
Informal	3,725,965	29.76	4,266,051	29.40
SNITT Contributions	798,573	6.38	884,666	6.10
SNITT Pensioners	65,653	0.52	76,974	0.53
Under 18 years	6,324,487	50.52	7,175,085	49.44
Pregnant women	881,725	7.04	967,401	6.67
70 years and above	300,923	2.40	337,150	2.32
Indigents	421,234	3.36	804,450	5.54
Total	12,518,560	54.66	14,511,777	61.97

Source: NHIA Annual Progress Report, 2009

In order to be able to access services under the NHIS, a registered member should also be a valid cardholder. Table 4.16 shows the distribution of registrants and cardholders in 2009. The

table reveals that, at the national level, just over half of the Ghanaian population was NHIS cardholder.

Analysis of registrants and cardholders by region indicates that the Upper West region has the largest proportion (89.92%) of its population as registered members and cardholders (87.55%), while Greater Accra region reported the lowest proportion of registered membership in the scheme.

Table 4.16: Aggregated NHIS registrants and cardholders by Region, December 31, 2009

Region	Estimated Population 2009	Registrants	% of population Registered	ID cardholders	% of population
Ashanti	4720737	3,340,759	70.77	2,841,134	60.18
Brong Ahafo	2206984	1,710,289	77.49	1,489,577	67.49
Central	1824654	1,147,775	62.90	902,828	49.48
Eastern	2285270	1,583,903	69.31	1,396,623	61.11
Gt. Accra	4214432	1,698,986	40.31	1,474,090	34.98
Northern	2210209	1,478,351	66.89	1,261,380	57.07
Upper East	988341	646,184	65.38	609,924	61.71
Upper West	630566	567,009	89.92	552,043	87.55
Volta	1845342	1,014,295	54.97	889,956	48.23
Western	2489983	1,324,226	53.18	1,116,573	44.84
Total	23,416,518	14,511,777	61.97	12,534,128	53.53

Source: NHIA, MOH/GHS Health Sector Programme of Work 2009 Reviews

N.B. Population estimates from CHIM population data (validated by GSS)

Accreditation:

The National Health Insurance Act 2003 (Act 650) mandates the National Health Insurance Authority (NHIA) to accredit service providers before they can provide service to NHIS members. The primary goal is to ensure that health care services offered to members are of reasonable quality.

The NHIA embarked on inspection of a first batch of 618 health facilities across the country from June to July 2009. Analysis of the 618 health facilities has been completed. Ashanti region had the highest number of health facilities (153) followed by Central Region (113) with Upper West having the lowest (1). Maternity Homes dominate the number of accredited health facilities (130) followed by Health Clinics (94). During the exercise, 44 health facilities visited failed to meet the accreditation standards, while 48 were given provisional accreditation.

Inspection of a second batch of 1,312 health facilities commenced in November 2009 and ended in December 2009. However, the results of the analysis were not available at the time of the report.

Claims and Utilization:

Table 4.17 presents information on utilization of health services by members and claims paid during 2009.

Table 4.17: Number of Visits and Claims by members, NHIS, 2008 and 2009

Items	2008	2009	% change
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OPD visits in year	9,339,296	16,629,692	78.1%
Inpatient visits in year	627,795	973,524	55.1%
Total visits	9,967,091	17,603,216	76.6%
Claims paid (in Ghana Cedis)	144,782,711.28	241,835,673.20	67.0%
Average payment per visit (in Ghana Cedis)	14.53		
Number of cardholders	11,064,581	12,534,128	13.3%
Average visit per cardholder	0.80	Na	Na

Source: NHIA, MOH/GHS Health Sector Programme of Work 2009 Reviews

There was a dramatic increase in utilization of services by NHIS cardholders during the year as indicated by OPD and inpatient visits. OPD visits increased by 78.1%, while inpatient visits increased by 55.1%. While this is a positive development in the context of NHIS objective to remove financial barriers to health care, the financial cost and its implications for the sustainability of the scheme need to be recognized. The claims paid by the scheme to providers, increased substantially from GH¢144.783 million in 2008 to GH¢241.836 million in 2009.

iii. Strengthening Efficiency in Health Service Delivery

The human resource challenges in the health sector identified in GPRS II include ensuring the production of the right mix of health workers and addressing the inequitable distribution of health personnel.

Human Resource Production

Table 4.18 shows that the production of health workers has focused on middle level personnel: general nurses, midwives, environmental hygiene staff, community health nurses, health assistants and medical assistants.

The production of nurses increased only slightly by 0.7% between 2008 and 2009 after a similar decline between 2007 and 2008. The slow pace of production of nurses can be attributed to slow progress in expanding Nursing Training Schools with the requisite practical training sites, as the existing schools have reached their maximum intake capacity.

The increase in the number of midwifery staff produced in 2009 can also be related to the availability of physical infrastructure and sites for practical training. The significant increase in intake of Nursing Assistants (36.1%) observed between 2007 and 2008 slowed down between 2008 and 2009 (16.2% increase). The significant decline in the intake of Environmental Hygiene workers by 35.5% during the year needs further investigation to ensure the right skills mix of health workers is being produced.

Table 4.18: Enrolment into health institutions, 2007-2009

Category	2007	2008	% change 2007-2008	2009	% change 2008-2009
Nursing	2,277	2,245	-0.7	2,260	0.66
Midwifery	551	613	0.11	625	0.2
Environmental Hygiene	557	469	-8.6	346	-35.5
Community Health Nurse	1,814	2,214	0.22	2,302	0.4
Health Assistants Technical	1,193	2,541	36.1	3,034	16.2
Medical Assistant (diploma and post diploma)	101	181	28.4	186	2.7

Source: MOH/GHS Health Sector Programme of Work 2009 Reviews

Mal-distribution of Health Workers

In spite of government efforts to ensure equity in the distribution of health workers through the implementation of incentive schemes and ensuring a strict policy of allocation of new staff in favour of hard to reach districts, significant differences still exist in the distribution of professional health staff nationwide.

Two indicators used to measure progress towards achieving equity in the distribution of health workers are examined below:

Nurse-to-Population Ratio

The total number of nurses in the country in 2009 was estimated at 24,201, of which 8,806 (representing 36.4%) are located in the Greater Accra and the Ashanti regions. The nurse-to-population ratio significantly improved from 1:1,353 in 2008 to 1:1,172 in 2009 (Table 4.19).

However, there are marked regional differentials in the distribution of nurses across the country. The lowest density of nurses is in the Northern region with 1 nurse to 1,335 people and the highest density is in the Upper West Region with 1 nurse to 783 people.

Table 4.19: Nurse: population ratios by region, 2008 and 2009

Region	Estimated Population 2008	Number of nurses	Nurse to population ratio in 2008	Estimated population 2009	Number of nurses	Nurse to population ratio in 2009
Ashanti	4,720,916	3,533	1:1,382	4,881,427	3,864	1:1,263
Brong Ahafo	2,211,897	1,940	1:1,169	2,267,195	2,164	1:1,048
Central	1,882,115	2,104	1:913	1,921,640	2,341	1:821
Eastern	2,354,537	2,454	1:973	2,387,502	2,695	1:885
Gt. Accra	4,100,706	4,656	1:919	4,281,137	4,942	1:866
Northern	2,270,955	1,480	1:1,577	2,334,540	1,749	1:1,335
Upper East	1,004,244	1,051	1:966	1,015,290	1,230	1:825
Upper West	659,826	758	1:885	671,043	857	1:783
Volta	1,901,179	2,132	1:909	1,937,301	2,333	1:830
Western	2,476,127	1,753	1:1,458	2,555,362	2,026	1:1,261
National	23,582,501	21,861	1:1,353	24,252,438	24,201	1:1,172

Source: MOH/GHS Health Sector Programme of Work 2009 Reviews

N.B: The figure includes only nurses who are on government payroll. Excludes nurses working in the private sector and district directors of Health Services

Doctor-to-Population Ratio

The total number of doctors in 2009 was 2,082 of which 1,482 (71.2%) were concentrated in the Greater Accra and the Ashanti regions. The doctor-to-population ratio improved from 1:13,449 in 2008 to 1: 11,649 (Table 4.20).

On a regional basis the number of individuals per doctor varies from as low as 4,783 in Greater Accra to 56,940 in the Northern Regions.

Table 4.20: Doctor: population ratios by region, 2008 and 2009

Region	Estimated Population 2008	Number of doctors	Doctor to population ratio in 2008	Estimated population 2009	Number of doctors	Doctor to population ratio in 2009
Ashanti	4,720,916	495	1:9,861	4,881,427	587	1:8316
Brong Ahafo	2,211,897	103	1:2,201	2,267,195	135	1:16784
Central	1,882,115	72	1:26,689	1,921,640	87	1:22088
Eastern	2,354,537	134	1:17,817	2,387,502	148	1:16132
Gt. Accra	4,100,706	827	1: 5,177	4,281,137	895	1:4783
Northern	2,270,955	33	1:70,744	2,334,540	41	1:56940
Upper East	1,004,244	30	1:33,843	1,015,290	27	1:37603
Upper West	659,826	15	1:44,736	671,043	14	1:47932
Volta	1,901,179	68	1:28,490	1,937,301	72	1:26907
Western	2,476,127	78	1:32,761	2,555,362	76	1:33623
National	23,582,501	1,855	1:13,449	24,252,438	2,082	1:11,649

Source: MOH/GHS Health Sector Programme of Work 2009 Reviews

N.B: The figure includes only doctors who are on government payroll. Excludes doctors working in the private-for-profit sector.

4.2.4 HIV/AIDS Prevention

i. Trends in HIV Prevalence

Ghana's estimated adult HIV prevalence was 1.85% in 2009, with an estimated 267,089 persons living with HIV and AIDS. The prevalence is projected to rise gradually to 1.92 in 2015 if current trend continues.

The decline in the national HIV prevalence rate observed in 2008 could not be sustained in 2009 as prevalence increased to 2.9%. Analysis of prevalence among young persons 15 to 29 years, which is used as proxy for new infections, indicated highest prevalence of 3.7% in the age group 25 to 29 years. The prevalence among the youngest age group 15 to 19 years increased from 1.2% in 2008 to 1.9% in 2009 (Table 4.21).

Table 4.21: The Median HIV Prevalence Rate by age group, 2007 – 2009

Age group	Target 2009	2007	2008	2009	Progress towards target
National	2.4%	2.6%	2.2%	2.9%	Target not achieved
15-19		1.6%	1.2%	1.9%	
20-24		2.9%	2.3%	2.2%	
25-29		3.5%	3.0%	3.7%	

Source: Ghana AIDS Commission; NACP Reports, 2009

The regional variations in prevalence are presented in Table 4.22. HIV prevalence ranges from 2.0% in the Northern Region to 4.2% in the Eastern Region. Six regions (Ashanti, Greater Accra, Western, Upper West, and Central) had prevalence of 3% or more.

In addition to the observed variation in prevalence by age and geographical characteristics, the HIV prevalence has been found to be higher in certain sub-populations, notably sex workers and men-who-had-sex-with-men (UNGASS, 2008). Thus the potential for a rapid expansion of the epidemic cannot be overlooked.

Table 4.22: The Median HIV Antenatal Prevalence (Sentinel Surveillance) by Region, 2007 to 2009

Region	2007	2008	2009
Northern	1.7%	1.1%	2%
Volta	2.0%	1.7%	2.6%
Upper East	2.5%	2.0%	2.2%
Central	2.9%	2.0%	3%
Western	3.2%	2.9%	3.1%
Upper West	3.3%	1.0%	3.1%
Brong Ahafo	3.3%	2.6%	2.9%
Gt. Accra	3.4%	3.0%	3.2%
Ashanti	3.8%	3.0%	3.9%
Eastern	4.2%	4.2%	4.2%

Source: Ghana Aids Commission; NACP Reports, 2009

ii. Reduce New HIV Infections

Prevention of new infections remains the key policy of Ghana to halt and reverse the HIV epidemic in the long term. The prevention interventions in 2009 therefore focused on reducing high risk behaviour and exposure to risk, and reducing vulnerability of those who are unaware of their risk by raising their awareness. Some of the key activities undertaken in 2009 to reduce new infections include:

- Supporting communication programmes to modify behaviour towards reducing new infections by, among other things, increasing personal risk perception, abstinence, mutual fidelity, reducing multiple concurrent sexual partners, and increasing condom use;
- Promoting Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT) and Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT). The number of people counselled and tested under the VCT increased significantly from 467,935 in 2008 to 833,058 in 2009, representing a 78% increase. The number of centres providing mother to child transmission services also increased by 286 in the year (Table 4.23); and
- Supporting interventions such as peer education and the promotion of condom use by targeting high risk groups (vulnerable women, young people, STI/TB patients, PLHIV and partners, commercial sex workers, Non paying partners of commercial sex workers, men who have sex with men, etc.).

iii. Reduce the impact of HIV/AIDS related vulnerability, morbidity and mortality

In 2009, there were an estimated 112,457 males and 154,612 females living with HIV and AIDS in the country, while an estimated 20,313 people died of AIDs. The number of new infections among adults and children were 22,177 and 3,354 respectively.

Efforts to increase access to Anti-retroviral therapy (ATR) to reduce mortality and morbidity among people living with HIV and AIDS continued in 2009. The number of service delivery points providing ART has increased steadily from 48 in 2007 to 133 in 2009. The number of patients receiving antiretroviral treatment also continued to increase and exceeded the 2009 target of 30,000.

Table 4.23: Number of Clients on ART and VCT/PMCT Service Centers, 2007 - 2009

ART	2007	2008	2009
1. Number of people with advanced HIV infection receiving ARV combination therapy	13,429	23,614	33,745
2. Number of service delivery points providing ARV combination therapy	48	117	133
3. Number of laboratories with capacity to monitor ARV combination therapy according to national guidelines	95	117	140
4. Number of service deliverers trained in clinical management of PLHA with advanced infection	408	189	Na
VCT			
5. Number of Voluntary Testing and Counselling Centres	422	532	719
6. Number of people counselled and tested	161,913	467,035	883,058
PMTCT			
7. Number of Preventing Mother to Child Transmission Centres	4,135	507	792
8. Number of people tested	104,045	257,466	381,874

Source: Ghana AIDS Commission; NACP Reports, 2009

4.2.5 Malaria Control

Malaria is the leading cause of mortality and morbidity in Ghana, especially among children under five years and pregnant women. According to the Ghana Health Service the disease accounts for about 45% of outpatient attendance and 40% of all admissions to health facilities. The economic impact of the disease in terms of health care cost and reduced productivity, among others, is also well documented.

i. Promote Multiple Malaria Prevention Measures

Interventions implemented by the National Malaria Control Programme of the Ghana Health Service in 2009 to manage the disease included:

- promotion of the availability and use of insecticide treated nets (ITN), with focus on children under five years and pregnant women;
- Scaling-up the Intermittent Preventive Treatment (IPT) to provide chemoprophylaxis for pregnant women;

- Improving malaria case management in all health facilities; and
- Intensifying community education on the synergy between malaria and environmental sanitation.

Under-five malaria case fatality and the percentage of children and pregnant women sleeping under ITN are survey indicators, and in 2009 no survey was conducted. However, the 2008 GDHS revealed that 41% of children under-five years in all households slept under a mosquito net (treated and untreated) in the night before the survey; 29% under an ever-treated net; and 28% under ITN. The corresponding figures for pregnant women were 18% for ever-treated net; and 21% for ITN (Table 4.24).

Table 4.24: Reported Cases of Malaria and ITN Used by High Risk Category, 2006 – 2008

	2009 Target	2007	2008	2009	Progress towards target
Reported cases of malaria	Na	5,201,427	Na	Na	Lack of data
Under five malaria case fatality (%)	1.0	2.4	1.9	Na	Lack of data
ITN coverage (children under 5 years)	60.0%	55.3%	40.5%	Na	Lack of data
ITN coverage (Pregnant women)	Na	52.5%	30.2%	Na	Lack of data
<u>IPT coverage:</u>					Lack of data
IPT 1	Na	89.5%	74.6%	Na	
IPT 2		25.0%	54.2%		
IPT 3		47.0%	29.9%		

Source: MOH, *Malaria Control Programme Report, 2009*

4.2.6 Population Management

GRPS II recognizes that the population of Ghana is both the instrument and beneficiary of national development. Population concerns are therefore vital to national development planning as well as the achievement of development goals and targets. Improving the quality of life of Ghana's population through the provision of social services such as education, health, access to safe drinking water and improved sanitation, as well as adequate housing depends, to a large extent, on the proper management of the population.

Although the current population growth rate of 2.4% is below the GPRS II target of 2.6% necessary to ensure the achievement of macroeconomic targets, the other indicators of population management have not improved significantly. The Coverage of Birth Registration increased to 54% in 2009, while the proportion of currently married women who were using a modern method of contraception only constituted 17% in 2009 (Table 4.25).

Table 4.25: Trends in Population Management Indicator

Indicator	Target 2009	2007	2008	2009	Progress towards target
Population Growth Rate	2.6%	2.5%	2.5%	2.4%	Steady progress
Total fertility rate (TFR)	Na	4.2	4.0	4.0	Steady progress
Contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR)	Na	26.0%	23%	17.0%	Slow progress
Coverage of birth registration	Na	62%	50%	54%	Steady progress

Source: GSS; Population Council, 2009

N.B: Figures for TFR and CPR in 2007 and 2009 are estimates based on the GDHS 2003 results, the corresponding 2008 figures are from 2008 GDHS.

While fertility rate has generally stabilized in Ghana, Contraceptive Prevalent Rate (CPR) has declined considerably and this could impact negatively on government's objective to reduce fertility rate in Ghana and consequently population growth.

Challenges to population management include deeply ingrained socio-cultural beliefs and attitudes to reproduction, inadequate funding, and slow progress in integrating population variables into sector and district development plans.

4.2.7 Safe Water and Sanitation

Improving access to safe drinking water and ensuring the availability of adequate sanitation facilities in rural and urban communities continue to pose challenges to the government of Ghana and stakeholders in the water and sanitation sector. Policy objectives and strategies in this area focused on accelerating the provision of safe water and adequate environmental sanitation in 2009.

i. Accelerate the Provision of Safe Water in Rural and Urban Communities

Provision of Water Supply Systems

A number of water projects were undertaken in 2009 to facilitate the provision of safe water in rural and urban communities.

The Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA) completed the following water systems:

- 588 new boreholes completed;
- 40 boreholes rehabilitated;
- 17 hand-dug wells constructed;
- 1 small communities new pipe systems completed; and
- 18 small towns new pipe systems completed.

The cumulative numbers of various types of rural water systems across the country are shown in Table 4.26 below.

Table 4.26: Cumulative Achievements in Water Systems Provision, 1994-2009

Type of Water System	2008 Performance	Cumulative 1994-2008	2009 performance	Cumulative 1994-2009
Boreholes-new	1784	12366	588	12,954
Hand-dug wells-new	54	1467	17	1,484
Total-new water points	1838	13,833	605	14,438
Small communities pipes-new	1	46	1	47
Small town pipes-new	14	327	18	345
Total-new pipe systems	15	373	19	392
Hand dug wells-rehab	0	100	0	100
Boreholes-rehab	302	3,928	40	3,968
Conversions	0	4,230	0	4230
Total-rehabilitation	302	8,258	40	8,298

Source: CWSA Annual Report, 2009

To improve access to water in urban communities, the Ghana Water Company implemented a number of water supply projects countrywide in 2009. These include:

- Building and rehabilitation of water treatment plants in Kumasi, Tamale, East and West Accra pipeline interconnection, Kpong, Koforidua, and Bolgatanga;
- Rehabilitation of and expansion of medium capacity water treatment plants in district capitals; and
- Rehabilitation and expansion of low capacity (minor) water treatment plants at Axim, Breman Asikuma, and Kpando.

Safe Water Coverage Achievements

Table 4.27a provides information on trends in safe water coverage for rural and urban populations for the period, 2006 to 2009. Access to safe drinking water in rural communities increased marginally from 57.1% in 2008 to 58.97% in 2009. However, access to safe water in urban areas improved marginally from 55% in 2008 to 56% in 2009, having experienced a 3% decline between 2007 and 2008.

Table 4.27a: Summary of indicator achievements in Water Sub-Sector, 2006-2009

Indicator	Target 2009	Indicator status 2006	Indicator Status 2007	Indicator Status 2008	Indicator Status 2009	Progress towards target
Percentage of rural population with access to safe water sources	60%	53.18%	54.86%	57.14%	58.97%	Slow progress
Percentage of urban population with access to safe water sources	58.0%	56.0%	58.0%	55.0%	56.0%	Slow progress

Source: GSS; CWSA 2009 Annual Progress Report; Ghana Water Company 2009 Annual Report

Access to safe drinking water continues to show marked regional differences. In the rural areas, the proportion of people with access to safe water ranged from a low of 44.20% in the Western Region to a high of 76.34% in the Upper West Region. In the urban areas, the proportion ranged from 10% in Upper West to 69% in the Greater Accra Region. The two regions with less than half of both their rural and urban populations having access to safe water were the Central Region and Western Region.

Table 4.27b: Rural-Urban Water Coverage by Region, 2009

Region	Estimated Rural Population	% Covered in 2009	Estimated Urban Population	% Covered in 2009
Ashanti	1,957,323	72.14%	2,217,060	45%
Brong Ahafo	1,058,444	53.61%	577,510	28%
Central	683,224	45.10%	1,247,440	45%
Eastern	941,337	58.56%	1,116,021	45%
Gt. Accra	396,677	59.20%	4,268,746	69%
Northern	1,249,074	60.11%	623,886	63%
Upper East	691,581	59.19%	639,980	37%
Upper West	469,425	76.34%	191,529	10%
Volta	1,095,464	62.63%	128,492	40%
Western	699,817	44.20%	814,764	49%
National	9,242,366	58.97%	11,825,428	56%

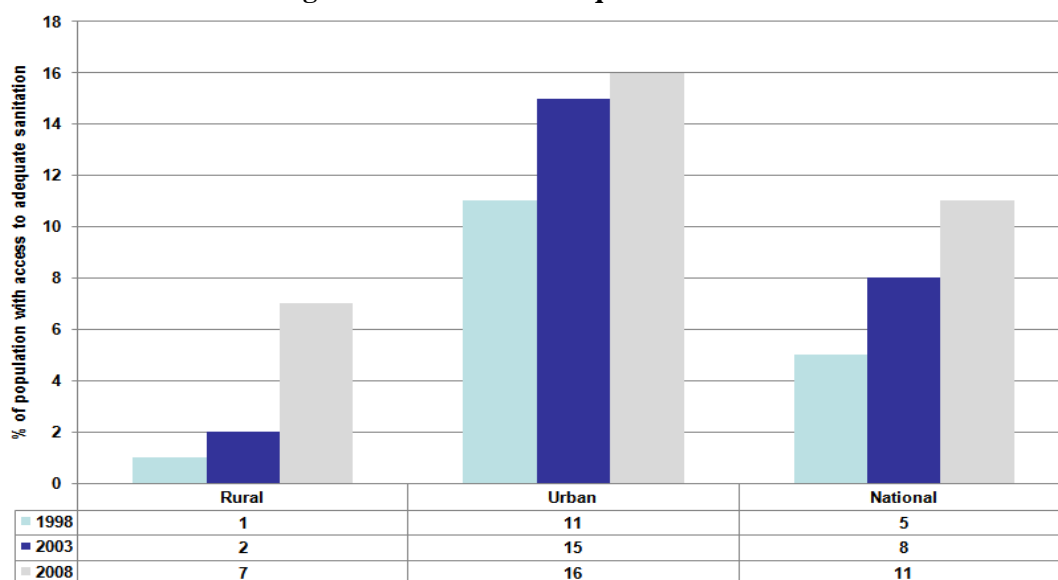
Source: GSS; CWSA 2009 Annual Progress Report; Ghana Water Company 2009 Annual Report

ii. Accelerate the Provision of Adequate Sanitation in Rural and Urban Communities

Inadequate access to sanitation is associated with poor health outcomes through the facilitation of the transmission of communicable diseases such as cholera, diarrhoea, dysentery, typhoid and polio. Reporting on progress of the implementation of policies in the sector continued to be constrained by lack of regular data on household and environmental sanitation.

However, available user-based data from the Ghana Demographic and Health Survey (GDHS) shows that national coverage for improved sanitation has increased from 8% in 2003 to 11% in 2008. Coverage in urban areas improved marginally from 15% to 16% between 2003 and 2008, while access in rural communities increased from a very low base of 2% in 2003 to 7% in 2008.

Figure 4.2: Access to adequate Sanitation

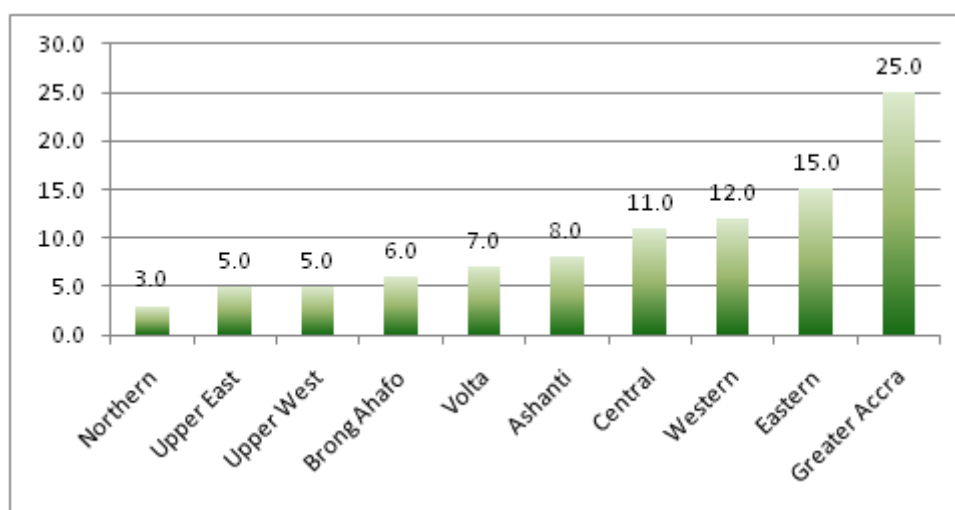


Source: GDHS (1998, 2003 & 2008)

On the other hand, open defecation declined marginally from 24.4% in 2006 to 23.1% in 2008. This includes defecation into drains, fields, streams, bush and the beaches. With current population estimates for Ghana being about 23.4 million (2008), this implies that about 5.4 million people practise open defecation. The practice is also more widespread in the Northern, Upper West and Upper East Regions.

At the regional level, access to improved sanitation facilities varied considerably in 2008. The proportion of population in the Greater Accra and Eastern regions who had access to improved sanitation was above the national average of 12.4%, while those in the Western and Central regions were close to the national average (Figure 4.3). The rest of the regions including Ashanti and Brong Ahafo regions recorded less than the national average. A large proportion of the population in the three northern regions (i.e. Northern, Upper East and Upper West) were less likely to have access to improved sanitation facilities as an average of 4% of the population had access to improved sanitation facilities (not shared) compared to 25% in the Greater Accra and 15% in the Eastern regions.

Figure 4.3: Access to improved Sanitation in 2008 by Region



Source: GDHS 2008

4.2.8 Housing and Slum Upgrading

GPRS II identifies improving access to housing and upgrading of slum areas as important in enhancing worker output, health and sense of security. Jobs created in the housing sector also improve incomes and reduce urban poverty. The achievements in the sub-sector during 2009 are presented below.

Housing

The Government's initiative to make housing accessible to the low and middle income groups in the country through the Affordable Housing Programme continued in 2009. The objective is to increase workers output, sense of security through housing; and to create jobs, improve incomes and reduce urban poverty.

Work slowed down considerably on the 5,138 units that are at various stages of completion, but picked up again at the six sites, namely Borteyman and Kpone in the Greater Accra Region, Asokore-Mampong in the Ashanti Region, Koforidua in the Eastern Region, Tamale in the Northern Region, and Wa in the Upper West Region.

Quite a number of the house types at Borteyman, Kpone and Asokore-Mampong have reached advanced stages of completion requiring the installation of electrical and plumbing fixtures and fittings and connection to the mains. Work on the access and internal roads as well as the construction of sewage treatment plants were in progress at these sites. There are also plans to continue with the programme in the other five (5) regional capitals and in some one hundred deprived district capitals.

Slum Upgrading

In 1990, the total number of people living in slums in Ghana was estimated at 4.1 million, and increased to 4.99 million in 2001 and then to 5.5 million people in 2008. The proportion of urban people living in slum areas in Ghana is estimated to have declined from 21% in 2005 to 19.6% in 2008 (Table 4.28). In Greater Accra alone it is estimated that nearly one-third of the population live in slums.

Table 4.28: Summary of Indicator achievements in the urban development and slum upgrading sub-sector, 2005-2009

Indicator	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Progress towards target
Percentage of population with access to secure housing	11.2%	Na	Na	Na	Na	Lack of data
Proportion of urban people living in slum areas	21.0%	20.9%	20.0%	19.6%	Na	Lack of data

Source: Ministry of Water Resources, Works and Housing Annual Report, 2009

To ensure sustainable urban development through the upgrading of slum areas, the government initiated the Slum Upgrading Facility (SUF) in collaboration with the UN-Habitat in 2008. The SUF operate under the premise that slums can be upgraded successfully when slum dwellers are involved in the planning and design of upgrading projects and are able to work collaboratively with a range of other key stakeholders.

In 2009, SUF established two Local Finance Facilities (LFFs) managed under a joint secretariat called the Ghana Slum Upgrading Facility Secretariat located at the Institute of Local Government Studies. The two facilities have a series of projects that are being evaluated to ascertain their financial viability prior to approval for implementation.

The following slum upgrading projects were successfully implemented during the year:

- Under the Sekondi-Takoradi SFU (STMA-CSUF), two market sheds were constructed at Kojokrom by the Kojokrom Market Women’s Association and are in use.
- Under the Tema-Ashiaman CFU (TAMSUF), a mixed use residential facility has been constructed at Amui-Djor, an electoral area in the Ashaiman Municipality to accommodate 31 families with 15 stores and some toilet and bathing facilities to generate extra income.

4.3 SUMMARY OF POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are made out of the findings of the report in order to improve and enhance the efficient implementation of policies and programmes under the Human Resource thematic area.

4.3.1 Education

- The report noted increasing trend in school enrolment at all levels of basic education. Efforts at construction/rehabilitation of school classrooms and the provision of teaching and learning materials therefore need to be strengthened to reduce pressure on the existing school infrastructure.
- The proportion of children completing primary school dropped during the year. This may compromise the achievement of the country’s policy of universal primary education by the year 2015 if allowed to continue. The issue needs to be investigated and appropriate measures put in place to address it.
- Analysis of BECE results revealed wide geographical differences in the examination outcomes. There is the need for districts, schools, parent-teacher associations and other stakeholders to work out new strategies and introduce innovations to help improve the performances of candidates in the BECE.

4.3.2 Health

- Equity gap in access to health services was noted in the regions. To close this gap, the GHS should work with district assemblies and other stakeholders to improve primary health care by increasing the number of functional CHPS zones and upgrading the skills of CHOs.
- More and more people are utilizing the NHIS to access health care services. It is recommended that the NHIS improves its operations, particularly in the areas of claims management, card production, communications and coverage of the poor.
- The drop in HIV prevalence among pregnant women in 2008 could not be sustained in 2009. To prevent new infections the government should ensure predictable and sustained funding for HIV prevention and treatment
- Although more and more patients with HIV are receiving ART, access can be secured by ensuring that the cost of ARV drugs is covered by the NHIS.
- To improve population management for sustainable development, the government should strengthen systematic integration of population variables into all aspects of development planning and activities at all levels of the administrative structure.
- A significant decline in contraceptive use was noted. Efforts at ensuring accessibility and affordability of reproductive health services including family planning should be strengthened.

4.3.3 Safe Water and Environmental Sanitation

- The provision of sustainable and reliable sources of safe drinking water for a large proportion of rural and urban populations remains a challenge. The CWSA and GWC should continue to improve their water systems to ensure access of safe water across the country.
- To accelerate the provision of water supply, it is recommended that funds meant for the water sub-sector be released on time for the smooth implementation of water infrastructure projects.
- Population pressures, low level of investment in sanitation delivery, and fast unplanned expansion of cities pose major challenges for the provision of improved environmental sanitation. It is therefore recommended that the ongoing effort on developing water and sanitation compact for Ghana should be accelerated and implemented.

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

STATUS OF INDICATORS - 2009

Table 4.32a: Summary of Status of Indicators in the Education Sector, 2006-2009

Policy Objective	Indicator	Target in 2009	2006 Status	2007 Status	2008 Status	2009 Status	Progress towards target
Increase access to and participation in education and training	Gross Enrolment Ratio:						
	Kindergarten		75.2%	89.0%	89.9%	92.9%	Target exceeded
	Primary	95.50%	92.1%	93.7%	95.2%	94.4%	Target not achieved
	JSS	78.81%	74.7%	77.4%	78.8%	80.6%	Significant progress
	Net Enrolment Rate:						
	Kindergarten		-	-	-		
	Primary		69.2%	81.1%	83.4%	88.5%	Target exceeded
	JSS		74.5%	52.4%	53.0%	47.8%	Slow progress
	Survival Rates:						
	Primary	88.3%	75.60%	85.4%	88.0%	86.3%	Target not achieved
JSS	70.3%	77.9%	64.9%	67.7%	75.0%	Target exceeded	
Bridge Gender access to education	Gender Parity Index						
	Kindergarten	1.00	1.03	0.99	0.98	0.9	Steady progress
	Primary	1.00	0.95	0.96	0.96	0.96	Steady progress
	JSS	1.00	0.93	0.91	0.92	0.92	Steady progress
Improve the quality of education	Proportion of students passing national assessment Examinations (BECE)						
	Percentage of trained teachers:						
	Kindergarten		33.10%	35.60%	42.9%	31.3%	Slow progress
	Primary	81.60%	70.80%	62.10%	59.4%	58.4%	Target not achieved
JSS	89.90%	85.50%	77.20%	76.4%	76.7%	Target not achieved	
Implement skills and entrepreneurial training for the unemployed youth	Proportion of the youth benefiting from skills/ entrepreneurial training.		Na	Na	Na	Na	

Table 4.32b: Summary of Status of Indicators in the Health Sector, 2005-2008

Policy Objectives	Indicator	Target in 2009	Status in 2005	Status in 2006	Status in 2007	Status in 2008	Status in 2009	Progress towards target
Increase access to healthcare and nutritional services	Outpatient per capita	0.60	0.54	0.52	0.69	0.77	0.81	Target exceeded
	<u>Vaccination coverage</u> -Penta -Measles	90.0%	85% 81%	84% 79%	88.0% 89.0%	86.6	89.0 89.0	Steady progress
	Supervised deliveries	60.0%	40.3%	44.5%	35.1%	39.3%	45.6%	Target not achieved
	Incidence of guinea Worm		3981	4136	3358	501	242	Significant progress
Ensure financial arrangement that protect the poor	NHIS coverage of indigents		79,008 (2.0%)	140,994 (1.84%)	248,379 (1.0%)	421,234 (3.36%)	804,450 (5.54%)	Significant progress
Reduce new HIV infections	HIV prevalence among pregnant women							
	National		2.7%	3.2%	2.6%	2.2%	2.9%	Steady progress
	• 15-19	2.1%	0.8%	1.4%	1.6%	1.2%	1.9%	Target exceeded
	• 20-24	2.1%	2.4%	2.4%	2.9%	2.3%	2.2%	Target not achieved
• 25-29		3.6%	4.2%	3.5%	3.0%	3.7%	Steady progress	
Prevent and control Malaria	Malaria case fatality in children under five years (%)	1.0	2.4	2.1	2.4	1.9	Na	Target not achieved
	<u>ITN coverage of at risk groups</u> -Children under five -Pregnant women		26 26.8	32.3 46.3	53.3% 52.5%	40.5% 30.2%	41.1% 31.5%	Slow progress

Table 4.32c: Summary of Status of Indicators in Water, Sanitation and Urban Development/Slum Upgrading 2006-2009

Policy Area	Indicator	Target in 2009	Status 2006	Status 2007	Status 2008	Status 2009	Progress towards target
Safe Water and Environmental Sanitation	Percentage of rural population with access to safe water sources	57.07%	53.18%	54.86%	57.14%	58.97%	Target exceeded
	Percentage of urban population with access to safe water sources	58.0%	56.0%	58.0%	55.0%	56.0%	Steady progress
Housing and Slum Upgrading	Proportion of people living in slum areas	19.6%	20.9%	20.0%	19.6%	Na	Lack of data
	Percent of population with access to secure housing	9.5%	11.4%	12.0	Na	Na	Lack of data

CHAPTER FIVE

GOOD GOVERNANCE AND CIVIC RESPONSIBILITY

5.1 INTRODUCTION

The emphasis of GPRS II on accelerated economic growth as a means of reducing poverty requires continuous improvements in the key governance indicators in the following areas: strengthening democracy and the rule of law; enhancing decentralisation; protecting rights under rule of law; ensuring public safety and security; improving the management of public policy and public sector reforms; fighting corruption and economic crimes; empowering women and vulnerable groups; enhancing development communication; increasing access to information; and promoting civic responsibility.

This chapter reviews the progress made in 2009 towards achieving these key benchmarks outlined in this thematic area of GPRS II.

5.2 STATUS OF SELECTED INDICATORS AND KEY POLICY MEASURES AND STRATEGIES

5.2.1 Strengthening the Practice of Democracy and the Rule of Law

In 2009, policies and programmes to strengthen the practice of democracy and the rule of law focused on strengthening Parliament, ensuring free and credible election, and foster civic advocacy to nurture the culture of democracy. The following are the key achievements in the policy area in 2009:

i. Strengthen Parliament

Parliament continued to improve the performance of its legislative, oversight and regulatory functions to deepen democracy, good governance and sound economic development. In 2009, Parliament had a total of 78 sittings and 450 committee meetings. Ten (10) bills were considered while 194 papers including Legislative Instruments (L.I.s), international credit agreements, reports from the various committees of the House and MDAs were laid.

Among the bills that received parliamentary approval in 2009 are: the Ghana Revenue Authority Bill; Appropriation Bill; Electronic Communication Bill; Human Trafficking (Amendment) Bill; Custom and Excise (Amendment Bill); National Stabilization Levy Bill; and the Copyright (Amendment) Bill.

Bills that were approved by Cabinet and were either with Parliamentary Committees or at the consideration stage include the Mineral and Mining (Amendment) Bill; Alternative Dispute Resolution Bill; Plant Bill; Centre for Urban Transportation Bill; Mutual Legal Assistance Bill and the Economic and Organized Crime Bill. The two latter bills along with the Public Officers' Liability Bill and further review of the Whistle Blowers Act are part of a more comprehensive approach in the fight against corruption. A critical piece of legislation that has been on the

drafting table for a long time is the Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) and Trust Bill. A drafting unit was also set up in Parliament but no law has so far been drafted.

The year saw a high level meeting between Parliament and Development Partners (DPs). The meeting focused on how to strengthen the cooperation between Parliament and DPs to enable Parliament improve its ability to perform its oversight responsibilities with respect to the MDGs and decentralization. Parliament also worked with the Sector Working Group (SWG) on Governance to establish a Parliamentary – Development Partners dialogue platform on national development, MDBS and Aid Effectiveness.

Budgetary allocation to Parliament continued to increase on an annual basis. The approved budget to Parliament amounted to Gh¢24,640,459 in 2009, representing 5.3% increase over the 2008 level. However actual releases amounted to Gh¢29,725,272, representing 20.6% above the approved level and 20.8% over the 2008 level (Table 5.1).

In order to further strengthen Parliament to play its legislative role, a programme to construct and furnish a standard "Member of Parliament Constituency Office" in each of the 230 constituencies and recruit an Administrator identified by the incumbent Member of Parliament was proposed. Proposals were also made to establish a "Member of Parliament Constituency Development Fund", separate from the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF).

Table 5.1 Budgetary Allocation to Parliament, 2005-2009

Year	Budgetary Allocation (GH¢)	Change in Allocation over previous year (%)	Actual Budgetary Releases (GH¢)	Change in releases over previous year (%)
2005	15,612,300	-	-	-
2006	16,705,300	7.0	15,201,823	-
2007	22,939,300	37.3	21,485,332	41.3
2008	23,407,176	2.0	25,129,049	17.0
2009	24,640,459	5.3	29,725,272	20.8%

Source: Office of Parliament, 2009

Constitutional Review

To deepen democratic governance and strengthen existing institutions, Ghana established a Constitutional Review Commission in January 2010, to examine the aspects of the 1992 Constitution of the Republic of Ghana where concerns have been raised. Consequently a nine-member Commission was appointed with the mandate to:

- Ascertain from the people of Ghana, their views on the operation of the 1992 Constitution and, in particular, the strengths and weaknesses of the Constitution;
- Articulate the concerns of the people of Ghana as regards the amendments that may be required for a comprehensive review of the 1992 Constitution; and
- Make recommendations to the Government for consideration and provide a draft Bill for possible amendments to the 1992 Constitution.

The Constitution Review Exercise has been 'prioritized' into three broad phases:

- preparation of the Constitution review "project" proposal;
- research, documentation and consultations; and
- drafting and passage of Constitutional proposals.

The actual process involves district, regional and national consultations to collate views of citizens.

ii. Ensure Free and Credible Election

Improving the Electoral Processes

The year 2009 was dedicated by the Independent Constitutional bodies including Electoral Commission (EC), National Commission on Civic Education (NCCE), National Media Commission (NMC), Commission for Human Right and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ), and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), to draw lessons from the 2008 national elections to inform the 2010 district level elections, as well as the next national elections in 2012. Interventions will go beyond technological and capacity related areas to include amendment of the legal framework.

In the case of the district level elections, consensus on the necessary legal changes required has been reached between the key stakeholders and the Government, and is expected to be sent for cabinet approval. Major outputs are the realignment of the electoral areas and a review of Legislative Instrument 1589 to substantially reduce the number of Unit Committees and their members, and the decision to vest power in the creation of new districts into the hands of a neutral commission. The most far-reaching consensus reached at the latest consultation on the decentralization policy review suggested the election of District Chief Executives. This however requires constitutional amendment.

On the Election Fund from the National Budget, the Draft Public Funding of Political Parties Bill and the Draft Political Parties Bill were launched in March 2008. To ensure transparency, the Institute of Economic Affairs (IEA) has taken the responsibility for bills instead of the Electoral Commission. Initiatives to further consolidate the electoral process in areas relating to technology, capacity, public education and engagement have already been programmed by the key institutions (EC, NCCE, and NMC) as well as by various CSOs. A particular focus was on availability of sufficient financial resources particularly for biometric registration, the infrastructure and the human resources for adequate media monitoring and improved and better coordination of civic education. The necessary regulations to promote increased women participation in politics still remain a challenge although the elections sub-group provides a platform for Ghanaian stakeholders and DPs to exchange views on how to address these challenges and jointly monitor progress.

Representation of the People (Amendment) ACT (ROPAA):

In order to provide the opportunity for Ghanaians abroad to exercise their franchise, the President has proposed the establishment of a multi-partisan group, under the guidance of the Electoral Commission, to revisit the issue of the registration and voting of Ghanaians abroad. This will involve a review of the Representation of the People Law of 1992 which will involve an entire amendment of the legislation.

National Identification Authority (NIA):

The National Identification Authority (NIA) continued the mass registration exercise in 2009 and successfully covered Central, Western and Eastern regions of Ghana. In 2009, the NIA continued with the registration exercise and completed work in the Volta Region and two

phases in the Greater Accra Region. The remaining regions including Ashanti, Brong Ahafo, Northern, Upper East and Upper West regions are expected to be completed in 2010. A state of the art Data Centre has also been established to store the data and to print the Identification Cards.

The National Identification System (NIS) aims at consolidating good governance and democracy through the establishment of a national database consisting of personal details of Ghanaians living home and abroad as well as legal and permanent resident foreigners.

Towards the end of 2008, Parliament passed a comprehensive data collection and protection law, the National Identity Registration Act 2008 (Act 750), to give the NIA legal backing for its activities. The NIA embarked on a mass registration exercise from July 2008 and continued in earnest throughout 2009 with the aim of reaching the minimum threshold of data (six million) required for the ID card production process to begin. The registration procedure involved three main components which includes personal information capture, biometric information capture and card collection slip/receipt. As part of the registration exercise, the NIA engaged in a number of activities such as selection and training of personnel, acquisition of a logistics depot in all the regional and district capital and the deployment of personnel and materials to the districts. The table below shows the number of people registered in the mass registration exercise.

Table 5.2: Registration data on Five Registrations covered (July 2008 – December 2009)

Region	Population Estimate before registration (2007)	Number of people registered in 2008/2009 (estimate)	Total Percentage (%) turnout
Central region	1,561,937	1,232,671	78.92%
Western region	2,036,468	1,586,581	77.91%
Eastern region	2,055,038	1,582,886	77.02%
Volta region	1,606,889	1,344,104	83.65%
Greater Accra region	3,496,983	3,205,611	87.50%
Total	10,757,315	8,951,853	83.20%

Source: National Identification Authority, 2009

iii. Foster Civic Advocacy to Nurture the Culture of Democracy

In order to promote civic advocacy, the Institute of Economic Affairs (IEA) held a series of workshops for the media on the need for responsible journalism and for senior media practitioners to respect the ethics of their profession. There was also an oil and gas workshop to sensitize MPs on the discovery of oil in commercial quantities and on their role to ensure the effective and efficient use of the resources. The IEA also organized a public forum and education on tolerance, peaceful co-existence and the need for political actors to respect and be guided by the Code of Conduct they jointly prepared and signed. It also organized a seminar on tolerance and the survival of multi-party democracy in Ghana.

Similarly, the Centre for Democratic Development (CDD)-Ghana in collaboration with Friedrich Nauman Foundation organized lectures including one on “strengthening the liberal roots of the 1992 Constitution”. These lectures together with other programmes such as the “Democracy Watch”, the Afrobarometer survey reports help to nurture the culture of democracy in Ghana. There are other institutions in Ghana, include the Institute of Democratic

Governance (IDEG), and the Institute of Policy Alternative based in Tamale, also helping to shape democracy in Ghana.

5.2.2 Enhancing Decentralization

The main constraints identified under the GPRS II for policy action on the decentralization process is the absence of a shared conceptual and political understanding across government and civil society regarding the overall pace and direction of decentralization and a general inconsistency between the legal framework for decentralization and the local government reform initiative.

Consequently the focus of policy measures was to: (i) redefine the type of decentralization expected to be practiced; (ii) expand decision-making capacity of MMDAs; (iii) ensure proper functioning of sub-district administration structures; and (iv) strengthen MMDAs revenue generating capabilities.

i. Redefine Type of Decentralization

An attempt to redefine decentralization involved the development of a Comprehensive Decentralization Policy which was validated by stakeholders in 2008. The policy aimed to improve the regulatory framework for local government. Unfortunately, not much progress has been made in this regard; the real commitment to the actual transfer of power from central government to local government was very limited especially in the area of fiscal decentralization. Added to this is the limited capacity of local authority to generate internal resources. Some districts in the northern regions especially, rely heavily on the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF), which accounted for up to 95% of some MMDAs revenue⁴.

ii. Expand Decision-Making Capacity of MMDAs

A National Stakeholders Conference on decentralization was organized in preparation to introduce far-reaching changes in the decentralization agenda of the country. All 170 districts received training in preparing composite budgets. All MMDAs prepare composite budgets along with the regular MTEF-based budgets that they always prepare. However, the composite budgets are only prepared but not used. An enabling Legal Instrument is needed for the decentralized departments of the District Assemblies to implement the composite budget as its main budget. The Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, and the Controller and Accountant-General's Department will have to come together to discuss the modalities for its implementation.

iii. Ensure Proper Functioning of Sub-District Administration Structures

In order to ensure proper functioning of the district administrative structures, a consultative processes was undertaken among key stakeholders and the Government, on the realignment of the electoral areas and a review of Legislative Instrument 1589 so as to substantially reduce the number of Unit Committees and their members, the decision to vest power in the creation of new districts into the hands of a neutral commission.

⁴ CDD Democracy Watch, Vol.29 & 30

iv. Strengthen MDA Revenue Generation Capabilities

The District Development Facility (DDF) which is a more recent source of funding for MMDAs continued to be implemented in 2009 to partly address the financing gaps and introduce incentives based on performance, to enable MMDAs improve the implementation of their development plans. The Functional and Organisational Assessment Tool (FOAT) is used to assess the MMDAs. The Government of Ghana and its development partners supporting decentralization, earmarked part of their support for the implementation of the DDF. The first assessment was conducted in 2006 and this was used to disburse the DDF in 2009. The structure of the DDF was made up of Basic Fund (40%), Performance (40%) and Capacity Building (20%).

In 2009 the District Development Facility (DDF) Manual was endorsed and the first tranche of US\$19.5 million was disbursed to MMDAs based on the 2006 FOAT Assessment which was carried out in 2008. Workshops were organized on the roles and responsibilities in the implementation of the DDF-FOAT Initiative and DDF Assessment Indicators towards the 2008 Performance Assessment for the RPCUs and core staff of the MMDAs.

5.2.3 Protecting Rights under the Rule of Law

i. Increase the Capacity of the Legal Sector, Enhance Speedy and Affordable access to justice

Access to Justice has also featured prominently on the governance agenda. The Ministry of Justice (MoJ) has undertaken a 'Justice For All' programme to enhance access to justice with particular focus on remand prisoners, in collaboration with law enforcement agencies and CHRAJ. Access to Justice has been improved through the introduction of binding guidelines for ethical judicial conduct and a popular version disseminated as a 'Code of Conduct'. Under the justice for all programmes, remand prisoners were offered access to justice. Consequently, in April, 2009 eleven (11) courts sat at the Nsawam Prisons and reviewed the cases of 553 inmates from the Greater Accra region whose warrant had expired. In May 2009, the courts also reviewed expired warrants for inmates from the Eastern and Central regions.

Local and regional access to justice has been promoted through the outreach programme of the justice system. The Ministry of Justice computerized its new block under the Public Sector Development Strategy (PSDS). The laying of cables was supported by UNDP. The following items are the breakdown of the computerization process:

Item:	Number:
Printers	35
Laptops	10
UPS	79
Desktops	79
Scan Jets	4
Server	1
Rack mount Table	1
Unit Rack	1

Other programmes included capacity building through the training of Attorneys and other staff of the Ministry; Establishment of the E-library system for the purpose of research; and the

Adoption of Case Management System in the management of cases. Also, a well-designed ICT programme run by an ICT consultant is currently available.

The MoJ/AGD is finalizing the development of a Strategic Plan for the next five years by early 2010. The Strategic Plan will provide the opportunity for harmonization and aligning support from DPs. The judiciary continued to promote court connected alternative dispute resolution (ADR), though the ADR bill is still under consideration at parliament and expected to be passed by mid 2010.

The Companies Code is undergoing review by a 5-member committee of experts, while the Customs and Excise (Petroleum Taxes and Petroleum related levies) (Amendment) Act 2009 (Act 782) and the Appropriation Act 2009 (Act 783) have also been enacted. Meanwhile, work on the Law House was also on-going.

The Registrar-General's Department

The Registrar-General's Department converted 95% of its data in manual business registration files into electronic database, significantly increasing turnaround times for storage and retrieval of information on businesses. The Department has also installed local and wide area networks, linking the Head Office to the Regional offices in order to promote inter-branch and intra-branch work. Consequently, the registration of business can be done at the branch offices. However, the transfer of Tax Identification Number (TIN) input forms to the TIN centre for the allocation of Tax numbers constituted a major bottleneck in the registration process. The Department has been able to forge effective collaboration with the Revenue Agency Governing Board (RAGB) regarding TIN processing. Information for generation of TIN is now electronically sent to the TIN Centre and TIN generated for a business is electronically sent back to the Department. This has resulted in significant improvement in turnaround time for registering businesses. Computerization has also reduced the time spent in conducting business names searches to an average of two minutes; a process which used to take days.

In its decentralization process, the Department was able to set up offices in Takoradi and Kumasi. The Northern Regional Coordinating Council has allocated a block of office accommodation in Tamale for the Registrar-General's Department to provide Business Registration Services for the Northern Sector of the country. Also, the collaboration with Ghana Post to provide registration services to clients in remote locations of the country is still in force.

The Copyright Office

Reports from the Copyright Office indicated that during 2009, the office in collaboration with the Ghana Police Service and the Customs, Excise and Preventive Service (CEPS) undertook anti-piracy activities to confiscate pirated pornographic audio and audiovisual works in the Greater Accra, Ashanti, Brong Ahafo, Central and Western Regions. About One hundred offenders were prosecuted. Under the auspices of the Ministry of Justice, the Office also organized an open forum to seek stakeholders' views on the Copyright Regulations. The Office made presentations at two separate seminars organized by the Editors Forum of Ghana, Ghana Journalist Association (GJA) and African Copyright and Access to knowledge project. The Office registered 152 literary works, 334 musical works, 10 audiovisual works, 7 Software and 45 Artistic works and logos. The Office also received twenty (20) complaints and provided technical assistance to stakeholders, publishers, writers, journalists, and visual artist.

General Legal Council (GLC)

Institutions under the Ghana Legal Council (GLC) include Board of Legal Education (BLE) and the Ghana Law School (GLS). The GLC received GH¢832,506 from Government to:

- build a six storey classroom/administration block by 2012;
- appoint 24 lecturers by 2010;
- 12 administrative staff to be appointed by 2011;
- reform of committees and advisory boards;
- complete transformation of GLS into a centre of legal examination by 2013/2014; and
- provide ultra modern ICT centre by 2012.

The General Legal Council (Ghana School of Law) called 152 lawyers to the Bar. The Disciplinary Committee also disposed of fifteen (15) out of thirty three (33) complaints of professional misconduct against lawyers received between January and July, 2009.

Legal Aid Scheme

The Legal Aid Scheme carried out public education to create awareness nationwide. The Scheme has Community Mediation Centres in Operation in all Regional offices with sixteen (16) out-stations in three (3) regions. The Scheme has also represented numerous clients in court and mediated in and settled many cases.

The Legal Aid Scheme received GH¢613,365 for the following:

- improve the current number of staff by 30% by the end of June 2011;
- prepare an attractive scheme and conditions of service for the legal and judicial service operation by June 2012;
- ensure that 80% of the poor and vulnerable are able to access justice through the provision of legal aid services by June 2011 and 90% by end of 2012;
- improve infrastructural base of the scheme; and
- establish offices of the Scheme across Ghana

There were also proposals to locate Legal Aid in the Law House⁵ but presently it has a lawyer in each region. In terms of Alternative Disputes Resolution (ADR), it is done through the Magistrate Courts and CHRAJ and every region has ADR centre. The Legal Aid Scheme has, in collaboration with some DPs, established Community Mediation Centres. Other forms of access to justice are also being explored and these include the use of traditional structures for mediation as well as advice through paralegals.

Serious Fraud Office (SFO)

There were a series of reforms in the Serious Fraud Office (SFO) to ensure greater focus on Economic and Organized Crimes (EOC), ensure fairness, transparency and accountability with the view to enhancing the administration of criminal justice. The reforms were also to minimize the abuse of judicial power in the administration of criminal justice and to augment the human resource base of the criminal justice sector as well as to enhance inter-agency cooperation. This

⁵ Note: Law House is a proposed multi-level structure to accommodate the AGD, SFO, Legal Aid Board and CHRAJ

is aimed at reducing the inefficiencies that currently plague the system. The year under review saw the SFO investigating 40% of all cases reported to reduce fraud and corruption.

Commission for Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ)

During the year, CHRAJ initiated the formulation of a National Anti-Corruption Plan. A National Working Group was officially launched in December, 2009 by the Vice President. CHRAJ is yet to finalize a 5-year strategic plan to provide it with a strategic direction to achieve its mandate. The strategic plan is linked to the medium term development plans developed by all sectors and districts. CHRAJ undertook a series of new initiatives including the National Human Rights Action Plan.

5.2.4 Ensuring Public Safety and Security

i. Improve Internal Security

Ghana continues to make strides in improving internal security for its citizenry. Since 2001, there has been a continuous effort to increase the proportion of law enforcements officers to the population. The total strength of the Ghana Police Service increased from 15,983 to 23,744 between 2001 and 2009, an increase of 49%. As at 2009, the Police Population Ratio (PPR) with an estimated national population of 22 million is 1: 927 which shows a marginal improvement from the 2008 figure of 1:994.

Analysis of the personnel by rank is shown in the table below:

Table 5.3: Personnel Structure

S/No.	Rank	Figure
1.	Inspector- General of Police	1
2.	Commissioner	3
3.	Deputy Commissioner	18
4.	Assistant Commissioner	58
5.	Chief Superintendent	59
6.	Superintendent	151
7.	Deputy Superintendent	172
8.	Assistant Superintendent	524
9.	Chief Inspector/RSM	1,387
10.	Inspector/DSM	2,561
11.	Sergeant	2,626
14.	Corporal	1,976
15.	Lance Corporal	6,025
16.	Constable	8,183
Total		23,744

Source: Ghana Police Service

The administrative structure of the Ghana Police Service is pyramidal. This is to ensure effective command and control between the ranks. However there appear to be some distortions at the lower strata of the pyramid as a result of unfilled vacancies within the Corporal rank.

Gender Ratio in the Police Service

The gender ratio of the Police Service is gradually improving, though there is more room for improvement. In 2009 there were 5,047 police women as against 18,699 policemen (Table 5.4), with a ratio of one female to just below four males (1:3.7). The table below shows the gender ratio in the Police Service.

Table 5.4 Gender Ratio of the Ghana Police Service

RANK	FEMALE	MALE	RATIO	TOTAL
INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE (IGP)	0	1	-	1
COMMISSIONER	1	2	1:2	3
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER	1	17	1:17	18
ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER	8	52	1:7	58
CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT	5	54	1:11	59
SUPERINTENDENT	11	140	1:13	151
DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT	19	153	1:8	172
ASST. SUPERINTENDENT	86	438	1:5	524
CHIEF INSPECTOR/RSM	246	1,141	1:5	1,387
INSPECTOR/DSM	391	2,170	1:6	2,561
SERGEANT	558	2,068	1:4	2,626
CORPORAL	310	1,666	1:5	1,976
LANCE CORPORAL	1045	4,980	1:5	6,025
CONSTABLE	2,366	5,817	1:3	8,183
TOTAL	5,047	18,699	1:3.7	23,744

Source: Ghana Police Service

Attrition Rate:

As the Police Administration makes efforts to improve the Police Population Ratio (PPR) through recruitment, several factors including death, compulsory retirement, resignation and dismissal, continued to militate against the realization of this objective. In 2009 a total of 529 police officers, representing about 2.2% of the police service, were lost through retirement, dismissal, removal and death (Table 5.5). Those who were lost through compulsory retirements and death constituted the bulk of the attrition, representing 64.5% and 20.4% respectively

Table 5.5: Outline of attrition in the Service

DESCRIPTION FOR EXIT	NUMBER
Compulsory retirement	341
Voluntary	39
Retirement on medical grounds	3
Dismissal	37
Removal	1
Death	108
Total	529

Source: Police Report 2009, Ghana Police Service, Accra

ii. Increase National Capacity to Ensure Safety of life and Property

Recruitment and Training into the Police Service:

There was no recruitment during 2009 due to the temporary suspension on recruitment as a result of accommodation challenges. However 1,566 personnel who were recruited in 2008, of which 74% were male and 26% were female, passed out in 2009.

Training (Local and Foreign Courses)

The Police Administration in collaboration with some stakeholders organised a number of courses for some of its personnel. The Human Resource Schedule organised 83 courses in various critical Policing disciplines. A total of 630 personnel benefited from this programme. In addition, a conversion course for escort personnel was also organized to re-orientate personnel of the escort class to perform as general police men and women. A total of five hundred and seventy-six (576) escorts have been trained and are subsequently performing as general police officers. As part of the capacity building process, the Schedule arranged seven foreign training programmes in specialized policing disciplines. Twelve (12) officers participated in these foreign training programmes.

Support for Victims of Domestic Violence:

The Domestic Violence and Victims Support Unit (DOVVSU) continued to create an environment where domestic violence is freely reported and dealt with in a timely manner. To date, the unit continues to be the main data source for child abuse and domestic violence cases in the country. The unit could not expand further due to problems with accommodation in the Divisions and Districts. Only one desk was established at Tesano Division bringing to 87 the number of DOVVSU desks and offices throughout the country (Table 5.6).

Table 5.6: DOVVSU Offices and Desks as at December 2009

Region	Number of offices	Desk	Total	Total Number of Personnel
Greater Accra	7	5	12	61
Ashanti	9	2	11	64
Brong Ahafo	4	-	4	36
Eastern	9	1	10	50
Central	4	1	5	38
Western	10	-	10	40
Volta	4	11	15	39
Upper West	4	-	4	22
Upper East	1	2	3	13
Northern	6	7	13	12
National Secretariat	1	-	1	16
Total	58	29	87	434

Source: DOVVSU, 2009

DOVVSU in collaboration with UNICEF, UNFPA, ILO-IPEC, ACTION AID - Ghana, and MOWAC received a number of training and office equipment to enable it perform its functions effectively and efficiently. The year 2009 began with major activities that sought to consolidate the gains made in 2008. Some of the activities in 2009 also sought to strategically prepare personnel for the enforcement of the Domestic Violence Act. A number of workshops and seminars were also organised by government agencies, NGOs and Civil Society Organisations on behalf of the Police Administration. Specific training and items received include:

- three (3) workshops organised in collaboration with UNICEF and UNFPA
- two (2) training programmes supported by Action Aid
- 1 Dell Laptop, 7 digital cameras, 7 HP LaserJet printers and 5 dell desktops computers

In addition, over 100 students from tertiary institutions used the DOVVSU offices as learning platforms for their practical attachment in fulfilment of their course requirements.

Community Policing

As part of their outreach programmes the community policing unit organized a day's trip to Tema Police Regional Headquarters (RHQ), Koforidua Police RHQ and the Koforidua Zongo Community. The Unit also carried out a sensitization trip to the Upper East Region, where a number of District and Second cycle institutions were visited. The Unit further had the opportunity to discuss the Community Policing concept with the people through the media.

Community Safety Programmes:

Community Safety Programmes were organized for Residential Associations at Nungua (Maami), Kokrobitey, Dzorwulu, South West Nmai Dzorm, Labone, among others. This was to help alert communities on rampant robberies and other criminal activities and provide them with security tips.

Re – Organization of Neighbourhood Watch Groups

During the year, the Community Police Unit re-organised the Neighbourhood Watch Groups to make it more effective. The problem between the National Association of Neighbourhood Watch Committees and the Association of Neighbourhood Watch Committees was also resolved. The Neighbourhood Watch Committees were now to be organised on Divisional levels and three (3) representatives each from the Divisions were to constitute the Regional Executives. This arrangement started in Accra and Kumasi. The organization of Neighbourhood Watch Groups has been segmented in to smaller groupings around electoral areas so as to facilitate easy management. The Accra Central Division is being used as a reference point.

Crime Situation in the Country:

In 2009, a total of 243,769 complaints were received throughout the country. This represented an increase of 1.6% over that of the year 2008. Out of this total, 235,447 were registered as true cases while the remaining 8,322 were refused (Table 5.7). The refused cases were regarded as trivial, civil in nature or false and so did not warrant Police action.

Out of the 235,447 registered true cases, the police sent 31,052 (13.2%) to the courts for prosecution. At the courts, 10,532 cases representing 33.3% gained conviction while 1,115 (3.6%) were acquitted. At the close of the year 2009, 19,585 cases were awaiting trial. This represents 63.1% of the cases sent to the law courts for prosecution. Also 16,462 cases were closed as undetected, while 187,933 cases representing 79.8% were under investigation at the close of 2009.

There was a decline in cases of major crime in 2009, with cases of child stealing recording the highest decline of 12.3% from 73 in 2008 to 64 in 2009 (-12.3%). Robberies recorded about 5.2% decline from 1,449 in 2008 to 1,373 in 2009, while reported rape cases decreased from 485 in 2008 to 447 in 2009 (-7.8%). Reported murder cases declined marginally from 430 in 2008 to 427 in 2009 (-0.7%).

Table 5.7: Status of general crime management by cases (2007-2009)

	2007	2008	2009	% change (08-09)
Cases reported	255,412	239,823	243,769	1.6
Total number of cases refused	8,871	6,940	8,322	19.9
Total number of true cases	246,541	232,883	235,447	1.1
Total number of cases sent to court	30,861	30,782	31,052	0.9
Total number of cases convicted	9,860	10,426	10,352	-0.7
Total number of cases acquitted	1,065	645	1,115	72.9
Total number of cases awaiting trial	19,936	19,711	19,585	-0.6
Total number of cases closed	20,360	18,975	16,462	-13.2
Total number of cases under investigation	195,320	183,126	187,933	2.6

Source: CID report

Greater Accra region including Tema continued to top in all reported cases in the country with 44.2%. This is followed by the Ashanti region (15%), and Western (9.2%) in that order. The Upper West region continued to record the lowest level of reported cases of offences in 2009, representing 0.8% in 2009 compared to 0.9% in 2008 (Table 5.8).

Table 5.8: Regional Distribution of Major Offences in 2008 and 2009

REGION	YEAR				% CHANGE
	2008		2009		
	Number	Share (%)	Number	Share (%)	
Accra	87,075	36.3	86,165	35.4	-1.0
Ashanti	35,502	14.8	36,664	15.0	3.3
Eastern	20,654	8.6	20,745	8.5	0.4
Western	19,359	8.1	22,513	9.2	16.3
Central	16,075	6.7	18,862	7.7	17.5
Brong Ahafo	16,198	6.8	15,856	6.5	-2.1
Volta	10,629	4.4	12,287	5.0	15.6
Northern	2,658	1.1	2,015	0.8	-24.2
Tema	24,704	10.3	21,480	8.8	-13.1
Upper East	2,999	1.3	3,046	1.2	1.6
Upper West	2,168	0.9	2,003	0.8	-7.6
CID Headquarters	1,820	0.8	2,097	0.9	15.2
TOTAL	239,841	100	243,733	100	

Source: CID Report

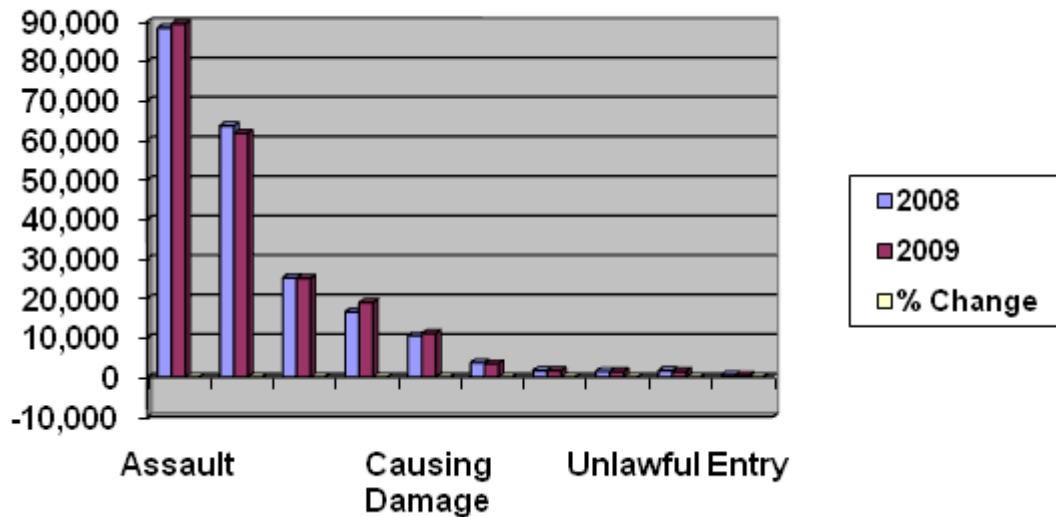
There was a decrease of 2.2% in the number of reported criminal offences in 2009 compared to a decline of 6.1% in 2008. Assault continued to top the commonly committed offences in 2009, followed by stealing, then threatening and fraud in that order (Table 5.9). Reported cases of defilement, robbery and unlawful entry remained low on commonly committed offences. With the exception of assault, fraud, and causing damage cases, all the most commonly committed offences including stealing, threatening, causing harm, defilement, robbery and unlawful entry declined in 2009.

Table 5.9: Most Committed Offences in 2008 and 2009

OFFENCE	NUMBER REPORTED		% CHANGE
	2008	2009	
Assault	88,332	89,407	1.2
Stealing	63,636	61,711	-3.0
Threatening	25,094	24,959	-0.5
Fraud	16,513	18,906	14.5
Causing Damage	10,478	10,944	4.4
Causing Harm	3,596	3,368	-6.3
Defilement	1,675	1,604	-4.2
Robbery	1,449	1,373	-5.2
Unlawful Entry	1,627	1,387	-14.8
Rape	485	447	-7.8

Source: CID report

Figure 5.1: Commonly Committed Offence



Source: CID Report

In terms of the severity of the offences, robbery and defilement continued to dominate the major offences committed in 2009. Though these crimes declined between 4% and 5% respectively in 2009, they still constituted about 65.7% of major offences committed in 2009. Cases of possession, use and distribution of narcotic drugs declined by 5% in 2009, and constituted only 15% of major offences committed in 2008 and 2009 (Table 5.10).

Table 5.10: Major Offences Committed

Offence	Year		% Change
	2008	2009	
Murder	430	427	-0.7
Rape	485	447	-7.8
Defilement	1,675	1,604	-4.2
Robbery	1,449	1,373	-5.2
Possession, Use and Distribution of Narcotics Drugs	714	678	-5.0

Source: CID Report

iii. Forestall External Aggression

To maintain the existing level of internal security and forestall external aggression, the following activities were undertaken in 2009:

- Conduct of intensive sea and air patrols in the country's territorial waters and air space, especially the fisheries grounds and the newly discovered oil fields to protect the nation's maritime assets;
- An average of 1,500 officers of all ranks were fully equipped and deployed daily on internal security operations, while 5,000 officers of all ranks were deployed on external peacekeeping operations;
- In addition to the commissioning of 88 Officer Cadets, capacity building of the Ghana Armed Forces (GAF) was undertaken through various training exercises and upgrading courses;
- Government concluded an agreement for the acquisition of strategic equipment for the Ghana Armed Forces including the acquisition of 2 Fast Patrol Boats (FPB) for the Ghana Navy, and construction of hangers for the Ghana Air Force and additional top-up equipment for all UN Missions; and
- Also the rehabilitation work of the Naval Slipway at Sekondi continued in 2009. The project when completed will be an additional source of income generating activity for the Ghana Armed Forces.

5.2.5 Public Policy Management and Public Sector Reforms

i. Increase the capacity of the public and civil service for accountable, efficient, timely and effective performance and service delivery

The broad objectives of the Government's public sector reforms⁶ include: (i) the formulation, implementation, coordination, monitoring and evaluating policies on Public Sector Reform; (ii) increasing the capacity of the public and civil services for efficient service delivery; (iii) restructuring and transforming selected sub-vented agencies to improve their performance and increase their financial sustainability; and (iv) strengthening institutional capacity and human resource capability in the public sector for improved performance.

Through dialogue with government, consultation with development partners and key stakeholders in the reform agenda, the under-listed tasks were performed in 2009:

- A stakeholder workshop was organised on the new performance review and appraisal instruments aimed at monitoring and evaluating performance at all levels in the Public Service.
- Finalization of an instrument developed to capture and analyze data on performance levels within the public service to accurately assess the state of performance of public service institutions, especially with respect to adherence to human resource practices and procedures.
- Discussion with Ministers of State and government officials on issues relating to the effective handling of human resources management within Ministries, Departments and Agencies to ensure transparency and good governance.

⁶ The Ministry has been collapsed under the current government and the functions of the Ministry have been transferred to the office of the President

- Continued with annual lecture to bring to the attention of the public and government, critical policy and developmental issues affecting the public services.

5.2.6 Fighting Corruption and Economic Crimes

Ghana has a number of vibrant anti-corruption organizations. These include the Ghana Anti-Corruption Coalition (GACC), a cross-sectoral grouping of nine (9) members including public, private and civil society organizations. The coalition has a secretariat headed by an Executive Secretary and a governing board that provides overall policy direction. It is led by a rotating presidency with the aim of building a national effort to confront the problem of corruption and to help devise effective control mechanisms. Despite these efforts, only a small improvement has been observed in the country's Corruption Perception Index (CPI) ranking which in 2009 was 3.9 out of a total of 10, showing that corruption remains a major problem in Ghana.

The pervasiveness of corrupt activities requires diverse range of anti corruption measures to improve the situation. These include:

- Strengthening the political will to fight corruption
- Ensuring the financial and operational independence of oversight bodies such as Parliament, Commission of Human Right and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ), Ghana Audit Service and Serious Fraud Office (SFO).
- Making sure that the media are free and can operate in an environment of clear and unambiguous rules against corruption.
- Enforcing transparency-enhancing legislation and/or the international regulations of the UN that have been accepted by the government, including a quick passing of the Freedom of Information Bill.
- Adopting enforceable codes of conduct and ethics for public officials and professional bodies, as well as the guidelines on Conflict of Interest by public officials developed by CHRAJ.
- Reviewing problems with public procurement including the assessment of provisions of sole sourcing, the openness of information and tender committees with political heads
- Investigating as soon as possible credible allegations of corruption
- Enacting the necessary laws that will effectively empower freezing, seizure and confiscation of illicitly acquired wealth of officials not only as deterrent to others but to restore public property to its rightful owners, the citizens.
- Enhancing public education and sensitization against corruption to influence ordinary citizens and policy makers to condemn and resist corruption.
- Provision of legal advice to victims and witnesses of corruption, an option that Ghana Integrity Initiative (GII) is actively pursuing through the establishment of the Advocacy and Legal Advice Office.

5.2.7 Empowerment of Women

i. Enforce existing laws protecting women's rights

The Ministry of Women and Children's Affairs (MOWAC) continued to implement its programmes to ensure that women and children issues were properly mainstreamed into the national development process. To enhance the smooth implementation of Domestic Violence and Human Trafficking Acts, the Anti Domestic Violence and Human Trafficking

Management Boards were reconstituted and inaugurated. A stakeholders' workshop was held to develop inter and intra agency protocols for the implementation of the Domestic Violence Act. Meetings were held to develop Legislative Instruments (LI) on the Domestic Violence Act.

MOWAC also carried out dissemination of information on Domestic Violence and the related legal implications for 3,000 participants in the Eastern, Volta, and Greater Accra regions during the celebration of the International Women's Day. Also a sensitisation workshop was organised for MMDAs and senior high school students on the Domestic Violence Act as well as capacity building and awareness creation for the security agencies to combat human trafficking and irregular migration from and through Ghana.

The following international protocols, conventions and treaties were ratified by Parliament to ensure Ghana's compliance, as well as to enhance Ghana's image in the international community.

- Amendment to article 20 (1) of the Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)
- Protocols to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons especially women and children
- Optional protocol to the CEDAW
- Amendment to Article 43 (2) on Convention on the Right of the Child (CRC)
- Optional Protocol to the CRC, on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict

ii. Enhance Women's Access to Economic Resources and Promote Women in Public Life

MOWAC in collaboration with ARB Apex Bank facilitated the recovery of loans granted to beneficiaries under the Micro Finance and Small Loans Centre (MASLOC). In total GH¢158,523.75 out of GH¢1,659,000 loans granted to 16,500 women beneficiaries before 2009 has so far been recovered.

Very slow progress was made in the area of women in public life. Ghana, however, is lacking behind in particular at the level of the national legislatures and district assemblies. The number of female Members of Parliament (MPs) dropped from 25 in 2004 to 20 in 2008, representing 9% of the total membership of Parliament (Table 5.11). Some of the reasons for the low representation of women in elected leadership/decision-making positions include the following:

- absence of a legal framework to validate and enforce affirmative action
- unwillingness of qualified women to take up political positions
- absence of strong women's movement in Ghana

Table 5.11: Women in Administration and Political Leadership 2009

Appointment of women to key positions	Total number	Number of women	Percentage of women
Ministers	38	8	21
Deputy Ministers	35	7	20
Members of parliament	230	19	9
MMDCEs	164	12	7
Chief Directors	25	6	24

Source: Department of Women and Children's Affairs (MOWAC)

iii. Analyse Budgets and National Development Policies from a Gender Perspective

The relative share of budgetary resources allocated to the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs continued to decline in real terms. The share of total national budget allocated to women issues declined from 0.07% in 2008 to 0.01% in 2009.

The MOWAC also worked to secure government approval for some gender policies. In this regard, government gave the following gender policy directives in 2009:

- MDAs/MMDAs to prepare gender policies and ensure gender mainstreaming and gender responsive budgeting;
- MDAs/MMDAs to set aside a percentage of their budget to support gender programmes/projects; and
- MDAs and MMDAs to access their funds on condition that they have submitted their Gender Certification Implementation⁷.

In line with government directives, the MOWAC organised series of training workshops to equip staff of various MDAs with the necessary knowledge and skills to carry out implementation of the above policy directives.

5.2.8 Enhance Development Communication

i. Promoting dissemination of accurate and timely information on government policies

The Ministry of Information continued to fulfil its mandate of ensuring a two way flow of information on government business, by disseminating accurate and timely information to the public and also receiving feedback on government policies and programmes. The key activities undertaken in 2009 in this regard include the following:

- Organization of eighteen (18) Meet-the-Press series and fifteen (15) Press Conferences/Briefings held for Ministries, Departments and Agencies.
- Dissemination of public information on national issues such as the 2009 budget, the new premix fuel, national unity and the prevention of influenza and malaria.
- Organization of Regional tours during which government policies and programmes were thoroughly explained to the people at the grassroots level.
- Through Ghana Broadcasting Corporation (GBC), the Ministry produced and broadcast TV and Radio programmes on public activities.
- Use of the internet by the Hon. Minister and her Deputies to interact directly with the public.
- Strengthening of institutional capacity for effective policy formulation and implementation to improve access to information. This involved the rehabilitation works on GBC's Radio and TV studios, as well as renovation works on some Regional and District offices of the Information Services Department (ISD).
- Capacity building programmes for most of the staff, during which some of them were taken through IT training as well as post graduate degree programmes for some of the National Films and Television Institute (NAFTI) staff.
- The Ministry actively pushed for the passage of the Right to Information Bill which for the first time left Cabinet to Parliament.

⁷ The MDAs will soon be required to prepare gender responsive budgets. MOWAC is expected to certify this through a Gender Certification process.

- The Ministry created a new platform to engage with the Media and the citizenry. This is known as “Matters Arising”.
- The Government of Ghana Portal (www.gov.gh.com) was re-designed and made more users-friendly and current.

ii. Promote the Development of Modern Management Information System including E-governance

In 2009 the National Information Technology Agency (NITA) covered component-3 of the e-Ghana project partly funded by the World Bank. NITA was unable to achieve most of the intended outputs for the year since it experienced some challenges such as limited number of technical staff, and transportation. In 2010, NITA plans to achieve most of the projects outlined in component 3 of the e-Ghana project mainly the e-Government Applications and Communications, the Implementation of the Government wide area network (GOVNET) and the e-Government Interoperability Framework and Enterprise Architecture as most of the critical challenges have been resolved

5.2.9 Promoting Civic Responsibility

i. Ensuring Higher Civic Responsibility and Citizens Involvement in National Development

The National Commission on Civic Education and the Ministry of Information continued to educate and undertake awareness campaigns to improve citizens’ understanding of their civic responsibilities.

5.2.10 Promoting Evidence Based Decision-Making

i. Strengthen the Database for Policy Formulation and Decision-Making

To strengthen the capacity of the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) to generate adequate and timely data for policy making, GSS rolled out the various components of its Strategic Plan for the Development of Statistics in Ghana and the Corporate Plan. The Strategic Plan is developed as a framework to ensure a comprehensive, effective and sustainable development of statistics in the country. The plan seeks to involve all the stakeholders in the national statistical system (data suppliers, statistics producers, statistics users, training institutions and the local and international organization and development partners) in the development of statistics. The Strategic Plan is designed for a period of five years.

In 2009 Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) secured some funding for the 5-year Corporate Plan and the 5 year Ghana Statistical Development Plan (GSDS) from Government and Development Partners. Government committed over 50% of the cost to the 2010 Population and Housing Census and made a provision for other GSDS activities. The GSS successfully submitted an application to source funding from the Statistics for Results Facility Catalytic Fund (SRF-CF) and was able to secure US\$10 million. Funding from the WB Statistics for Results Facility and the IDA credit are likely to be available from 2011.

The GSS Institutional Reform Road Map was also developed and submitted for approval by the GSS board. Extensive stakeholder engagement was undertaken (Cabinet, Parliament and Council of State) to ensure the appropriate level of commitment. Execution of the Road Map

will begin from the beginning of 2010 with support from a Multi-Donor Trust Fund which will be administered by the World Bank.

Other activities undertaken in 2009 towards strengthening the database for policy formulation are:

- A trial census for the 2010 Population and Housing Census was successfully carried out in November 2009.
- Nine MDAs were supported to prepare their 5-year statistical plans.
- Technical Assistance was sought to facilitate the development of a long term programme of censuses and surveys (2010 – 2025); a final report will be presented in 2010.
- As part of the development of ICT infrastructure of the GSS a corporate e-mail account was developed to improve data development and dissemination.
- A Local Area Network was set up in the Northern, Central and Brong Ahafo Regional offices of the GSS to help with the collection and dissemination of data between GSS in its stakeholders. In addition, official email accounts are now available to GSS staff.
- GSS staff were trained to support successful implementation of the GSDS.
- The Women and Men in Ghana, a statistical compendium on women and men was produced and expected to be printed and launched in 2010.
- A new GSS Board was inaugurated by the Minister of Finance and Economic Planning in June 2009.
- Ghana's National Accounts was re-based from 1993 to 2006 and methodological improvements have been made to ensure that the new data is SNA 93 compliant. Data and key reports required for national level monitoring, including the monthly CPI and PPI, continued to be generated.
- The Ministry of Health in collaboration with the Ghana Statistical Service, carried out the 2008 Demographic and Health Survey and disseminated it widely in 2009.

ii. Policy Formulation and Decision-Making

The preparation of the Long Term National Development Plan (LTNDP) initiated in 2006 by the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC), was temporary put on hold to make way for the preparation of a successor medium term national development policy framework to the GPRS II.

The year 2009 was the terminal year for the implementation of the Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy (GPRS II) 2006-2009. The National National Development Planning Commission in consultation with various MDAs, the private sector, NGOs, CSOs, research institutions and other relevant stakeholders initiated the preparation of a new Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (MTDPF) 2010-2013. The objective of the new Medium-Term Development Policy Framework is to lay the foundation for the structural transformation of the economy through industrialization especially manufacturing, based on modernized agriculture and sustainable exploitation of Ghana's natural resources, particularly minerals, oil and gas.

The MTDPF, 2010 - 2013 focuses on seven broad thematic areas as follows:

- Ensuring and sustaining macroeconomic stability
- Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector
- Agriculture modernization and natural resource management
- Oil and Gas Development

- Infrastructure and Human Settlement
- Human resources development, productivity and employment
- Transparent and accountable governance

The processes involved in the preparation of the MTDPF are summarised below:

- **Setting up of Inter-divisional technical working groups:** NDPC facilitated the formation of inter-divisional technical working groups to tackle the development of MTDP, 2010 – 2013. The working groups are responsible for co-ordinating the entire preparation process up to the point of MTDPF 2010 -2013 zero draft
- **Establishing Cross sectoral planning groups (CSPGs):** The CSPGs which represent the principal unit for policy formulation were established as a critical part of the process. Participants were selected from MDAs, MMDAs, private sector, Civil Society Organization, organised labour, identifiable professional associations/Trade Associations, Research Institutions, Think Tanks, Etc. The CSPGs participated in a two-stage consensus building sessions. Inputs were sought into the harmonized policy matrices as a way of engendering broad-stakeholder consultations toward ensuring national ownership and accountability.
- **Policy rationalization and harmonization:** A working retreat for the technical working groups was organized to provide a focused effort for the development of the MTDPF, 2010 – 2013. Source documents for the rationalization and harmonization activities included the Draft National Long-Term Development Plan, the GPRS II, the NDC 2008 Manifesto, the President’s 2009 Sectional Address to Parliament, and other relevant sector policies, as well as regional and international commitments. These input documents were used to prepare the initial harmonized policy matrices for the identified key policy areas. The resulting products were distributed to various MDAs and selected Civil Society Organizations (CSOs).
- **Preparation of initial (zero) Draft MTDPF:** The technical working group put together a zero draft of the reviewed policy matrices. The different perspectives and comments from the consultative processes were used to revise the draft Medium-Term Development Policy Matrices. The zero draft MTDP also formed the basis for the development plans of the MDAs and the MMDAs.
- **Mainstreaming and circulation of Policies:** A policy review workshop was organized to incorporate issues of gender, food security and nutrition into the draft Medium-Term Development Policy draft Medium Term Development Policy (MTDP), 2010-2013. The three day working session was held for specialist participants from the MDAs, CSOs, the Media and some development partners.
- **Orientation of Sectors and Districts on the MTDPF Guidelines:** A workshop was organized in 10 regional capitals to provide support to the 170 District, Municipal and Metropolitan Assemblies to prepare their respective District Medium-Term Development Plans (DMTDPs) for the 2010 budget base on the draft Medium Term Development Policy (MTDP), 2010-2013.

5.3 SUMMARY OF POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Since the return to Constitutional rule in 1992, the country has made progress as far as good governance and civic responsibility is concerned. The Legislature continues to perform its core business of passing bills into laws with the number of sittings and committee meetings increasing in 2009. However, the major challenges facing Parliament in respect of well-equipped office space and research assistants have not been adequately addressed and this seriously undermines the capacity of the Legislature to discharge its functions effectively.

The National Identification Authority (NIA) continued its mass registration exercise and successfully covered Central, Western, Eastern, Volta and Greater Accra regions. It is anticipated that the data captured will help promote good governance and elections through the establishment of a national database.

The Ministry of information, NCCE, IEA, CDD and other civil society organizations continued to promote civic education and advocacy throughout the country. However, a more co-ordinated approach will help minimize duplication and improve efficiency. Another challenge is the slow progress of financial decentralization in Ghana. Although steps have been taken to strengthen MMDAs revenue generating capacity through proper budgeting and accounting systems, IGF have remained low in many MMDAs.

Several policy measures have been taken to improve good governance in the country. However challenges with public safety and security, decentralization, rule of law and lack of proper storage of data and information remain. The following are some of the key areas where policy attention is required.

5.3.1 Enhancing Decentralization

In 2009, 33,000 people were employed into the local government system. Also, composite budgeting was practised by 170 districts. However, in as much as Ghana has increased the number of MMDAs to facilitate the process of transferring authority from central government to the districts, financial decentralization remains a mirage. There is little financial autonomy and this impedes the process of decentralization. It is recommended that the proposed decentralization policy be passed into law to enhance the decentralization process.

5.3.2 Promoting Rights under the Rule of Law

Programmes such as the ADR and 'justice for all', have afforded some deprived people access to justice at no cost. Also, the automation of the Registrar General's Department and its regional offices has promoted private business registration. Computerization of the courts programme continued in 2009 including the Ministry of Justice Building.

Ghana has many of the laws that protect the rights of its citizenry. However, enforcing these laws has been slow, and frustrated citizens have often taken the law into their own hands. In as much as we condemn such acts, the law enforcement agencies should strive to speed up the wheel of justice. The courts should be equipped with modern technology and there should be adequate protection for the judiciary and its premises. Government should also strive to delink politics from justice whereby perpetrators of injustice irrespective of their political affiliation will be punished.

5.3.3 Improving Public Safety and Security

Although the police-citizen ratio for 2009 increased, and the police service continues to be resourced, there is still room for improvement. The number of complaints increased by 1.6% over the previous year while robberies also declined by 5.2%. Similarly, child trafficking also declined.

Public safety is paramount in the development of a country. As Ghana's economy grows and becomes sophisticated, so are its demand for policing and other safety measures. It is therefore recommended that recruitment into the Police Service be increased while providing the necessary logistics for policemen to effectively carry out their work. The recruitment should also aim to increase the proportion of women in the service

5.3.4 Promote Electronic Data and Information Storage

A general issue which cuts across all the sections and perhaps the sub-themes is the need to promote electronic storage of information. Most MDAs have hard copies of relevant data that are often scattered across different units of the same ministries or offices thus making the collation of such useful information very difficult.

STATUS OF INDICATORS – 2009

Table 5.12: Summary of Status of Good Governance and Civic Responsibility Indicators, 2009

AREA OF FOCUS (MDA)	INDICATOR	INDICATOR DEFINITION	Status in 2007	Status in 2008	Status in 2009
OVERARCHING INDICATORS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Percentage increase in budgetary allocation to Parliament 	Increased expenditures on providing offices, logistics and research capabilities for MPs,	Gh¢ 22,939,300 was approved for Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and Office of Parliament (37% increase over 2006 level). Actual releases however amounted to Gh¢21,485,332, representing a shortfall of 6.3% of the approved and 41% over the 2006 level.	Gh¢23,407,176 was approved for Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and Office of Parliament (2% increase over 2007 level). Actual releases however amounted to Gh¢25,129,049, representing 7% over the approved and 17% over the 2007 level.	Gh¢24,640,459 was approved for the Office of Parliament (5.3% increase over 2007 level). Actual releases however amounted to Gh¢29,725,272 representing 20.6% over the approved and 20.8% over the 2008 level.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of private members bills introduced or laws drafted by Parliament • Reduce the number of Ministers appointed from Parliament 	<p>Determines a strengthened legislative capacity of Parliament</p> <p>Indicates growing independence of Parliament from Executive control</p>	<p>A consultant was hired to help in the establishment of a Drafting Unit within Parliament</p> <p>Out of the 86 total number of Ministers, 50 are members of Parliament</p>	<p>None.</p> <p>Number of Ministers was at the same level as 2007</p>	<p>No private member bill has been introduced before, because private member bills have financial implications and any bill with financial implications is not approved.</p> <p>Number of Ministers was the same level as 2008</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Percentage of all courts computerised 	Number of courts computerised in relation to all courts	Local and wide area networks and databases to electronically capture all cases handled by the AG's office have been installed. 30 desk-tops and 20 laptop computers acquired.	A programme to equip 5 circuit courts in Kumasi, Takoradi, Cape Coast, Sunyani and Koforidua, continued in 2008. Minor refurbishment of these courts was undertaken and all equipment for automation delivered to the selected courts.	<p>Four circuit courts in Takoradi, Cape Coast, Koforidua and Kumasi were refurbished and automated for use as commercial courts.</p> <p>Contracts for the refurbishment of 6 selected high courts in Kumasi, Tamale, Sunyani, Koforidua, Cape Coast and Takoradi and the circuit court in Sunyani was awarded</p>
PUBLIC SAFETY AND SECURITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduction in rate of infraction of rules and regulation 	Measure of decline in cases of breach of public rules and regulations	Lack of data	Police received a total of 239,823 complaints throughout the country in 2008, representing a decline of 6.1% over 2007 level. Out of this total, 232,883 were registered as true cases; the remaining 6,940 were refused because they were regarded as trivial, civil in	In 2009, a total of 243,769 complaints were received throughout the country. This figure represented an increase of 1.6% over that of 2008. Out of this total, 235,447 were registered as true cases the remaining 8,322 were refused. The cases which were refused were regarded as trivial, civil in nature or false and so did not warrant Police action.

AREA OF FOCUS (MDA)	INDICATOR	INDICATOR DEFINITION	Status in 2007	Status in 2008	Status in 2009
				nature or false as such did not warrant Police action.	
	• Police citizen ratio	Measures number of police officers serving a given population	The ratio stands at 1:994. This represents an improvement over the previous years'.	The ratio now stands at 1:994. This represents stagnation over the previous years'.	The ratio now stands at 1:927. This represents an improvement over the previous years'.
	• Rate of decline in cases of worst forms of child labour, child trafficking and child abuse	Statistics on incidence of worst forms of child labour, child trafficking and child abuse	Lack of data.	Lack of data	Cases of child stealing declined by 12.3% from 73 in 2008 to 64 in 2009
	• Rate of armed robberies, rape and murder	Measures improvements in public safety with relation to major crimes	Police data shows an increase of 7.9% over that of last year.	Police data shows a decrease of 3% from 2,435 in 2007 to 2,364 in 2008.	Robberies declined of 5.2% from 1,449 in 2008 to 1,373 in 2009; rapes decreased by 7.8% from 485 in 2008 to 447 in 2009; and murder decreased marginally by 0.7% from 430 in 2008 to 427 in 2009
	• Amount voted for establishing an Election Fund as a proportion of total cost of elections	Election Fund from Government Budget	The Institute of Economic Affairs (IEA) initiated a process aimed at preparing a draft Political Parties Bill and the Public Funding of Political Parties Bill. The Bill is expected to be debated with the political parties and the general public in 2008.	The Draft Public Funding of Political Parties Bill and the Draft Political Parties Bill were launched in March 2008.	IEA is handling these bills because the Electoral Commission has to remain transparent. IEA is working to bring the bill before cabinet for approval and finally get it to parliament to be passed and implemented.
	• Amount allocated to NCCE as proportion of Sector Expenditure	Increased proportion of national resources to NCCE	2007 budgetary allocation to NCCE increased by 9.5% over the 2006 level of Gh¢5,399,500.00.	2008 budgetary allocation to NCCE increased to Gh¢4,296,526 from Gh¢3,887,100 actual release in 2007 (representing 11% over the 2007 level)	Budgetary allocation to NCCE in 2009 increased to Gh¢5,044,605 from Gh¢4,296,526 in 2008
	• National Identification Card	Number of citizens with NI card	The NIA has made considerable progress towards beginning the registration exercise in July 2008.	NIA commenced the registration exercise on 1 st July 2008 and successfully covered Central, Western, and Eastern. NIA then moved to the Volta Region.	In 2009, the NIA continued with the registration exercise and completed work in the Volta Region and two phases in the Greater Accra Region (which has been divided in four parts).
DECENTRALIZATION	• Percentage increase in the number of professional staff hired at the local government level	Reports degree of autonomy gained MMDAs to hire staff at local government level	With the establishment of the Local Government Service professional staff to MMDAs will be expected to increase	The LGS organogram has been approved and the LI for the integration of departments into MMDAs has been passed by Parliament. Concept paper has been prepared for the development of the HR Policy	With the review of the Local Government Service Act (LI 1961), 33,000 people are to be employed at the local government level Local Government Service Human Resource Management (HRM) Policy

AREA OF FOCUS (MDA)	INDICATOR	INDICATOR DEFINITION	Status in 2007	Status in 2008	Status in 2009
				and establishment of HR Department in MMDAs. The HR Policy is expected to be drafted by September 2009.	was developed and was approved, however, an implementation plan is still outstanding.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rate of increase in the number of districts employing Composite budgeting approach 	Number of MMDAs practicing Composite Budgeting	Training has been provided for all key officials in the MMDAs on how to prepare composite budgets.	The Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Environment continued a vigorous pursuit of the fiscal decentralization agenda in the area of district focused decentralized budgeting within the medium term. MOFEP organized training programmes for Metropolitan, Municipal and District Budget Analyst to enable them prepare Composite Budgets for 2009.	All 170 districts have received training in preparing composite budgets. Districts now prepare composite budgets along with the regular MTEF-based budgets that they always prepare. However, the composite budgets are only prepared on trial basis. An enabling Legal Instrument is required for the decentralized departments of the District Assemblies to implement the composite budget as its main budget.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operationalize Local Government Service Act 	Determines the creation and functioning of all institutions and policies contained in the Act	The Local Government Service was established in December 2007.	Government initiated the establishment of the secretariat for the new Local Government Service. This was backed by preparation of an Inter-governmental Fiscal Framework, which seeks to address the issues of revenue and expenditure assignment between the national and sub-national levels.	The previous government has passed the Local Government Service Act LI (1931) but it has now been reviewed by the current administration under LI (1961), and has now been passed by Parliament in December 2009 A comprehensive review of the Decentralization Policy, covering all aspects including political, fiscal and administrative decentralization was conducted
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change in public sector wage in real terms Percentage of MDAs and sub-vented (SAs) on Integrated Payroll and Personnel Database 	Public sector salary increase Determine completion of IPPD for all MDAs and SAs	Minimum daily wage is now US\$2.50 (GH¢1.90) Sub-vented Agency (SA) integration to the IPPD2 has progressed steadily and a full report is available. Data on more than 50% of sub-vented Agencies have been collected and validated on the IPPD2. Smaller SAs have been integrated and are being processed. The larger agencies (including the Police and Military) are awaiting VSAT	Minimum daily wage is now US\$1.89 (GH¢2.25) Migration was suspended due to problems with the payroll system. CAGD undertook an upgrade on the system; however the period of upgrade took longer than expected. System upgrade has been completed, and migration exercise will continue from the 2nd quarter of 2009. As at end 2008, a total of 63 organizations (representing	Minimum daily wage is now US\$1.87 (GH¢2.66) Progress was made on migrating of 54 sub-vented agencies onto the computerized payroll database of the Controller and Accountant General's Department even though the pace was slow and the target deadline for full migration of end of September 2009 was not met.

AREA OF FOCUS (MDA)	INDICATOR	INDICATOR DEFINITION	Status in 2007	Status in 2008	Status in 2009
			connectivity to process their payroll from their offices. Records are updated monthly. It is expected that all sub-vented institutions will be migrated by June 2008.	approx 55%) have been migrated.	
MANAGING PUBLIC POLICY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corruption Perception Index 	Shows achievements in combating corruption in public expenditure management	Ghana is making progress in the fight against corruption with the full establishment of the Public Procurement Authority and Internal Audit Agency.	The Ghana Audit Service completed 3,602 audits representing 53.3% of those earmarked (6780) for 2008. This is a drop from the 59.8% achieved for the year 2007 (4,000 out of 6,776)	The Audit Service completed 4,068 audits representing 60% of 6,780 earmarked for 2009. These consisted of accounts of central government, Ministries, Departments and Agencies. This is a significant increase from the 53.3% achieved in the year 2008 (3,602 out of 6,776). The Corruption Perception Index (CPI) ranking which in 2009 is 3.9 out of a total of 10 shows that corruption remains a major problem in Ghana.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social Protection Policy formulated 	An approved national policy document on Social Protection	Policy formulated and provision made for its implementation in the budget.	LEAP and the NYEP which are components of the Social Protection interventions continued to be implemented. Total Social Protection expenditures amounted to GH¢408,830,342.41 (2.3% of GDP) in 2008, compared to GH¢340,245,466.97 (2.4% of GDP) in 2007.	Progress was achieved in the area of social protection. The groundwork has been laid to create District Social Protection Committees and Emergency LEAP Impact Assessment was conducted in 20 Districts. An Operational Review of LEAP was undertaken and comments on recommendations compiled by MESW. In 2009, an amount of GH¢7.5 million was allocated for the implementation of the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) Programme and by the end of October 2009, 24,346 households had benefit from the programme.
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of national budget allocated to women issues 	To determine mainstreamed expenditure allocations to women's issues as a proportion of total discretionary budget	Ratio is still below 1.0%, lower than the international standard of 4.0%.	Ratio increased marginally but continued to be below 1.0%.	The ratio reduced significantly to 0.01%, lower than the international standard of 4.0%.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportional increase of women Chief Directors, Judges and women in 	percentage increase of women in	There has not been a change: 17% of total number of 35 Chief Directors are women, 18% of	There was no change in 2008: 24% of total number of 25 Chief Directors are women, 18% of	There was no change in 2009: 24% of total number of 25 Chief Directors are

AREA OF FOCUS (MDA)	INDICATOR	INDICATOR DEFINITION	Status in 2007	Status in 2008	Status in 2009
	Members of Parliament and District Assemblies	administrative and political leadership	total number of 40 Judges are women; 11% of 230 Members of Parliament are women.	total number of 40 Judges are women; 9% of 230 Members of Parliament are women	women and 9% out of 230 Members of Parliament are women.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional institutional and legal aid support given to victims of domestic violence 	Examines rate of expansion of DOVVSU in all police districts and increases in number of victims receiving legal aid	DOVVSU continued to expand below the regional level. Twelve new offices were opened in a number of police districts. This brings the total number of DOVVSU offices to 75 with 350 personnel.	269 DOVVSU officers underwent training and 11 new offices were opened. This brings the total number of DOVVSU offices to 86.	In 2009, DOVVSU received support from DPs to undertake various workshops and training programmes, as well as taking delivery of IT equipment's. It further opened a new desk office at Tesano, bringing the total number of DOVVSU offices to 87.
ENHANCING DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Freedom of Information bill 	Passage of Freedom of Information bill into law	Bill has still not been passed.	The bill was withdrawn from Cabinet for further review and it is expected to be forwarded to parliament once reviews of measures to make it enforceable and practicable when completed.	As at 2009, the bill was still under review in Parliament.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number and type of citizen reports on policy and programme implementation 	Citizen report cards and other reports on use of public resources and on policy implementation	Lack of data	Citizen's Assessment report on the implementation of the NHIS was conducted in 2008 by NDPC. The APRM secretariat conducted citizens assessment survey on the progress of implementation of the POA of the APRM	The APRM Secretariat in 2009 conducted a citizen's assessment survey on the progress of implementation of PoA of the APRM.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Publication of Annual Progress Report by NDPC 	Annual Progress Report on the implementation of the GPRS II	2007 APR was completed in May 2008 and published	2008 APR was completed and published in September 2009. The relatively slow transitional period affected the timely completion of the report.	2009 APR was completed in May, 2009 to feed into the 2010 Performance Assessment Framework (PAF) of the MDBS. The published version was however released in October, 2010.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timely preparation, implementation and monitoring of fully costed District Development Plans 	Allows for improved capacity of MMDAs to plan and implement programmes. Also makes room for CSO involvement in tracking expenditure	All MMDAs submitted costed MTDPs and begun implementing their MTDPs in 2007. They also prepared their respective M&E plans to monitor of implementation of the MTDPs. 78 out of the 138 MMDAs subsequently submitted Annual Progress Reports to NDPC.	MMDAs continued to implement their respective DMTDPs. The number of MMDAs who prepared 2007 Annual Progress Report (DAPRs) on the Implementation of their MTDPs was 90 by end of 2008.	The number of 2009 district APRs submitted to NDPC was 151 (89%) of the total by middle of April 2010, an improvement on the 2007 and 2008 figures of 56% and 62% respectively. Also 7 Sector Annual reports were received, for the first time, by NDPC from Ministries of Health, Women and Children Affairs, Water resources, Justice, Agriculture, Education and Environment, Science and Technology

AREA OF FOCUS (MDA)	INDICATOR	INDICATOR DEFINITION	Status in 2007	Status in 2008	Status in 2009
ECONOMIC GOVERNANCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce deviation from original budget of composition of expenditure by MDAs 	Calculates degree of variation between allocations and actual expenditures	Lack of data.	Lack of data	The item level expenditure shows the deviations as follows: P.E. = +14 % (This was mainly due to unanticipated salary increases for some agencies). Administration = - 26% Service = - 1% Investment = +48%.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BPEMS generated and reconciled fiscal reports issued monthly within 4 weeks 	Reports on BPEMS implementation	Two additional modules (cash management and A/C receivable) were deployed.	Usage of modules was intensified in 8 pilot MDAs. Regular review meetings were held with the 8 MDAs to monitor the use of modules. Challenges identified with usage of modules by 2 out of the 8 MDAs were resolved.	The BPEMS faced a number of challenges after being rolled-out to 8 pilot Ministries. In the year 2009, government decided to upgrade and expand BPEMS under a user-driven Ghana Integrated Financial Management Information Systems (GIFMIS), to be implemented in three phases. In 2009: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - upgrade and expansion of the Oracle Financials software under a user-driven GIFMIS was started; - hardware for the upgrade was purchased and installed; - work plan for a three phase programme for GIFMIS was drawn and approved by the steering committee.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corporate Governance Score Cards 	Reports issued by citizen groups on quality of service and on corporate social responsibility	Lack of data.	Lack of data	Lack of data
CORPORATE GOVERNANCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of capacity building programmes on business ethics 	Reports on number type and content of campaign	Ghana Business code which is a set of principles and prescriptions based on UN Global Compact relating to human rights, labour standards, the environment and transparency in business operations, was introduced into the Ghanaian business environment through the initiative of the Association of	About 80 firms signed on to Ghana Business code in 2008, compared to 20 in 2007. The total of about 120 firms is currently signed to the Ghana Business code.	The number of firms who signed on to the Ghana Business code in 2009 was 40, compared to 80 in 2008. The total number of 160 firms had signed on to the Ghana Business code December 2009.

AREA OF FOCUS (MDA)	INDICATOR	INDICATOR DEFINITION	Status in 2007	Status in 2008	Status in 2009
			Ghana Industries (AGI), Ghana National Chamber of Commerce and Industry (GNCCI) and Ghana Employers' Association (GEA). A Total of 40 firms signed on to it in 2007.		
PROMOTE EVIDENCE BASED DECISION MAKING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statistical Master plan 	Production of a Statistical Master plan	NSDS is yet to be completed.	The Ghana Statistical Service completed a draft Strategic Plan for the Development of Statistics in Ghana. The strategic plan is designed for a period of five years. For effective implementation and monitoring, a coordinating secretariat is proposed to be setup at the Ghana Statistical Service and a Coordinator appointed from within the Ghana Statistical Service.	Following the finalization of the 5 year GSS Corporate Plan and the Ghana Statistical Development Plan, about US\$8.7 million was secured from DPs for their implementation. GSS also successfully applied for about US\$40 million from the Statistics doe Results Facility Catalytic Fund (SRF-CF) for the implementation of these initiatives. Implementation of GSS Corporate Plan and the Ghana Statistical Development Plan is expected to commence fully in 2010.

CHAPTER SIX

LINKING THE 2009 BUDGET TO GPRS II

6.1 INTRODUCTION

This section reviews the process of preparation and administration of the Annual National Budget, and the extent to which the priorities of the GPRS II are taken into consideration, including resources allocation to the thematic areas of the GPRS II. It also examines whether the budgetary allocations and actual releases by the Government of Ghana (GOG) and Development Partners (DPs) are closely aligned with the costing framework and priorities of the GPRS II.

In addition the section reviews the macroeconomic framework underlying the budget and its consistency with the general macroeconomic objectives and assumptions as outlined in the GPRS II; and discusses the government's poverty reduction expenditures.

6.2 THE BUDGET PREPARATION PROCESSES AND THE GPRS II

The Budget Division of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning began soliciting for inputs from recognized professional bodies, associations, civil society organizations and individuals after the mid-year review of the Budget in 2008 to inform the preparation of an interim budget for 2009 pending the outcome of the 2008 Presidential and Parliamentary Elections. Inputs from stakeholders at the district level were received through Presiding Officers or District Finance Committees, while those in the regional capitals were forwarded to the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning through the office of the Regional Minister.

These contributions were reviewed at a meeting between the budget team of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning and representatives of stakeholders at a consultative meeting to prepare an interim Budget. The process engendered broad participation from the general public.

6.3 THE MACROECONOMIC FRAMEWORK OF THE 2008 BUDGET AND THE GPRS II

The GPRS II set a real GDP growth rate of 8% for 2009 which was the terminal year of implementation, while the 2009 Budget set a real GDP growth rate of 5.9%. The lower GDP growth target set in the 2009 Budget was on account of perceived difficulties which the economy was expected to experience due to the global financial crisis and the large fiscal and balance of payment imbalances recorded in 2008. Provisional figures show that growth in real GDP in 2009 was significantly lower than both the GPRS II and 2009 Budget targets as the economy achieved a 4.7% growth rate in real GDP.

With the exception of the Agriculture sector, the 2009 Budget set higher sectoral growth rate targets for Industry and Services sector than the rates that were set in the GPRS II (Table 6.1). The Industrial and Services sectors of the economy under-performed compared to both the GPRS II and the 2009 Budget targets. The Industry sector recorded a 3.8% growth in 2009, compared to a GPRS II target of 5.7%, and a Budget target of 5.9% for the same period. The

Services sector on the other hand, recorded a growth of 4.6% compared to a GPRS II target of 5.7% and a Budget target of 6.6%. The Agriculture sector recorded a growth rate of 6.25% which was higher than what was projected in the 2009 Budget.

Table 6.1: Macroeconomic Frameworks of the GPRS II and the 2008 Budget Statement & Economic Policy

Macroeconomic Indicators	GPRS Targets 2007	Budget 2007	Status 2007	GPRS Targets 2008	Budget 2008	Status 2008	GPRS Targets 2009	Budget 2009	Status 2009
Real GDP growth (%)	6.11	6.5	6.2	6.06	7.0	7.27	8.0	5.9	4.7
Inflation:									
- Annual (%)	< 10	8.8	10.73	< 10	< 10	16.5	-	15.3	19.24
- End of Period (%)	8.3	7.0-9.0	12.75	< 10	< 10	18.1	5.8	12.5	15.97
Stock Reserves (months imports cover)	≥3 mths	≥3 mths	3.2	≥3 mths	≥3 mths	1.8	≥3 mths	≥2 mths	3.0
Budget deficit as % of GDP	≤4	5.7	6.9			14.9			2.5
Sectoral Growth (%):									
- Agriculture	6.71	6.1	2.46	5.18	5.0	5.14	6.6	5.7	6.2
- Industry	5.83	7.7	5.06	6.06	9.8	8.09	5.72	5.9	3.8
- Services	5.90	6.7	10.05	5.99	7.3	9.25	5.72	6.6	4.6
Ratio of Domestic Revenues (excluding grants) to GDP (%)	23.4	26.9	26.1	-	-	27.26	27.44	-	27.73

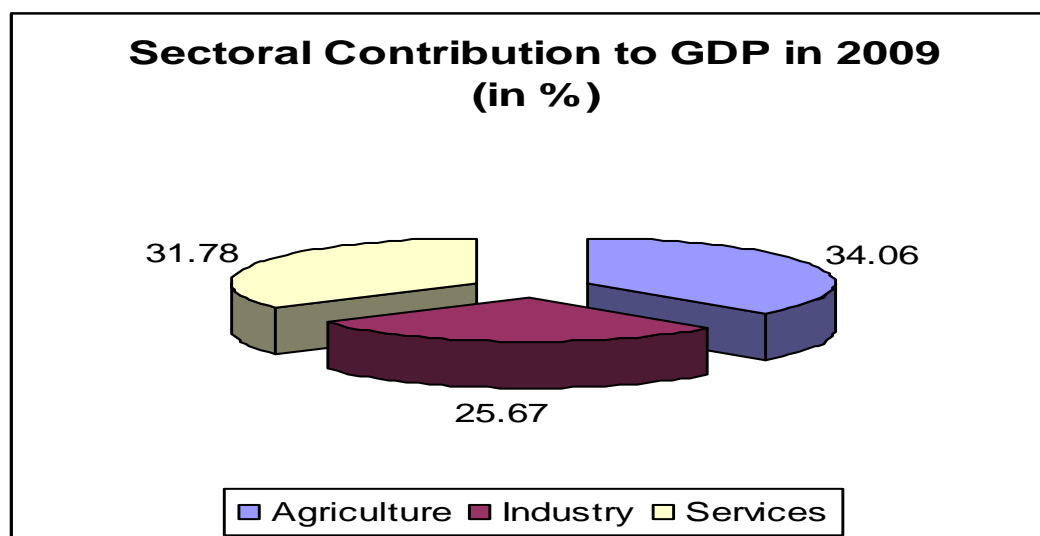
Source: GSS, MOFEP, Budget Statements, GPRS II Document, Bank of Ghana

* Provisional

The GPRS II growth targets were premised on attaining single digit inflation during the plan period. However the 2009 Budget set a more realistic target for annual average inflation rate of 15.3%, and an end of year inflation rate of 12.5%. This was as a result of the relatively high rates of inflation that characterized the second half of 2008, with end of period inflation rate of 18.1%. However, none of the Budget targets for inflation was met even though the economy experienced substantial drops in inflation during the last quarter of the year, on account of Government's tight fiscal and monetary policies and improved food harvest. The year recorded an average annual inflation of 19.24% and an end-of-year inflation of 15.97%.

The Agriculture sector remains the biggest contributor to Ghana's GDP, representing 34.06% of total GDP with the Services and Industry sectors constituting 31.78% and 25.67% of GDP respectively (Figure 6.1).

Figure 6.1: Sectoral Contribution of GDP in 2009 (in %)



6.4 DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURES BY ITEMS

The planned total payments (statutory and discretionary) for the year 2009, including the supplementary budget, amounted to GH¢10,298.713 million, an increase of about 43.4% over the 2008 outturn of GH¢7,181.770 million. Total outturn for the year amounted to GH¢9,465.10 million, indicating a shortfall of about 8.8% of the planned expenditure. The discretionary payments amounted to GH¢6,997.638 million, constituting 67.9% of the total outturn for 2009.

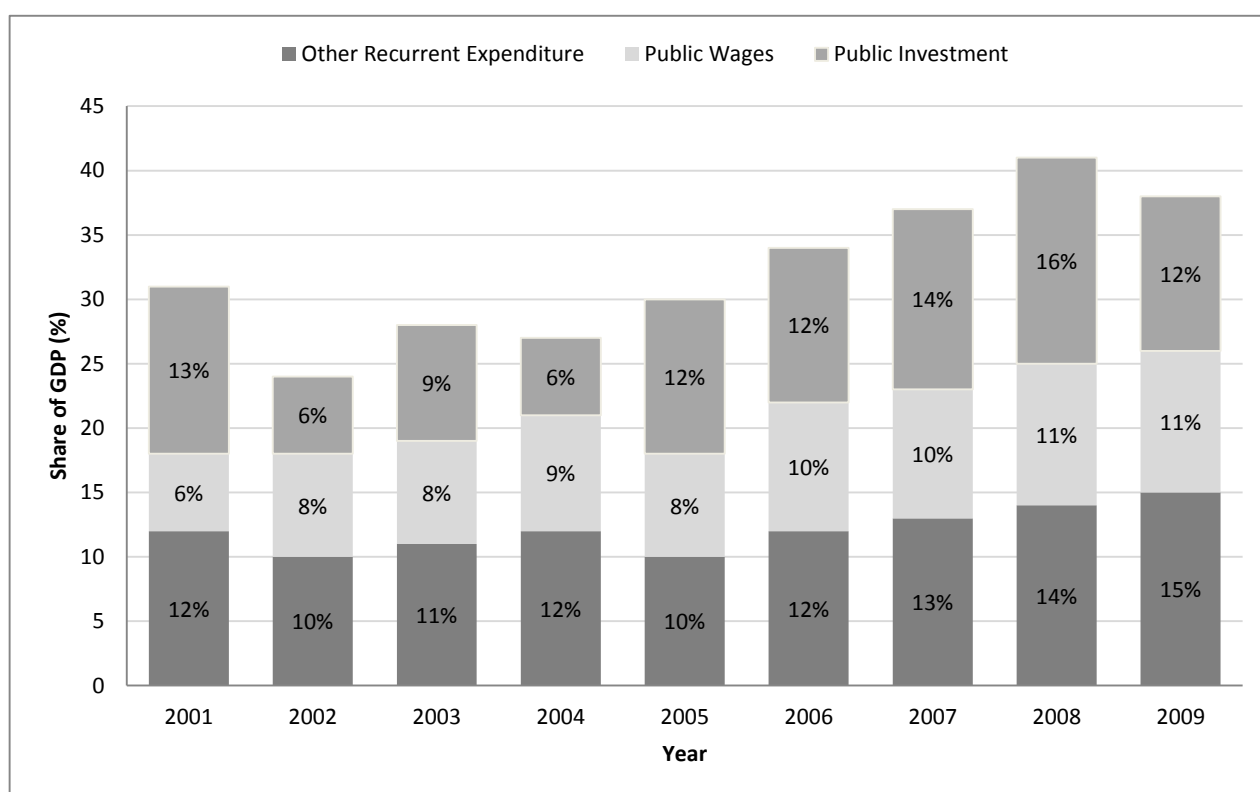
Though the share of expenditure on Personal Emoluments (PE) in total payments declined in 2009, it still constituted the largest, representing 26.19% of total expenditure (Table 6.2). This was followed by expenditures on Investment (22%), Administration (4.6%) and Service (1.95%) in that order. The respective share of each of these items in total payments declined in 2009 compared to 2008. Although the planned payment for Investment was expected to constitute 16.41% of total expenditure in 2009, the outturn was 22%, while the planned payment for Administration and Services were 8.9% and 1.8% respectively instead of the outturn of 4.6% and 2.0% respectively. Payments for Administrations and Services continued to constitute the least of all expenditure items, and follow the pattern observed over the years (Figure 6.2).

Table 6.2 Utilization of Discretionary Payments

ITEM	2007 Planned	2007 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Planned	2008 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Planned	2009 Actual	2009 Actual
	as % of total exp.	% of total exp.	% of total GDP	as % of total exp.	% of total exp.	% of total GDP	as % of total exp.	% of total exp.	% of total GDP
Personal Emoluments	27.56	34.14	7.38	29.0	27.68	11.55	17.93	26.19	11.4
Administration	7.66	9.34	2.02	7.2	5.75	2.40	8.94	4.62	2.0
Service	2.09	3.35	0.73	2.24	3.28	1.37	1.81	1.95	0.85
Investment	34.30	23.28	5.03	32.47	26.72	11.14	16.41	22.0	9.57
<i>-o/w Domestic Financed</i>	15.53	9.81	2.12	13.87	13.96	5.82	2.08	3.03	1.32
<i>-o/w Foreign Financed</i>	18.77	13.47	2.91	18.60	12.76	5.32	14.33	18.97	8.25
Utility price subsidies	0.61	0.12	0.03	0.00	0.28	0.12	9.25	0.0	0.0
HIPC financed Expenditure	3.70	4.95	1.07	2.37	2.58	1.08	1.28	2.17	0.94
Reserve Fund	-	-	4.43	4.53	6.51	2.72	4.51	1.78	0.77
In Million Gh¢	4,777.161	3,022.423	13,976.70	5,378.23	7,181.770	17,211.7	10,298.713	9,465.10	21,746.8

Source: Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MOFEP), 2009

Figure 6.2: Trends in Public Expenditures as Percentage of GDP, 2001 – 2009



Source: Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MOFEP), 2009

6.5 ALIGNMENT OF 2009 SPENDING PRIORITIES WITH GPRS II COSTING FRAMEWORK

The GPRS II envisages that the resource envelope would comprise both domestic and external sources of financing. In each of the four years during the GPRS II plan period, budgetary resources were expected to constitute an average of 35% of annual GDP, with domestic revenue sources making up 23% of GDP, and grants from bilateral and multilateral sources constituting 5.5% of GDP. The remaining 6.5% was expected to come from divestiture receipts, programme loans and exceptional financing arrangements. This was to ensure that Ghana gradually weans itself off excessive reliance on donor budgetary support. With regard to external inflows, it was expected that HIPC savings and other debt relief as well as resources from the Millennium Challenge Account will augment domestic resources. The following analysis shows the budgetary resource allocations and releases for the implementation of the GPRS II in 2009, the level of alignment to the GPRS II allocations, and sources of financing its implementation.

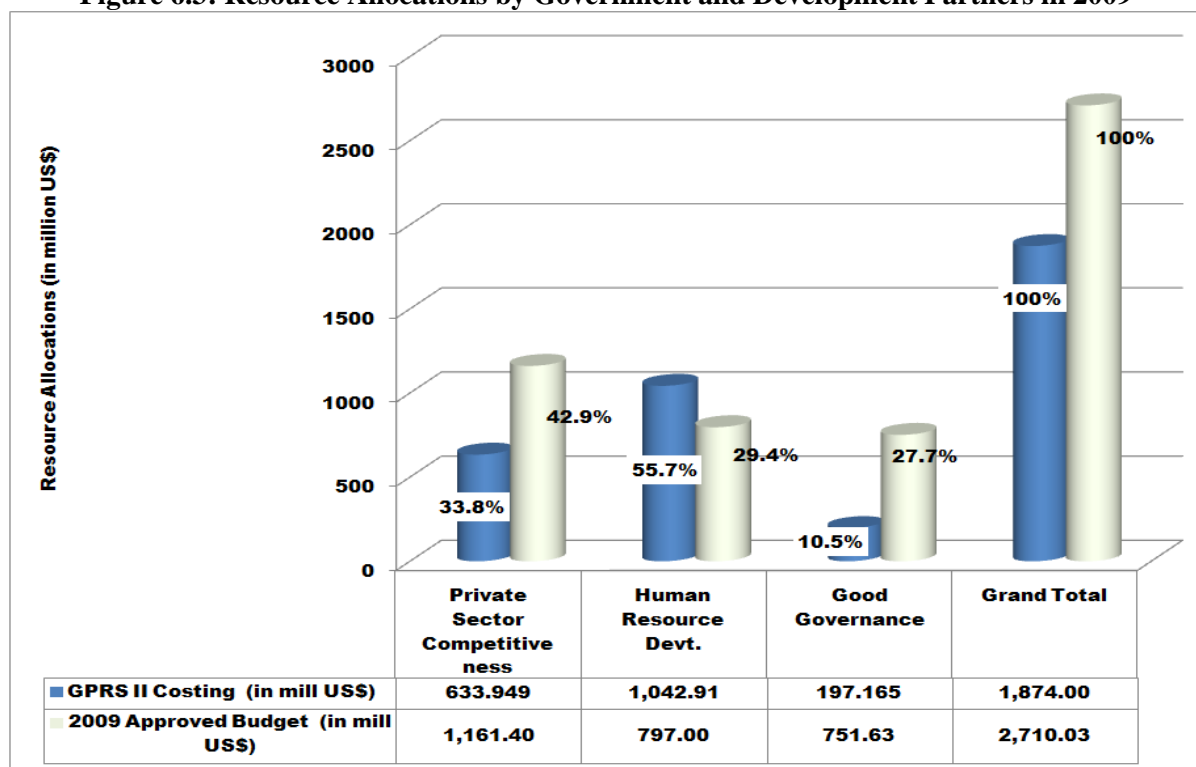
6.5.1 Resource Allocation for the Implementation of the GPRS II in 2009

The overall resource allocation (Services and Investment) through the 2009 Budget for the implementation of the GPRS II amounted to US\$2,710.03 million. This represents about 44.3% increase over the resource requirement envisaged under the GPRS II for 2009. Out of this amount 42.9% was expected to go to expenditures for activities in the Private Sector Competitiveness thematic area, 29.4% to the Human Resource Development thematic area, and 27.7% to the Good Governance and Civic Responsibility thematic area. This however, was not consistent with the GPRS II costing where 55.7% of the expenditures in 2009 were expected

to go the Human Resource Development thematic area, 33.8% to Private Sector Competitiveness thematic area, and 10.5% to the Good Governance and Civic Responsibility thematic area (Figure 6.3).

With this pattern, the 2009 budgetary allocations continued to re-prioritized expenditures in favour of activities in the Private Sector Competitiveness and Good Governance and Civic Responsibility thematic areas instead of Human Resource Development thematic area as envisaged under the GPRS II.

Figure 6.3: Resource Allocations by Government and Development Partners in 2009



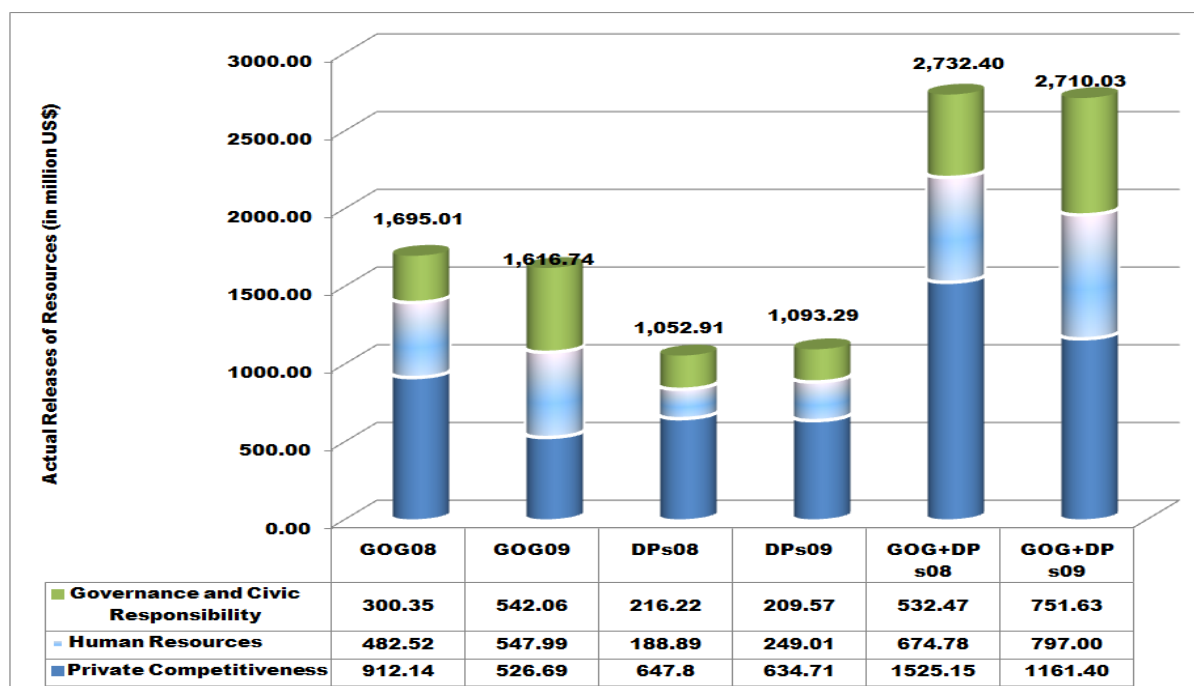
Source: MTEF, MOFEP 2009, & GPRS II Costing Framework (2006 – 2009)

6.5.2 Actual Releases of Resources for the implementation of the GPRS II in 2009

Total resources (Services and Investment) released for the implementation of the GPRS II declined marginally from US\$2,750.645 million in 2008 to US\$2,710.03 million in 2009, representing a decline of about 1.5% compared to 31.6% increment recorded in 2008 (Figure 6.4). The decline in overall expenditure was accounted for by a decrease in spending in the Private Sector Competitiveness thematic area by 5.9%. This is in contrast with the trend observed in 2008 when both GOG's and DPs' spending increased by about 32.6%

GOG resources to Private Sector Competitiveness thematic area decreased by 42.3%, while those to the Human Resources Development and the Good Governance and Civic Responsibility thematic areas increased by 13.6% and 80.5% respectively (Table 6.3). On the other hand, DPs resources to the Private Sector Competitiveness and Good Governance and Civic Responsibility thematic areas declined by 2% and 3.1% respectively, while that to the Human Resources Development thematic area increased by 31.8%.

Figure 6.4: GPRS II Spending Priorities, 2008 & 2009 (in million US\$)



Source: MTEF, MOFEP 2009 & GPRS II Costing Framework (2006 – 2009)

Table 6.3: Trends in Releases of Resources in 2008 and 2009 (in million US\$)

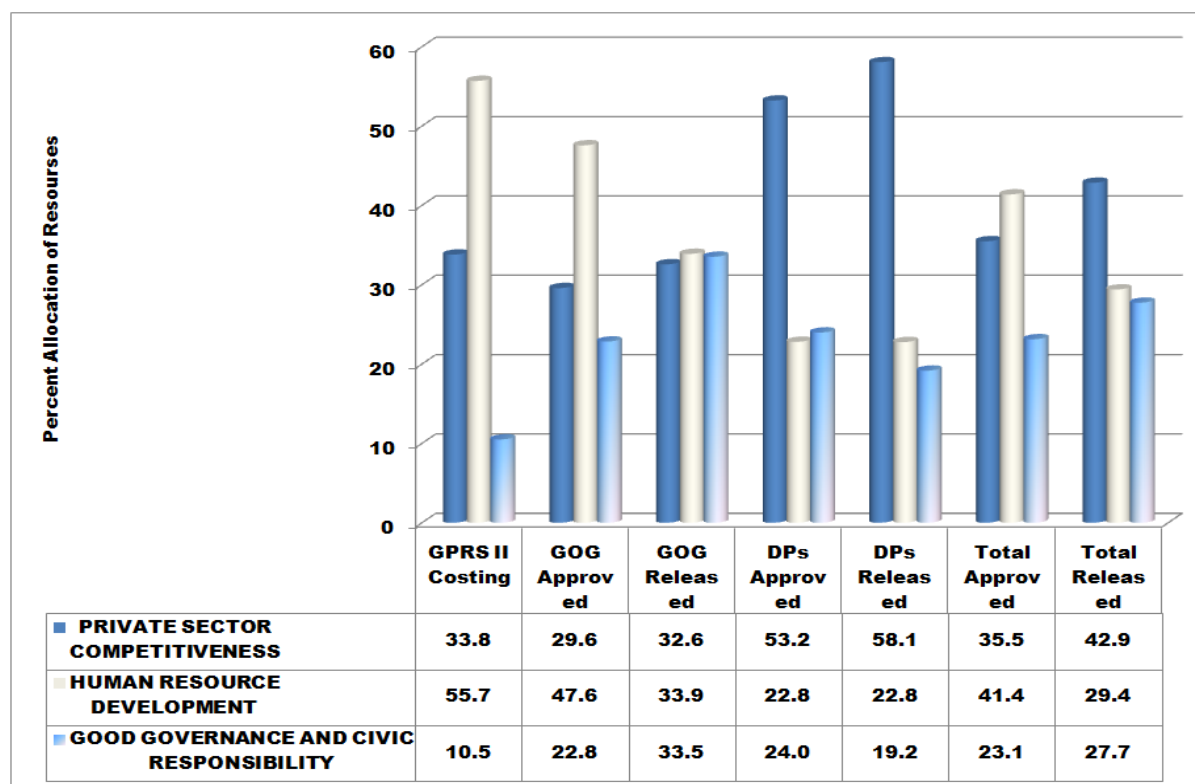
GPRS II Thematic Area	2008			2009		
	GOG08	DPs08	GOG+DPs08	GOG09	DPs09	GOG+DPs09
Private Sector Competitiveness	912.14	647.8	1,525.15	526.688	634.710	1,161.40
Human Resources Development	482.52	188.89	674.78	547.990	249.007	797.00
Governance and Civic Responsibility	300.35	216.22	532.47	542.058	209.572	751.63
Contingency/Multiple Themes	18.25	-	18.25	-	-	-
Total	1,713.255	1,052.91	2,750.645	1,616.74	1,093.290	2,710.03

6.5.3 Analysis of Resource Alignment in 2009

Consistence with the pattern observed in 2007 and 2008, about 42.9% of the total resources released in 2009 continued to be prioritized in favour of the Private Sector Competitiveness thematic area. About 29.4% of the total resource releases went to the Human Resource Development thematic area, while 27.7% went to the Good Governance and Civic Responsibility thematic area (Figure 6.5 and Table 6.4). While the DPs prioritized both their approved and actual releases in favour of the Private Sector Competitiveness thematic area in 2009, GOG resources were prioritized in favour of Human Resource Development and Good Governance and Civic Responsibility thematic areas in the approved budget, however the actual releases were prioritized away from Human Resource Development thematic area in

favour of the Good Governance and Civic Responsibility thematic areas which, according to the GPRS II costing framework, was expected to get 10.5% of the resources.

Figure 6.5: GOG and DPs Resource Alignment in 2009 (%)



Source: MTEF, MOFEP 2008 & GPRS II Costing Framework (2006 – 2009)

Table 6.4: Approved and Actual Releases by GOG and DPs in 2009

Theme /Key Focus Area/Policy Objective	GOG		DPs		Total	
	Approved (mill US\$)	Releases (mill US\$)	Approved (mill US\$)	Releases (mill US\$)	Approved (mill US\$)	Releases (mill US\$)
PRIVATE SECTOR COMPETITIVENESS	779.544	526.688	466.952	634.710	1,246.50	1,161.40
HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT	1,253.529	547.990	200.139	249.007	1,453.67	797.00
GOOD GOVERNANCE AND CIVIC RESPONSIBILITY	601.922	542.058	210.399	209.572	812.32	751.63
Grand Total	2,634.99	1,616.74	877.490	1,093.290	3,512.48	2,710.03

Source: MTEF & ADMU, MOFEP 2009

In the Private Sector Competitiveness thematic area, 25% of the expenditure went into transport infrastructure development compared to 50.6% in 2008, while 38.2% went into the production and development of energy infrastructure similar to 2008 when about 37% went into the energy sector (Table 6.5). In the Good Governance and Civic Responsibility thematic area, about 34.1% of the expenditures went into public policy management and public sector reforms, while 25.1% went to improving public safety and security.

Table 6.5: Summary Approved Budget versus Releases by Policy for the Financial Year, 2009

<i>Theme /Key Focus Area/Policy Objective</i>	<i>GOG (in Mill US\$)</i>		<i>DPs (in Mill US\$)</i>		<i>Total (GOG+DPs)</i>	
	<i>Approved</i>	<i>Releases</i>	<i>Approved</i>	<i>Releases</i>	<i>Approved</i>	<i>Releases</i>
PRIVATE SECTOR						
COMPETITIVENESS						
Private Sector Development	6.775	38.152	33.41	14.91	40.19	53.06
Modernized agriculture	16.095	32.977	73.478	81.995	89.57	114.97
Modernized Fishing Methods And A Developed Aquaculture	0.083	8.457	0.000	0.000	0.08	8.46
Restoration Of Degraded Environment And Natural Resource Management	31.825	11.558	12.279	25.391	44.10	36.95
Promoting Trade And Industrial Development	1.785	0.620	0.000	0.000	1.78	0.62
Transport Infrastructure: Road, Rail, Water and Air Transport	215.393	185.019	111.438	102.644	326.83	287.66
Energy Supply To Support Industry And Households	40.950	55.337	190.782	388.487	231.73	443.82
Science And Technology To Support Productivity And Development	3.002	2.656	35.821	10.390	38.82	13.05
Developing Information And Communication Technology (ICT)	0.878	2.406	8.861	8.529	9.74	10.94
Developing The Tourism Sector For Revenue And Employment Generation	1.194	0.767	0.000	0.058	1.19	0.82
The Music Industry For Growth And Job Employment Generation And Improvement And Expansion Of Safety Nets	1.187	1.073	0.000	0.000	1.19	1.07
Life Cycle Related Vulnerability And Exclusion	62.952	55.721	0.883	2.309	63.83	58.03
	88.847	131.945	0.000	0.000	88.85	131.95
<i>Sub-total</i>	<i>470.967</i>	<i>526.688</i>	<i>466.952</i>	<i>634.710</i>	<i>937.92</i>	<i>1,161.40</i>
HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT						
Education	419.179	310.546	34.346	32.193	453.52	342.74
Skills And Manpower Development	17.819	2.346	0.000	0.000	17.82	2.35
Sports Development	26.164	11.326	0.000	0.000	26.16	11.33
Health	519.266	185.249	19.955	85.175	539.22	270.42
HIV/AIDs	8.534	7.657	0.000	0.000	8.53	7.66
Population Management	0.338	0.204	0.000	0.000	0.34	0.20
Water And Environmental Sanitation	46.284	29.645	145.837	131.639	192.12	161.28
Urban Development, Housing And Slum	4.187	1.018	0.000	0.000	4.19	1.02
<i>Sub-total</i>	<i>1,041.771</i>	<i>547.990</i>	<i>200.139</i>	<i>249.007</i>	<i>1,241.91</i>	<i>797.00</i>
GOOD GOVERNANCE AND CIVIC RESPONSIBILITY						
Strengthening Practice Of Democracy	13.786	8.453	0.000	0.668	13.79	9.12
Enhancing Decentralization	264.828	203.540	54.041	52.500	318.87	256.04
Protecting Rights Under Rule Of Law	14.584	5.488	0.000	0.000	14.58	5.49
Improved Access To Rights And Entitlements	4.593	4.267	0.000	15.983	4.59	20.25
Public Safety And Security	48.693	172.856	0.000	15.983	48.69	188.84
Public Policy Management And Public Sector Reforms	15.229	133.287	143.811	123.285	159.04	256.57
Fighting Corruption And Economic Crimes	2.064	1.847	0.000	0.000	2.06	1.85
Women Empowerment	0.757	0.460	11.708	0.449	12.46	0.91
Enhancing Development Communication	1.348	2.943	0.000	0.000	1.35	2.94
Promoting Civic Responsibility	0.944	0.455	0.128	0.704	1.07	1.16
Fiscal Policy Management	28.216	6.586	0.000	0.000	28.22	6.59
Monetary Policy Management	6.079	1.240	0.000	0.000	6.08	1.24

Theme /Key Focus Area/Policy Objective	GOG (in Mill US\$)		DPs (in Mill US\$)		Total (GOG+DPs)	
	Approved	Releases	Approved	Releases	Approved	Releases
Good Corporate Governance	0.780	0.481	0.000	0.000	0.78	0.48
Promoting An Evidence-Based Decision Making	0.318	0.156	0.711	0.000	1.03	0.16
<i>Sub-total</i>	<i>402.218</i>	<i>542.058</i>	<i>210.399</i>	<i>209.572</i>	<i>612.62</i>	<i>751.63</i>
<i>Grand-Total</i>	<i>1,914.95</i>	<i>1,616.74</i>	<i>877.490</i>	<i>1,093.290</i>	<i>2,792.44</i>	<i>2,710.03</i>

6.6 SPENDING ON POVERTY REDUCTION

Total Government expenditure, including the supplementary expenditures, for 2009 was projected to be GH¢10,298.713 million out of which GH¢1,791.95 million (representing 17.4%) was meant for expenditures on poverty reduction. The poverty reduction expenditures were to be made in the areas of Basic Education, Primary Health Care, Poverty Focused Agriculture, Rural Water, Feeder Roads and Rural Electrification.

6.6.1 Discretionary Spending on Poverty

Actual Poverty Reduction expenditure was slightly higher than budgeted at GH¢1,856.19, and accounted for 19.6% of actual total Government expenditure (Table 6.6).

Poverty related expenditure on Basic Education continued to increase both as a percentage of overall poverty related expenditure and expenditure on Education. The GH¢1,020.33 million represents 53.58% of actual education spending in 2009, compared to the budgeted figure of GH¢870.34 million. Spending on Basic Education in 2009 as a percentage of total poverty reduction expenditure was 54.97% compared to 47.24% in 2008.

Expenditure on Primary Health Care (PHC) which represented almost 51% of all Health Sector expenditure in 2009 also accounted for less than 17% of all poverty related spending. This compares to over 18% in 2008 and 19.5% in 2007. As a percentage of health sector expenditure, poverty related expenditure on PHC has been on a continuous decline.

Poverty focused agriculture received lower than the budgeted amount of GH¢52.81 million in 2009, representing 94.45% of all Agricultural sector spending and 2.84% of all poverty reduction expenditure. This is low compared to the GH¢73.36 million spent in 2008, even though this is almost twice as much as was spent in 2007.

Expenditure on Poverty related Rural Water in 2009 fell short of the budgeted amount and was also about one-third of the spending in 2008. As a percentage of Works and Housing Expenditure, Rural Water Expenditure declined significantly. It accounted for only 19.0% in 2009 even though it represented almost 34% of total sector expenditure in 2008. Rural water expenditure is however an insignificant proportion of total poverty spending, accounting for only 0.45% in 2008.

Poverty reduction spending on feeder roads was above the budgeted amount in 2009, but below the 2008 spending levels. It fell from GH¢79.786 million in 2008 to GH¢56.85 million in 2009. However as a share of total Road and Transport sector expenditure, it represented an increase over the 2008 level. While it accounted for 24% of Roads and Transport sector expenditure in 2008, it represented 24.8% of the sector's expenditure.

The large reduction in total energy sector spending in 2009, translated into a significant improvement in Rural Electrification expenditure as a percent of total energy sector expenditure between 2008 and 2009 even though it represented a decreasing proportion of total poverty spending. The GH¢42.68 million spent on rural electrification in 2009 represents 51.42% of total Energy sector spending and 2.30% of total poverty spending.

Table 6.6: Government Spending on Poverty Reduction 2007-2009

	2007 Budget (Gh¢'000)	2007 Actual (Gh¢'000)	2008 Budget (Gh¢'000)	2008 Actual (Gh¢'000)	2009 Budget (Gh¢'000)	2009 Actual* (Gh¢'000)
Total Poverty Reduction Expenditure	1,317,687.36	1,050,767.19	1,341,537.45	1,584,276.29	1,791,953.58	1,856,189.30
Total Govt. expenditure	5,017,191.24	4,605,297.40	5,465,910.11	7,103,281.88	10,298,713.30	9,465,096.540
Total Poverty Reduction Exp. as % of Total Govt. Exp.	26.26	22.82	24.54	22.3	17.4	19.6
BASIC EDUCATION						
Basic Education Exp	604,669.58	435,266.55	716,354.06	748,445.67	870,336.19	1,020,330.76
Education Exp	1,007,304.34	832,087.78	1,142,327.73	1,546,347.54	1,470,845.77	1,904,393.21
Basic Education Exp. as % of Education Exp.	60.03	52.29	62.71	48.4	59.07	53.58
% of Total Poverty Exp.	45.88	41.42	53.4	47.24	48.57	54.97
PRIMARY HEALTH CARE						
Primary Health Care Exp. in billion cedis	264,899.77	247,545.51	267,269.85	286,051.00	373,454.63	312,652.72
Health Sector Exp	484,687.02	486,354.17	547,030.39	583,990.85	762,424.30	613,295.24
PHC Exp. as % of Health Sector Exp.	54.65	50.90	48.86	48.98	48.98	50.98
% of poverty Spending	20.10	19.50	19.92	18.05	20.84	16.84
POVERTY FOCUSED AGRIC.						
Poverty Focused Agric. Exp.	48,367.29	26,917.30	27,656.29	73,358.07	56,040.49	52,814.21
Agric Sector Exp. in billion c	53,422.20	30,087.08	32,861.79	80,937.83	63,949.73	55,916.65
Poverty Focused Agric. As % of Agric Sector Exp.	90.54	89.46	84.16	90.64	87.63	94.45
% of Poverty Spending	3.67	2.56	2.06	4.63	3.13	2.84
RURAL WATER						
Rural Water Exp.	13,940.25	16,464.89	29,501.21	21,512.36	55,962.53	8,449.54
Works & Housing exp.	27,702.75	31,368.75	42,523.53	63,320.57	69,425.61	44,466.82
Rural Water Exp. as % of Works & and Housing Exp.	50.32	52.49	69.38	33.97	80.61	19.00
% of Poverty Spending	1.06	1.57	2.20	1.36	3.12	0.45
FEEDER ROADS						
Feeder Roads Exp. c billion	53,721.12	53,041.09	55,875.00	79,786.12	46,808.85	56,847.83
Roads & Transport Exp.	218,800.40	158,993.73	219,087.18	332,306.40	218,614.43	229,441.83
Feeder Roads Exp. as % of Roads & and Transport Exp.	24.55	33.36	25.5	24.01	21.41	24.78
% of Poverty Spending	4.08	5.05	4.16	5.04	2.61	3.06
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION						
Rural Electrification Exp.	100,553.68	75,828.76	37,937.81	60,873.22	55,464.43	42,682.02
Energy Sector Exp.	216,553.25	174,821.67	39,660.34	240,434.08	57,980.11	83,006.00
Rural Electrification as % of Energy Sector Exp.	46.43	43.37	95.66	25.32	95.66	51.42
% of Poverty Spending	7.63	7.23	2.83	3.84	3.09	2.30
OTHER POVERTY EXPENDITURES						
Other Poverty Exp	231,535.77	195,703.11	206,943.23	314,249.84	333,886.47	362,412.22
Other Poverty Exp. as % of Total Govt. Expenditure	4.61	4.25	3.79	4.42	4.64	4.73
% of Poverty Spending	17.57	18.62	15.42	19.83	18.63	24.52

Source: MOFEP, Budget Statements, GPRS II Document

* Provisional

6.6.2 HIPC Funds

Originally a total of GH¢264.74 million of the HIPC funds were planned to be spent in 2009 (Table 6.7). Out of this, 20% was allocated to the payment of domestic debt, 30.22% to General Budget Support and 35% to Sectoral Programmes. MMDAs were allocated 10%, while 5% was allocated to Contingencies.

Table 6.7: Planned Utilization of HIPC Fund in 2009

Pillar	Planned GH¢ million	Share (%)
1. Proportion for Domestic Debt	52.95	20
2. General Support	80.0	30.22
3. Sectoral Programmes	92.08	34.78
4. District Assemblies	26.47	10.00
5. Contingency	13.24	5.00
TOTAL	264.74	100.0

Source: GSS, MOFEP, Budget Statements, GPRS II Document,

* Provisional

On the other hand, the 2009 Budget Appropriation Bill approved GH¢132.29 million for implementation of programmes in the respective thematic areas of the GPRS II. However actual releases amounted to GH¢204.11 million (Table 6.8). Out of the actual amount released, 62.6% went into implementation of programmes in the Good Governance and Civic Responsibility thematic area. Even though 37.3% of the approved HIPC funds were expected to be spent on programmes related to the Private Sector Competitiveness thematic area, the actual outturn shows that only 13.56% of the total releases went to Private Sector Competitiveness thematic area. Programmes related to Human Resource Development received more than the amount approved, accounting for 23.84% of actual releases (GH¢48.65 million).

**Table 6.8: Utilization of HIPC Fund in 2009 on Sectoral Programmes
(Planned Expenditures and Releases)**

Pillar	Approved Budget* GH¢ million	Share %	Releases GH¢ million	Share %
1. Human Dev't	30.01	22.68	48.65	23.84
2. Private Sector Dev't	49.35	37.30	27.67	13.56
3. Good Governance	47.93	36.23	127.79	62.60
4. Contingency	5.0	3.78	0	0
TOTAL	132.29	100.0	204.11	100

Source: GSS, MOFEP, Budget Statements, GPRS II Document,

* From Appropriation Act

6.7 SUMMARY OF POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

6.7.1 Actions Taken on 2008 Recommendations

Table 6.9 below provides a review of the policy recommendations made in the APR 2008 and the status of actions taken on these recommendations.

Table 6.9: Actions Taken on 2008 Recommendations

2007 POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS		ACTIONS TAKEN IN 2008	
		STATUS Tick \checkmark if implemented and x if not implemented	REMARKS (specific actions taken)
NDPC/MOFEP	Review and update the costing framework of the GPRS II.	\checkmark	Medium term expenditure framework adopted as the current costing framework
MOFEP/CAGD	Capture releases and actual expenditure in a timely manner.	\checkmark	Releases and actual expenditure are now done on a monthly basis

6.7.2 Policy Recommendations

1. CAGD should be given the capacity to capture releases and actual expenditures along the lines of the three thematic areas to allow for easy expenditure tracking.
2. The thematic areas of the Medium Term Development Policy Framework that succeeds the GPRS II should be harmonized with those of the GPRS II to allow for long-term comparison of policies and outcomes.
3. A long term development plan should be prepared to guide the development of the country and ensure consistency and sustainability of national development policies, programmes and projects.

CHAPTER SEVEN

IMPLEMENTING THE GPRS II AT THE DISTRICT LEVEL

7.1 INTRODUCTION

The National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) has since 2006 developed guidelines to assist the MMDAs to prepare their own Monitoring and Evaluation Plans to help them track progress of implementation of their development programmes and projects outlined in their Medium Term Development Plans, and to determine the extent to which the GPRS II is implemented at the district level. This chapter reviews the progress made by the MMDAs in the implementation of the GPRS II, trends in poverty at the district level, and the main sources of, levels and trends in financing of district level activities.

7.2 MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLANS

The purpose of monitoring and evaluation activities at the district level is to:

- assess whether development targets are met;
- improve service delivery and demonstrate results as part of accountability and transparency to the citizenry and other stakeholders; and
- reinforce ownership of development agenda within the district.

Following the formulation of the GPRS II, MDAs and MMDAs were issued planning guidelines to prepare their own Medium Term Development Plans, based on the GPRS II, 2006 - 2009. They were then trained using sector and district M&E guidelines to prepare their respective M&E plans with indicators and targets for the monitoring and evaluation of progress of implementation of their Medium Term Development Plans. Since 2007, MDAs and MMDAs have prepared Annual Progress Report (APR) on the implementation of their respective Medium Term Development Plans as the main output of their M&E activities.

7.2.1 Monitoring and Evaluation Challenges Encountered by MMDAs

The District Planning Coordinating Units (DPCUs) collect primary and secondary data on various indicators and also make visits to project sites as part of the M&E processes. Several challenges are encountered in the process including:

- non-existence of some departments in some MMDAs;
- unavailability of secondary data from key decentralized departments;
- slow response to data requests by M&E team;
- inaccessible project sites in some MMDAs during certain periods in the year;
- inadequate logistics;
- lack of requisite skills, training and in-depth knowledge in some areas of the operations of the DPCUs.
- difficulties in getting stakeholders to attend meetings.

7.2.2 Preparation of District and Sector Annual Progress Reports

The MMDAs are required to prepare Annual Progress Reports as part of the process of monitoring the implementation of the GPRS II. These district APRs feed into the National APR prepared by the NDPC. Table 7.1 is the summary of MMDAs by regions who prepared APRs during the period 2007 - 2009.

Table 7.1: Number of Districts that submitted Annual Progress Reports in 2009

No.	Region	2007			2008			2009		
		No. of Districts in Region	No. of District APR Submitted		No. of Districts in Region	No. of District APR Submitted		No. of Districts in Region	No. of District APR Submitted	
			No.	%		No.	%		No.	%
1.	Northern	18	9	50	18	11	61	20	15	75
2.	Upper East	8	7	87.5	8	7	88	9	8	88.9
3.	Upper West	8	8	100	8	8	100	9	7	77.8
4.	Brong-Ahafo	19	2	10.3	19	5	26	22	19	86.4
5.	Ashanti	21	11	52.3	21	13	62	27	25	95.6
6.	Eastern	17	10	58.8	17	16	94	21	21	100
7.	Volta	15	7	46.7	15	6	40	18	17	94.4
8.	GT. Accra	6	5	83.3	6	6	100	10	10	100
9.	Central	13	10	76.9	13	5	38	17	12	70.6
10.	Western	13	9	69.2	13	8	67	17	17	100
TOTAL		138	78	56.5	138	86	62.3	170	151	88.8

Source: 2009 District APRs submitted to NDPC

By the middle of March 2010 only 38 of the 170 districts (representing 22.5%) had submitted their 2009 APRs to NDPC. The number of 2009 district APRs received increased to 151 (89%) of the total by middle of April 2010, an improvement on the 2007 and 2008 figures of 56% and 62% respectively. Submission of the APRs is a slow process. While MLGRD requires a submission date of end of March, NDPC requires the districts to submit the APRs by the end of February, in time for the preparation of the National APR.

As part of the M&E guidelines, NDPC has provided a prescribed format for the preparation of the District APRs. Table 7.2 shows the extent to which the MMDAs complied with the format.

Table 7.2: Analysis of Compliance by MMDAs in 2009 to the prescribed APR reporting format

No.	Vetting Criteria	Complied Fully	Complied Partially	None Compliance
1.	Introduction	80	54	17
2.	Update on project/programme register	35	81	35
3.	Update on sources of revenue	68	71	12
4.	Update on disbursement of fund	49	73	29
5.	Update on the twenty core indicators	19	122	10
6.	Update on critical development issues	40	95	16

Source: NDPC

Seven Sector Annual reports were received by NDPC from Ministries of Health, Women and Children Affairs, Water resources, Justice, Agriculture, Education and Environment, Science and Technology. Most of these sectors either did not comply or partially complied with the

NDPC format for the preparation of APRs. This situation poses many challenges to the preparation of the National APR.

7.2.3 Overview of Progress on Key Indicators

Twenty core indicators are monitored by the MMDAs to assess progress on the implementation of the GPRS II at the MMDA level. All the 38 MMDAs that submitted APRs by mid-March provided only partial data on these indicators. Table 7.3 lists the 30 core indicators that are monitored by MMDAs. There are two types of problems in analyzing the data submitted.

The first set of problems relate to the quality of data. These include:

- lack of feedback from NDPC on the quality of previous APRs, for example on measurement and definitions of indicators;
- lack of adequate numbers of trained personnel for monitoring and evaluation;
- inadequate logistical support for data collection;
- low appreciation of the value of monitoring and evaluation in the development process;
- low demand for monitoring and evaluation results by decision-makers; and
- inadequate capacity to develop monitoring information system.

Table 7.3: Summary on the Performance of Core District Indicators

Core Indicators	No. of MMDAs that achieved their targets	No. of MMDAs that failed to meet their targets	No. of MMDAs that failed to set targets	No. of MMDAs that failed to provide data on indicator
% increase in tourist arrivals	2	15	3	131
% change in number of households with access to electricity	9	22	16	104
Proportion/length of roads urban road maintained/Rehabilitated	2	14	10	125
Proportion/length of trunk roads maintained/Rehabilitated	5	17	9	120
Proportion/length of feeder roads maintained/Rehabilitated	11	28	12	100
Per Capita Production of maize	19	25	16	91
Per Capital Production of Rice	14	12	20	105
Per Capita Production of yam	5	11	15	120
Per Capita Production of goat	5	7	15	124
Per Capita Production of Sheep	4	5	16	126
Per Capita Production of Cattle	4	5	16	126
Hectares of degraded forest rehabilitated/restored	6	6	4	135
Hectares of degraded wetlands rehabilitated/restored	1	1	0	149
Hectares of degraded mining land rehabilitated/restored	1	1	0	149
Tele-density/Penetration rate	5	11	5	130
HIV/AIDS prevalence rate (% of adult population, 15-49 yrs. HIV positive)	9	27	24	91
Maternal Mortality ratio (Number of deaths due to pregnancy and childbirth per 100,000 live births)	8	30	21	92

Core Indicators	No. of MMDAs that achieved their targets	No. of MMDAs that failed to meet their targets	No. of MMDAs that failed to set targets	No. of MMDAs that failed to provide data on indicator
Under-five mortality rate (Number of deaths occurring between birth and exact age five per 1000 live births)	6	19	19	107
Malaria case fatality in children under five years per 10,000 population	7	11	16	117
% of population with sustainable access to safe water sources	17	55	16	63
% of population with access to improved sanitation (flush toilets, KVIP, household latrine)	13	48	17	73
Gross Enrolment Rate in Primary	19	41	12	79
Gross Enrolment Rate in JHS	16	47	17	71
Gross Enrolment Rate in SHS	11	33	9	98
Net Admission Rate in Primary Schools	10	17	14	110
Gender Parity Index (Ratio between girls' and boys' enrolment rates, the balance of parity is 1.00)	20	27	22	82
Proportion of unemployed youth benefiting from skills/apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training	0	16	10	125
Total amount of internally generated revenue	20	30	55	46
Amount of Development Partner and NGO funds contribution to DMTDP implementation	8	17	35	91
% of DA expenditure within the DMTDP budget (How much of DA's expenditure was not in the annual budget?)	8	15	13	115
Number of reported cases of abuse (children, women and men)	8	9	14	120
Police citizen ratio	6	18	26	101

Source: 2009 District APRs

The second set of challenges encountered in analyzing the data at the MMDA level relate to the large number of MMDAs involved and the different targets set on the indicators by different MMDAs.

A summary of the performance of the MMDAs is presented in Table 7.3. Most of the MMDAs failed to provide data or to set targets for the indicators. Seventeen MMDAs out of the total of 151 who submitted their APRs achieved their targets in the areas of gender parity in basic schools, amount of internally generated revenue, gross enrolment in primary schools, access to safe water and per capita maize production.

7.2.4 Trends in Poverty Reduction at the District Level

Data on poverty levels are not available on an annual basis, however the Ghana Statistical Service, using the GLSS IV has derived poverty rates for MMDAs. The most recent data being the 2005/2006 rates showed that poverty in Ghana declined from 39.5% in 1998/99 to 28.5% in 2005/06 with the Central and Eastern Regions experiencing the largest declines in poverty. All the regions experienced declines in poverty with the exception of Greater Accra and Upper West. The GSS using the 2000 population census and the GLSS IV data derived poverty rates at the district level for 2000. The World Bank in a 2008 study updated in 2009 combined the GLSS V data with the National Census data and compiled district-wide poverty incidence ratios. The 2000 and 2009 poverty data sets have been used to make inter-temporal comparisons of poverty rates (Tables 7.4 to 7.8 and Appendix Table 7.1)

The evidence suggests that poverty rates have declined in Ghana. Most of the 110 MMDAs used in the analysis have poverty rates of less than 40%, with about 54% of them with poverty rates of between 10% and 29%. Eight districts have poverty rates of less than 10% (Table 7.4)

The 10 poorest MMDAs are in the Upper West and Upper East with poverty rates ranging between 68% and 85.1%, the poorest district being Nadowli District. The 10 richest MMDAs with poverty rates ranging between 3.5% and 13% are in the Greater Accra, Ashanti, Central and Eastern Regions. Three of these districts are in Greater Accra, two in Ashanti, three in the Central Region and one in the Eastern Region.

Analysis of changes in poverty rates between 2000 and 2009 shows that almost all the districts have experienced declines in poverty levels with the exception of Accra Metropolitan area, Wassa Amenfi, Juabeso Bia, Nkwanta and Kadjebi. The greatest declines were found in the Central Region, with seven out of the 10 best performing districts, two from Eastern Region (Afram Plains and Asuogyaman), and Tolon-Kumbungu in the Northern Region (Appendix Table 7.1). Agona in the Central Region experienced 58% decline in poverty from 68% to less than 9.4%, while Tolon-Kumbungu which had a poverty rate of 90% in 2000, had declined to 48.5% in 2009.

Table 7.4: Poverty Incidence in 2009 and Changes 2000- 2009

Poverty Rate (%) (2009)	Number of Districts	% Decline in Poverty (2000-2009)	Number of Districts
80+	4	-	-
70-79	5	-	-
60-69	5	-	-
50-59	9	50-59	2
40-49	4	40-49	8
30-39	15	30-39	17
20-29	33	20-29	47
10-19	27	10-19	21
Less than 10	8	less than 10	15
		No change	1
		Increase on poverty	4

Out of the 10 districts which experienced the least declines in poverty, five were in the Western Region, two in the Volta Region and one in the Upper West Region and surprisingly, the two largest Metropolitan areas of Accra and Kumasi.

Table 7.5 Top 10 Poorest MMDAs in 2009

MMDAs	Region	Poverty Incidence 2009	Ranking 2009
Nadowli	Upper West	0.851	1
Jirapa Lambussie	Upper West	0.824	2
Sissala East and West	Upper West	0.818	3
Lawra	Upper West	0.817	4
Bawku West	Upper East	0.796	5
Wa	Upper West	0.790	6
Bongo	Upper East	0.783	7
Builsa	Upper East	0.767	8
Bawku East	Upper East	0.743	9
Kassena Nankana	Upper East	0.688	10

NB: Using sample size of 110 MMDAs out of 170

Table 7.6 Least 10 Poorest MMDAs

MMDAs	Region	Poverty rate	Rank
Accra Metro	Greater Accra	0.130	10
Adansi West	Ashanti	0.123	9
Awutu	Central	0.097	8
Agona	Central	0.094	7
Kumasi Metro	Ashanti	0.082	6
Cape Coast	Central	0.080	5
Ga East and West	Greater Accra	0.076	4
New Juaben	Eastern	0.051	3
Shama Ahanta East Metro	Western	0.046	2
Tema Metro	Greater Accra	0.035	1

NB: Using sample size of 110 MMDAs out of 170

Table 7.7: Top 10 Largest declines in poverty

MMDAs	Region	Poverty Incidence	Ranking	Poverty Incidence	% decline
		2009	2009	2000	
Agona	Central	0.094	104	0.68	-0.586
Afram Plains	Eastern	0.343	33	0.84	-0.497
Asikuma Odoben Brakwa	Central	0.131	100	0.62	-0.489
Abura Asebu Kwamankese	Central	0.175	83	0.63	-0.455
Ajumako Enyan	Central	0.16	88	0.61	-0.45
Gomoa	Central	0.158	90	0.58	-0.422
Asuogyaman	Eastern	0.201	75	0.62	-0.419
Tolon Kumbungu	Northern	0.485	24	0.9	-0.415
Komenda Edina Eguafu Ab	Central	0.146	96	0.56	-0.414
Awutu	Central	0.097	103	0.49	-0.393

Table 7.8: Least 10 declines in poverty

MMDAS	Region	2009 Poverty rates	2009 ranking	2000 Poverty rate	% decline
Sefwi Wiawso	Western	0.249	61	0.28	-0.031
Mpohor Wassa East/West	Western	0.261	55	0.29	-0.029
Wassa West	Western	0.142	98	0.16	-0.018
Kumasi Metro	Ashanti	0.082	105	0.1	-0.018
Wa	Upper West	0.79	6	0.79	0

MMDAS	Region	2009 Poverty rates	2009 ranking	2000 Poverty rate	% decline
Kadjebi	Volta	0.336	34	0.33	0.006
Nkwanta	Volta	0.455	26	0.43	0.025
Juabeso Bia	Western	0.254	58	0.22	0.034
Wassa Amenfi East and West	Western	0.293	45	0.25	0.043
Accra Metro	Greater Accra	0.13	101	0.08	0.05

The overall decline in poverty can be attributed to the high growth rates in the economy achieved during the period. The GLSS V data showed that there were significant increases in employment across the economic sectors leading to significant declines in poverty. The Central Region's remarkable performance may be attributed to the concentration of programmes implemented under the President's Special Initiatives on cassava, pineapple and oil palm.

The increasing urban poverty in Accra and Kumasi may stem from increased migration from the rural areas to the cities and the consequent importation of rural poverty to the urban slums.

7.3 MMDAs INTERVENTIONS AND POVERTY REDUCTION PROGRAMMEMES

As part of the poverty reduction programmes, several important interventions were undertaken by or benefited the MMDAs in 2009, including the National Health Insurance, Rural Electrification projects, Capitation Grant Programme, Free Uniforms and Exercise Books, National Youth Employment Programme, National Programme for Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Cocoa, Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP), School Feeding Programme, and Free Ride on Mass Transit Buses. These initiatives have had positive impact on the health conditions, gross enrolment, and gender parity in the districts.

7.3.1 National Health Insurance Scheme

By December 31, 2009 there were about 14.5 million registered members of the NHIS and 12.5 million cardholders.

A review of the NHIS legislation was undertaken in order to ensure sustainable financing and improve the operational efficiency. In order to amend the NHIS Act, stakeholder consultations were held on the draft findings. A separate legislative amendment has been proposed to cover the police and the armed forces and to de-link the registration of children from that of their parents.

The key challenges facing the NHIS are among others, the limited staff, the delays in reimbursement to service providers for services provided for beneficiaries, and the high attendance to health facilities leading to high medical claims.

7.3.2 Rural Electrification Project

Under the National Electrification Scheme (NES), 240 communities have been connected to the national electricity grid. An assessment of the NES was carried out to determine the accessibility rate to electricity of the various regions and districts in the country. The results of the assessment revealed that the three northern regions have accessibility rates far below the southern regions. The policy is to accelerate the pace of electrification in the three northern regions by targeting a large portion of the proposed concessionary Credit Facilities for the NES.

7.3.3 Capitation Grant

The implementation of the Capitation Grant continued in 2009 to support access, participation and quality of basic schools. Table 7.9 shows the enrolment of boys and girls in Basic Schools used for the computation of the Capitation Grant in 2009. The 50% increase in the grant enabled schools to provide additional services for improving teaching and learning. A total of GH¢23.53 million was released as Capitation Grant and all arrears were paid to the schools. An annual subsidy of GH¢4.68 million was also made available for the conduct of Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE).

Table 7.9: Enrolment for Capitation Grant Computation, 2009 Fiscal Year

REGION/DISTRICT	<i>Amount Per Child: GH¢3.00 Per Annum</i>			
	ENROLMENT			
	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	AMOUNT
ASHANTI	460,769	437,033	897,802	2,693,406
BRONG AHAFO	292,535	270,806	563,341	1,690,023
CENTRAL	264,905	245,677	510,582	1,531,746
EASTERN	289,966	268,461	558,427	1,675,281
GREATER ACCRA	209,992	221,471	431,463	1,294,389
NORTHERN	310,740	264,108	574,848	1,724,544
UPPER EAST	134,378	128,950	263,328	789,984
UPPER WEST	96,536	94,747	191,283	573,849
VOLTA	253,553	225,116	478,669	1,436,007
WESTERN	279,978	264,203	544,181	1,632,543
GRAND TOTAL	2,593,352	2,420,572	5,013,924	15,041,772

Source: Ghana Education Service (GES), 2009

7.3.4 National Youth Employment Programme (NYEP)

The NYEP provided jobs for 110,796 people across the country and also formulated a Strategic Plan to ensure the smooth implementation of its programmes and activities. Management and administrative systems were restructured and 5000 ghost names were expunged from the list of beneficiaries. It is estimated that the NYEP has achieved only 20% of its employment target. The youth have been employed in the areas of Waste and Sanitation, Health Extension, Youth in Agriculture, Forestry, Community Protection, and Community Education Assistant.

7.3.5 National Programme for the Elimination of Worst Forms of Child Labour in Cocoa (NPECLC)

In response to global concerns on the incidence of worst forms of child labour, an unconditional certificate was secured from the International Cocoa Verification Board (ICVB).

Communities, parents, children, teachers and policy makers in 47 cocoa producing districts were sensitized and a manual on Hazardous Framework Activity was prepared to guide farmers and stakeholders. Under the National Programme for Elimination of Worst Forms of Child Labour in Cocoa, 6300 children were supported to access school and skill training in 36 districts. Over 600 stakeholders were trained on programme delivery and on hazardous child activity framework to intensify awareness creation on prevention of children's involvement in hazardous activities.

7.3.6 Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)

An amount of GH¢7.5 million was allocated for the implementation of the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) as at October, 2009. The number of beneficiaries was about 8,000 between January and August. This number increased to around 10,000 in September-October and further went up to 17,065 by November (Table 7.10). Additional 12,732 households in communities affected by floods in the three northern regions were covered under an emergency programme (Table 7.11).

A programme to promote school enrolment and retention of vulnerable children living in the LEAP households was initiated. An enhanced LEAP MIS/Single Register that improved targeting for use by other MDAs in pro-poor programmes was produced.

Table 7.10: LEAP Household Beneficiaries Payment, 2009

REGION	Households Jan-April	Amount GH¢	Households May-June	Amount	Households Jul-Aug	Amount	Households Sep-Oct	Amount	Households Nov-Dec.	Amount
ASHANTI	1075	42896	1139	23976	1080	24172	1221	25254	1852	39,073
BRONG AHAFO	677	29420	659	15075	659	14620	659	13574	1406	31,806
EASTERN	1534	61677	1535	30457	1544	31204	2375	46031	2552	47,236
CENTRAL	1046	42740	956	22146	955	21149	1251	25251	1866	37,052
WESTERN	563	24602	558	12644	558	12572	613	14216	1049	22,427
VOLTA	619	24552	612	12382	584	12572	799	16430	1606	35,289
GREATER ACCRA	815	34252	851	18704	839	19212	998	20272	2225	44,070
NORTHERN	990	42083	972	22210	1017	23062	1017	20979	1749	39,787
UPPER WEST	780	31390	747	15282	745	14878	745	14414	1518	30,450
UPPER EAST	327	14432	327	6992	327	7622	557	12058	1242	27,823
TOTAL	8,426	348,044	8,356	179,868	8,308	181,063	10,235	208,479	17,065	355,014

Source: Department of Social Welfare

Table 7.11: Emergency LEAP Programme for the Northern, Upper East & Upper West Regions
(Summary of Household Beneficiaries for November & December 2009)

REGION		DISTRICT	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD BENEFICIARIES
UPPER EAST	1	BONGO	1,079
	2	TALENSI NABDAM	1,002
	3	KASENA NANKANA	1,013
	4	BUILSA	976
	5	GARU TEMPANE	949
UPPER WEST	6	SISSALA WEST	1111
	7	WA WEST	1069
	8	WA EAST	1100
NORTHERN	9	WEST MAMPRUSI	962
	10	EAST MAMPRUSI	872
	11	EAST GONJA	788
	12	WEST GONJA	998
	13	SAWLA/TUNA/KALBA	813
GRAND TOTAL			12,732

Source: LEAP Secretariat, Department of Social Welfare, 2009

7.3.7 School Feeding Programme

The Ghana School Feeding Programme was established in 2005 as a Social intervention project to provide one hot nutritious meal to the school child during every school day. The long term goal of the project is to contribute to poverty reduction and food security in the country. The three (3) key objectives are to:

- reduce hunger and malnutrition among school children;
- increase school enrolment, attendance and retention; and
- boost domestic food production.

The programme focuses strategically on spending about 80% of the feeding cost in the local economy, by procuring local foodstuff directly from the farmers in the community. This is expected to increase incomes and lead to wealth creation in the rural households and communities. As at 2009, the total number of beneficiary schools were 1,681 and the number of school children benefitting from the programme was 639,570. The breakdown by region is presented in Table 7.12. As at December 2009 every district had at least a school benefitting from the programme.

Table 7.12: Beneficiaries of the School Feeding Programme

REGION	No of beneficial school	No. of beneficiary pupils	Estimated No. of caterers
Ashanti Region	334	166,743	167
Brong Ahafo Region	288	101,428	144
Central Region	103	38,856	51
Eastern Region	168	49,940	84
Northern Region	130	39,334	65
Upper East Region	65	27,507	32

REGION	No of beneficial school	No. of beneficiary pupils	Estimated No. of caterers
Upper West Region	54	13,622	27
Volta Region	87	27,809	48
Western Region	119	46,083	59
Greater Accra Region	333	128,248	144
Total	1681	639,570	821

Audit reports on the School Feeding Programme have revealed several challenges. These include:

- schools and caterers included in the programme without following laid down procedure;
- inadequate programme monitoring due to limited resources;
- programme implementation not guided by operational manual;
- signatories to bank accounts that did not conform to District Assembly Financial management system;
- no clear procedure for obtaining enrolment figures used for disbursement of funds; and
- inadequate supervision of activities of the GSFP secretariat.

The programme carried out prudent Financial and Project Management Strategies to sustain financial support from key stakeholders and address the irregularities in the distribution of beneficiary schools and pupils through the adoption of the quota system.

7.3.8 Free Mass Transit Ride for School Children

The number of school children carried by the Metro Mass Transit System, fell drastically from 4.3 million in 2007 to less than 500,000 in 2009 in some major towns in the country. The decline is attributed to the breakdown of 120 buses out of a total of 230 buses in 2008. By 2009 the number of buses in operation had declined further to 55.

Table 7.13: Trend Performance of Free Mass Transit Ride for School Children in some major towns in Ghana

No.	Towns	Performance		
		2007	2008	2009
1.	Kumasi	703,331	76,462	29,211
2.	Takoradi	954,749	584,889	237,796
3.	Sunyani	209,085	138,364	102,320
	Kaneshie	899,260	241,825	34,305
4.	Tamale	16,025	5,212	2,749
5.	Bolgatanga	15,299	340	20
6.	Swedru	45,963	19,919	4,886
7.	Laterbiokorshie	114,429	14,559	0
8.	Tema	397,606	145,583	9,428
9.	Wa	53,194	13,675	8,306
10.	Koforidua	220,740	93,094	28,433
11.	Ho	67,280	10,656	3,557
12.	Adenta Corridor	521,871	89,779	15,509
13.	Cape Coast	90,455	18,929	285
14.	Akim Oda	17,634	172	15,103
Total		4,326,921	1,453,498	491,906

Source: Metro Mass Transport

7.4 FINANCING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLANS

This section examines the performance of MMDAs based on financial returns submitted to the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, the DACF Administrator's Office, MOFEP, CAGD, and the MMDAs' APRs

7.4.1 Sources and Level of Revenue Inflows to MMDAs in 2009

Funds for the execution of District Medium Term Development Plans in 2009 came from the following sources:

- Government of Ghana support to districts for salaries and wages;
- District Assembly Common Fund;
- Central government funds for programmes in MMDAs through MDAs;
- MMDAs' own internally generated funds;
- HIPC funds;
- Funds from development partners; and
- Other grants

Table 7.15 shows the total amount of resources and their sources in 2007-2009 on regional basis. The District Assembly Common Fund continues to be the major source of funding for the MMDAs. In 2009 DACF constituted more than 40% of total revenue in seven regions. Donor inflows is the second largest source of revenue (26.1%), followed by internally generated funds (18.7%). Only Greater Accra and the Western regions were able to mobilize more resources internally than they received from donors. Additional sources were HIPC funds and GOG grants. The Upper West region received the largest share of GOG transfers, while Greater Accra Region received the largest share of HIPC funds.

The contribution of the various sources of funds for the MMDAs has not changed significantly over time. It is only in Greater Accra that IGF has been the single largest source of funding for the three years 2007-2009.

7.4.2 District Assembly Common Fund (DACF)

The main source of financing the MMDAs is the DACF which was established in 1994. Between 2007 and 2009 DACF constituted between 26% and 56% of total revenue of the MMDAs (Table 7.14). Releases from the DACF Secretariat to the MMDAs (Table 7.16) have increased over time, with the 2009 releases being 40% above the 2008 figure.

Table 7.14: Trend of DACF Releases to MMDAs, 2006-2009

1.	Year	Amount GH¢	Percentage change
2.	2006	139,161,500.00	98
3.	2007	148,389,400.00	7
4.	2008	217,008,095.00	46
5.	2009	303,915,370.00	40

Table 7.15: Main Sources and Levels of Funding by MMMDAs by Region 2007-2009

Regions	GOG Grants	DACF		Donors	HIPC	Total Grant Received	Actual	Total Revenue	IGF/Rev	DACF	DACF /Rev
		Assembly	MPs						%		%
Northern											
2007	1,384,066.09	9,106,561.95	714,702.92	8,832,661.94	2,211,265.26	22,249,258.16	932,263.74	23,181,521.89	4	9,821.26	42.4
2008	1,448,201.23	12,999,026.65	575,471.93	12,758,486.69	1,369,892.63	29,151,079.13	1,168,423.02	30,319,502.15	3.9	13,574,498.58	44.8
2009	3,143,962.96	14,784,412.34	664,450.58	14,963,688.95	708,909.04	34,265,424.75	2,027,864.75	36,293,289.2	5.6	15,443,615.72	42.6
Upper East											
2007	923,978.87	6,500,262.64	406,378.75	6,461,281.12	2,030,990.98	16,322,892.38	685,609.72	17,008,502.10	4	6,906.64	40.6
2008	771,313.00	9,635,317.35	418,985.80	5,237,709.29	459,682.17	16,523,007.00	1,079,055.10	17,602,062.10	6.1	10,054,303.15	57.1
2009	2,234,934.65	7,332,704.0	567,012.77	5,958,784.0	297,045	16,391,480.47	2,289,281.25	18,680,761.72	12.3	7,899,716.77	42.3
Upper West											
2007	316,385.53	2,323,861.83	168,584.78	2,567,642.45	1,745,581.08	7,122,055.47	370,711.521	7,492,766.99	4.9	2,492.44	33.2
2008	492,302.82	5,998,495.04	493,534.92	5,962,779.69	1,178,024.89	14,214,072.48	528,581.15	14,742,653.63	3.6	6,492,029.96	44
2009	4,295,134	5,158,772.6	266,044	4,679,269.11	299,716.4	14,698,936.0	712,351.25	15,411,287.45	4.6	5,196,410.88	33.7
Brong-Ahafo											
2007	2,622,351.75	9,316,588.66	637,744.82	4,435,301.17	3,335,583.56	20,347,569.76	3,195,230.0	23,542,799.76	13.6	9,954.33	42.3
2008	4,226,206.86	14,484,664.29	791,054.78	4,256,458.15	1,081,043.30	24,839,427.33	5,086,564.90	29,925,992.23	17	15,275,719.07	51
2009	4,572,094.79	14,318,028.6	538,812.35	4,348,496.76	461,767.49	24,239,200.99	4,115,895.59	28,355,096.58	14.5	14,856,841.95	52.4
Ashanti											
2007	3,912,668.45	12,520,488	764,924.12	5,884,648.58	4,237,562.17	27,320,2192.34	8,297,856.05	35,618,148.39	23.3	13,285.41	37.3
2008	3,812,019.73	16,939,059	1,132,138.49	8,565,238.42	2,633,726.32	32,653,727.72	11,675,468.99	44,,328,196.7	26.3	18,071,197.49	40.7
2009	3,491,637.4	22,593,096.73	842,088.35	13,822,727.2	1,058,415.56	41,807,945.25	11,157,886.38	52,965,831.6	21.1	23,435,135	44.2
Eastern											
2007	2,140,031.92	8,650,652.99	879,079.29	3,149,053.61	2,734,299.86	17,553,117.67	3,784,701.15	21,337,818.83	17.7	9,529.73	44.7
2008	3,353,736.97	11,044,442.36	928,119.62	5,412,597.45	2,042,070.07	22,780,966.47	5,657,168.35	28,438,134.82	19.9	11,972,561.98	42.1
2009	3,918,117.43	13,731,572.81	825,584.89	10,706,767.35	1,093,760.83	30,275,803.3	7828,388.12	38,104,191.43	20.5	14,557,157.70	38.2
Volta											
2007	2,150,991.54	7,202,387.74	748,621.06	3,808,995.27	5,453,373.9	19,364,369	1,681,055.4	21,045,424.9	8	7,951.01	37.8
2008	2,527,470.04	10,856,540.17	662,186.62	4,533,301.00	3,811,234.18	22,390,732.01	2,439,140.84	24,829,872.85	9.8	11,518,726.79	46.4

Regions	GOG Grants	DACF		Donors	HIPC	Total Grant Received	Actual	Total Revenue	IGF/Rev	DACF	DACF /Rev
		Assembly	MPs						%		%
2009	4,279,621.66	12,300,165.63	643,948.26	4,097,307.6	1,424,948.67	22,746,191.82	2,812,633.68	25,558,825.5	11.0	12,944,113.89	50.0
Greater Accra											
2007	1,784,728.86	2,466,151.93	381,297.54	1,244,509.1	1,998,604.31	7,875,284.53	14,700,124.14	22,575,408.67	65.1	2,847.45	12.6
2008	2,993,946.44	8,678,336.45	433,691.94	3,236,659.66	7,011,785.47	22,354,419.96	20,257,267.38	42,611,687.34	47.5	9,112,028.39	21.4
2009	2,222,371.42	7,128,344.69	231,372.57	12,271,720.54	4,079,888.03	26,503,042.23	17,825,147.86	44,328,190	40.2	7,359,717.26	16.6
Central											
2007	1,527,531.85	4,540,784.17	358,151.36	2,376,388.55	1,659,532.69	10,462,388.62	1,817,775.16	12,280,163.78	14.8	4,898.93	39.9
2008	1,973,038.78	9,489,162.54	580,690.88	4,651,471.67	1,095,138.67	17,789,502.54	2,641,753.73	20,431,256.27	12.9	10,069,853.42	49.3
2009	2,231,294.76	14,068,006.49	680,191.61	9,902,771.2	446,653.58	27,328,917.65	3,559,819.10	30,888,736.7	11.5	14,748,198.10	47.8
Western											
2007	1,094,293.58	7,449,203.15	361,572.49	839,606.48	2,072,468.7	11,817,144.4	4,577,913.43	16,395,057.83	27.9	7,810.78	47.6
2008	2,130,059.64	10,895,604.84	577,358.50	1,315,386.27	4,062,194.07	18,980,603.32	6,355,744.85	25,336,348.17	25	11,472,963.34	45.3
2009	2,690,536.29	16,789,674.56	415,683.78	2,556,314.0	711,412.03	23,163,620.51	7,621,701.57	30,785,322.08	24.8	17,205,358.34	55.9
Total: All Regions 2009	33,079,705.45	128,204,780	5,675,189	83,878,371	10,582,516	261,420,563	59,950,969	321,371,532.0		133,646,315.69	
% of Total Revenue 2009	10.3	39.9	1.8	26.1	3.2	81.3			18.7		41.6

Source: Derived from MLGRD data

The Sharing Formula for DACF Allocations did not change in 2009 (Table 7.16). It continued to be based on equality, need, responsiveness and service pressure, with 50% of the Fund shared equally among all MMDAs, 40% for need, improvement in IGF (4%) and population density (6%).

Table 7.16: Formula for DACF Allocation; 2007-2009

No.	Principle		Indicator		% of DACF Allocated	
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
1.	Equality	Equality	Equal Sharing of percentage of DACF among all MMDAs	Equal Sharing of percentage of DACF among all MMDAs	50%	50%
2.	Need	Need	Pre-determined breakdown of lump percent of DACF allocated for Health, Education, water and road	Pre-determined breakdown of lump percent of DACF allocated for Health, Education, water and road	i. Health: - Health facilities (6%) - Doc/Pop Ratio (8%) - Nurse Pop ratio (8%) ii. Education: - Education facilities (5%) - Teacher/Pupil Ratio (6%) iii. Water - Water coverage (7%) iv. Roads: Tarred roads: Dropped as a result of unavailability of data	v. Health: - Health facilities (6%) - Doc/Pop Ratio (8%) - Nurse Pop ratio (8%) vi. Education: - Education facilities (5%) - Teacher/Pupil Ratio (6%) vii. Water - Water coverage (7%) viii. Roads: Tarred roads: Dropped as a result of unavailability of data
3.	Responsiveness				4%	4%
4.	Service Pressure				6%	6%

Source: District Assembly Common Fund secretariat, 2010

NB: Equality: A percentage of the DACF that is shared equally among the districts

- a) Needs: No. of Schools, Pupil/teacher ratio, No. of Health facilities, doctor/population ratio, nurse/population ratio
- b) Responsiveness: Improvement in internal revenue collection of the districts
- c) Service pressure: Population density in the district

For most of the districts DACF has served as the major source of resources. Out of the total of 167 districts submitting returns to MLGRD in 2009, DACF constituted more than 50% of resources in 83 or 49.7% of these districts; 17% of districts relied on DACF for 40-49% of resources, 17% of districts depended on the Fund for 30%-39% of revenue, and 16% on less than 30%. Among the top 20 districts using DACF, seven are in Ashanti Region and five in the Western Region. Six of the 20 least dependent districts are in the Greater Accra and three in the Eastern region (Table 7.17).

Table 7.17: Regional Distribution of Districts Dependence on DACF

Region	Top 20 most dependent districts	Least dependent 20 Districts	Total Districts in Region
Ashanti	7	3	23
Brong Ahafo	4	3	20
Central	-	2	17
Eastern	3	4	21

Greater Accra	-	5	10
Northern	1	2	20
Volta	1	2	17
Upper East	-		9
Upper West	-	1	9
Western	4	1	17

NB: DACF is treated as a percentage of Total district revenue

The DACF Secretariat provides guidelines on how the districts should use the funds allocated to them. These guidelines were reviewed in 2009 as has been done in previous years (Table 7.18). The allocations to National Youth Employment Programme and other projects were increased from 30% to 35%, while District Education Fund, Self Help Projects, Sports and Culture, and Establishment of sub-district structures were taken out of the allocation guidelines. Thus the single most important project to be financed with DACF funds was National Youth Employment Programme. The guidelines which determine to some extent the structure of the DACF expenditure and mandatory deductions which are sometimes made for products and services procured on behalf of the MMDAs indicate that the DACF is still controlled from the centre despite the fact that different MMDAs have different problems, and development needs

Table 7.18: DACF Utilization Guidelines 2007, 2008 and 2009

		2006	2007	2008	2009
1	Human Capacity Building	2%	2%	1%	1%
2	National Youth Employment	-	20%	30%	35%
3	National Youth and Employment programme, productivity improvement, and employment generation (poverty Reduction)	15%	-	-	-
4	Self Help Projects	10%	5%	2%	
5	District Education Fund	2%	2%	2%	
6.	Establishment and Strengthening of Sub-District Structures	5%	5%	2%	
7.	District Response initiatives on HIV/ AIDS	1%	1%	0.5%	0.5
8.	Malaria prevention	1%	1%	0.5%	0.5%
9.	People with Disabilities	5%	2%	2%	2%
10.	Sports and Culture	-	3%	1%	
11.	Other Projects (Economic Ventures, Social Services, Administration and Environment	59%	59%	59%	61%

Source: District Assembly Common Fund Secretariat, 2010

In 2009 several activities were undertaken with respect to DACF:

- Parliamentary approval of the formula for 2009;
- Expenditure data was collected, collated and analysed;
- Monitoring of the impact of the fund;
- Organization of workshops for DCEs and key assembly staff to accelerate growth and infrastructural development;
- Monitoring of development projects financed by the Fund in the districts;
- Ongoing computerization of the process of capturing expenditure returns and supplementary budget from the districts

DACF releases are made quarterly, but these are often delayed and this affects the implementation of projects. In 2009 DACF for only two quarters were released to the MMDAs. The third and fourth quarter instalments were still outstanding. It is expected that these will be added to the 2010 quarterly releases.

7.4.3 Internally Generated Fund (IGF)

While the DACF supports the programmes and projects of the MMDAs, these funds are supplemented by grants from the Government of Ghana, HIPC funds, Development Partners and funds that the districts are expected to generate internally. The IGF generated by the districts has increased for most MMDAs. An important indicator that can be used to assess the performance and continued viability of the MMDAs is the IGF/Total revenue ratio. MMDAs were ranked in terms of their IGF ratios for 2009 (Table 7.19).

On regional basis, Greater Accra led in the mobilization of IGF (37.6%) followed by Ashanti Region (25%) and Western Region (24.8%). The worst performers were the Upper West (2.8%), Northern (5.8%) and Volta Regions (9.8%). This ranking has not changed much since 2006.

Only five MMDAs were able to generate revenue internally equivalent to 50% of their total revenue. More than 70% of the MMDAs in 2009, generated internal revenue of less than 20% of their total resources.

Eight of the 20 best performing MMDAs were in Greater Accra, and five in the Western region. Four of the newly created districts were among the best performing MMDAs (Table 7.19).

Table 7.19: The 20 Best Performing Districts in Terms of IGF

MMDAs		TOTAL GRANTS	IGF	TOTAL	IGF RATIO
		RECEIVED	IGF	Revenue	%
Dangme East	G.ACCRA	49,752.22	124,088.52	173,840.74	71.4
Ashiamia Municipal	G.ACCRA	280,791.81	455,608.30	736,400.11	61.9
Tema	G. ACCRA	2,387,292.03	3,557,176.66	5,944,468.69	59.8
Kwaebibirim	EASTERN	894,970.93	1,280,392.65	2,175,363.58	58.9
Kwahu East	EASTERN	959,594.12	1,122,314.61	2,081,908.73	53.9
Tarkwa Nsuaem	WESTERN	1,660,168.46	1,664,831.16	3,324,999.62	50.1
Ga East	G.ACCRA	1,432,295.08	1,328,237.10	2,760,532.18	48.1
Prestea-Huni Valley	WESTERN	1,190,830.96	1,093,591.83	2,284,422.79	47.9
Dangme west	G. ACCCRA	387,215	341,585.91	728,800.91	46.9
Obuasi Municipal	ASHANTI	1,208,487.98	939,599.90	2,148,087.88	43.7
Asutifi	B.AHAFO	713,564.62	532,987.49	1,246,552.11	42.8
Atwuima Nwabiagya	ASHANTI	515,612.63	367,401.88	883,014.51	41.6
Sefwi Wiawso	WESTERN	495,540.81	344,600.90	840,141.71	41
Ga South	G.ACCRA	583,745.28	391,768.23	975,513.51	40.1
West Akim	EASTERN	498,583.89	319,071.52	817,655.41	39.0
Kumasi Metro	ASHANTI	9,216,671.79	6,338,834.45	15,555,506.24	40.7
Sekondi Takoradi	WESTERN	2,172,081.86	1,336,316.91	3,508,398.77	38.1
Bibiani Anhw. Bekwai	WESTERN	681,558.69	404,731.60	1,086,290.29	37.2
Accra Metro.	G.ACCRA	16,867,893.98	9,630,410.31	26,498,304.29	36.3
Adenta Municipal	G.ACCRA	1,039,722.44	565,869.62	1,605,592.06	35.2
Bolgatanga Mun.	UPPER EAST	1,538,085.38	821,398.15	2,359,483.53	34.8

Source: derived from MLGRD data.

Table 7.20: The 20 Worst Performing Districts in Terms of IGF in 2009

MMDAs		TOTAL GRANTS	IGF	TOTAL	IGF RATIO
West Gonja	NORTHERN	1,519,707	64,420	1,584,127	4.1
Krachi West	VOLTA	1,314,974.00	53,623.47	1,368,597.47	3.9
Gomoa West	CENTRAL	2,851,580.22	105,446.90	2,957,027.12	3.9
Nadowli	UPPER WEST	1,331,749.22	53,268.39	1,385,017.61	3.8
Bongo	UPPER EAST	926,648.25	34,946.44	961,594.69	3.8
Lambussie Kami	UPPER WEST	1,166,663.78	44,209.55	1,210,873.33	3.7
Zabzugu/Tatale	NORTHERN	1,372,640.78	48,002.12	1,420,642.90	3.4
Garu Tempene	UPPER EAST	2,387,897.68	93,676.65	2,791,935.53	3.4
Tolon/Kumbungu	NORTHERN	2,387,897.68	82,155.20	2,470,052.88	3.3
Assin South	CENTRAL	3,895,128.27	128,764.46	4,023,892.73	3.3
East Mamprusi	NORTHERN	1,503,679.23	48,456.70	1,552,135.93	2.9
Gushegu	NORTHERN	1,535,280.51	40,654.83	1,575,935.34	2.6
Kpandai	NORTHERN	1,566,044.06	40,321.29	1,606,365.35	2.5
Karaga	NORTHERN	1,602,852.90	39,241.66	1,642,094.56	2.4
Bosome Freho	ASHANTI	1,969,138.62	47,004.98	2,016,143.60	2.3
Chereponi	NORTHERN	1,017,408.65	22,981.00	1,040,389.65	2.2
Nanumba South	NORTHERN	1,349,359.87	20,033.42	1,369,393.29	1.5
Bunkpurugu-Yunyoo	NORTHERN	1,596,491.26	20,993.34	1,617,484.60	1.3
Saboba	NORTHERN	1,462,056.75	13,167.10	1,475,223.85	0.9
Lawra	UPPER WEST	15,259,007.44	35,187.39	15,294,194.83	0.7

Source: derived from MLGRD data.

The 20 worst performing districts with internally generated funds of less than 4% of total resources are presented in Table 7.20. Sixteen of these districts are in the three northern regions, while 11 are in the Northern Region alone.

The unpredictability of funds to the MMDAs due to delays in the disbursement of the DACF is worsened by the poor forecasting skills of the MMDAs. Table 7.21 shows the variances of estimated internally generated funds against actuals by region for the period 2007 to 2009. It shows that the MMDAs have consistently over estimated the IGF collections. In 2009 actual IGF exceeded estimated IGF only in the Eastern Region.

Table 7.21: Trends in variance of estimated against Actual IGF by region for MMDAs in 2007-2009

No	Region	IGF in 2009		% variance between estimated IGF and actual IGF for 2009	% variance between estimated IGF and actual IGF for 2008	% variance between estimated IGF and actual IGF for 2007
		Estimates,	Actual			
1.	Northern	3,853,407.58	2,027,864.75	-47.4	-43.0	-96.0
2.	Upper East	5,073,713.75	2,289,281.25	-54.90	18.0	-30.0
3.	Upper West	804,621.83	712,351	-11.5	-56.0	-15.0
4.	Brong-Ahafo	5,468,517.07	4,115,895.59	-24.7	22.0	3.0
5.	Ashanti	14,927,396.49	11,157,886.38	-25.3	-23.0	5.0
6.	Eastern	6,108,545.19	7,828,388	28.2	-14.0	5.0
7.	Volta	3,019,287.36	2,812,633.68	-6.8	-43.0	-22.0
8.	GT. Accra	36,726,433.50	17,825,147.86	-51.5	-36.0	-38.0
9.	Central	3,668,906.42	3,559,819.10	-3.0	9.0	2.0

No	Region	IGF in 2009		% variance between estimated IGF and actual IGF for 2009	% variance between estimated IGF and actual IGF for 2008	% variance between estimated IGF and actual IGF for 2007
		Estimates,	Actual			
10.	Western	8,882,500.75	7,621,701.57	-14.2	-6.0	-23.0

Source: MLGRD

The high variances and low IGF ratios for most of the MMDAs can be attributed to several factors:

- low economic activities in some districts;
- lack of accurate data on landed property;
- inadequate number and low capacity of revenue personnel in terms of educational level and training;
- high level of revenue leakage;
- lack of adequate logistical support for revenue collection;
- high level of poverty in many districts especially those in the three northern regions, making it difficult for people to pay levies imposed by the MMDAs.

7.4.4 Highly Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) Funds

One other important source of funding for the MMDAs is HIPC funds. The formula for the allocation of the funds to the MMDAs is presented in Table 7.22. There was no change in the allocation formula in 2009. The MPs allocation which was increased from 5% to 10% in 2008 was maintained.

Table 7.22: Formula for HIPC Funds allocations (2007- 2009)

No.	Item	2007		2008		2009	
		Amount GH¢	%	Amount GH¢	%	Amount GH¢	%
1.	Proportion of HIPC funds allocated to Domestic Debt Reduction	44,216,600	20	31,880,000	20	31,880,000	20
2.	Sectoral Programmes/Activities	143,704,000	65	103,640,000	65	103,640,000	65
3.	Direct Release to MMDAs for use by MPs for projects in their respective constituencies	11,054,200	5	15,940,000	10	15,940,000	10
4.	Contingencies	22,108,300	10	7,971,722	5	7,971,722	5
Total		221,083,100	100	221,083,000	100	159,439,000	100

Source: Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MOFEP), 2009

7.4.5 District Development Facility (DDF)

A more recent source of funding for MMDAs is the District Development Facility (DDF). This is a performance based grant system where access to additional development funds is linked to regular performance assessment. This grant is in response to the need to partly address the financing gap of MMDAs and introduce incentives based on performance to enable MMDAs improve the implementation of their District Medium Term Development Plans. The Functional and Organisational Assessment Tool (FOAT) is used to assess the MMDAs performance.

Government and its Development Partners supporting decentralization have earmarked part of their support for the implementation of the DDF. The first assessment was conducted in 2006 and the

results were used to disburse the DDF in 2009. The structure of the DDF was made up of Basic Fund (40%), Performance (40%) and Capacity Building (20%).

The Basic Fund is shared among the MMDAs as follows: 40% shared equally, 50% shared based on population and 10% based on land size. Performance Grant is shared using the relative scores earned by the MMDAs which met all the Primary Minimum Conditions.

Capacity Building Grant is allocated on the basis of sharing of 60% of the funds equally among the MMDAs and the remaining 40% for mandatory capacity building to be delivered by Local Government Service Secretariat to the MMDAs, and to fund the next assessment. The initial DDF funding was US\$25 million, but this was increased to \$33 million with US\$10 million from the Government of Ghana.

In 2009 The District Development Facility (DDF) Manual was endorsed and the first tranche of US\$19.5 million was disbursed to MMDAs based on the 2006 FOAT Assessment which was carried out in 2008. Workshops were organized on the roles and responsibilities in the implementation of the DDF-FOAT Initiative and DDF Assessment Indicators towards the 2008 Performance Assessment for the DPCUs and core staff of the MMDAs. Four consultancy firms were engaged to carry out the DDF-FOAT Assessment for 2008. The DDF has been increased to US\$57 million to be disbursed based on the 2008 Assessment conducted in 2009

7.5 MMDAs FUNCTIONAL AND ORGANISATIONAL PERFORMANCE

This section reports on the attempts by the MLGRD to assess the functional and organizational performance of the MMDAs using the Functional and Organizational Tool (FOAT) developed to provide well coordinated institutional and financial support to the MMDAs. It comprises 3 interlinked components:

- Performance Assessment
- Funding
- Capacity Building

The performance assessment has dual functions:

- informs the allocation under the DDF
- identifies capacity building needs of the MMDAs

The objectives of the DDF and FOAT are to:

- i.* increase the volume of unrestricted funding to MMDAs towards the fulfilment of the MDGs;
- ii.* introduce incentive structure in the local government sector to ensure efficient and judicious use of discretionary funds;
- iii.* introduce a link between performance assessment, increased levels of funding and capacity building support; and
- iv.* introduce harmonised systems for investment funding and capacity building fully operating within GoG legal and regulatory framework for local government.

Table 7.23: Minimum Conditions for 2006 and 2008 Assessment

Minimum Condition	Indicators for 2006 Assessment	Primary or Secondary	Indicator for 2008 Assessment
Functional Capacity in Development Planning	Establishment of a Functional District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU)	Primary	Maintained for 2008 Assessment
	MTDP prepared according to NDPC Guidelines	Primary	Scrapped for the 2008 Assessment
	Annual Action Plan has been formulated on the basis of the MTDP	Secondary	Maintained and upgraded to Primary Condition
Functional Capacity in Financial Management and Accounting	Annual Statement of Accounts prepared and submitted according to the Financial Administration Regulation §190/Financial Administration Act, §41	Primary	Maintained for the 2008 Assessment
	No substantial adverse comments bordering on dishonesty in the Audit Report	Primary	Maintained but the word 'substantial' has been dropped
Functional Capacity in Procurement	District Tender Committee and District Tender Evaluation Panel and District Tender Review Board established and functional	Primary	Replaced for 2008
	National Public Procurement Guidelines available in District	Secondary	
Functional Capacity of Assembly	Assembly meeting according to minimum demands	Primary	Maintained for 2008 Assessment
Plan Implementation Capacity	Progress Reports on the implementation of projects in the Annual Action Plan	Secondary	Maintained and upgraded to Primary Condition

Source: Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD), 2009

The assessment is in two parts: (a) the Minimum Conditions; and (b) the Performance Measures.

Table 7.23 describes the minimum conditions or indicators used in the 2006 and 2008 Assessment. There were six primary conditions considered in the 2006 Assessment. This number was raised to seven in the 2008 Assessment

Table 7.24: Regional Distribution of the MMDAs Fulfilling the Primary Minimum Conditions in 2006 and 2008

Region	No of DAs in Region	No of DAs Meeting all 6 Primary MCs	% of DAs meeting all MCs	% of DAs meeting MCs in Region	No of DAs in Region	No of DAs meeting all 7 MCs	% of DAs meeting All MCs	% of DAs meeting MCs in Region
Ashanti	21	9	18	43	27	24	18	89
Brong Ahafo	19	10	20	53	22	8	6	36
Central	13	2	4	15	17	16	12	94
Eastern	17	7	14	41	21	11	8	52
Greater Accra	6	0	0	0	10	9	7	90
Northern	18	6	12	33	20	17	13	85
Upper East	8	4	8	50	9	9	7	100
Upper West	8	4	8	50	9	9	7	100
Volta	15	5	10	33	18	14	10	78
Western	13	3	6	23	17	17	13	100
Total	138	50	100		170	134	100	

Source: compiled from MLGRD data.

Results of the 2006 and 2008 assessments in terms of MMDAs fulfilling the primary minimum conditions are given in Table 7.24. While only 36% of MMDAs fulfilled all the six minimum conditions in 2006, improvements in their functional and organisational operations have raised the number to 79%. At least 50% of MMDAs in the Brong-Ahafo, Upper East and Upper West fulfilled the minimum conditions in 2006, while none of the districts in Greater Accra fulfilled the conditions. In 2008 almost all the regions performed well with the exception of Brong-Ahafo whose performance declined. While in 2006 ten out of the nineteen MMDAs in the region satisfied the conditions, only six out of the twenty-two met the criteria in 2008. Also MMDAs in the Eastern Region continued to perform badly.

In addition to the minimum conditions, sixty performance indicators in 8 thematic areas were used to assess the performance of the MMDAs. The thematic areas were:

- Management and organization;
- Transparency, Openness and Accountability;
- Planning systems;
- Human Resource Management;
- Relationship with sub-district structures;
- Financial Management and Auditing;
- Fiscal capacity; and
- Procurement.

Table 7.25: The 20 Best FOAT Performing Districts, 2006 and 2008

MMDAs	Region	Score	MMDAs	Region	Score
Wassa West	Western	73	Jasikan	Volta	100
Mpohor Wassa	Western	69	Weija	Greater Accra	93
Bawku West	Upper East	69	Kassena-Nankana East	Upper East	93
Tano South	Brong Ahafo	66	Savelu-Nanton	Northern	92
Kassena Nankana	Upper East	66	Garu-Tempane	Upper east	91
Kintampo North	Brong Ahafo	64	Talensi-Nabdam	Upper East	90
Atebubu Amantim	Brong Ahafo	64	Jirapa	Upper West	89
Bongo	Upper East	63	Builsa	Upper East	89
Builsa	Upper East	63	Tamale Metro	Northern	89
Garu Tempane	Upper East	63	Lawra	Upper West	86
Savelugu Nanton	Northern	63	Wa Municipal	Upper West	85
Dormaa	Brong Ahafo	62	West Gonja	Northern	84
Techiman	Brong Ahafo	62	Hohoe Municipal	Volta	84
Yendi	Northern	62	Bongo	Upper East	83
West Mamprusi	Northern	61	Bawku Municipal	Upper East	82
Lawra	Upper West	61	Fanteakwa	Eastern	82
Krachi East	Volta	61	Bia	Western	81
Bawku east	Upper East	61	Wa East	Upper West	80
Asunafo North	Brong Ahafo	60	Sissala East	Upper West	80
Wa Municipal	Upper West	60	Tolon Kumbugu	Upper West	80
			East Gonja	Northern	80
			Central Gonja	Northern	80

The performance of the 138 districts in the 2006 assessment ranged between 25% and 73%. Fifty-six MMDAs scored between 50% and 73%, while the remaining 82 MMDAs scored below 50%.

Table 7.25 and Table 7.26 present the results of the assessment at the MMDA level. In 2006 and 2008 eleven (11) and fifteen (15) respectively out of the 20 best performing MMDAs were in the three northern regions of the country. These regions also have high poverty rates. The question that may be asked is why these well-functioning districts have high poverty rates. This question was extended to the whole dataset to relate functional and organizational performance with poverty and change in poverty. FOAT performance correlated with change in poverty rate and 2009 poverty rate gave correlation coefficients of 0.0897 and 0.35 respectively; IGF and FOAT performance gives a coefficient of 0.0458 implying organizational and functional performance does not necessarily mean high internally generated funds performance. The low correlation might be explained by the type of assessment conducted which is geared towards the administrative performance of the districts instead of service delivery to the community.

In 2006 the 20 worst performing districts were found in nine out of the ten regions. The Eastern Region seems to have performed badly in 2006, while in 2008 the Western and Brong Ahafo fared worse than the other regions. No MMDA in the Upper East region was among the 20 worst performing MMDAs in both 2006 and 2008, while no MMDA from Greater Accra region and the Upper West regions were among the 20 worst performing MMDAs in 2008.

Table 7.26: The 20 Worst FOAT Performing MMDAs in 2006 and 2008

2006			2008		
MMDAs	Region	Score	MMDAs	Region	Score
Adaklu-Anyibe	Volta	25	Atwima Nwabiagya	Ashanti	38
Kwahu West	Eastern	26	Wenchi	Brong Ahafo	42
Manya Krobo	Eastern	27	Keta South	Volta	46
Akwapim South	Eastern	27	Tano North	Brong Ahafo	47
Nadowli	Upper West	29	Asunafo	Brong Ahafo	48
Karaga	Northern	30	Birim South	Eastern	50
South Dayi	Volta	32	Pru	Brong Ahafo	52
J. Lambussie	Upper West	32	Bosome Freho	Ashanti	52
Birim North	Eastern	32	Bunkprugu-Yunyo	Northern	52
Pru	Brong Ahafo	32	East Mamprusi	Northern	52
Amansie West	Ashanti	32	Gushiegu	Northern	52
North Tongu	Volta	33	Lower Manya Krobo	Eastern	53
Jaman South	Brong Ahafo	33	Ejura Sekyedumase	Ashanti	53
Aowin Suaman	Western	34	Assin South	Central	53
Bibiani	Western	34	Atiwa	Eastern	54
Bosomtwe A.K.	Ashanti	34	Nzema East Municipal	Western	54
Ahafo Ano North	Ashanti	34	Ahanta West	Western	55
Birim South	Eastern	35	Jomoro	Western	55
Akwapim North	Eastern	35	Wassa Amenfi West	Western	55
Sene	Brong Ahafo	36	Wassa Amenfi East	Western	55
Atiwa	Eastern	36	Afigya Kwabre	Ashanti	55
Dangbe East	Greater Accra	36	Nkoranza North	Brong Ahafo	55

7.6 POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

7.6.1 Action taken on 2008 Recommendations

Table 7.27 provides a review of the policy recommendations made in the APR 2008 and the status of action taken on the recommendations.

Table 7.27: Policy Recommendations and Actions Taken in 2008

Policy Recommendations	Action taken in 2009
1. Determine appropriate time frame for the submission of District Annual Progress Reports	This policy recommendation has not been addressed yet. It is one of the issues that the M&E Division of the NDPC will be discussing with District Chief Executives at a proposed high level meeting with DCEs, Coordinating Directors and Planning Officers.
2. Promote effective Coordination of the administration of Finances of MMDAs	Yet to be addressed
3. Review District Performance Indicators	It is one of the programmes to be undertaken by NDPC in 2010 to support M&E of the new MTDPF, 2010 – 2013.
4. Strengthen Monitoring and Evaluation capacities of the RPCUs and DPCUs of MMDAs	This policy Recommendation is being addressed. The capacities of DPCUs of newly created Districts have been enhanced through training organized by NDPC for the newly created districts. The Commission hopes to do same for the traditional districts as soon as funds are secured.
5. Conduct Periodic Impact studies at the MMDA level	This is yet to take place. However, the NDPC has recommended to all MMDAs in its M&E Guidelines to periodically undertake impact evaluation of their development interventions. Funding is a challenge
6. Provision of adequate funding for data collection by the MMDAs for the preparation of the APR	This is yet to be addressed at both the MMDA level and at the NDPC.
7. Develop and implement rewards and sanctions for compliance and failure to prepare District APRs	Yet to be addressed even though the Ministry of Local Government is using the FOAT mechanism to compel the districts to submit their trial balances

7.6.2 Policy Recommendations for 2009

It appears all the policy recommendations made in the 2008 APR have not been implemented. It is recommended that action be taken on these to promote effective decentralization.

- There should be a strong collaboration between NDPC and the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development in the collection of the District APRs
- Submission of the District APRs should be based on a distribution list which includes NDPC, MLGRD and the Regional Coordinating Councils (RCCs);
- Failure of MMDAs to submit APRs on time should attract sanctions; the MLGRD should adopt the NDPC timeline of end of February for the submission of district APRs instead of the MLGRD/FOAT timeline of end of March.
- District Core Indicators should be reviewed, and feasible and easy means to measure variables introduced;
- Monitoring and Evaluation at the District level should continue to be strengthened;
- Funding for data collection and preparation of APRs at the district level should be increased;
- The MLGRD should go beyond the current FOAT Minimum Condition (MC) for the DDF which only establishes whether an MMDA has produced and submitted its APR on time;

the MMDAs compliance with NDPC reporting requirements on the APR could be incorporated as an MC or Performance Measure.

- Capacity building on budgeting should be strengthened to reduce the variance between actual and planned budgets of the MMDAs since this affects project and programme implementation
- Many MMDAs are too dependent on the central government and DACF for funding. MMDAs should find innovative ways of generating more revenue internally.
- DACF utilization guidelines to the MMDAs should separate the funding for Administration and Economic ventures.
- Fiscal decentralization should be vigorously pursued.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: IMPLEMENTATION OF 2009 BUDGET INITIATIVES

The table below provides the various policy initiatives outlined in the 2009 Budget Statement and Economic Policy and the extent to which these initiatives have been implemented.

Level of Implementation of Selected 2009 Budget Initiatives

2009 BUDGET INITIATIVES	ACTION TAKEN IN 2009
EDUCATION	
Provide school uniforms for about 1.6 million pupils in public basic schools in deprived communities throughout the country. The uniform would be the standard type prescribed for public schools	Government provided an amount of GH¢17.2 million for the implementation of the free uniform and the free exercise books policy.
Increase Capitation Grant by 50% from GH¢3.00 to GH¢4.50	A total of GH¢23.53 million was released as Capitation Grant and for the first time, all Capitation Grant arrears were paid to schools. The 50% increase in the grant enabled schools to provide additional services for improving teaching and learning. Government also made available an amount of GH¢4.68 million as the annual subsidy for the conduct of the BECE for 2009.
Provide free exercise books for every pupil in all public basic schools.	Government supplied textbooks to basic schools as part of efforts to make textbooks available to every pupil.
Health	
Malaria Government will also intensify the distribution of insecticide treated nets (ITNs), indoor residual spraying and scale up bio-larviciding projects to the Central, Western and other regions.	The seven year national Strategic Plan for Malaria Control was completed and the revised Anti-Malaria Drug policy signed by Government. In addition, Artemether- Lumefantrine and Dihydroartemisinin-Piperaquine, additional Artemisinin-based Combination therapy (ACT) were officially recommended for malaria treatment. Six (6) districts in the Northern region were also covered with Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS).
Review of National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) Law	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of the one-time payment of insurance premium. 	Preparatory work towards the implementation of the policy was initiated. Preliminary options have been submitted to cabinet for their review.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restructure scheme to reduce the wastage and inefficiencies which currently exist, address the challenge of effective claims management, and expand access for the poorest. 	No action taken
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Network all District Mutual Health Insurance Schemes (DHMIS) to service providers and the National Health Insurance Authority to resolve the problem of portability. 	No action taken
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government will also pursue the policy on de-linking children from their parents' registration. 	A separate legislative amendment has been proposed to cover the police and the armed forces, and to delink the registration of children from that of their parents
Water and Sanitation	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that all communities, especially, those in guinea worm endemic areas have access to potable water. 	No action taken

2009 BUDGET INITIATIVES	ACTION TAKEN IN 2009
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abolishment of 5% contribution to the cost of water projects funded by donors and Government by District Assemblies and communities. 	No action taken
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collaborate with District Assemblies nationwide to use a proportion of their District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF) to effectively tackle the sanitation situation across the country. 	Validation workshops were organised on the Draft National Environmental Sanitation Strategy and Action Plan (NESSAPS) and District Environmental Sanitation and Action Plans (DESSAPS) in all the 10 regional capitals to help improve the environmental sanitation and waste management in the various Districts.
<p>Agriculture Financing</p> <p>Review of the Export Development and Investment Fund (EDIF) Law to include the use of the Fund for agricultural investment and infrastructure. Disbursements will be made direct to beneficiaries in the agricultural sector. Additional resources will be directed into EDIF to support commercial agriculture.</p>	No action taken
<p>Promotion of Commercial Agriculture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure food security and agriculture growth, the Accra and Afram Plains irrigation projects will be pursued vigorously. Government will also re-activate commercial agriculture – in rice, mango and cotton farming in the three Northern regions. 	Government contracted a grant to finance a feasibility study of the Accra Plains Irrigation Project.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of the current Land Administration Programme (LAP) to include the use of the relevant institutions of Government to facilitate the survey, demarcation and registration of agricultural lands free of charge to promote large scale commercial agriculture. 	No action taken
<p>Fisheries sub-sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review all existing agreements on fishing within Ghana's territorial waters to ensure that the livelihood and long term interest of our fishermen and residents of our coastal communities are guaranteed. 	Government has contracted a loan of US\$ 39 million to purchase patrol boats;
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government will ensure that no foreign and local fishing trawlers use any unorthodox fishing methods to deplete the marine resources in our territorial waters. This will be done through the combined efforts of the Ghana Navy and Air force. Government will contribute a cedi equivalent of GH¢ 8 million. This policy is intended to increased incomes of our fisher folk who are extremely poor. 	No action taken

2009 BUDGET INITIATIVES	ACTION TAKEN IN 2009
<p>Construction of Fishing Harbours and Landing Sites</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The agreement covering the construction of two fishing harbours and twelve landing sites along the coastal strip will be signed later in the year for full scale implementation to begin. The Harbours would be constructed at James Town and Elmina while the landing sites would be constructed at: Teshie and Ada in the Greater Accra region; Axim and Dixcove in the Western region; Winneba, Mumford, Senya-Beraku, Gomoa Fetteh and Moree in the Central region; Keta in the Volta Region; and Dzemeni and Tapa Abotoase on the volta lake. 	No action taken
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In addition, ice blocks and crushed making plants for the manufacture of ice blocks or crushed blocks would be established in some of the fishing communities. Other aspects of the project include the construction of blast freezers and day care centres. 	No action taken
<p>Aquaculture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of an aquaculture facility at Asamasa in the Western Region would be completed in the course of the year. 	An aquaculture facility at Asamasa in the Western Region is also ongoing.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replication of the project in the other regions to make fingerlings and fish feed available to fish farmers in the other parts of the country. 	Government also supported the production of about 9,500 mt of farmed fish and assisted 3 commercial farmers to establish cage farms in the Volta Region, in a bid to increase the production of fish for consumption. About three million fingerlings were also produced from the 2 public and other private hatcheries
<p>Bridging the Development Gap and Addressing Extreme Poverty</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government will expand the programme of bridging the development gap between northern and southern Ghana to encompass all the northern savannah areas including northern Brong-Ahafo and northern Volta Region) and establish the Savannah Accelerated Development Authority (SADA). The Northern Development Fund Act will, therefore, be revised to accommodate this new concept which will be incorporated into Ghana's medium to long term development programme in 2009. 	The geographical coverage of the Northern Development Fund was expanded to include the entire Northern Savanna
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CEDECOM will be re-activated as a regional development institution which will be supported to design and establish a job creation strategy including the integrated development of the fishing belt and food security measures for the hinterland. 	No action taken
<p>Government Cash Management System – Introduction of Treasury Single Account (TSA)</p> <p>Introduction of an effective cash management system through the use of the Treasury Single Account (TSA). The proposed TSA framework will be a single Government account structure where all other accounts (including MDAs and statutory funds i.e. DACF, GETFund, NHIF) are considered as sub-accounts.</p>	Since May 2009, a number of MDA accounts at the Bank of Ghana have been closed and a Treasury Single Account opened to link all government accounts to ensure efficient monitoring and use of cash balances. The remaining accounts are now monitored on a daily basis. This has resulted in some cost savings, with idle cash balances reallocated to finance pressing expenditures, thereby reducing the need for new debt issuance during the weekly treasury bill auctions.

2009 BUDGET INITIATIVES	ACTION TAKEN IN 2009
<p>Fiscal Discipline</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set up an effective monitoring system both within the Presidency and the Ministry of Finance to ensure full compliance with financial regulations and make these agencies more accountable. 	<p>Cash management has improved significantly with the introduction of some reforms in 2009. More frequent and up-to-date monitoring of revenues, expenditures, and cash balances has proved critical in setting monthly cash ceilings for MDAs. Based on this monitoring process, releases were authorized depending on the level of revenue inflows. The next phase of the cash management reform will involve improvements in expenditure projections provided by MDAs and aligning them with revenue inflows</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement sanctions regime to ensure that good performance and excellence are rewarded and bad performance and mediocrity are punished and discouraged. 	<p>No action taken</p>
<p>Wages</p> <p>Government will review the current wage administration to increase efficiency and rationalize the current expenditure on wages and salaries. A thorough audit of IPPD2 will be conducted to determine its efficiency and viability as a mechanism for wage and human resource management.</p>	<p>No action taken</p>
<p>Management Of Statutory Funds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of the management of statutory funds to introduce some flexibility in the use of these funds for better fiscal management. 	<p>No action taken</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure better alignment of expenditure by statutory funds and the relevant sector ministry's own expenditures within the sector to ensure policy coherence and consistency in strategies and expenditure. 	<p>No action taken</p>
<p>National Revenue Authority</p> <p>Government will initiate the process to consolidate existing tax laws. Tax administration will be organized on a functional basis to maximize revenue collection. Government will also initiate the process of merging the three revenue agencies under an Office of Commissioner-General of Revenues.</p>	<p>A review of the nature and scope of tax exemptions and discretionary waivers have been completed and the elimination of several of these exemptions will commence in the 2010 fiscal year</p>
<p>Establishment of a Sinking Fund to retire Sovereign and Jubilee Bonds</p> <p>Government will initiate the process for the creation of a Sinking Fund account to ensure availability of funds for repayment at the maturity dates.</p>	
<p>Youth Employment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review the current employment strategies and concurrently transform the National Youth Employment Programme (NYEP) into a permanent, better funded employment agency, the Youth Employment Service. 	<p>The National Youth Employment Programme (NYEP) provided jobs for 110,796 persons across the country and also formulated a Strategic Plan to ensure the smooth implementation of its programmes and activities. The management and administrative systems of the NYEP were also restructured. 5,000 ghost names were expunged from the list of beneficiaries, thereby making room for an equal number of unemployed youth to be engaged.</p>

2009 BUDGET INITIATIVES	ACTION TAKEN IN 2009
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Service will engage in capacity-building in order to facilitate access to sustainable employment. In addition, the Ministry of Employment and Social Welfare will facilitate the establishment of private employment agencies, to complement Government's efforts. 	No action taken
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government will, through the use of tax concessions, encourage private companies, especially, financial institutions to recruit school leavers into apprenticeship and gainful employment. 	No action taken
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government will also surcharge companies that bring in staff that could be available locally. 	No action taken
<p>Public Security</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government will review the Narcotic Drugs Control and Sanctions Law of 1990 (PNDC Law 236). 	No action taken
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government will create a more effective and efficient drug enforcement agency that will collaborate with international drug enforcement agencies, to arrest and prosecute offenders. In addition, investigations into the numerous high profile drug trafficking cases will be conducted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved control of the illicit importation of narcotic drugs into the country through the Tema Port. For instance, by 20th November 2009, 225 kilogrammes of Cocaine had been seized at Tema Port During the Period, January 2009 to November 2009, a large number of arrests and seizures containing cocaine, cannabis and heroine were intercepted at the Kotoka International Airport and various parts of the country. Intensified educational programmes including drug preventive education and sensitization lectures in educational institutions, mosques and churches and among some civil society organizations were organized. Intensified collaboration with public psychiatric health institutions: a number of rehabilitation centres were visited, the inmates were counselled and questionnaires on substance abuse were administered. Intensified exchange of intelligence with sister agencies in Togo and La Cote D'Ivoire as well as with our international partners with a view to maintaining a drug free sub-region.
<p>Local content in construction contracts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pursue programmes and policies to ensure that our local contractors are given a reservation of about 30 per cent for contracts being executed by foreigners. 	No action taken
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review the Public Procurement Act to enable implementation of this policy measure. 	No action taken
<p>Allowance to Queen Mothers</p> <p>Allowance for Chiefs will continue. Increase in the coverage of the allowances to registered Queen-Mothers.</p>	No action taken
<p>Re-afforestation</p> <p>Government will encourage private sector entrepreneurs and the public sector to plant teak trees in degraded forest areas on a large scale, by facilitating the provision of soft loans to interested participants in the scheme. Teak has a ready market as well as a high market value. The scheme also represents an opportunity to earn carbon credits.</p>	<p>Under the Modified Taungya System (MTS), a total of 12,314.8 ha were established within forest reserves nationwide. The species planted include Teak, Cedrela, Eucalyptus, Cassia, Edinam, Ofram, Emire, Nyankom, Wawa, Mansonia and Mahogany. The implementation of forest plantation programmes/projects created a total of 470,359 man days of temporary by-day jobs (equivalent to 1,881 full-time jobs). The Government Plantation Development Programme (GPDP) component also generated 12,595 full-time jobs.</p>

APPENDIX II: STATUS REPORT ON POVERTY REDUCTION SUPPORT CREDIT (PRSC) 2009 AND THE MULTI-DONOR BUDGETARY SUPPORT (MDBS) 2009

Multi-Donor Budgetary Support (MDBS) is the Official Development Assistance (ODA) arrangement under which some development partners (DPs) collectively make financial contribution directly to the annual budget of the Government of Ghana (GOG). Specifically the donors coordinate their financial support or resources behind the country's medium term development strategy (i.e. GPRS I & II). This form of direct budget support indicates a move away from the previous arrangement where individual donors funded selected sectors and/or projects only.

In March 2003, GoG signed a framework memorandum with nine DPs to govern the first year of budget support operation. The signatories included the African Development Bank, Canada, Denmark, European Union, Germany, Netherlands, Switzerland, United Kingdom and the World Bank. The arrangement has been designed in such a way to allow new partners into the mechanism at any given time. Thus, France which was initially an observer, became a signatory of the Framework Memorandum and a provider of budget support from 2005. The IMF, JICA, USAID, UNDP and UNICEF have had and continued to have observer status, virtually from the beginning of the arrangement.

The primary objective of the MDBS is to improve aid effectiveness through the creation of a harmonized mechanism for the disbursement of budget support to assist the implementation of the government's medium term development framework (i.e. GPRS I & II). Under the MDBS initiative a common structure for dialogue between the MDBS partners and Government based on a programme of twice-yearly substantive discussions, including a formal annual progress assessment. It established a disbursement schedule explicitly linked to the budget cycle and created a common set of benchmarks for assessing progress, based on a Performance Assessment Framework (PAF) matrix. In the first year of implementation, the World Bank disbursed against a separate PRSC matrix of policy triggers and targets but from 2004 disbursements have been based on a single harmonized PAF matrix.

A critical component of Ghana's MDBS arrangement has been the establishment of a two tranche system of disbursement, which is based upon a 'base payment', disbursed in the first quarter of the fiscal year against satisfactory outcome of the annual PRGF review in the previous year and a 'performance payment' linked to the achievement of a set of explicitly defined 'policy triggers'. A 50/50 split between these tranches was envisaged, although the performance tranche was designed to be disbursed in full or in part, depending on the number of trigger conditions fulfilled. It was explicitly agreed in the Framework Memorandum that the 'triggers for performance-based disbursement should be realistic, within the power of the GoG to achieve and limited in number.

The choice of performance triggers has been made through an annual process of negotiation between GoG and the MDBS partners. In 2003, the MDBS triggers covered Public Financial Management (PFM), the budget process, decentralization, public sector reforms and other governance issues only. In 2004, when the MDBS and PRSC PAFs were merged, the scope of the triggers was widened to cover policy actions related to growth, income and employment as well as service delivery. These triggers comprised a sub-set of a bigger group of policy targets, derived from the pre-existing PRSC matrix.

The year 2005 was the first time in which there was an input from the GoG into the initial proposals for targets and triggers, although again these remained close to those already defined in the PRSC. By 2006, a functional structure of sector working groups was in place, comprising mainly sector MDA and sector DP representatives; these groups developed first proposals on the PAF, which were screened by MoFEP before being agreed between MoFEP and the MDBS partners.

As in the two preceding years, the 2010 MDBS review entailed an overall or "holistic" assessment of progress on GPRS II implementation, including an assessment of a sound macroeconomic environment. The purpose of the holistic assessment is to look beyond individual sectoral indicators to gain a broader

understanding of overall progress. The holistic assessment also informs the disbursement decision with regards to the MDDBS base component (for those DPs that operate two components).

Overall Performance:

In terms of progress against the MDDBS Performance Assessment Framework (PAF), the 2009 PAF had 42 targets spread over 13 sectors or thematic areas. The review concluded that 25 out of the 42 targets had been met, 14 were not met and 3 could not be assessed. Good progress was shown in the agriculture, health and public financial management sectors, while much weaker outcomes were evident in the areas of decentralization and water & sanitation. With relation to the disbursement triggers for the performance component, only 14 out of the 15 could be assessed during the annual review, excluding education trigger. The conclusion was that 11 of the 14 triggers had been met and 3 were not met.

On the overall or “holistic” assessment of progress on GPRS II implementation, the review concluded that overall progress had been sustained despite the difficult macroeconomic and fiscal environment. Nevertheless, risks to the achievement of certain MDGs remain, and as a result the required allocation of resources towards these sectors be maintained.

Also it was observed that substantial progress has been made in stabilizing the macroeconomic environment including implementation of stringent fiscal consolidation policy which saw the fiscal deficit decline from the 2008 level of 14.5% of GDP to 9.7% of GDP in 2009. However, the accumulation of budget arrears continues to plague overall performance. In 2009 it was estimated that a further 4.2% of GDP in arrears were accumulated during the year and this was due predominantly to the non-payment of contributions to the statutory funds. The Government did liquidate a substantial portion of the 2008 stock during 2009, but the build-up of new arrears reverses those actions to some extent. Under the IMF programme it was agreed that the further liquidation of arrears would be postponed until 2011 and 2012, in order to provide some fiscal space to the Government for the achievement of the 2010 fiscal deficit target of 8% of GDP. Government also committed any revenues above those forecasted in the 2010 budget to liquidate the arrears. In spite of actions taken by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning to monitor commitments and prevent the accumulation of arrears, the latter remains a risk. During the discussions at the annual review it also came to light that commitment controls at the Ministries of Energy and Roads and Highways, which were relaxed in 2007/2008 and contributed to the significant stock of arrears at the end of 2008, have yet to be re-established. This is of great concern to Development Partners and puts in doubt the credibility of the budget process.

In conclusion, the overall assessment was that there had been satisfactory overall progress in the implementation of GPRSII and that a sound macroeconomic environment had been maintained. This was based on all of the information summarized above, but notably on the following:

- 25 of 42 MDDBS PAF targets were met, which given the difficult macroeconomic and fiscal condition in 2009 was satisfactory, but improvements in this performance barring any unexpected (internal and external) shocks will be expected in the next annual review;
- The preliminary findings of progress on GPRS II set out in the draft Annual Progress Report (APR) were sufficiently positive, although there are concerns over stalled progress in the areas of water & sanitation and decentralization, as well as the quality of the APR document despite recent improvements; and
- The Government managed to stabilise the macroeconomic environment and reverse worsening trends in almost all macroeconomic and fiscal indicators, however the risk of further accumulation of arrears and the effect of their liquidation on implementing the national budget in the future remains a concern.

Sectoral Performance

The assessment of sectoral performance by the sector working groups, including the achievement of MDDBS PAF targets and triggers were as follows:

Private Sector Development (PSD): Progress in private sector development in 2009 was observed to be slower than expected and quite mixed. From a macroeconomic perspective, positive developments in relation to falling inflation and interest rates hold beneficial prospects for the access to credit, particularly at the SME level. Ghana's private sector has experienced challenges relating to the global economic slowdown, relatively high energy prices and unstable power supply. However, there was a significant increase in foreign direct investment (FDI) over the period in question, predominantly due to oil-related activities.

Ghana's ranking on a number of international indices fell – Global Competitiveness Index and Doing Business - possibly reflecting challenges in the reform agenda, but also due to greater positive developments in other countries. Generally, the environment for doing business was weak with private sector investments, expansion and activity lower than in previous years. This has a direct impact on job creation and opportunities. It is therefore imperative that the process of formulating the action plan of the second Medium Term Private Sector Development Strategy (PSDS II) be expedited so that further delays in implementation can be avoided. This will send consistent messages to the private sector of the Government's policy direction for the private sector over the medium term, hopefully boosting private sector confidence.

The review assessed progress against one PAF trigger on private sector development:

Trigger	Conclusion of review
A comprehensive Sector Strategy for private sector development with particular focus on SME growth in place (National Medium Term Private Sector Development Strategy II).	Trigger met. Means of verification (MoVs) relating to the letter of submission of the PSDS 2 to Cabinet and a copy of the strategy presented were both made available.

Energy: A number of achievements were registered in the Energy sector between May 2009 and May 2010. It includes in particular the completion of the floating production storage and offloading vessel which will enable commencement of exploitation of Jubilee field oil on schedule in the 4th quarter of 2010. It also includes the resumption of WAGP commercial operations, progress achieved to complete the WAPP 330kV transmission line from Tema to Takoradi, as well as continued expansion in rural electrification. On the policy side, Government published the National Energy Policy, approved amendments to the existing petroleum exploration and production legislation (PNDC Law 84), submitted Energy Bill to Cabinet for approval and undertook country-wide consultations on revenue management and local content policy bills. The financial situation of Tema Oil Refinery (TOR) and related ability to operate was stabilized by GH¢445 million equity injection from the Government in March 2010, which allowed the refinery to settle its debt with Ghana Commercial Bank.

The sector nonetheless continues to face important challenges. First and foremost is the under-pricing of electricity and oil refinery services which affect utilities' ability to meet a growing domestic and export demand and improve or even maintain service reliability (generation and transmission of electricity; continued supply of petroleum products for refineries). Following the MDBS review, the public announcement of electricity tariff increases (by 42% on average), will significantly raise power utilities' ability to recover their operational costs, in an environment characterized with many uncertainties (hydroelectric reserves, oil prices, gas supply from Nigeria). Electricity generation is also hampered by insufficient progress in completing the construction of public-owned thermal power plants in Tema. As first oil is expected in the fourth quarter of 2010, it will be critical in the next months to pass oil and gas legislation (including the creation of the upstream regulatory institution), reach a satisfactory resolution of dispute with Kosmos over its Jubilee stake, start up Jubilee gas infrastructure projects and develop and implement a strategy to restore TOR to the desired financial and commercial viability.

Trigger	Conclusion of review
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Begin implementation of recommendations of the Financial Recovery Plan by Power Utilities.	Trigger not met. Public Utilities Regulatory Commission (PURC) electricity tariff ruling still pending. Based on this, the Ministry of Energy will return to Cabinet with firm funding request for the sector in order to convert scenarios into an action plan.
A revised EITI institutional framework to include the oil and gas sectors prepared and submitted to Cabinet for decision.	Trigger met. Means of verification (MoVs) relating to the letter of submission of revised EITI framework to Cabinet was made available and is on the GHEITI website.
A Petroleum Revenue Management Bill submitted to Cabinet based on broad consultations with stakeholders	Trigger met, but subject to validation. A timetable of submission of the Bill to Cabinet was presented and endorsed by the Minister of Finance and Economic Planning. In addition, a copy of the summary of the public consultations was made available – the second means of verification required. The trigger action will be confirmed by the 31 st of July 2010.

The review considered the following two PAF triggers related to the energy sector:

Trigger	Conclusion of review
In addition to the three triggers, two PAF targets were also assessed:	Target met. Letter of submission to Cabinet was received.
Review and finalize the National Energy Policy.	Target met. Letter of submission to Cabinet was received.

Agriculture: A number of achievements have been registered in the agricultural sector from increased food production in 2009, to the provision of mechanized agricultural centres in all regions, to livestock development and seed cultivation. The Medium-Term Agriculture Sector Investment Plan (METASIP) is in the process of finalization and will form the basis of the CAADP Sector Investment. However, a number of challenges still persist within the sector. The Ministry of Food and Agriculture needs to improve on its reconciliation between its budget and the implementation of activities to attain targets. The Fertilizer Subsidy programme has experienced both funding and implementation problems, which has limited its effectiveness. Private sector involvement in the sector is still relatively low and this can be attributed to issues related to land tenure, with agricultural finance and credit still not sufficiently available throughout Ghana. The review considered the following PAF trigger related to the agriculture sector:

Trigger	Conclusion of review
GoG prepares an annual report on agriculture related allocations and expenditures in support of FASDEP objectives using a definition of the Agricultural sector as stated in the classifications of government (COFOG).	Trigger met. The means of verification relating to the report on agriculture related allocations and expenditures was made available.

In addition to the trigger, one PAF target was assessed:

Trigger	Conclusion of review
MOFA establishes a team to oversee a functional review examining MOFA's capacity to implement the Medium Term Agricultural Sector Investment Plan (METASIP) in pursuit of the wider FASDEP objective.	Target not met. While certain elements of the means of verification were received, the SWG determined that insufficient progress had been achieved and thus the target could not be assessed as met.

Natural Resources Management and Environment (ENR): The sector working group noted that there had been significant progress made on ENR issues in 2009. Sector budget support to the Natural Resource and Environmental Governance programme is moving into its third year, requiring consolidation of implementation and the further reduction in transaction costs to reveal the full potential of the instrument. Achievements in 2009 included the establishment of the REDD+ steering committee, which saw the

successful application for funding from the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility and the Forest Investment Programme. The Mineral Revenue Taskforce has developed and piloted a fiscal model for gold revenues. The Government has re-established the Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology and is restructuring the institution which is responsible for overseeing the environmental agenda. Much work has been ongoing on climate change and oil & gas.

Challenges facing the sector include the need for high level strategic decisions on all aspects of the ENR agenda to be taken. The overarching ENR visions and strategic policies need to be reflected in national development plans as well as longer-term sector strategies. The costs of environmental degradation and the strengthening of country systems need to be addressed in order for Ghana to be in a position to access international climate change financing. The review assessed one PAF target:

Trigger	Conclusion of review
Environment and Natural Resource Advisory Council (ENRAC) established to provide cross-cutting policy direction on environmental and natural resource management, and commence process of establishment of a national platform to discuss and inform on these issues.	Target met. Required means of verification available.

Education: While the non-availability of EMIS data does not allow for any comment on the achievement of specific education indicators, a number of significant achievements were noted in the sector. Notably, the development of a new Education Strategic Plan (ESP 2010-2020), approved by all stakeholders including Development Partners and Civil Society. Monitoring and accountability systems at the school level are being addressed with the introduction of the school report cards that aim to secure senior local authority involvement. A national literacy programme covering kindergarten to P3 was launched and initiated in 2009 providing books and teacher training in all districts. The nationwide procurement of uniforms and exercise books took place and the capitation grant was increased from GH¢3 to GH¢4.5 per pupil.

However, there remain hard to reach populations primarily in the north, which mean that there are wide disparities in enrolment and completion rates. Girls still lack equal educational opportunities due to a number of factors including socio-economic conditions, poor sanitation infrastructure, harassment and few female role models. Learning outcomes continue to be poor as a result of the current teaching methodology and the difficulty in attracting and retaining teachers in poor rural districts. Issues remain in the disbursement of capitation grants and in the school planning processes (notably school performance improvement plans, SPIP) based around the school management committees. The EMIS system requires urgent revision to ensure timely provision of data to measure progress in the sector. The review could not assess the trigger and two targets in the education sector due to the non-availability of the EMIS data for 2009. The review postponed the assessment of the targets and trigger to 31st of July 2010, when this data is available.

Health: The health sector in 2009 made substantial improvements in health delivery. The prevalence of Guinea Worm reduced by almost 50% from 501 cases in 2008 to 242 cases in 2009. The number of patients receiving anti-retroviral treatment increased and exceeded the 2009 target of 30,000. The majority of pregnant women (about 90%) undertook at least one antenatal care visit. The proportion of deliveries attended by a trained health worker increased by 17%. Institutional maternal mortality continued a positive trend and saw a 15% reduction from 2008 to 2009. Utilization of health services continued to increase as a result of the increased coverage in health insurance coverage and the free maternal health policy. Although the sector made significant progress in 2009, there was an increase in the prevalence of HIV among pregnant women to 2.9% as against 2.2% in 2008.

Irrespective of implementation bottlenecks, the health sector continued to make progress regarding the implementation of the National Health Insurance Scheme. According to the National Health Insurance Authority, at the end of 2009 sixty-two percent (62%) of the population were registered under the scheme of which about 85% had valid ID cards.

Fragmentation is gradually becoming an issue of concern within the health sector. There is an increasing number of semi-autonomous health related agencies without effective communication between agencies. The sector is also faced with a greater complexity in health financing mechanisms. The substantial increased demand for services due to the increasing coverage of health insurance and the national exemption policies is increasing the pressure on the system to deliver. The future financial sustainability of the NHIS as well as ensuring access to health-care to the poor continues to be of concern. Irrespective of government's efforts to provide free maternal health care, maternal mortality remains a major concern. The review considered one PAF trigger within the health sector:

Trigger	Conclusion of review
45% of expected deliveries attended by trained health workers.	Trigger met. The review concluded that the actual percentage achieved was 45.6%.

In addition to the one trigger, **three targets** were also assessed:

Trigger	Conclusion of review
Satisfactory performance of the health sector as defined by and measured through the holistic assessment (satisfactory= colour code green)	Target met. Required means of verification available.
Budget execution rate of item 3 (consolidated funds, HIPC, NHIF, health fund and SBS) is greater than or equal to 80%	Target met. Required means of verification available.
At least 80% of total budget allocated for HIV prevention activities disbursed for implementation	Target met. Required means of verification available.

Vulnerability and Exclusion: Progress was achieved in the area of social protection. For instance, groundwork has been laid to create District Social Protection Committees. An Emergency LEAP Impact Assessment was conducted in 20 Districts. An Operational Review of LEAP has been undertaken and comments on recommendations compiled by MESW. A baseline survey of LEAP has also been conducted by ISSER and initial findings will be available by mid-2010. A follow-up impact evaluation will be conducted in early 2011.

A number of challenges within the sector persist. For instance, LEAP grants have not been delivered on a timely basis (every two months) due to a number of prevailing factors such as delayed receipt of funds from MOFEP, a weak monitoring system, and limited personnel at both MESW and DSW to undertake related tasks. Greater emphasis needs to be placed on building the capacity of the SPLiT to support policy coordination among MDAs and to enhance the supply and delivery of services to NSPS target groups. Procurement processes are also slow and cumbersome, leading to delays in procuring goods and services (i.e. the LEAP baseline and in hiring consultants to work on communications, social development, and organizational development). The review considered the following PAF trigger related to the vulnerability and exclusion sector:

Trigger	Conclusion of review
Ministries of Employment & Social Welfare, Education, Health and Local Government & Rural Development to agree on assignment of institutional responsibilities, budget, detailed objectives, action plan & timeline for the adoption & use of a common targeting mechanism for the LEAP, NHIS & School Uniform Programmes.	Trigger met. The means of verification was available.

In addition to the trigger listed above, two targets were also assessed:

Trigger	Conclusion of review
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35,000 extremely poor households receiving LEAP Social Grants on a regular basis by end of 2009.	Target not met. 30, 493 households are expected to have received the LEAP grant by end of April 2010.
Establish mechanisms for coordination of Social Protection across MDAs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A mechanism in place for vulnerable households to access an agreed set of complementary services. • An M&E Framework finalized to measure social protection across MDAs. 	Target met. Required means of verification available.

Gender: A number of key achievements were noted by the sector working group in the area of gender. There was an increased commitment to gender responsive budgeting (GRB) by the Government with its implementation increasing from an initial pilot phase of 3 MDAs to 14. The Ministry of Women and Children’s Affairs also carried out training on GRB in 16 MDAs. Following this, the establishment of a GRB monitoring unit is ongoing. The institutionalization of GRB at MDAs is weak. Some national policies and initiatives have been engendered to a limited extent. A draft medium-term development plan for the sector has been developed and this will be supported by the outcomes of an institutional assessment of MOWAC that was carried out during the year. Finally, some progress has been made in the domestic violence agenda.

Challenges currently confronting the gender agenda include the lack of inter-ministerial collaboration and coordination, which is a concern particularly given gender’s cross-cutting nature. The capacity of MOWAC to lead effectively in this area remains an issue; and the level of support for them in carrying out this role is quite limited. The lack of an effective monitoring and evaluation framework, as well as inadequate funding for gender-based initiatives due to administrative changes threatens future progress. The review assessed two targets related to the gender sector:

Trigger	Conclusion of review
Fourteen MDAs to be trained in Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) and supported to identify issues within their sectors and start collecting gender disaggregated data.	Target met. The budget of the three MDAs showed a level of gender responsiveness, however there was the need to identify issues within their sectors for the collection of GDD.
Five MDAs - MOJ, MOH, MINT, MOWAC and MESW - are to provide expenditure reports on DV related activities in 2009 budget and identify one DV-related activity in their 2010 work plan with specific budget allocations.	Target not met. 2010 budget of the five MDAs show DV related activities, although not all the activities were clearly marked as DV activities.

Water and Sanitation: During the past year the sector has developed guidelines and a roadmap to ensure that the activities of the sector are well coordinated. The sector is in the process of adopting a sector wide approach (SWAp) to implement its policies and programmes. It has also initiated several programmes including the process to develop a Sector Strategic Development Plan (SSDP), the formation of a SWAp Implementation Team and the development of a draft Code of Conduct and MOU.

The preparation of a Sanitation and Water Compact for the participation of the Ministers from MLGRD, MWRWH and MoFEP in the High Level Meeting of the Sanitation and Water for All: a Global Framework for Action was undertaken. In addition, a number of activities related to the strengthening and consolidating of the sector working group took place.

Despite the achievements listed above, the water and sanitation sector continued to exhibit severe constraints and was not able to achieve any of its three targets or one trigger. Most notably there is an inadequate level of funding to the sector with a large proportion of these resources being provided by DPs; the problem being compounded by the timing of the release of funds and related delays. There is an urgent need for capacity building within the sector. Critically, there is inadequate coordination between the two lead Ministries dealing with the environmental sanitation and water components of the sector. In addition, there is inadequate

strategic capacity for effective sector coordination and management, as well as for implementing effective community level facilitation of behavioural change and sanitation delivery.

DPs expressed deep concern over the lack of performance within this sector, which greatly puts at risk the achievement of not only the MDGs on water and sanitation, but also other related MDGs, such as those on health. The review considered the following PAF trigger related to the water and sanitation sector:

Trigger	Conclusion of review
The Environmental Health and Sanitation Directorate of MLGRD, in collaboration with CWSA, GSS and NDPC finalize targets, a strategy and an investment plan for improving access to sanitation.	Trigger not met. National Environmental Sanitation Strategy & Action Plan (NESSAP) has not been finalized. The Strategic Environmental Sanitation Investment Plan (SESIP) has not been finalized.

In addition to the trigger, the review considered three PAF targets:

Trigger	Conclusion of review
60% access to safe water in rural communities and small towns, as defined in the CWSA 5-year investment plan.	Target not met. An access rate of 58.97%, was noted, but deemed insufficient to meet the target.
Water Directorate resourced in terms of professional staff and operational budget in accordance with recommendations of 2006 MWRWH organization Redesign Report.	Target not met. An operational budget is still outstanding and as such the target has been considered not met.
Increase in the number of households who have access to water in urban areas by 300,000 in line with the growth rate of the urban and peri-urban population.	Target not met.

Good Governance: There were a number of significant achievements in 2009 related to the good governance agenda and noted by the sector working group. For instance, the Constitutional Review Commission was established. Continued strengthening of the legislative and institutional framework, through the approval of a number of Bills by Cabinet and subsequent submission to Parliament, further developed the accountability and transparency mechanism in Ghana. CHRAJ is currently facilitating the development of a National Anti-Corruption Action Plan. The Ministry of Justice and the Attorney-General's Department, as well as CHRAJ, developed 5-year strategic plans aimed at improving the administration of justice. The organization of CSOs was improved through the establishment of thematic platforms.

CSOs, IGI and government agencies are all working together under the umbrella of the Sustainable Peace Initiative. In order for developments in the area of good governance to continue a number of challenges will need to be addressed. The absence of a national governance framework limits the prospect for a strong and coherent policy direction for transparent, coordinated and accountable system of governance. The weak capacity in governance institutions and organizations will also hamper further developments; weak coordination between these parties needs to be addressed as well. The latter is being further exacerbated by the lack of understanding of roles and responsibilities of respective agencies. The criminal justice system will require more specific focus in the near future and the lack of a comprehensive approach to elections will need to be considered. In addition, attention should be paid to increasing the level of participation of vulnerable groups in the governance process. The review assessed progress against one PAF target in the area of good governance:

Trigger	Conclusion of review
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Economic and Organized Crime Bill (EOCB) approved by Cabinet and sent to Parliament.	Target met. Letter submitting Bill to Parliament was made available.
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Decentralization: The Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development has embarked in recent months on a comprehensive decentralization policy review. The exercise included a broad-based stakeholder consultation process at the national (national stakeholder conference) and regional level (10 regional stakeholder conferences) and workshops with special interest groups (MPs, Political Parties, Traditional Authorities, women, etc.) The review encompassed all relevant issues of political, fiscal and administrative decentralization and was conducted with a significant level of political will and commitment. The increase of the District Assembly Common Fund (DACF) from 5.0% to 7.5% of total revenues in 2008 has been maintained in the 2010 budget and the establishment of the District Development Facility (DDF) with significant GoG contributions (US\$10 million in 2009; and US\$ 16 million in 2010) are also recognized as demonstrations of GoG commitment. The Local Government Service (LGS) has formally been established with the ongoing implementation of a roadmap for the decoupling of the Local Government Service from the Civil Service. GoG has made significant efforts to reinforce the Local Government Service Secretariat, although staff are still lacking.

The cross-cutting nature of decentralization has brought to light a number of challenges being experienced in the area. This includes the insufficient formulation and formalization of functional assignments, roles and responsibilities of the Local Government institutions (RCCs, MMDAs, LGS, ILGS, etc.). The Policy Framework currently under preparation is expected to provide clarification and clear guidance in this area. There is insufficient funding, often earmarked (and/or taken off at source) and the vast number of sources of funds (including DPs) creates further issues. The Local Government Service (LGS) as principal institution for human resource management and capacity development at the district level is not sufficiently operational. Its tasks must still be clearly defined as against those of other relevant bodies (OHCS, ILGS, GIMPA). De-concentrated Departments and Agencies are yet to be integrated into the district structures. Collaboration with MOFEP and key sector ministries on decentralization reforms and a clear agreement of roles and responsibilities in the sector is very limited. The review considered the following PAF trigger related to the area of decentralization:

Trigger	Conclusion of review
Finalize the Comprehensive Decentralization Policy following all consultations, and submit Policy and Implementation Plan to Cabinet for approval.	Trigger not met. Cabinet endorsement of comprehensive policy and implementation plan including MDA specific actions had not been undertaken.

The review also considered three targets:

Trigger	Conclusion of review
The IMCC on decentralization will initiate a process to review existing and new legislation to ensure it supports the concept of devolution.	Target not met. IMCC has not yet been inaugurated. A work plan or minutes are not available. Submission of confirmation that L.I. has been gazetted is pending.
Human Resource Management Policy, including performance management implementation plan approved.	Target not met. LGS HRM Policy was developed and was approved by Minister prior to 2009 MDDBS Annual Review. However, an implementation plan is still outstanding
Implement the Intergovernmental Fiscal Framework (IGFF) including completion and roll out of MMDA Accounting Manual.	Target not met. MMDA Accounting Manual has been produced. The non-objection of the GAS which is needed prior to CAGD/Minister's approval is pending.

Despite the encouraging level of activity shown within the decentralization area over the last year with a number of achievements noted, DPs at the review expressed concern that none of the three targets nor the trigger was met.

Public Sector Reform: Assessments of PSR efforts in Ghana over the years - and in last year's Annual Review - have pointed to mixed results. While there were some achievements e.g. client services, momentum

has slowed considerably since 2008. In January 2009, the new Government dissolved the Ministry of Public Sector Reform. There was a hiatus for much of the year while new institutional arrangements and a new overall approach were being developed. The “New Approach to PSR in the Office of the President” was introduced in late 2009, and steps are now under way to implement the approach. Progress was also made in the area of pay reform with the release of the White Paper and the establishment and inauguration of the Fair Wages and Salaries Commission. Good progress has also been made in laying the groundwork for addressing sub-vented agencies.

While there is some momentum gathering to address public sector reform issues, the lack of an overarching strategic framework is detrimental to future progress. Along with the strategic framework, high-level decisions need to be made relating to the size and composition of the civil service, among other matters.

Capacity constraints are evident, both from a numbers and skills perspective. However, capacity cannot be built with training alone and there are other issues at the institutional level that need to be addressed. The review considered the following PAF trigger in the area of public sector reform:

Trigger	Conclusion of review
Complete a definitive roll of sub-vented agencies, and a categorization in two broad lines: (a) those which would stay on government subvention for the foreseeable future and (b) those which would be analyzed for further decisions on whether they should be closed, withdrawn from government subvention, partially commercialized, or fully commercialized.	Trigger met. The means of verification were available at the time of review.

In addition to the above mentioned trigger, two PAF targets were also assessed:

Trigger	Conclusion of review
New Pay Policy and costed implementation plan finalized and submitted to Cabinet.	Target met. Required means of verification available.
Review, submit Cabinet Memorandum and receive Cabinet decision on the Draft Civil Service Bill [revision of Civil Service Act 1993].	Target not met. An updated version from the 2008 draft has not been re-submitted to Cabinet.

Public Financial Management: Public Financial Management remains an area of critical importance to the MDDBS, since MDDBS DPs fully rely on the quality of the PFM systems for channeling their support. Partly due to the difficult fiscal situation of the country (including the discovery of substantial arrears) and a lack of readily available fiscal information that could inform policy responses, PFM reforms were reinvigorated. Furthermore, the 2009 Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability Assessment (PEFA) and a TA mission conducted by the IMF concluded that a number of fundamental structures that should allow the budget to be meaningful for actual policy making are not (fully) in place. These analysis identified limitations at several levels: budget and financial reporting do not follow the same logical structure, not allowing to compare actual outturns to the budget resulting in a limited policy feedback, the activity-based budget is far too detailed to usefully inform policy; different sources of government resources are managed and accounted for in a non-integrated way, and flexibility in the budget is limited due to a large share of statutory funds and personnel emoluments. Furthermore, in 2009 and 2010, the budget planning and execution processes have been dominated by a lack of fiscal space (even more restrained by the absorption of arrears), which led to the freezing of cash ceilings for MDAs in September 2009.

These observations also coincide with concerns voiced in sector working groups that the budget processes do not seem to support policy priorities sufficiently, and that information on what is really spent in a sector (against what has been budgeted for) is insufficient for meaningful analysis and policy discussion. The sub-national PEFA has been completed in draft, but delays have occurred in the finalization, and it is suggested to have it inform discussions around fiscal decentralization as part of the overall decentralization agenda.

Main PFM reforms were initiated around the Ghana Revenue Authority (GRA) and the introduction of the Ghana Integrated Financial Management Information System (GIFMIS). Both reforms have taken off in the middle of 2009, with GRA reform being roughly on track (in some areas ahead of expectations), and the introduction of GIFMIS proceeding gradually. Additionally, much work was done in establishing a (manual) interim cash management system in order to improve timely financial management information on the overall position of government. A similar system has been mounted for commitment control, but some challenges remain. The foundations for the Treasury Single Account have been laid down. The Public Procurement Authority has engaged in a revision of procurement processes in order to increase Use of Country Systems for Procurement. The Ghana Audit Service delivered its 2008 annual audit report on the public accounts again on time. The PFM reform agenda is challenging in itself. The introduction of the GRA and the GIFMIS comes with numerous design and implementation hurdles.

Particular issues include the control of over-commitments (and hence arrears) in order to increase the meaningfulness of the budget, and avoid mortgaging the oil revenues for uncontrolled past spending. Strong inter- and intra-agency coordination (between MOFEP, GRA, BOG, CAGD) will be a necessary requirement. The implementation challenges of GIFMIS to MDAs and MMDAs are diverse and earlier attempts in Ghana and abroad provide critical lessons on the manifold pitfalls that will have to be managed. The integration of different flows (Consolidated Fund, Statutory Funds, IGF, DP funds) under one budget information system and accounting framework will not come easily. Continuous work is needed to ensure that PFM-reforms are well adjusted to each other under a more comprehensive and well sequenced sector strategy. Therefore, it has been suggested that the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning draws up such a Strategic Plan for PFM Reforms. The review considered three PAF triggers in the area of public financial management:

Trigger	Conclusion of review
Basic process of an efficient Cash Management System for GoG consolidated funds is established.	Trigger met. Required means of verification available.
Harmonized chart of Accounts prepared for budgeting, accounting and reporting for all MDAs.	Trigger met. Required means of verification available.
Basic process of compiling claims and outstanding payment system is established.	Trigger met. Required means of verification available.

The review also assessed two targets in relation to public financial management:

Trigger	Conclusion of review
First phase Treasury Single Account implemented (TSA opened at BoG, bank accounts identified, TSA implementation framework, working arrangements between BoG, MOFEP and CAGD established).	Target met. Required means of verification available.
Integration of revenue agencies taking the following steps: (a) Adoption of the RAGB and MOFEP Strategic Plan (b) Review of laws establishing the RAGB, CEPS, IRS and VATS and commence drafting of law to establish the Ghana National Revenue Authority.	Target met. Required means of verification available.

Monitoring & Evaluation: Momentum in the area of monitoring & evaluation and statistics has certainly picked up since the reconvening of the sector working group in March 2009. A number of achievements have been noted with respect to both the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) and the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) – the two main government institutions underpinning this agenda. With respect to the former, a draft successor to the GPRSII was completed in 2009. Sector and district guidelines for the preparation of medium term development plans based on the draft successor to the GPRSII have been developed and training for all MDAs and MMDAs has been undertaken. In addition, sector and district M&E guidelines have been developed so that MDAs and MMDAs can develop M&E plans. As part of the

participatory monitoring process, a Citizen's Assessment Survey on the implementation of the National Health Insurance Scheme was also undertaken. The 2008 APR was prepared and distributed, as was the 2008 MDG report. With regards to the GSS, the preparations for the 2010 Population and Housing Census commenced, with the event scheduled to commence on the 26th of September, 2010. The National Accounts were re-based from 2006 to 2009 and are SNA93 (Standard for National Accounts, 1993) compliant. However, the new data is yet to be released to the public. The 2008 Demographic and Health Survey was undertaken in conjunction with the Ministry of Health. Substantial funding was also secured for the 5 year GSS Corporate Plan and the Ghana Statistical Development Plan.

Continued progress in the area of monitoring & evaluation and statistics is severely constrained by the apparent lack of demand from within government institutions for the information produced through these processes. In fact, development partners and CSOs are more often than not the main consumers of outputs from the NDPC and the GSS. Given that the full value of M&E and statistics is not appreciated by government institutions this often leads to the non-production of necessary documents such as Annual Progress Reports and M&E plans, particularly at the MDA level. In addition, the lack of capacity and resources directed to this area result in low quality outputs when they are produced. It is not clear from the sector budget and even the national budget, the total value of financial resources being allocated to M&E and statistics. Given the importance of these two areas to the planning process and ultimately the achievement of development objectives this is a matter of concern. In addition, M&E systems, where they are present, are not well aligned or harmonized with the national system and this can be attributed in part to the influence of DPs. The review considered one PAF trigger in the area of monitoring and evaluation:

Trigger	Conclusion of review
APRs available for selected sectors and all districts with gender disaggregation of key indicators (to be agreed by MOWAC, NDPC and GSS).	Trigger met. Required means of verification available.

While the trigger was met, the gender disaggregation component was comparatively weak and there remains major potential for improvement in gender disaggregated indicators. The review also assessed three targets:

Trigger	Conclusion of review
Prepare new guidelines for all sectors and districts to prepare M&E plans (with gender issues mainstreamed), based on the new medium-term national development strategy, which clearly defines the roles of those involved in monitoring and evaluation.	Target met. Required means of verification available.
Institutional reform: Undertake a review of the institutional reform required to improve the performance of the GSS.	Target met. Required means of verification available.
Ghana Statistical Development Plan (GSDP): Develop the Long term Census and Survey programme in consultation with stakeholders and start implementation (e.g. The pilot census).	Target not met, but with the proviso that the achievement of the target was out of the control of the Government due to the non-delivery of an externally contracted consultant who failed to deliver on his mandate.

APPENDIX III: STATUS REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME OF ACTION (POA) OF THE AFRICAN PEER REVIEW MECHANISM (APRM)

As an instrument for promoting the principles of good governance, the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) has since its establishment provided the platform for various actors and democracy enhancing institutions to engage with each other. In 2009 the National Governing Council of the African Peer Review Mechanism in Ghana devoted a considerable part of its work to creating platforms for non-partisan discourse among Ghanaian citizens through a number of country-wide dissemination and validation workshops.

To provide the institutional context for civil society dialogue with the public sector, the Governing Council promoted the formation of District APRM Oversight Committees across the country, consisting mainly of voluntary associations of civil society and public sector actors. These Committees are essentially, the agencies for education, sensitization and the monitoring of the implementation of the Programme of Action at the local level.

PROGRESS OF POA IMPLEMENTATION

In its fourth year of implementation the APRM has made significant contributions to the entrenchment of Democracy and Good Political Governance, Economic Governance and Management and Corporate Governance.

Theme 1: Democracy and Good Political Governance

This section reports on Government commitment to the objectives and principles of protecting and promoting democracy, good political governance, human rights and the rule of law.

Ratification of Conventions

The situation on the ratification of protocols remains the same as in 2007 when four out of seven conventions were ratified in 2007. The other three remained unratified as at the end of 2009. Those ratified are:

- Amendments to the Constitutive Act of the AU, 2003
- AU Non-Aggression and Common Defense Pact, 2005
- UN Convention Against Corruption and
- AU Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption, 2003.

The country is yet to ratify the following:

- Protocol on the Rights of Women in Africa, 2003
- Protocol on the African Court of Justice, 2003
- Protocol to the OAU Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism, 2004

The Ratification Desk has still not been established at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration.

Chieftaincy

The National House of Chiefs is to develop a Code of Ethics to guide chiefs in carrying out their traditional responsibilities. The Code is to ensure transparency, probity and accountability at the local, regional and national levels of the institution. Stakeholders lamented the lack of progress being made in the Codification of Chieftaincy Succession as a result of lack of funding.

Decentralization

A major achievement in decentralization in 2009 relates to administrative decentralization. A website (www.lgs.com.gh) was provided for the Local Government Service Secretariat (LGSS) during the year. The secretariat would facilitate capacity building of MMDAs so that the rolling out of services at the local levels could take place, while the internet facility is to ensure wider access to information and e-services that are indispensable not only to the districts and their staff, but also for the central government, ministries, departments and agencies. Also, 44 MMDAs initiated the establishment of District Works departments which include a service delivery package such as rural roads development and the provision of water and sanitation amenities.

Access to Justice

The introduction of the Judicial Service Alternative Disputes Resolution (ADR) Programme is offering faster, cheaper and providing for win-win outcomes of dispute resolution. It is also offering the general public and especially individual disputants who are unable to afford the expensive courts and attorneys' fees and charges, an enhanced access to justice in the various participating communities. Opinion polls show that there has been an improvement in access to justice. Institutions cited for the improvement included Alternative Dispute Resolutions, DOVVSU and CHRAJ.

Safety of Life and Property

A number of strategic security interventions were undertaken during the year to address the security situation in the country. These included:

- The establishment of an Intelligence Centre at the Ghana Police Service to gather, analyze and apply intelligence strategies;
- Re-activation of the Informant Reward System, where contributions from the public in the form of information are rewarded with cash incentives ranging from GH¢2,000 to GH¢20,000;
- The deepening of security presence through massive and intensive day and night patrols;
- Capacity-building of Police Personnel involving programmed training and re-training of personnel to update their knowledge and sharpen their professional skills.

Protecting the Rights of Women

Even though CEDAW is yet to be domesticated, a number of laws have been amended to further strengthen the legal framework protecting the rights of women. These include:

- Amendment of the Criminal Code to criminalize female genital mutilation (FGM), customary or ritual enslavement of any kind, harmful widowhood practices, and defilement to cover both girls and boys;
- Amendments to the Intestate Succession, and Marriage and Divorce Registration Laws
- Enactment of a Labor Law with provisions for granting women the needed period during and after child birth, equal pay for equal work done.

Following the passing of the Domestic Violence Act (DVA) in 2007, the Ministry of Women and Children's Affairs (MOWAC) and the Attorney General's Department have been able to push the Property Rights of Spouses Bill through Cabinet.

Women in Administration and Politics

Concerns have been expressed over the inability of successive Governments to implement the national 40% quota for women. The appointment of a woman to the Office of Speaker, however, has been lauded. This places women at the head of two arms of Government (Parliament and Judiciary). There also appears to be a slight improvement of women representation at the district assembly level.

Theme 2: Economic Governance and Management

The Macroeconomic Framework

The year 2009 began with a budget deficit of almost 15% of GDP and trade deficit of about 20% of GDP. Real GDP growth dipped from a high of 7.3% in 2008 to 4.7% in 2009. The agricultural sector grew by 6.2%, a growth that has been attributed to improvements in the Crops and Livestock sub-sector largely on account of expansion in areas of cultivation and good rainfall patterns. The Industrial sector grew by 3.8%. This lower than expected growth, was attributed to a contraction in the construction sub-sector. The Services Sector grew by 4.6%.

Inflation

Curbing inflation has been a major challenge for the country. End-period-consumer price inflation, however, declined from a peak of 20.6% in April 2009 to 16.92% in November 2009.

Trade Deficit

The trade deficit (merchandise trade) decreased to US\$868.69 million in July 2009 compared to US\$2,155.04 million in July 2008. The improvement in trade deficit has been achieved mainly on account of increases in the external price of Ghana's export commodities particularly cocoa (whose price increased from US\$2,662.42 per ton in March 2009 to US\$2,940.02 per ton in June 2009) and a significant slowdown in the oil import bill as a result of a fall in crude oil prices from their 2008 levels.

Public sector reforms

Government continued to implement activities to reform the public service. These included the following:

- Seven Client Service Units (CSUs) were established and three are ongoing;
- The Rapid Response Unit office was established, and to facilitate the implementation of rapid response interventions, a public services user group was inaugurated and first meeting held; and
- 72 Charters for MDAs was developed, printed and launched.

Theme 3: Corporate Governance

Developing Single Corporate Governance Guidelines

The need to harmonize and develop unified corporate governance guidelines was recognized and the Security and Exchange Commission is working towards this objective. The following existing mandatory and voluntary codes need to be harmonized:

- Companies Code, 1963 (Act 179)
- Corporate Governance Manual of the Securities and Exchange Commission
- Institute of Directors Code of Ethics for Directors
- Ghana Business Code
- Corporate Governance Guidelines of parent companies of local branches of Multinational companies.

Business Registration

In the area of business registration, the following activities were undertaken in 2009:

- The completion of the automated and customer-friendly front office at the Registrar-General's Department has resulted in increased registration and revenues. As part of the processes to bring business registration to the doorsteps of businesses, offices have been opened in Takoradi, Kumasi and Tamale. The operations have been boosted by collaboration with Ghana Post to use their facilities as collection points. It is reported that since the customer-friendly front office was launched, over 10,000 companies have registered.

- Architectural and Engineering Services Ltd (AESL) is currently working on the drawings for the front offices of the regional offices of the Registrar-Generals Department in Kumasi, Takoradi and Tamale;
- Wide Area Network linking 3 regional offices and the RGD head office was installed and made operational in 2009. This has improved the time taken to conduct company name searches considerably. A sensitization of the business community on the benefits of business registration and other reforms at RGD was undertaken using radio and TV jingles in English and some Ghanaian languages
- The electronic tax administration programme has taken off with the acquisition of the software Development Tools License

Commercial Dispute Resolution

Under the Judicial Sector Reform Programme (JSRP), the Commercial Court was set up to handle disputes among businesses. The Commercial Court was established in March, 2005 with the aim of offering speedy, efficient and effective delivery of justice in commercial disputes. Before the court was established, disputes among businesses had to be taken to the traditional courts and they sometimes took 10 – 15 years to resolve. The Commercial Court since its inception has been able to minimize the time and costs associated with commercial disputes. The Judicial Service has constructed a Court of Appeals in Kumasi which has been officially opened. The Judiciary Service intends to use one of the courts as a Commercial Court. This means there will be two (2) Commercial Courts in the country.

Judicial Service Reform

Reforming the judicial system in order to make it more responsive to the business community and ensure overall confidence in the judicial system remains paramount. The highlights of interventions implemented in 2009 towards this objective include:

- Forty Attorneys received training in commercial investment Law in 2008. Three more batches have been trained in 2009. Three Attorneys went on internship programme with an international law firm to acquaint themselves with Energy, Telecommunication and consumer protection laws;
- An ICT consultant was contracted to establish the e-library for the Ministry of Justice and Attorney-General;
- 2,000 copies of ADR manuals and guidelines have been printed to boost the application of pre-trial procedures within the commercial courts in particular and the Judicial Service in general;
- Four circuit courts in Takoradi, Cape Coast, Koforidua and Kumasi have been refurbished and automated for use as commercial courts;
- Contracts for the refurbishment of 6 selected high courts in Kumasi, Tamale, Sunyani, Koforidua, Cape Coast and Takoradi and the circuit court in Sunyani was awarded;
- The review of the Companies Code by a 5- member Committee of Experts continued. Enactment of the Customs and Excise (Petroleum Taxes and Petroleum related levies) (Amendment) Act, 2009 (Act 781), the Airport Tax (Amendment) Act, 2009 (Acts 782) and the Appropriation Act, 2009(Act 783);
- Trained 40 mediators in ADR, resolved 4,000 disputes countrywide and represented 5,000 persons in courts around the country;
- Completed the Anti-corruption and Treaty Manual; and
- Twelve Attorneys successfully completed Masters programmes oil and gas at Universities outside Ghana;

Theme 4: Socio-Economic Development

Improvements in Health Indicators

- **Immunization coverage:** There was an increase in vaccination coverage for infants receiving Penta 3 from 86.6% in 2008 to 89.0% in 2009. The proportion of children aged 9 months who were vaccinated against measles also increased from 86.0% to 89.0% in 2009.
- **Anti-natal care (ANC) coverage:** The proportion of pregnant women receiving antenatal care decreased by 5% in 2009 from 97.4% in 2008 to 92.1 in 2009.
- **Supervised deliveries:** There has been an improvement in the rate of supervised deliveries from 35.1% in 2007 to 45.6% in 2009. Despite this improvement, supervised deliveries are still very low in the country. At the regional level, marked differences exist in the proportion of supervised deliveries. Five (5) out of the 10 regions (Northern, Western, Ashanti, Volta and Upper East) have levels of supervised deliveries below the national average of 45.6%.
- **Guinea worm infestation:** The Guinea Worm Eradication Programme continued in 2009. Interventions under the programme have resulted in dramatic drop of guinea worm cases from a high of 4,136 reported cases in 2006 to 242 in 2009. The disease is now limited to a few places in the Northern region.
- **Reversing the Spread of HIV/AIDS:** The decline in the national median HIV prevalence among pregnant women observed in 2008 could not be sustained in 2009 as prevalence increased from 2.2% in 2008 to 2.9% in 2009. Analysis of prevalence among young person's 15 to 29 years, which is used as proxy for new infections, indicated highest prevalence of 3.7% in the age group 25 to 29 years. The prevalence among the youngest age group 15 to 19 years increased from 1.2% in 2008 to 1.9% in 2009. The Ghana AIDS Commission, also reports of large regional differences.
- **Combating Malaria and other Communicable Diseases:** Interventions implemented by the National Malaria Control Programme of Ghana Health Service in 2009 to manage the disease included:
 - a. promotion of the availability and use of insecticide treated nets (ITN), with focus on children under five years and pregnant women.
 - b. scaling-up the Intermittent Preventive Treatment (IPT) to provide chemoprophylaxis for pregnant women
 - c. improving malaria case management in all health facilities
 - d. intensifying community education on the synergy between malaria and environmental sanitation.

In spite of sustained efforts at the prevention and control of malaria to achieve MDG 6, the performance of malaria control indicators achieved only moderate success during the year ITN coverage for children under five (5) years, for example, increased marginally from 40.5% in 2008 to 41.1% in 2009; and that of pregnant women from 30.2% to 31.5% in the same period.

Education

Government expenditure on Basic Education continued to increase both as a percentage of overall poverty related expenditure and expenditure on Education as a whole. Total expenditure in 2009 amounted to GH¢1,020.33 million which represented 53.58% of actual education spending. Access to education has shown positive trends since 2003 due to appropriate policy actions and increased resource allocation to the educational sector. The Ministry of Education Performance Report 2009 indicates an increase in net enrolment from 60% in 2004/2005 to 88.5% in 2008/09 academic year. Gross admission rates (GAR) have been at the 100%.

Access to Treated Water and Good Sanitation

A number of water projects were undertaken in 2009 to facilitate the provision of safe water in rural and urban communities.

The Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA) completed the following water systems:

- 588 new boreholes completed
- 40 boreholes rehabilitated
- 17 hand-dug wells constructed
- 2 small communities new pipe systems completed
- 9 small towns new pipe systems completed

Challenges

The challenges that still undermine the realization of the principles of good governance are listed below:

Democracy and Good Political Governance

- Signing and ratifying all international and regional human rights treatise and conventions
- Full compliance with Ghana's international and regional human rights obligations and commitments, as explicitly set out in the treaties ratified
- Ensuring an end to illegal detentions, and prompt and fair trials in accordance with international human rights treaties.
- Passing the Freedom of Information Bill

Economic Governance and Management

- The lower than budgeted growth in real GDP due to a slow-down in economic activities.
- Tax revenue falling below the target whilst domestic expenditure exceeded the target resulting in a domestic primary deficit of 2.5 % of GDP.
- The domestic debt stock rising from GH¢4,893.5 million as at end December 2008 to GH¢5,446.4 million by end September 2009.
- The absence of a Witness Protection law which is limiting the application of the Whistleblower Act by the general populace.

Corporate Governance

- According to the World Bank's *Doing Business* Report, Ghana's rank in terms of doing business declined 5 positions from 87 out of 181 in 2008 to 92 out of 183 in 2009.
- The stock market recorded a relatively poor performance in 2009 against the backdrop of significant improvements in 2008. The GSE All-Share index, a measure of the stock market performance, and the private sector access to equity capital, dropped by 46.6% in 2009 compared to an increase of 58.1% in 2008.

Socio-Economic Development

- Despite the number of interventions in the education sector, the Gender Parity Index (GPI) has stagnated at 0.96 at the primary level and 0.92 at the Junior High School over the past three years.
- The proportions of trained teachers at the kindergarten level and primary level for 2008/2009 are 31.3% and 58.4% respectively.
- In spite of sustained efforts at the prevention and control of malaria to achieve the MDG 6, the performance of malaria control indicators achieved only moderate success. ITN coverage for children under five (5) years, increased marginally from 40.5% in 2008 to 41.1% in 2009, and that of pregnant women from 30.2% to 31.5% in the same period.

APPENDIX IV: GHANA'S PROGRESS TOWARDS THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Ghana has made significant progress in many areas towards the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). MDG 1a (halve the proportion of people below the national poverty line by 2015) and MDG 1b (halve the proportion of people who suffer from hunger) have already been achieved. The country is on track to meet the goals of achieving universal access to primary education (MDG 2), gender parity at school (MDG 3), under-five mortality (MDG 4), access to safe water (MDG 7a) and debt sustainability goals (MDG 8) by 2015.⁸ Consolidating the gains made in these areas so far must be a key priority of government for the next years.

Goals	Will goal be reached?				State of supportive environment			
Extreme poverty and hunger Halve the proportion of people below the national poverty line by 2015	Probably	Potentially	Achieved	Lack of data	Strong	Fair	<i>Weak but improving</i>	Weak
Halve the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	Probably	Potentially	Achieved	Lack of data	Strong	Fair	<i>Weak but improving</i>	Weak
Universal primary education Achieve universal access to primary education by 2015	Probably	Potentially	Unlikely	Lack of data	Strong	Fair	<i>Weak but improving</i>	Weak
Gender equality Eliminate gender disparity in primary and junior secondary education by 2005	Probably	Potentially	Unlikely	Lack of data	Strong	Fair	<i>Weak but improving</i>	Weak
Achieve equal access for boys and girls to senior secondary by 2005	Probably	Potentially	Unlikely	Lack of data	Strong	Fair	<i>Weak but improving</i>	Weak
Under-five mortality Reduce under-five mortality by two-thirds by 2015	Probably	Potentially	Unlikely	Lack of data	Strong	Fair	<i>Weak but improving</i>	Weak
Maternal mortality Reduce maternal mortality ratio by three-quarters by 2015	Probably	Potentially	Unlikely	Lack of data	Strong	Fair	<i>Weak but improving</i>	Weak
HIV/AIDS & Malaria Halt and reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS by 2015	Probably	Potentially	Unlikely	Lack of data	Strong	Fair	<i>Weak but improving</i>	Weak
Halt and reverse the incidence of malaria	Probably	Potentially	Unlikely	Lack of data	Strong	Fair	<i>Weak but improving</i>	Weak

⁸ When at least two observations are available after 1990, with a sufficient number of years separating them, the World Bank determines whether a country is on or off track to meet a given MDG by 2015. To do so, it compares the progress recorded so far with that needed to reach the MDG, under the assumption that progress becomes increasingly difficult the closer countries get to the goal. Technically, this is equivalent to comparing the annual growth rate between 1990 and today with the constant growth rate required to reach the MDG in 2015 from the situation in 1990.

<p>Ensure environmental sustainability Integrate the principles of sustainable development into the country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources.</p> <p>Half the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water by 2015</p>	<p>Probably Potentially Unlikely Lack of data</p> <p>Probably Potentially Unlikely Lack of data</p>	<p>Strong Fair <i>Weak but improving</i> Weak</p> <p>Strong Fair <i>Weak but improving</i> Weak</p>
<p>Global partnership for development Deal comprehensively with debt and make debt sustainable in the long term</p>	<p>Probably Potentially Unlikely Lack of data</p>	<p>Strong Fair <i>Weak but improving</i> Weak</p>

QUANTIFIABLE PROGRESS TOWARDS THE MILLENIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Goals/Targets	Indicator	Baseline	MDGs Status						Target
		Baseline	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2015
Goal 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger									
a. Halve the proportion of people below the poverty line by 2015	-Proportion below extreme poverty (national basic food needs) line (%)	36.5 (1991/92)	Na	Na	18.2	Na	Na	Na	18.5
	-Proportion in overall poverty (national basic food and non-food needs) line (%)	51.7 (1991/92)	Na	Na	28.5	Na	Na	Na	25.9
b. Halve the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	-Under five children who are malnourished (Underweight)	30% (1988)	Na	Na	18.0	Na	13.9%	Na	15%
Goal 2: Achieve Universal primary education									
Achieve universal access to primary education by 2015	Net Primary Enrolment ratio (%)	45.2% (1991/92)	55.6%	59.1%	69.2%	81.1%	83.7%	88.5%	100%
Goal 3: Promote Gender equality and Empower Women									
a. Eliminate gender disparity in primary and junior secondary education by 2009	Ratio of females to males in primary schools (%)	0.92 (2001/02)	0.93	0.95	0.95	0.96	0.96	0.96	1.0
	Ratio of females to males in senior secondary school	0.62 (1990)	0.88	0.88	0.98	0.91	0.92	Na	1.0
b. Achieve equal access for boys and girls to senior secondary by 2009	Percentage of female enrolment in SSS (%)	Na	Na	43.5%	49.9%	Na	Na	Na	1.0
Goal 4: Under-five Mortality									
Reduce under-five mortality by two-thirds by 2015	Under-five mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)	119 (1993)	Na	Na	111	Na	80	Na	53
Goal 5: Maternal Mortality									
Reduce maternal mortality ratio by three-quarters by 2015	- Maternal mortality ratio (Institutional) (per 100,000 live births)	216 (1990)	187	Na	197	224	201	170	54
	- Maternal mortality ratio (survey) (per 100,000 live births)	740 (1990)	Na	503	Na	Na	580	Na	185

Goals/Targets	Indicator	Baseline	MDGs Status						Target
		Baseline	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2015
Goal 6. Combat HIV/AIDS & Malaria									
a. Halt and reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS by 2015	National HIV prevalence Rate	1.5% (1999)	3.1%	2.7%	3.2%	2.6%	2.2%	2.9%	<1.5%
b. Halt and reverse the incidence of malaria	Under Five Malaria case fatality (Institutional)	3.7% (2002)	3.6	2.7	2.8	2.1	1.9%	Na	-
Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability									
a. Integrate the principles of sustainable development into the country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources.	a. Proportion of land area covered by forest (ha/annum)	7,448,000 (1990)	Na	5,517,000	Na	Na	Na	Na	>7,448,000
	b. Annual rate of deforestation	135,400 (1.82%) (1990)	50,000 Na	115,400 (1.89%)	Na	Na	Na	Na	<1.82%
b. Half the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water by 2015	Proportion of population with access to safe drinking water								
	-Urban	Na	Na	55.0%	56.0%	58.0%	55.0%	56.0%	
	-Rural		51.7%	52.0%	53.2%	54.9%	57.1%	58.97%	
Goal 8: Global partnership for development									
Deal comprehensively with debt and make debt sustainable in the long term	-Public Debt as % of GDP:								
	• Total	-	-	77.1	41.9	50.3	51.9	62.4	<50%
	• Domestic debt	-	-	17.9	24.8	26.4	27.1	28.8	
	• Foreign debt	-	-	59.2	17.1	23.9	24.8	33.6	
	- External Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods & services	7.8% (1990)	5.6%	5.8%	3.2%	-	4.2%	1.9%	Na

KEY POLICY MEASURES/STRATEGIES BEING IMPLEMENTED UNDER THE GPRS II TO SUPPORT THE ACHIEVEMENT OF MDGs

Ghana continues to give the highest priority to the attainment of the MDGs within the framework of its National Development Policy Framework: the Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy (GPRS II). This section reports on some key policy measures and strategies implemented in 2009 to enhance the supportive environments of the MDG goals.

Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

Ghana is the first country in sub-Saharan Africa to achieve the MDG target of reducing extreme poverty by half by 2015. The national poverty incidence declined from 39.5% in 1998/99 to 28.5% in 2005/06 (GSS, GLSS 5), while the incidence of extreme poverty declined from 26.8% to 18.2% over the period. At the regional level, the highest incidence of poverty is in the three northern regions, comprising about 80% of the poor. Plans are far advanced to implement the Savanna Accelerated Development Plan to improve the livelihood of people in these regions.

The improvements in the availability of food have impacted positively on nutritional status of the population, particularly young children. Total domestic production of major staple foods recorded significant increase in 2009.

Some of the major interventions undertaken in 2009 to support the objective of achieving MDG 1 include the following:

- expansion of the direct cash transfers under the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme;
- Ensuring the implementation of the Savanna Accelerated Development Plan to reduce the poverty gap between the north and south.
- strengthening agricultural development programmes to ensure food security;
- expansion of community-based nutritional services, including the School Feeding Programme.
- intensifying efforts at monitoring children at risk of malnutrition in Child Welfare Clinics in the districts.

Goal 2: Universal Primary Education

Significant improvements were recorded in universal primary education. The net enrolment rate for children in the age group 6-11 years increased from 83.7% in 2007/08 to 88.5% in 2008/09, at the rate of 4.8%. The NER for male pupils performed slightly better than that of females during the year. However the rate of increase of NER over 2007/2008 academic year for females was higher than that of males.

In order to improve upon this significant gain in primary school enrolment rate, a number of policy measures were implemented in 2009. These include:

- i) mainstreaming and expanding kindergarten education in basic schools. The total number of both public and private kindergartens increased from 15,499 to 16,439 during the 2008/09 academic year.
- ii) construction/rehabilitation of schools. The number of public primary schools was 13,510 in 2008/09, representing an increase of 2.0% over the 2007/08 figure of 13,247. The number of private primary schools was 4,371, showing an increase of 7.4%, when

compared to the 2007/08 figures of 4,068. In Total there are 17, 881 primary schools nationwide.

- iii) strengthening the capitation grant initiative To further enhance primary school enrolment, the government increased the capitation grant by 50% to Gh¢ 4 and 50 Ghana Pesewas per child. The key challenge to the implementation of the grant is ensuring the timely delivery of the funds to schools.
- iv) expanding and improving the school feeding programme. The positive impact of the School Feeding Programme on school enrolment and retention continued in 2009 as evidenced in the year's achievements in primary net enrolment and survival rates. The programme's coverage expanded during academic year reaching 656,624 children in 1,697 public schools across the country. This compares with 476,083 pupils in 975 schools in the previous academic year.

Goal 3: Gender Equality

Available information indicates that The Gender Parity Index, which measures the ratio of boys to girls in enrolment rates, has stagnated at 0.96 (the balance of parity is 1) at the primary level over the past three years. To get progress towards gender parity achievement back on track, the following measures were implemented in 2008/09:

- Provision of material support including school uniforms, stationary, school bags and food rations.
- creating awareness among the populace of the importance of girls education
- provision of gender friendly toilets in schools;
- provision of bicycles for girls commuting long distances to school in the three northern regions.
- girls Education Week celebration at district and national levels;
- take home food ration for some girls in the 3 northern regions;
- introduction of complementary education in districts with low enrolment; and,

Goal 4: Under-five Mortality

The 2008 GDHS showed substantial reduction in the under-five mortality rate from 111 per 1000 live births to 80 per 1000 live births. This is a significant gain for Ghana. To consolidate this gain and further reduce the rate, the following activities were undertaken by the government in 2009:

- Strengthening the Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI) in all districts: vaccination coverage data from the Ghana Health Service showed that after dropping in 2008, the proportion of infants who received Penta 3 is now back on track reaching 89.0% in 2009 from its level of 86.6% in 2008. The proportion of children aged 9 months vaccinated against measles also performed better increasing from 86% in 2008 to 89.0% in 2009.
- Scaling up the Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI): the key components of this intervention include i) improving case management skills of health workers ii) improving the overall health system; and iii) improving family and community health practices.
- Reducing the incidence of malaria by promoting the availability and use of insecticide treated nets (ITN) for children under five years: coverage of ITN use by children under five increased from 40.5% in 2008 to 41.1% in 2009.

- Improving malaria case management in all health facilities
- Working with district assemblies to increase and strengthen the number of Community Health Planning Services (CHPS) zones to improve the delivery of maternal and child health services.

Goal 5: Maternal Health

A maternal mortality survey in 2007 in Ghana reported a maternal mortality figure of 451 per 1000 live births. To reduce the current high maternal mortality in the country, the following initiatives were implemented:

- Strengthening the programme of free health care for pregnant women, including deliveries;
- improving access to reproductive health services through development, at least, one fully functional and well equipped hospital in each district to handle maternal health complications;
- expansion of community-based health service delivery;
- continuous training and upgrading of skills of people engaged in traditional maternal health service delivery;
- improving access to antenatal care (ANC) services to ensure favourable birth outcomes for mother and child and reduce child and maternal mortality. In 2009, 92.1% of pregnant women received one or more antenatal care;
- promoting delivery care. The coverage of supervised delivery had increased from 35.1% in 2007 to 45.6% by 2009;
- Improving and expanding facilities for emergency obstetric care at hospitals/clinics;

Goal 6: HIV/AIDS and Malaria

Ghana's estimated adult HIV prevalence was 1.9% in 2009, with an estimated 267,089 persons living with HIV and AIDS. The number of new infections among adults and children were 22,177 and 3,354 respectively.

Some of the key activities undertaken in 2009 to reduce new infections include:

- Supporting communication programmes to modify behaviour towards reducing new infections by, among other things, increasing personal risk perception, abstinence, and mutual fidelity, reducing multiple concurrent sexual partners, and increasing condom use.
- Promoting Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT) and Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT)., the number of people counselled and tested under the VCT increased significantly from 467,935 in 2008 to 833,058 in 2009, representing 78% increase. There number of centres providing mother to child transmission services also increased by 286 in 2009 Supporting interventions such as peer education and the promotion of condom use by targeting high risk groups (vulnerable women, young people, STI/TB patients, PLHIV and partners, commercial sex workers, Non paying partners of commercial sex workers, men who have sex with men, etc.)

The following are some of the interventions implemented by the National Malaria Control Programme of the Ghana Health Service to manage the disease:

- improving malaria case management in all health facilities
- promoting home-based care with emphasis on symptoms detection and early treatment

- promoting the utilization of Insecticide Treated Nets (ITN)/Materials, particularly among pregnant women and children under five years
- scaling up the implementation of the Intermittent Preventive Treatment (IPT) nationwide (IPT provides chemoprophylaxis for women during pregnancy)
- intensifying public education to promote malaria intervention using the mass media

Goal 7: Environmental Sustainability

To achieve the MDG 7b target of halving the proportion of persons with sustainable access to improved water resources, the following measures were implemented by water delivery agencies in 2009.

In the rural sub-sector, the Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA) completed the following water systems:

- 588 new boreholes completed
- 40 boreholes rehabilitated
- 17 hand-dug wells constructed
- 1 small communities new pipe systems completed
- 18 small towns new pipe systems completed

In the urban water sub-sector, the Ghana Water Company Limited (GWCL) completed the following water expansion projects during the year:

- Building and rehabilitation of water treatment plants in Kumasi, Tamale, East and West Accra pipeline interconnection, Kpong, Koforidua, and Bolgatanga;
- Rehabilitation of and expansion of medium capacity water treatment plants in district capitals; and
- Rehabilitation and expansion of low capacity (minor) water treatment plants at Axim, Breman Asikuma, and Kpando.

Goal 8: Global Partnership for Development

The main strategy for domestic debt management in 2009 was to deepen the money market, maintain the domestic debt stock at sustainable levels, and to improve on the performance in 2008. Subsequently the government continued to deepen efforts to reduce its debt burden through:

- the reduction of domestic debt servicing costs;
- extending the maturity profile of the domestic debt stock;
- shift from the heavy reliance on short term domestic financing to longer term maturity bonds open to non-resident investors. This was to help diversify the investor base in government securities and to avoid bunching up of maturing debt in the short term;
- maintaining the acquisition of loans at concessionary rate with a minimum grant element of 35%;
- seeking more programme aid to support the implementation of the budget;
- implementing measures to minimise the cost of external borrowing, including the margin of risk on variable rate lending and the insurance premium on export credit facilities;
- improving the price mechanism for the issuance of debt in order to lower borrowing costs;
- promoting and facilitating the development of the domestic capital markets;

- pursuit of stable price and exchange rate policies;
- restructuring and strengthening the revenue collection institutions of the central government and the MMDAs; and
- improving the collection of Non-Tax Revenues (NTR).

Appendix Table 7.1: Poverty Levels, Changes and Rankings 2000-2009 by Districts

MMDAs	Region	Poverty Incidence 2009	Ranking 2009	Poverty Incidence 2000	% decline In order of importance
Agona	Central	0.094	104	0.68	-0.586
Afram Plains	Eastern	0.343	33	0.84	-0.497
Asikuma Odoben Brakwa	Central	0.131	100	0.62	-0.489
Abura Asebu Kwamankese	Central	0.175	83	0.63	-0.455
Ajumako Enyan	Central	0.16	88	0.61	-0.45
Gomoa	Central	0.158	90	0.58	-0.422
Asuogyaman	Eastern	0.201	75	0.62	-0.419
Tolon Kumbungu	Northern	0.485	24	0.9	-0.415
Komenda Edina Eguafo Abirim	Central	0.146	96	0.56	-0.414
Awutu	Central	0.097	103	0.49	-0.393
Dangbe East	Greater Accra	0.159	89	0.54	-0.381
Nkoranza	Brong-Ahafo	0.332	35	0.71	-0.378
Wenchi	Brong Ahafo	0.354	32	0.71	-0.356
Dangbe West	Greater Accra	0.154	93	0.51	-0.356
West Gonja	Northern	0.546	19	0.89	-0.344
Mfantseman	Central	0.162	86	0.5	-0.338
Upper Denkyira	Central	0.206	73	0.54	-0.334
Bole	Northern	0.539	21	0.87	-0.331
Ahafo Ano South	Ashanti	0.311	39	0.64	-0.329
Sekyere East	Ashanti	0.204	74	0.53	-0.326
Dormaa	Brong-Ahafo	0.194	77	0.51	-0.316
Adansi East	Ashanti	0.261	53	0.57	-0.309
Nanumba North and South	Northern	0.573	16	0.88	-0.307
West Mamprusi	Northern	0.566	17	0.87	-0.304
East Gonja	Northern	0.546	20	0.85	-0.304
Jaman North and South	Brong Ahafo	0.388	29	0.69	-0.302
Tamale	Northern	0.292	46	0.59	-0.298
Asutifi	Brong Ahafo	0.303	42	0.6	-0.297
Manya Krobo	Eastern	0.283	49	0.58	-0.297
East Mamprusi	Northern	0.584	15	0.88	-0.296
Sene	Brong-Ahafo	0.535	22	0.83	-0.295
Akatsi	Volta	0.306	40	0.6	-0.294
Twifo Heman U/L Denkyira	Central	0.262	54	0.55	-0.288
Ahanta West	Western	0.153	95	0.44	-0.287
Kintampo	Brong-Ahafo	0.45	27	0.73	-0.28
Cape Coast	Central	0.08	106	0.36	-0.28
Zabzugu-Tatale	Northern	0.611	14	0.89	-0.279
Hohoe	Volta	0.212	71	0.49	-0.278
North Tongu	Volta	0.363	30	0.64	-0.277
Nzema East	Western	0.175	82	0.45	-0.275
Techiman	Brong Ahafo	0.142	99	0.41	-0.268
Jomoro	Western	0.155	92	0.42	-0.265
Asunafo North and South	Brong Ahafo	0.299	43	0.56	-0.261
Bosomtwi	Ashanti	0.242	64	0.5	-0.258
Birim South	Eastern	0.175	84	0.43	-0.255
South Tongu	Volta	0.327	36	0.58	-0.253

MMDAs	Region	Poverty Incidence 2009	Ranking 2009	Poverty Incidence 2000	% decline In order of importance
Bawku East	Upper East	0.743	9	0.99	-0.247
Ketu	Volta	0.274	51	0.52	-0.246
Cherepone Saboba	Northern	0.637	13	0.88	-0.243
Ahafo Ano North	Ashanti	0.312	38	0.55	-0.238
Assin North and South	Central	0.284	48	0.52	-0.236
West Akim	Eastern	0.234	65	0.47	-0.236
Gushiegu Karaga	Northern	0.686	11	0.92	-0.234
Sekyere West	Ashanti	0.209	72	0.44	-0.231
Amansie East	Ashanti	0.269	52	0.5	-0.231
Tanoso	Brong Ahafo	0.249	62	0.48	-0.231
Keta	Volta	0.232	66	0.46	-0.228
Kassena Nankana	Upper East	0.688	10	0.91	-0.222
Kwaebibirem	Eastern	0.219	69	0.44	-0.221
Amansie West	Ashanti	0.303	41	0.52	-0.217
Kpando	Volta	0.223	68	0.44	-0.217
Birim North	Eastern	0.254	59	0.47	-0.216
Atebubu Amantin	Brong-Ahafo	0.476	25	0.69	-0.214
Builsa	Upper East	0.767	8	0.98	-0.213
Suhum Kraboa Coata	Eastern	0.228	67	0.44	-0.212
Afigya Sekyere	Ashanti	0.219	70	0.43	-0.211
Berekum	Brong Ahafo	0.161	87	0.37	-0.209
Savelugu-Nanton	Northern	0.562	18	0.77	-0.208
Ejura/Sekyere Odumasi	Ashanti	0.313	37	0.52	-0.207
Bongo	Upper East	0.783	7	0.99	-0.207
Bolgatanga	Upper East	0.673	12	0.88	-0.207
Ho	Volta	0.245	63	0.45	-0.205
East Akim	Eastern	0.179	80	0.38	-0.201
Fanteakwa	Eastern	0.25	60	0.45	-0.2
Afigya Kwabre	Ashanti	0.164	85	0.36	-0.196
Offinso North and South	Ashanti	0.276	50	0.47	-0.194
Sunyani	Brong Ahafo	0.154	94	0.34	-0.186
Ga East and West	Greater Accra	0.076	107	0.26	-0.184
Akwapim South	Eastern	0.146	97	0.32	-0.174
Asante Akim North	Ashanti	0.199	76	0.37	-0.171
Kwahu South	Eastern	0.18	79	0.35	-0.17
Jasikan	Volta	0.356	31	0.52	-0.164
Atwima Mponua/N	Ashanti	0.291	47	0.45	-0.159
Ashant Akim South	Ashanti	0.295	44	0.45	-0.155
Tema Metro	Greater Accra	0.035	110	0.19	-0.155
Akwapim North	Eastern	0.158	91	0.31	-0.152
New Juaben	Eastern	0.051	108	0.2	-0.149
Ejisu Juaben	Asanti	0.258	56	0.4	-0.142
Krachi East and West	Volta	0.396	28	0.53	-0.134
Yilo Krobo	Eastern	0.181	78	0.31	-0.129
Adansi West	Ashanti	0.123	102	0.25	-0.127
Shama Ahanta East Metro	Western	0.046	109	0.17	-0.124
Bawku West	Upper East	0.796	5	0.92	-0.124
Nadowli	Upper West	0.851	1	0.96	-0.109
Sissala East and West	Upper West	0.818	3	0.91	-0.092
Jirapa Lambussie	Upper West	0.824	2	0.89	-0.066
Lawra	Upper West	0.817	4	0.88	-0.063
Bibiani Awianso Bekwai	Western	0.178	81	0.23	-0.052

MMDAs	Region	Poverty Incidence 2009	Ranking 2009	Poverty Incidence 2000	% decline In order of importance
Aowin Suaman	Western	0.256	57	0.29	-0.034
Sefwi Wiawso	Western	0.249	61	0.28	-0.031
Mpohor Wassa East/West	Western	0.261	55	0.29	-0.029
Wassa West	Western	0.142	98	0.16	-0.018
Kumasi Metro	Ashanti	0.082	105	0.1	-0.018
Wa	Upper West	0.79	6	0.79	0
Kadjebi	Volta	0.336	34	0.33	0.006
Nkwanta	Volta	0.455	26	0.43	0.025
Juabeso Bia	Western	0.254	58	0.22	0.034
Wassa Amenfi East and West	Western	0.293	45	0.25	0.043
Accra Metro	Greater Accra	0.13	101	0..08	0.05

Source: World Bank

Appendix Table 7. 2: Main Sources and Levels of Funding at the District Levels, 2009

MMDAs	GOG	DACF		DONORS	HIPC	TOTAL	IGF	TOTAL	IGF RATIO	DACF	DACF ratio
	GRANTS	ASSEMBLY	MP'S			RECEIVED	ACTUAL	Revenue		%	%
CENTRAL REGION											
Abura-Asebu-Kwaman.		585,923.81	9,025.54	284,154.48		900,927.83	95,854.92	996,782.75	0.096164305	594,949.35	0.5968696
Cape Coast Metro		1,224,870.42	30,876.69	24,716.71	433.2	1,280,897.02	526,015.08	1,806,912.10	0.291112711	1,255,747.11	0.6949686
Gomoa West	700	611,875.08	15,471.64	1,838,131.56	50,000.00	2,851,580.22	105,446.90	2,957,027.12	0.035659768	627,346.72	0.2121545
Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa	279,060.74	955,746.53	33,184.49	417,190.37	25,048.78	2,082,418.14	121,272.64	2,203,690.78	0.055031605	988,931.02	0.4487612
Assin North Municipal	211,903.62	229,130.97	-	559,479.96	103.34	1,000,617.89	218,844.51	1,219,462.40	0.179459826	229,130.97	0.1878951
Twifu-Hemang L/Denkyira	206,832.84	795,414.39	34,243.38	-	50,000.00	1,086,490.61	235,795.12	1,322,285.73	0.178323879	829,657.77	0.6274421
Mfantseman	202,454.32	948,396.16	268,696.17	128,025.64	96,191.75	1,643,764.04	245,666.58	1,889,430.62	0.130021488	1,217,092.33	0.6441583
Agona West Municipal	347,473.61	590,365.86	32,627.43	877,380.71	30,306.39	1,878,154.00	407,446.33	2,285,600.33	0.178266657	622,993.29	0.2725732
Komenda-Edina-Egu.-Abr.	78,269.14	1,151,835.48	25,866.69	102,991.09	36,302.96	1,701,033.56	248,409.27	1,949,442.83	0.127425778	1,177,702.17	0.6041224
Ajumako-Enyam-Essiam	340,742.83	1,014,999.55	28,686.31		25,000.00	1,409,428.69	66,050.73	1,475,479.42	0.044765606	1,043,685.86	0.7073537
Upper Denkyira East	219,326.01	881,285.62	42,535.03	347,707.41	26,250.00	1,517,104.07	180,848.17	1,697,952.24	0.106509574	923,820.65	0.5440793
Effutu Municipal	250,836.59	574,762.06	35,170.06	94,833.58		1,026,646.89	201,954.34	1,228,601.23	0.164377452	609,932.12	0.4964443
Assin South	69,135.50	1,663,223.57	33,262.16	1,985,830.88	57,094.16	3,895,128.27	128,764.46	4,023,892.73	0.031999973	1,696,485.73	0.4216031
Gomoa East	24,559.56	680,964.31	-9,153.55	337,879.78	24,923.00	1,059,173.10	141,133.20	1,200,306.30	0.117580987	671,810.76	0.5596994
Awutu Senya		271,418.11	25,297.11	1,036,433.18		1,599,650.45	442,032.86	2,041,683.31	0.216504126	296,715.22	0.1453287
Upper Denkyira West		916,804.23	14,776.69	795,452.21		1,800,098.04	110,241.31	1,910,339.35	0.05770771	931,580.92	0.4876521
Agona East		970,990.34	59,625.77	163,294.99	25,000.00	1,328,859.54	84,042.68	1,412,902.22	0.059482304	1,030,616.11	0.729432
TOTAL	2,231,294.76	14,068,006.49	680,191.61	8,993,502.55	446,653.58	28,061,972.36	3,559,819.10	31,621,791.46	0.112574871	14,748,198.10	0.4663935
VOLTA											

MMDAs	GOG	DACF		DONORS	HIPC	TOTAL	IGF	TOTAL	IGF RATIO	DACF	DACF ratio
	GRANTS	ASSEMBLY	MP'S			RECEIVED		ACTUAL		Revenue	
Nkwanta South		465,300.88	24,741.93	53,806.77	50,349.00	594,198.58	106,558.40	700,756.98	0.152061846	490,042.81	0.6993049
Jasikan	248,557.87	582,820.26	29,718.89	182,267.99	54,721.38	1,206,067.17	111,643.80	1,317,710.97	0.08472556	612,539.15	0.4648509
South Tongu	304,440.19	371,713.01	39,304.31			715,457.51	95,666.29	811,123.80	0.117942896	411,017.32	0.5067258
Ho Municipal	373,083.49	1,259,539.82	40,368.48	285,315.00	135,000.00	2,187,122.29	452,338.19	2,639,460.48	0.171375246	1,299,908.30	0.4924902
Kadjebi	299,925.37	332,312.19	25,681.69	230,849.85	627,182.25	1,515,951.35	242,903.97	1,758,855.32	0.13810344	357,993.88	0.203538
Kpando	1,029,228	383,617.86	28,921.69	80,591.68	66,651	1,589,010.23	123,738.21	1,712,748.44	0.0722	412,539.55	0.24088
Akatsi	168,684.08	803,339.94	37,264.39	240,442.27		1,249,730.68	142,604.36	1,392,335.04	0.102421009	840,604.33	0.6037371
Krachi West	147,432.84	774,800.17	4,023.45	223,634.78	46,375.96	1,314,974.00	53,623.47	1,368,597.47	0.039181331	778,823.62	0.569067
North Tongu(Adidom.)	224,124.08	937,355.20	101,858.06	184,866.53	250,937.26	1,750,121.13	134,162.44	1,884,283.57	0.071200769	1,039,213.26	0.5515164
Ketu South	190,993.75	1,263,298.21	24,179.66	240,575.06	70,580.75	1,789,627.43	446,997.62	2,236,625.05	0.199853623	1,287,477.87	0.5756342
Hohoe Municipal	380,546.83	373,520.07	45,459.38	76,370.33	24,000.00	899,896.61	228,595.64	1,128,492.25	0.20256731	418,979.45	0.3712737
Keta Municipal	293,280.18	760,966.58	92,920.06	220,480.20	25,000.00	1,470,227.22	137,010.02	1,607,237.24	0.085245673	853,886.64	0.531276
Adaklu - Anyigbe	494,177.29	933,640.31	60,625.76	211,385.40	11,875.18	1,711,703.94	97,248.14	1,808,952.08	0.053759379	994,266.07	0.5496365
Krachi East	76,224.00	660,355.62	9,290.69	840,963.14	25,010.00	1,673,363.45	103,690.58	1,777,054.03	0.058349706	669,646.31	0.3768295
South Dayi	28,132.08	481,418.42	25,165.64	126,370.35	37,265.89	755,282.18	121,546.80	876,828.98	0.138620875	506,584.06	0.5777456
Nkwanta North		1,035,125.36	24,183.93	242,681.12		1,301,990.41	93,084.33	1,395,074.74	0.066723543	1,059,309.29	0.7593208
Ketu North	20,791.61	881,041.73	30,240.25	197,374.83		1,404,058.68	121,221.42	1,525,280.10	0.079474858	911,281.98	0.5974522
TOTAL	4,279,621.66	12,300,165.63	643,948.26	3,637,975.30	1,424,948.67	25,819,394.29	2,812,633.68	28,632,027.97	0.098233827	12,944,113.89	0.4520851
WESTERN										0.00	
Jomoro	58,075.32	1,038,197.64	33,676.19	51,849.59		1,181,798.74	217,468.70	1,399,267.44	0.155416108	1,071,873.83	0.766025
Sefwi Wiawso		340,536.99	6,879.61		148,124.21	495,540.81	344,600.90	840,141.71	0.41016997	347,416.60	0.4135214
Bibiani Anhw. Bekwai	118,277.34	525,151.82	13,129.53		25,000	681,558.69	404,731.60	1,086,290.29	0.37258144	538,281.35	0.4955226
Wasa Amenfi West	227,995.26	865,028.71			25,000.00	1,118,023.97	197,968.60	1,315,992.57	0.150432916	865,028.71	0.6573204
Ahanta West		531,694.25		40,810.00	32,251.40	604,755.65	294,792.94	899,548.59	0.327712081	531,694.25	0.5910678
Aowin Suaman	172,990.20	1,203,060.20	34,821.43	19,683.54	51,713.37	1,482,268.74	203,942.19	1,686,210.93	0.120947022	1,237,881.63	0.7341203
Tarkwa Nsuaem	101,662.36	1,181,744.07	4,516.64	230,751.39	50,000.00	1,660,168.46	1,664,831.16	3,324,999.62	0.500701158	1,186,260.71	0.3567702
Sekondi Takoradi	1,263,139.83	625,325.70	103,388.07		180,228.26	2,172,081.86	1,336,316.91	3,508,398.77	0.380890827	728,713.77	0.2077055

MMDAs	GOG	DACF		DONORS	HIPC	TOTAL	IGF	TOTAL	IGF RATIO	DACF	DACF ratio
	GRANTS	ASSEMBLY	MP'S			RECEIVED		ACTUAL		Revenue	%
Mpohor Wassa East	144,769.81	1,653,363.93	8,896.74	29,104		1,836,134.48	622,004.94	2,458,139.42	0.253038918	1,662,260.67	0.6762272
Nzema East	168,669.70	299,217.45	2,569.64	38,484.75	25,748.80	534,690.34	113,683.37	648,373.71	0.175336181	301,787.09	0.4654524
Juabeso	24,214.20	1,222,356.28	13,745.15	31,656.56	25,010.67	1,316,982.86	203,768.87	1,520,751.73	0.1339922	1,236,101.43	0.8128226
Amenfi East	79,390.62	1,435,357.91	44,576.69		97,934.63	1,657,259.85	237,183.41	1,894,443.26	0.125199532	1,479,934.60	0.7811976
Bia	267,212.58	1,561,538.46	37,622.05	381,454.30	25,000.00	2,440,031.79	239,679.17	2,679,710.96	0.089442173	1,599,160.51	0.596766
Shama		1,324,122.29	33,076.69			1,357,198.98	146,569.72	1,503,768.70	0.097468261	1,357,198.98	0.9025317
Prestea-Huni Valley	20,401.00	1,082,094.87	37,623.55			1,190,830.96	1,093,591.83	2,284,422.79	0.478716915	1,119,718.42	0.4901538
Sefwi Akontombra	43,738.07	972,766.38	8,538.03			1,025,042.48	111,866.76	1,136,909.24	0.098395506	981,304.41	0.8631335
Elembelle		928,117.61	32,623.77	1,322,017.77	25,400.69	2,409,251.85	188,700.50	2,597,952.35	0.072634319	960,741.38	0.3698072
TOTAL	2,690,536.29	16,789,674.56	415,683.78	2,145,811.90	711,412.03	23,163,620.51	7,621,701.57	30,785,322.08	0.247575827	17,205,358.34	0.5588819
NORTHERN											
Yendi Municipal	334,610.92	684,890.54	45,709.98	1,196,988.96	57,553.00	2,319,753.40	109,243.30	2,319,753.40	0.04497466	730,600.52	0.3007828
Karaga		637,186.87	7,611.45	930,354.58	27,700.00	1,602,852.90	39,241.66	1,642,094.56	0.023897321	644,798.32	0.3926682
Kpandai		1,285,388.39	7,560.55	273,095.12	-	1,566,044.06	40,321.29	1,606,365.35	0.025100946	1,292,948.94	0.804891
Nanumba North		589,619.85	15,971.38	634,789.27	11,964.68	1,252,345.18	277,854.39	1,530,199.57	0.181580491	605,591.23	0.3957596
Saboba	170,019.35	751,792.57	10,994.44	499,164.39	30,086.00	1,462,056.75	13,167.10	1,475,223.85	0.008925493	762,787.01	0.5170653
Savelugu/Nanton	331,099.25	452,392.34	27,606.29	1,142,351.48	50,000.00	2,003,449.36	86,096.56	2,089,545.92	0.041203478	479,998.63	0.2297143
Central Gonja		585,598.11	15,682.45	383,519.51		984,800.07	99,950.07	1,084,750.14	0.092141099	601,280.56	0.5543033
Zabzugu/Tatale	136,774.10	657,723.20	7,235.95	555,907.53	15,000.00	1,372,640.78	48,002.12	1,420,642.90	0.033789012	664,959.15	0.4680692
West Mamprusi	209,376.88	522,230.03	26,589.38	1,260,538.44	45,000.00	2,063,734.73	101,232.20	2,164,966.93	0.046759236	548,819.41	0.2535001
Bole	210,100.17	898,596.18		381,332.02	27,738.00	1,517,766.37	121,031.27	1,638,797.64	0.0738537	898,596.18	0.5483265
Gushegu	109,227.57	819,422.29	36,736.82	544,893.83	25,000.00	1,535,280.51	40,654.83	1,575,935.34	0.02579727	856,159.11	0.5432705
Nanumba South		614,162.28	32,937.40	702,242.19	18	1,349,359.87	20,033.42	1,369,393.29	0.014629413	647,099.68	0.4725448
Chereponi	80,757.90	326,735.43	201,435.29	408,480.03		1,017,408.65	22,981.00	1,040,389.65	0.02208884	528,170.72	0.5076663
Bunkpurugu-Yunyoo	102,747.72	584,116.94	9,761.13	874,865.47	25,000.00	1,596,491.26	20,993.34	1,617,484.60	0.012979005	593,878.07	0.3671615
Tamale Metro	753,722.02	753,057.49	121,590.75	2,104,536.42	318,271.89	4,051,178.57	585,982.39	4,637,160.96	0.126366627	874,648.24	0.1886172
Sawla-Tuna-Kalba	700.00	1,125,171.15		464,902.20		1,590,773.35	134,270.17	1,725,043.52	0.077835816	1,125,171.15	0.6522567

MMDAs	GOG	DACF		DONORS	HIPC	TOTAL	IGF	TOTAL	IGF RATIO	DACF	DACF ratio
	GRANTS	ASSEMBLY	MP'S			RECEIVED		ACTUAL		Revenue	%
East Gonja	160,394.08	875,063.44	13,591.95	354,095.64		1,403,145.11	70,180.76	1,473,325.87	0.047634241	888,655.39	0.6031628
East Mamprusi	147,983.15	806,359.24	16,285.66	672,730.29	25,380.47	1,668,738.81	50,053.00	1,718,791.81	0.031219366	817,397.10	0.5266273
West Gonja	105,376.86	571,016.47	13,756.09	829,360.64	197.00	1,519,707.06	64,420.68	1,584,127.74	0.040666342	584,772.56	0.3691448
Tolon/Kumbungu	291,072.99	1,243,890.13	53,393.62	749,540.94	50,000.00	2,387,897.68	82155.2	2,470,052.88	0.033260503	1,297,283.75	0.5252048
TOTAL	3,143,962.96	14,784,412.94	664,450.58	14,963,688.95	708,909.04	34,265,424.47	2,027,864.75	36,293,289.22	0.05608794	15,443,615.72	0.4274856
UPPER EAST											
Bawku West	259,008.55	634,656.74	33,076.69	494,005.28	12,000.00	1,432,747.26	102,502.28	1,535,249.54	0.051776615	537,087.02	0.6299482
Bongo	66,712.64	934,405.49	24,775.69	434,737.76	37,430.95	1,498,062.53	58,424.34	1,556,486.87	0.036342172	644,120.76	0.6698464
Builsa	267,149.11	901,889.92	58,484.84	400,867.90	25,000.00	1,653,391.77	469,358.67	2,122,750.44	0.221108738	960,374.76	0.45242
Kassena/Nankana East	293,332.71	937,092.32	33,076.69	910,557.77	25,000.00	2,199,059.49	120,057.52	2,319,117.01	0.058708674	970,169.01	0.4744171
Bawku Municipal	688,718.26	718,672.73	212,780.69	633,146.60	63,963.63	2,317,281.91	279,176.77	2,596,458.68	0.12939834	931,453.42	0.4535134
Kassena/Nankana West		441,998.36	5,946.00	691,043.78		1,138,988.14	80,960.83	1,219,948.97	0.088079723	320,749.08	0.4170389
Talensi-Nabdam	564,832.09	839,396.46	137,370.09	298,201.47	75,805.00	1,915,605.11	263,726.04	2,179,331.15	0.121012376	976,766.55	0.4481956
Bolgatanga Municipal	87,184.25	897,555.49	28,062.17	468,138.02	57,145.45	1,538,085.38	821,398.15	2,359,483.53	0.365814621	925,617.66	0.4122294
Garu Tempane	7,997.04	1,027,036.49	33,439.91	1,629,085.44	700.00	2,698,258.88	93,676.65	2,791,935.53	0.061088338	1,060,476.40	0.691557
TOTAL	1,616,036.07	2,234,934.65	7,332,704.00	567,012.77	5,959,784.02	297,045.03	16,391,480.47	16,688,525.50	0.147721154	7,326,814.66	0.4962936
ASHANTI										0.00	
Kumasi Metro		3,845,685.47		615,4234.18		9,216,671.79	6,338,834.45	15,555,506.24	0.407497792	3,843,921.47	0.24711
Obuasi Municipal	308,689.54	679,737.25	30,695.69	72,980.00	116,385.50	12,208,487.98	939,599.90	13,148,087.88	0.071462855	710,432.94	0.0540332
Mampong Municipal	946,691.40	955,801.62	20,021.45	357,862.02	25,000.00	2,305,376.49	135,030.18	2,440,406.67	0.055331016	975,823.07	0.3998608
Asante Akim North	175,315.34	876,369.27	22,158.69	736,459.47	43,846.71	1,854,149.48	253,819.68	2,107,969.16	0.120409579	898,527.96	0.4262529
Ejisu Juaben Municipal	94,800.33	1230242.95	69,625.77	459,480.20	50,000.00	1,904,149.25	237,515.62	2141614.87	0.11090496	1,299,868.72	0.60695718

MMDAs	GOG		DACF		DONORS	HIPC	TOTAL GRANTS RECEIVED	IGF ACTUAL	TOTAL Revenue	IGF RATIO %	DACF	DACF ratio %
	GRANTS	ASSEMBLY	MP'S									
Offinso Municipal	112,403.37	630,822.58	34,795.76	427,242.31	-	1,205,264.02	139,413.75	1,344,677.77	0.103678185	665,618.34	0.4950021	
Bekwai Municipal	216,326.09	493,018.72	41,973.43	28,000.00	25,000.00	804,318.24	238,200.24	1,042,518.48	0.238016346	534,992.15	0.5508581	
Offinso North		466,622.17	26,704.69	2,000.00	25,000.00	520,326.86	119,024.97	639,351.83	0.186165057	493,326.86	0.7716047	
Afigya Kwabre		617,619.72	66,235.38	40,652.07	61,075.00	785,582.17	248,409.27	1,033,991.44	0.240243062	683,855.10	0.661374	
Bosome Freho		977,964.69	6,604.66	984,569.27		1,108,833.92	47,004.98	1,155,838.90	0.040667415	984,569.35	0.8518223	
Atwuima Kwanwoma		934,204.51	59,625.77	35,050.63		1,028,880.91	179,784.54	1,208,665.45	0.14874593	993,829.00	0.82225348	
Sekyere Afram Plain	5,571.29	1,015,771.02	59,625.77	2,238,400.00		1,103,352.08	141,949.36	1,245,301.44	0.113987951	1,075,396.79	0.8635634	
Adansi South	69,555.62	941,408.41	77,058.62	123,717.10	50,513.04	1,262,252.79	243,003.72	1,505,256.51	0.161436751	1,018,467.03	0.676607	
Adansi North	-	273,290.67	66,153.38	201,301.00	20,000.00	560,745.05	132,167.60	692,912.65	0.19074208	339,444.05	0.48988	
Sekyere South	365,804.88	899,475.94	38,854.31	2,384.00	188,516.90	1,495,036.03	189,941.18	1,684,977.21	0.112726261	938,330.25	0.5568801	
Ahafo Ano North	78,944.34	381,621.87	13,422.69	758,902.57		1,23,289.147	120,001.08	1,352,892.55	0.108290717	237,367.48	0.2734228	
Ahafo North South	68,492.07	674,009.25	41,832.29		568.98	784,902.59	115,273.52	900,176.11	0.132841819	724,738.28	0.7917149	
Amansie Central	10,145.10	640,249.42	6,814.79	11,447.64	26,197.00	694,853.87	170,165.90	865,019.77	0.196719088	647,064.21	0.748034	
Amansie West	20,761.43	1,096,905.46				1,117,666.89	173,724.26	1,291,391.15	0.134524896	1,096,905.46	0.8493983	
Asante Akim South	17,202.56	721,754.15	19,582.86	80,084.41		838,623.98	136,899.43	975,522	0.1403341	741,336	0.75993776	
Atwuima Mponua	83,054.27	996,622.68	15,802.07	2,000.00		1,097,479.02	159,433.53	1,256,912.55	0.126845364	1,012,424.75	0.8054854	
Atwuima Nwabiagya	27,391.58	346,886.75	8,132.20	83,202.10	50,000.00	515,612.63	367,401.88	883,014.51	0.416076832	355,018.95	0.4020534	
Bosomtwi	254,049.19	620,705.07	21,676.69	72,275.15		968,706.10	157,458.28	1,126,164.38	0.139818203	642,381.76	0.5704156	
Ejura Sekyeredumasi	390,096.40	326,220.12	43,550.09	607,885.36	25,000.00	1,392,751.97	243,248.46	1,636,000.43	0.141413796	369,770.21	0.2502993	
Kwabre East	87,599.06	1,045,768.84	25,518.61	186,207.91	52,200.00	1,397,294.42	421,084.42	1,818,378.84	0.231571337	3,597,629.84	1.978482	
Sekyere East	158,743.54	904,318.13	25,622.69	156,369.82	299,112.43	1,544,166.61	124,731.20	1,668,897.81	0.074738668	929,940.82	0.5572186	
TOTAL	3,223,025.86	19,556,350.78	3,219,596.34	12,146,483.87	995,423.18	44,538,216.86	11,157,886.38	55,696,103.24	0.200335135	22,775,947.12	0.4089325	
B. AHAFO												

MMDAs	GOG		DACF		DONORS	HIPC	TOTAL	IGF	TOTAL	IGF RATIO	DACF	DACF ratio
	GRANTS		ASSEMBLY	MP'S			RECEIVED		ACTUAL		Revenue	%
Asutifi	32,899.32	658,005.04	22,660.26			713,564.62	532,987.49	1,246,552.11	0.427569362	680,665.30	0.5460384	
Kintampo South	219,613.29	553,889.31	24,463.06	109,904.31	26,796.74	934,666.71	107,842.13	1,042,508.84	0.103444811	578,352.37	0.5547698	
Sunyani West	6,106.05	853,821.56	33,252.50		25,000.00	918,180.11	173,195.39	1,091,375.50	0.158694592	887,074.06	0.8128037	
Pru	276,068.52	757,638.27	12,040.69	242,525.89	27,565.86	1,039,770.71	263,987.91	1,303,758.62	0.202482197	769,678.96	0.5903539	
Sene	92,448.63	379,435.65	26,796.32	324,588.43	25,160.00	848,429.03	119,093.95	967,522.98	0.123091598	406,231.97	0.419868	
Tain	182,083.65	1,251,672.88	39,654.31	98,839.00	25,000.00	1,597,249.84	109,858.53	1,707,108.37	0.064353577	1,291,327.19	0.7564413	
Tano North	131,179.23	594,734.55	33,076.69	21,997.24		780,987.71	128,103.54	909,091.25	0.140913841	627,811.24	0.6905921	
Tano South	139,649.52	532,521.25	33,676.69		58,163.17	764,010.63	135,598.38	899,609.01	0.150730349	566,197.94	0.6293822	
Jaman North		1,280,318.78	45,131.49	951,367.93	25,096.38	2,301,914.58	177,384.58	2,479,299.16	0.071546259	1,325,450.27	0.5346068	
Jaman South	304,118.52	568,105.57	26,203.57	549,619.74	550.00	1,448,597.40	330,050.92	1,778,648.32	0.077087959	306,036.24	0.2821736	
Dormaa East		1,031,342.34	27,474.31	119,751.93		1,178,568.58	89,252.99	1,267,821.57	0.0703987	1,058,816.65	0.8351464	
Nkoranza North		391,167.25	30,765.47	25,325.40		447,285.12	106,901.17	554,186.29	0.192897536	421,932.72	0.7613554	
Kintampo North	211,318.64	676,524.46	14,405.69	116,063.73	25,000.00	1,043,312.52	260,069.68	1,303,382.20	0.199534473	690,930.15	0.5301056	
Asunafo North	279,286.63	989,103.03		3,000.00		1,271,389.66	249,916.84	1,521,306.50	0.16427727	989103.03	0.65016703!	
Brekum Municipal	868,181.38	500,996.02	27,090.69		45,428.20	944,696.29	262,676.63	1,207,372.92	0.217560478	528,086.71	0.4373849	
Dormaa Municipal	237,863.15	484,911.65	30,726.57	97,813.73	24,411.12	875,726.22	185,193.55	1,060,919.77	0.17455943	515,638.22	0.4860294	
Wench Municipal	110,587.00	269,537.65	33,339.78		25,000.00	438,464.48	208,573.47	647,037.95	0.322351216	302,877.43	0.4680984	
Techiman Municipal	1,057,625.73	1,042,993.72	30,939.43	539,627.41	50,850.50	2,722,036.29	650,467.89	3,372,504.18	0.192873857	1,073,933.15	0.3184379	
Nkoranza Municipal	105,637.30	475,131.13	33,944.69	87,002.44	25,000.00	726,915.56	174,531.63	901,447.19	0.193612706	509,075.82	0.5647317	
Atebubu Amantim	140,296.47	402,363.49	5,393.69	1,061,069.58	27,745.52	1,636,865.75	243,950.52	1,880,816.27	0.129704599	407,757.18	0.216798	
Asunafo South	177,131.76	623,816.00	7,776.45		25,000.00	833,724.21	102,619.08	936,343.29	0.109595574	631,592.45	0.6745309	
TOTAL	4,134,279.48	13,040,653.67	538,812.35	4,344,661.16	461,767.49	21,747,329.18	4,115,895.59	25,863,224.77	0.159140851	13,579,466.02	0.5250492	
GREATER ACCRA										0.00		
Dangme West		137,855.34	40,634.91	165,304.06	43,420.69	387,215.00	341,585.91	728,800.91	0.468695779	178,490.25	0.2449095	
Accra Metro.		1,170,497.90		11,990,650.12	3,706,745.96	16,867,893.98	9,630,410.31	26,498,304.29	0.363434966	1,170,497.90	0.0441726	
Ga West	220,200.00	190,963.98	20,253.41		277,071.38	708,488.77	332,054.61	1,040,543.38	0.319116547	211,217.39	0.2029876	

MMDAs	GOG	DACF		DONORS	HIPC	TOTAL	IGF	TOTAL	IGF RATIO	DACF	DACF ratio
	GRANTS	ASSEMBLY	MP'S			RECEIVED	ACTUAL	Revenue		%	%
Dangme East			9,873.48	39,878.74		49,752.22	124,088.52	173,840.74	0.713805751	9,873.48	0.0567961
Tema	1,518,425.00	818,803.18	50,063.85			5,457,400.09	3,557,176.66	9,014,576.75	0.394602737	868,867.03	0.0963847
Ga East	425,137.00	889,296.72	46,526.71	18,684.65	52,650.00	1,432,295.08	1,328,237.10	2,760,532.18	0.481152551	935,823.43	0.3390011
Ledzokuku	58,609.42	2,273,720.26		34,218.16		2,765,845.62	1,098,348.60	3,864,194.22	0.284237421	2,273,720.26	0.5884073
Ga South		547,941.84	30,235.31	5,568.13		583,745.28	391,768.23	975,513.51	0.401602055	578,177.15	0.59269
Ashiamu Municipal		266,118.57	8,573.24	6,100.00		280,791.81	455,608.30	736,400.11	0.618696676	274,691.81	0.3730198
Adenta Municipal		833,146.90	25,211.66	11,316.68		1,039,722.44	565,869.62	1,605,592.06	0.352436733	858,358.56	0.5346056
TOTAL	2,222,371.42	7,128,344.45	231,372.57	12,271,720.54	4,079,888.03	29,573,150.29	17,825,147.86	47,398,298.15	0.376071474	7,359,717.26	0.1552739
EASTERN										0.00	
Fanteakwa	409,194.64	378,315.66	15,172.69	73,184.29	700	1,298,176.13	321,474.74	1,619,650.87	0.198483973	393,488.35	0.2429464
East Akim	59,472.30	914,715.83	49,549.38	242,978.11	25,000.00	1,291,715.62	290,253.63	1,581,969.25	0.183476152	964,265.21	0.6095347
Akuapem North	316,303.83	498,695.85	63,251.09	144,195.92	50,000.00	1,072,446.69	179,163.21	1,251,609.90	0.143146207	561,946.94	0.4489793
Birim South		835,694.98	77,939.11	73,674.69	27,650.00	1,134,166.04	95,216.39	1,229,382.43	0.077450586	913,634.09	0.7431651
Yilo Krobo	32,370.40	974,754.94	40,136.24	2,802,892.35	20,000.00	4,007,151.33	309,105.77	4,316,257.10	0.071614309	1,014,891.18	0.2351322
Birim North	286,947.64	549,598.10	34,746.72	38,405.18	129,106.07	1,038,803.71	166,812.60	1,205,616.31	0.138362926	584,344.82	0.4846856
Kwahu South	258,482.90	704,831.76	15,012.69	579,730.93	45,000.00	1,680,805.08	253,831.69	1,934,636.77	0.131203797	719,844.45	0.3720825
Asuogyaman	263,834.43	623,837.63	10,008.69			897,680.75	173,944.73	1,071,625.48	0.162318584	633,846.32	0.5914812
Afram Plains	216,974.18	411,989.59	74,147.82	202,776.97	50,000.00	955,888.56	273,932.91	1,229,821.47	0.222742013	486,137.41	0.395291
Suhum Kra. Coaltar.	160,483.74	472,140.70	23,120.82	113,651.31	100.17	769,496.74	257,120.99	1,026,617.73	0.250454461	495,261.52	0.4824206
Akuapim South	190,055.84	1,001,647.97	31,306.69	327,583.11		1,550,593.61	667,623.86	2,218,217.47	0.300973132	1,032,954.66	0.4656688
New Juaben	599,783.05	603,355.50	44,277.68		465,926.78	1,713,343.01	904,923.60	2,618,266.61	0.345619349	647,633.18	0.2473519
Lower Manya Krobo	424,781.65	368,381.61	4,689.69	14,703.03	25,000.00	837,555.98	274,115.12	1,111,671.10	0.246579334	373,071.30	0.335595
West Akim		220,193.53	21,126.38	58,786.97	50,000.00	918,868.66	319,071.52	1,237,940.18	0.257743892	241,319.91	0.1949366
Kwaebibirim	187,344.79	545,088.29	75,078.10	37,459.75	50,000.00	894,970.93	1,280,392.65	2,175,363.58	0.588587886	620,166.39	0.2850863
Atiwa	95,763.04	778,705.49	26,072.69	445,460.86	45,040.88	1,391,042.96	181,422.59	1,572,465.55	0.115374604	804,778.18	0.5117938
Kwahu West	256,489.09	1,306,102.41	51,998.15	3,903,923.30	25,096.64	5,543,609.59	303,199.29	5,846,808.88	0.051857226	1,358,100.56	0.2322806
Upper Manya Krobo		316,059.98	22,841.79			338,901.77	115,342.22	454,243.99	0.25392129	338,901.77	0.7460787

MMDAs	GOG	DACF		DONORS	HIPC	TOTAL GRANTS	IGF	TOTAL	IGF RATIO	DACF	DACF ratio
	GRANTS	ASSEMBLY	MP'S			RECEIVED	ACTUAL	Revenue	%		%
Kwahu East		561,842.22	33,076.69	254,733.81		959,594.12	1,122,314.61	2,081,908.73	0.539079641	594,918.91	0.2857565
Birim Central	159,835.91	1,089,823.52	50,814.67	744,249.52	60,140.29	2,104,863.91	265,720.32	2,370,584.23	0.112090647	1,140,638.19	0.4811633
Akyemansa		575,797.25	61,217.11	75,751.74	25,000.00	737,766.10	73,405.68	360,572.72	-1.04609517	637,014.36	1.7666738
TOTAL	3,918,117.43	13,731,572.81	825,584.89	10,134,141.84	1,093,760.83	31,137,441.29	7,451,194.74	38,515,230.35	0.191555107	14,557,157.70	0.3779585
UPPER WEST											
Naddowli	32,830.24	428,923.49	68,578.38	749,017.11	52,400	1,331,749.22	53,268.39	1,385,017.61	0.038460442	497,501.87	0.3592026
Wa East		524,068.48	15,244.19	830,586.78	25,000	1,394,917.45	78,820.74	1,473,738.19	0.053483543	539,312.67	0.3659488
Sissala West		607,461.04	9,307.39	276,683.52		1,024,235.59	63,110.83	1,087,346.42	0.058041144	616,768.43	0.5672235
Lambussie Kami		713,418.74	3,285.69	449,959.35		1,166,663.78	44,209.55	1,210,873.33	0.036510466	716,704.43	0.5918905
Jirapa	42,716.40	666,040.89	36,331.72	307,154.11	50,000.00	1,158,537.62	70,153.97	1,228,691.59	0.057096484	702,372.61	0.5716427
Wa municipal	184,989.03	540,286.04	24,272.69	820,707.07	53,711.85	1,623,966.68	185,939.50	1,809,906.18	0.102734331	564,558.73	0.3119271
Lawra	3,953,656.40	526,735.77	47,192.87	682,896.39	74,669.97	5,693,276.35	35,187.39	15,294,194.83	0.002300702	573,928.64	0.0375259
Wa West	700.00	1,009,323.19	59,203.91	284,757.00	43,934.58	1,397,918.68	70,724.49	1,468,643.17	0.108313586	840,102.85	0.6710593
Sissala East	80,242.02	142,514.96	2,627.19	277,507.78		502,891.95	46,062.50	548,954.45	0.083909512	145,142.15	0.2643974
TOTAL	14,268,960	4,954,515.91	241,894.97	4,642,112.25	283,716.42	24,578,276.91	712,351.25	25,290,628.16	0.02816661	5,196,410.88	0.2054678

Appendix Table 7.3: District APRs Submitted to NDPC (Submitted = √ Not Submitted = X)

REGIONS	DISTRICTS	STATUS IN 2009
Ashanti	Adansi North	√
	Adansi South	√
	Afigya-Kwabre	√
	Ahafo Ano North	√
	Ahafo Ano South	√
	Amansie Central	√
	Amansie West	√
	Asante Akim North Muni	√
	Asante Akim South	√
	Atwima Kwanwoma	√
	Atwima Mponua	√
	Atwima Nwabiagya	√
	Bekwai Municipal	√
	Bosome Freho	√
	Bosomtwe	X
	Ejisu-Juaben Municipal	√
	Ejura/ Sekyedumase	√
	Kumasi Metropolitan	√
	Kwabre East	√
	Mampong Municipal	√
	Obuasi Municipal	√
	Offinso North new	√
	Offinso South Muni	√
	Sekyere Afram Plains	√
	Sekyere Central	√
	Sekyere East	X
	Sekyere South	√
<i>Sub-Total</i>	27	25
Brong-Ahafo	Asunafo North Muni	√
	Asunafo South	√
	Asutifi	√
	Atebubu-Amantin	√
	Berekum Municipal	√
	Dormaa East	√
	Dormaa Municipal	√
	Jaman North	√
	Jaman South	X
	Kintampo North Municipal	√
	Kintampo South	√
	Nkoranza North	√
	Nkoranza South	√
	Pru	√
	Sene	√
	Sunyani Municipal	√
	Sunyani West	√
	Tain	√
	Tano North	√
	Tano South	X
Techiman Municipal	√	
Wenchi Municipal	X	
<i>Sub-Total</i>	22	19
Eastern		

REGIONS	DISTRICTS	STATUS IN 2009	
	Akuapim North	√	
	Akuapim South Municipal	√	
	Akyemansa	√	
	Asuogyaman	√	
	Atiwa	√	
	Birim Central Municipal	√	
	Birim North	√	
	Birim South	√	
	East Akim Municipal	√	
	Fanteakwa	√	
	Kwaebibirem	√	
	Kwahu East	√	
	Kwahu North	√	
	Kwahu South	√	
	Kwahu West Muni	√	
	Lower Manya Krobo	√	
	New-Juaben Municipal	√	
	Suhum/ Kraboa/ Coaltar	√	
	Upper Menya Krobo	√	
	West Akim Municipal	√	
	Yilo Krobo	√	
<i>Sub-Total</i>	21	21	
GT. Accra	Accra Metropolitan	√	
	Adenta Municipal	√	
	Ashaiman Municipal	√	
	Dangme East	√	
	Dangme West	√	
	Ga East Municipal	√	
	Ga South Municipal	√	
	Ga West Municipal	√	
	Ledzokuku-Krowor	√	
	Tema Metropolitan	√	
	<i>Sub-Total</i>	10	10
	Central	Abura/ Asebu/ Kwamankese	√
Agona East new		√	
Agona West Municipal		√	
Ajumako/ Enyan/ Essiam		√	
Asikuma/ Odoben/ Brakwa		X	
Assin North Municipal		X	
Assin South		√	
Awutu-Senya new		√	
Cape Coast Metro		√	
Effutu Municipal		√	
Gomoa East new		X	
Gomoa West		√	
Komenda/ Edina/ Eguafo/ Abirem Municipal		X	
Mfantsiman Municipal		√	
Twifo/ Heman/ Lower Denkyira		X	
Upper Denkyira East Municipal		√	
Upper Denkyira West		√	
<i>Sub-Total</i>	17	12	
Western	Ahanta West	√	
	Aowin/ Suaman	√	

REGIONS	DISTRICTS	STATUS IN 2009
	Bia	√
	Bibiani/ Anhwiaso/ Bekwai	√
	Ellembele new	√
	Jomoro	√
	Juaboso	√
	Mpohor/ Wassa East	√
	Nzema East Municipal	√
	Prestea-Huni-Valley	√
	Sefwi Akontombra	√
	Sefwi-Wiawso	√
	Sekondi Takoradi Metropolitan	√
	Shama	√
	Tarkwa-Nsuaem	√
	Wasa Amenfi East	√
	Wasa Amenfi West	√
<i>Sub-Total</i>	17	17
Volta		
	Adaklu-Anyigbe	√
	Akatsi	√
	Ho Municipal	√
	Hohoe Municipal	√
	Jasikan	√
	Kadjebi	√
	Keta Municipal	√
	Ketu North	√
	Ketu South	√
	Kpando	√
	Krachi East	√
	Krachi West	√
	Nkwanta North	√
	Nkwanta South	√
	North Tongu	√
	South Tongu	√
	South Dayi	√
<i>Sub-Total</i>	17	17
Northern		
	Bole	√
	Bunkprugu-Yunyoo	X
	Central Gonja	√
	Chereponi	√
	East Gonja	√
	East Mamprusi	√
	Gushegu	√
	Karaga	X
	Kpandai new	√
	Nanumba North	√
	Nanumba South	√
	Saboba	X
	Savelugu/ Nanton	√
	Sawla-Tuna-Kalba	√
	Tamale Metropolitan	√
	Tolon/ Kumbungu	√
	West Gonja	√
	West Mamprusi	X
	Yendi Municipal	X
Zabzugu/ Tatala	√	

REGIONS	DISTRICTS	STATUS IN 2009
<i>Sub-Total</i>	20	15
Upper East		
	Bawku Municipal	X
	Bawku West	√
	Bolgatanga Municipal	√
	Bongo	√
	Builsa	√
	Garu-Tempane	√
	Kassena Nankana East	√
	Kassena-Nankana West	√
	Talensi-Nabdam	√
<i>Sub-Total</i>	9	8
Upper West		
	Jirapa	√
	Lambussie Karni new	√
	Lawra	√
	Nadowli	X
	Sissala East	√
	Sissala West	X
	Wa East	√
	Wa Municipal	√
	Wa West	√
<i>Sub-Total</i>	9	7
TOTAL	169	151

** BIAKOYE in the Volta Region was not inaugurated until first quarter in 2010*